

Report to:	Cabinet	Date: 07 September 2022
Subject:	The Council's Financial Position – 2021/22 Outturn	
Report of	Cabinet Member for Finance and Communities	

Summary

1. This report sets out the final financial position for the Council for 2021/22. The report sets out the position for both revenue and capital and provides an analysis of the variances, both under and overspending. On revenue, the report sets out that the revenue budget underspent by £0.667m. This net underspend comprises individual departmental overspends and underspends. The largest individual departmental overspend was on Children and Young People. The additional costs were mainly on staff costs for social care and safeguarding, as well home to school transport. The most significant underspend was on non-specific services, driven by reduced capital financing costs and the return from investing in Manchester Airport.
2. On capital, the report sets out that there was a £45.736m outturn against a budget of £49.464m. This is after the 2021-22 budget was reprofiled, so that £57.734m budget was transferred into the 2022-23 financial year.
3. The treasury management outturn position is included in this report, with a recommendation that it is also presented to Full Council, in accordance with regulation (See Appendix 2).

Recommendation(s)

4. Cabinet is asked to:
 - Note the 2021-22 final underspend on the revenue budget of £0.667m, against a budget of £171.9m. It should be noted that this budget, whilst mainly funded from Council Tax and Business Rates income, also included funding of £5.2m from earmarked reserves and a £7.732m contribution from General Fund Balances.
 - Note that a £2.5m additional contribution was made to the pooled fund in 2021-22. There will be a further additional contribution of £2m, which will be paid over in 2022-23, at which point all contributions will balance to the Section 75 agreement across the term.
 - Note the final position on the collection fund was a surplus on Council Tax and a deficit on Business Rates. The main cause of the Business Rates deficit was

the granting of additional reliefs after the budget was set. These reliefs were granted by the Government to offset the impacts on businesses of the pandemic. The Council's cost of the Business Rates deficit will mainly be met from compensatory Government grants.

- Note that the final position on reserves and balances is £114.035m at the end of 2021/22 (excluding schools balances and matched funds). The £114.035m is split between £70.743m general reserves and £43.287m earmarked reserves. The schools net reserve balance is (£12.627m) which is made up of £8.846m individual schools surplus balances less £21.473m deficit on the central Dedicated Schools Grant which is subject to a formal deficit recovery programme;
- Note expenditure of £45.736m on capital programmes during the year;
- The capital spend of £45.736m was against a budget of £49.464m. The resulting underspend of £3.728m, combined with funding adjustments of £0.656m, enables a carry forward into 2022/23 of £4.384m. This report includes the recommendation to approve a capital budget carry forward for £4.384m.
- Note that the final treasury management report is included within this report (Appendix 2).

Reasons for recommendation(s)

5. To note the final financial position for the Council for 2021/22.

Alternative options considered and rejected

6. N/A.

Report Author and Contact Details:

Name: Sam Evans

Position: Executive Director of Finance

Department: Finance

E-mail: sam.evans@bury.gov.uk

Purpose of the Report

7. This report outlines the outturn financial position of the Council at the end of 2021/22. The report sets out the position for both revenue and capital and provides an analysis of the variances, both under and overspending. The report also sets out the impact on the Council's reserves.
8. The outturn financial position shown in this report mirrors the financial position shown in the Council's unaudited 2021-22 Statement of Accounts. These accounts are still subject to audit by the Council's external auditors.

Background

9. The impacts of the pandemic continued to affect Bury during the 2021/22 financial year. The Council continued to support businesses and residents in the district with the utilisation of ring-fenced grants. There have been widespread effects from the pandemic on Council services, including consequences for service delivery models, new arising demand pressures and lower fee income.
10. The principles set out in July 2020 to manage the position continued throughout 2021-22. The principles were:
 - The Council will continue to spend where need exists on the COVID-19 response and all decisions will be taken under existing governance arrangements and will focus on value for money;
 - The Council will seek to maintain services as far as possible and, in doing so, minimise the loss of income.
 - The Council will seek to maximise the delivery of its savings plan.
 - The Council will
 - Use the government grant funding in the first instance to fund additional COVID- 19 related costs and loss of income.
 - Consider opportunities for stepping down or deferring the return of some services where resources can be deployed to emerging priorities.
 - Consider the use of reserves as a means of funding any residual financial gap subject to the approval and governance arrangements set out in the Council's reserves strategy.
11. Updated governance arrangements, introduced in 2020-21 were further embedded in the 2021-22 financial year and helped to improve resilience. These arrangements included an ongoing programme to identify and review savings proposals.
12. With a one year funding settlement for the 2022-23 financial year and the results of the Fair Funding Review still awaited, uncertainty continues to be a feature of the Medium Term Financial Plan. The Medium Term Financial Plan continues to be updated in response to longer term changes to delivery models, demand pressures, reductions in fee income and potential changes relating to the funding of Adult Social Care. Towards the end of 2021-22 and continuing into 2022-23, inflationary pressures are presenting new financial challenges which the Medium Term Financial Plan is set to address as part of the budget setting process with greater resilience and stability in our financial plans.
13. It was in the context of Covid-19 and the other uncertainties, that the July 2020 principles, as set out above, proposed the use of reserves to fund financial gaps. This meant the 2021-22 budget was underpinned by a planned use of reserves: including £5.226m of earmarked reserves; and a further planned use of £7.732m of General Balances. This meant that the General Fund balance of £30.8m at the start of the year, was budgeted to reduce to £23.1m during the 2021-22 financial year.

14. However, the 2021/22 revenue outturn was an underspend of £0.7m against budget (see table 1 below) resulting in a reduced requirement from the General Fund. The outturn reduction in General Fund Balances was from £30.8m at the start of the year to £23.8m at the end of the year (rather than the planned £23.1m). The detailed reasons for the £0.6m underspend are set out in this report.
15. The £0.7m underspend was in the context of an overall revenue budget requirement of £179.9m. The combined variances on the service departments (excluding the non-specific service) have a £1.2m adverse variance compared to the budget requirement. There was, however, a significant underspend on the non-specific service, due to lower than expected borrowing costs as a consequence of slippage on the capital programme offset by unbudgetted interest from the airport investment. This significant underspend has both offset the net £1.2m service overspend and enabled £3.5m to be set aside in earmarked reserves to fund future transformation and anticipated pressures.
16. While the draw on General Fund Reserves to support the budget was less than expected, it was still significant. Reserves can only be used once. For Bury Council to continue to sustainably support its residents and businesses in the future it must ensure the Medium Term Financial Plan is supported by resilient and stable financial plans. The ability to maintain usable reserves above the Cipfa recommendation of 10% of Budget is considered an indicator of good Financial Health and resilience.
17. The Council contributed an additional £2.5m to the Pooled Budget with NHS Bury Clinical Commissioning Group. A further additional contribution of £2m will be made in the 2022-23 financial year, at which point all contributions will be in line with the Section 175 agreement across its duration.
18. The capital programme was significantly rephased in the 3rd quarter of 2021/22, reprofiling £57.734m into the 2022-23 financial year. The revised 2021/22 budget was £49.464m, against which spend outturned at £45.736m resulting in an underspend of £3.728m.
19. Overall, spend on the capital programme was significantly less than expected, when the original budget was set. The continuation of Covid-19 restrictions into the first half of the financial year, slowed the delivery of capital projects. There will be a review undertaken in 2022-23 to challenge the delivery timeframes of the Capital Programme and to reprofile the budget accordingly.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW – REVENUE

20. In 2021/22, the Council's net revenue expenditure was £171.184m. The final out turn position is set out in Table 1 below and shows an underspend of £0.667m. The Non Service Specific Directorate's budget contains a planned use of reserves

of £12.958m which is made up of contributions from reserves of £5.226m and a contribution from general fund balances of £7.732m.

Table 1

Out Turn Position 2021/22 – As At 31 March 2022				
Directorate	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m	£m
One Commissioning Organisation	79.171	81.260	80.190	(1.070)
Children and Young People	40.214	45.425	48.054	2.629
Operations	18.007	21.507	21.288	(0.219)
Corporate Core	11.110	14.166	13.393	(0.774)
Business, Growth and Infrastructure	2.977	3.593	3.680	0.087
Housing General Fund	0.705	0.705	1.312	0.607
Non Service Specific	19.667	5.195	3.267	(1.928)
TOTAL	171.851	171.851	171.184	(0.667)

One Commissioning Organisation – Underspend £1.070m

Table 2

2021/22 Revenue Out Turn Position			
One Commissioning Organisation	Revised Budget	Outturn	Forecast (Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Adult Social Care Operations	8.039	7.683	(0.357)
Care in the Community	42.279	42.698	0.419
Commissioning & Procurement	16.217	16.493	0.276
Departmental Support Services	3.890	3.367	(0.523)
Workforce Modernisation	0.078	0.077	(0.001)
GM Transformation	0	0.002	0.002
Public Health	10.756	9.870	(0.886)
Total	81.259	80.190	(1.070)

21. The OCO budget underspent by £1.070m. The main variances are as follows:

Adult Social Care Operations

The Adult Social Care Operations budget underspent by £0.357m due to staffing budget underspends within the Assessment & Care management and Integrated Neighbourhood teams. The staffing underspends are due to vacancies, recruitment is ongoing during 2022/23.

Care in the Community

The Care in the Community budget overspent by £0.419m of which £0.994m related to a recalculation of the bad debt provision. Excluding the bad debt provision recalculation, the Care in the Community budget underspent by £0.575m which was driven by increased Health income regarding Continuing Health Care clients and clawback of unspent Direct Payment accounts that have since been closed

The 21/22 Care in the Community budget also included:

- Funding of £3.8m regarding the Hospital Discharge Programme (HDP) to help cover some of the cost of post-discharge recovery from hospital.
- £3.5m of expenditure regarding the Infection Control and Rapid Testing grant programmes, both of which are a net zero cost to the care in the Community budget.
- £1.088m of payments to providers regarding the Workforce, Recruitment & Retention grant which was also a net zero cost to the care in the Community Budget
- £3.162m of achieved savings, which equates to 95% of the 2021/22 savings target of £3.333m being achieved

Commissioning & Procurement

The Commissioning and Procurement service overspent by £0.276m. The overspend is the net impact of a £0.429m overspend on the Persona contract relating to a £0.200m savings underachievement and a one off £0.250m invoice issued by Persona during March regarding additional supported living costs partly offset by a staffing underspend (phased recruitment of newly created posts) within the Reviewing Team.

Departmental Support Services

The Departmental Support Services budget underspent by £0.523m. The underspend is due to staff vacancies and a line by line zero based budget review, identifying unallocated budget of £0.3m which will be used in 2022/23 to strengthen teams within the Adult Social Care Operations service area and invest to save initiatives to enable the delivery of the 2023/24 One Commissioning Organisation (OCO) savings programme.

Public Health

The Public Health Budget underspent by £0.886m. The underspend was due to some staff being deployed and charged to the deployment of the Containment Outbreak Management Fund (COMF) instead of core council . During 2021/22 the COMF funded council whose day to day activity was largely focussed on testing, prevention and management of the Pandemic, resulting in an underspend of £0.233m. In addition to this underspends have been identified in the Public Health budget due to contract reviews, reduced activity within Substance misuse budgets and an underspend in relation to repatriation of PH funding no longer required within wider council budgets

Planned Contribution to the Pooled Fund

In 2021/22 Bury Council made an additional contribution to the Integrated Care Fund (ICF) pooled budget of £2.5m. It was previously agreed that the Council would make an additional contribution of £4.5m during 2021/22. However, Bury Strategic Commissioning Board (SCB) agreed to a rephasing of this contribution so that an additional contribution of £2.5m was made by the Council in 2021/22 with the remaining additional contribution of £2m made in 2022/23. This phasing of additional contributions complies with the Section 75 agreement to ensure contributions are balanced between the Council and the NHS over the term of the arrangement.

Children and Young People – Overspend £2.629m

Table 3

2021/22 Revenue Out Turn Position – as at 31 March 2022			
Children and Young People Directorate	Revised Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Education and Skills (non-schools)	17.339	18.231	0.892
Children's Commissioning	1.466	1.469	0.003
Early Help and School Readiness	2.606	2.300	(0.307)
Social Care and Safeguarding	24.014	26.055	2.041
TOTAL	45.425	48.055	2.629

22. The Children and Young People Directorate overspent by £2.629m. The main variances are:

Education and Skills (non schools)

Education and Skills overspent by £0.892m due to increased numbers of schedules for children going out of borough in increased volumes of Home to School and College Transport costs of £0.211m because of more children with special educational needs being educated out of borough, increased Special Educational Needs and Psychology agency staff to cover management caseworker capacity of £0.200m, the costs of the Curriculum Language Access Service (CLAS) transferring to General Fund from the Dedicated Schools Grant budget £0.494m and unachievement of departmental savings of £0.077m. These overspends were offset by vacancies in other areas, reduced pension liability, and through the maximisation of grant funding to achieve efficiency savings in-year.

Early Help & School Readiness

Early Help and School Readiness underspent by £0.307m due to vacancies and through maximisation of external funding streams.

Social Care and Safeguarding

Social Care and Safeguarding overspent by £2.041m due to the increased use of agency staff to cover maternity leave/secondments, increased caseload capacity, and vacant posts in the Safeguarding Teams of £0.243m and Initial Response Team of £0.666m, increased numbers of children in Independent Foster Care costs £0.129m and Through Care and Supported Lodgings costs of £0.297m both of which are as a consequence of increased volumes), and increased external legal fees of £0.201m due to a number of high cost court cases. These overspends were offset by underspends on the Children's Residential Placements and Adoption Service budgets, from vacancy savings in several areas, and from additional funding to support the growing number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) and Care Leavers

Operations Directorate – Underspend £0.219m

Table 4

Operations Directorate	Approved Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Wellness Operations	3.360	3.166	(0.194)
Engineers (including Car Parking)	0.262	0.376	0.114
Street Scene	4.942	5.051	0.110
Commercial Services	(0.251)	(0.142)	0.109
Waste, Transport and Stores	6.573	6.226	(0.347)
Operations Senior Management	5.002	5.067	0.064
Health & Environmental Protection	1.463	1.342	(0.121)
Corporate Landlord	0.156	0.202	0.046
TOTAL	21.507	21.295	(0.219)

23. The Operations Directorate budget underspent by £0.219m. This has been helped by a number of one-off contributions from reserves to offset pressures on Waste Collection and Leisure Income. COMF funding also enabled the Operations

Directorate to reopen two Civic Venues as vaccination centres. The main variances are as follows:

Wellness Operations

Wellness Operations underspent due to savings in pay and other running costs offset by loss of income in Leisure Services of £0.170m, increased income and staffing savings in Bereavement Services of £0.100m, underspends on staffing costs of £0.015m in wellness initiatives offset by increased premises costs and loss of lettings income in libraries of £0.069m.

Engineers

Engineers overspend is due to a £0.211m loss on carparking income, offset by savings of £0.121m due to vacant posts.

Street Scene

Street Scene overspend is due to the investment in new equipment of £0.089m for Grounds Maintenance and additional costs in Highway Maintenance services for cabins to support the Covid response Costing £0.020m.

Commercial Services

Commercial Services overspent is due to reduced income in School Catering due to Covid related partial and full school closures £0.276m partially offset by additional income from increased levels of service in Cleaning and Caretaking £0.143m.

Waste & Transport

The underspend within Waste and Transport is due to over-recovery of income on Stores, savings on the purchase of bins on Trade Waste service of £0.097m and Payroll savings of £0.128m offset by reduced income of £0.164m in the Workshop. Savings have been partially offset by increased costs of gritters, fuel and training of new staff in Winter Maintenance of £0.068m and Pay £0.199m and Transport £0.187m cost variances which were more than the contributions from reserves of £0.288m in Waste.

Health & Environmental Protection

The underspend within Health & Environmental Protection is due to a number of minor variances across pay and running costs.

Corporate Core and Finance Directorate - Underspend £0.774m

Table 5

2021/22 Revenue Outturn Position – as at 31st March 2022

Corporate Core and Finance	Approved Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Corporate Core	7.947	7.551	(0.396)
Corporate Core Finance	6.219	5.842	(0.378)
TOTAL	14.166	13.393	(0.774)

24. Corporate Core and Finance underspent by £0.774m. The main variances are as follows:

Corporate Core is underspent by £0.396m and is largely due to vacancies and the utilisation of COVID funding.

Corporate Core Finance has underspent by £0.378m which is largely due to increased income and a recalculation of the bad debt provision. The increased staffing costs have been offset by the use of New Burdens Grants and COVID grants to support where additional staff were required in administering the business rates grants.

Business, Growth and Infrastructure – Overspend £0.087m

Table 6

2021/22 Revenue Outturn Position – as at 31st March 2022			
Business, Growth and Infrastructure Directorate	Approved Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Economic Regeneration & Capital Growth	2.295	2.538	0.243
Housing Needs & Options	1.298	1.142	(0.156)
TOTAL	3.593	3.680	0.087

25. The Business, Growth and Infrastructure Directorate has an overspend of £0.087m, as a result of:

Economic Regeneration and Capital Growth

There is an overspend of £0.243m in Economic Regeneration and Capital growth due to under recovery of income for Town Centre Rentals of £0.165m and income from Capital Receipts of £0.040m offset by underspends on staffing of £0.054m. Within Strategic Planning and Economic Development there is a net overspend

due to reduced building regulation fee income in Building Control of £0.042m and reduced planning application fee income of £0.083m. These are offset by underspends of £0.031m on Strategic Housing and Strategic Planning and Economic Development.

Housing Needs and Options

The underspend of £0.156m is due to a temporary underspend on staffing and maximisation of the use of capital within Urban Renewal.

Housing General Fund – Overspend £0.607m

Table 7

2021/22 Revenue Out Turn Position – as at 31 March 2022			
Housing General Fund	Approved Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Housing General Fund	0.705	1.312	0.607
TOTAL	0.705	1.312	0.607

26. The Housing General Fund overspend of £0.607m is due to an historical imbalance in the Housing Subsidy budgets (£0.484m) and a contribution to the bad debt provision (£0.108m). This has been rectified in the 2022/23 budget. There are also minor overspends of £0.015m.

Non Service Specific – Underspend £1.928m

Table 8

2021/22 Revenue Out Turn Position – as at 31 March 2022			
Non Service Specific	Approved Budget	Out Turn	(Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Accumulated Absences	1.362	1.362	0.000
Car Lease Salary Sacrifice	(0.025)	(0.032)	(0.007)
Chief Executive's Office	0.373	0.485	0.112
Corporate Management	1.605	1.250	(0.355)
Cost of Borrowing	9.037	1.641	(7.396)
Grants/COVID-19	0.000	0.000	0.000
Disaster Expenses	0.011	0.012	0.001
Environment Agency	0.100	0.104	0.004
Pension Service Costs	(20.843)	(20.843)	0.000

GMWDA Levy	13.747	12.687	(1.060)
Manchester Airport	0.000	0.000	0.000
Passenger Transport Levy	13.650	12.964	(0.686)
Persona Dividend	(0.200)	0.000	0.200
Town of Culture	0.395	0.065	(0.330)
Townside Fields	(0.058)	(0.044)	0.014
Provisions/Reserves	(13.959)	(9.884)	4.075
Sub-total	5.195	(0.233)	(5.428)
Utilities / Childrens / Smoothing reserve contributions	0.000	3.500	3.500
TOTAL	5.195	3.267	(1.928)

27. The Non-Service Specific budget has underspent by £1.928m for the following reasons:

Cost of Borrowing – there is a significant underspend and this has two main causes. The underspend on the capital programme means borrowing is lower than expected. In turn, this has lowered the revenue costs of financing this debt. Another reason for the significant underspend is that the costs are net of an unbudgeted £3.8m received in respect of its investment in Manchester Airport.

The £3.8m saving on debt repayment and interest in 2021-22 is unlikely to continue. Capital expenditure will increase as projects slowed by the pandemic are delivered. This will also increase the cost of debt repayments and interest in the revenue budget in 2022/23.

Any return from the Council's investment in Manchester Airport in future years has yet to be declared.

Chief Executive's Office – there was an under recovery of income on services provided.

Corporate Management – Underspend is due to lower costs on Union Convenor staff, Corporate Initiatives and other subscriptions budgets.

Cost of Borrowing – Accrued Interest owed from Manchester Airport (£3.8m) which had previously not been budgeted for, reduction in PWLB loan interest payments (3.8m) largely as a consequence of slippage on the capital programme and a budget no longer required for a historic debt.

Environment Agency – Underspend is because the Environment Agency levy was slightly higher than budgeted.

GMWDA Levy – Underspend due to reduction in levy charge alongside rebates from GMWDA based on actual waste tonnage.

Passenger Transport Levy – Underspend is because the passenger transport levy was significantly lower than anticipated when the budget was set.

Persona Dividend – the loss of income was because Persona did not declare a dividend in 2021-22. The decision by Persona not to pay a dividend was in the context of the pandemic and increasing financial pressures. The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan going forward assumes that a dividend will not be received up to 2023-24.

Town of Culture – the budget for Town of Culture was not utilised in 2021-22 due to delayed activity. It is forecast to be utilised in 2022-23.

Townside Fields – there was a small shortfall in income mainly because the Council did not charge rent to Townside Fields for office space in the context of increased homeworking.

Provisions/Reserves – this variance was mainly due to the delayed implementation of the planned savings. These savings programme continues to be rolled out during 2022-23. The budget for Provisions/Reserves includes appropriations from earmarked reserves and the General Fund.

Delivery of the Savings Plan

28. Planned savings of £8.056m were included in the 2021/22 revenue budget. Of these £5.533m were delivered in year. The biggest single programme is the £1.5m transformation programme and whilst schemes progressed in terms of mobilisation, it will be 2022/23 before they deliver in financial terms. An update on the revised profiling of the Transformation Savings was provided to Cabinet in December 21. A summary of all the Councils savings is set out in the table below.

Table 9

Assessment of 2021/22 Cabinet Agreed Savings				
Directorate	Description	2021/22 Target (£m)	2021/22 Saving Delivered (£m)	Saving Underachieved/(Overachieved) in 2021/22
One Commissioning Organisation	LD Care Packages & Placement's	0.150	0.223	(0.073)
One Commissioning Organisation	MH Care Packages	0.169	0.157	0.011

One Commissioning Organisation	Low-Cost Care Packages	0.478	0.126	0.352
One Commissioning Organisation	Persona Contract	1.000	0.797	0.203
One Commissioning Organisation	LD Supported Living	0.050	0.062	(0.012)
One Commissioning Organisation	Care at Home Pricing Structure	0.200	0.000	0.200
One Commissioning Organisation	Provider Fees	1.187	1.187	0.000
One Commissioning Organisation	Debt Recovery	0.100	0.305	(0.205)
Public Health	Efficiencies	0.040	0.040	0.000
One Commissioning Organisation & Public Health Sub Total		3.374	2.899	0.475
Children and Young People	Efficiencies & Transformation	0.696	0.558	0.138
Children and Young People	Placements	0.300	0.334	-0.034
Children and Young People	Contracts/ Commissioning	0.220	0.247	-0.027
Children and Young People Sub Total		1.216	1.139	0.077
Operations	Street Light Dimming	0.020	0.020	0.000
Operations	Closure of Civic Venues	0.132	0.000	0.132
Operations	Review of Waste Services and Fleet Rationalisation	0.237	0.100	0.137
Operations	Leasing	0.135	0.135	0.000
Operations	Capital Equipment Leasing	0.035	0.035	0.000
Operations Sub Total		0.559	0.290	0.269
NSS	Apprentice Levy	0.239	0.239	0.000
NSS	Corporate Management Initiatives	0.200	0.200	0.000
NSS	Bury MBC Townside Fields	0.058	0.058	0.000
NSS	Car Lease Salary Sacrifice Scheme	0.025	0.025	0.000
Non Service Specific Sub Total		0.522	0.522	0.000

Corporate	Tameside Pension Contributions	0.075	0.075	0.000
Corporate	Apprenticeship Corporate Budget	0.530	0.530	0.000
Corporate	Close Prestwich cash office	0.030	0.030	0.000
Corporate Sub Total		0.635	0.635	0.000
Business, Growth & Infrastructure	Housing Options	0.250	0.050	0.200
Business, Growth & Infrastructure Sub Total		0.250	0.050	0.200
Authority Wide	Transformation	1.500	0.000	1.500
Authority Wide Sub Total		1.500	0.000	1.500
Total		8.056	5.533	2.523

One Commissioning Organisation & Public Health

The £3.374m 2021/22 OCO savings programme achieved £2.899m of savings, which equates to 85% of the 2021/22 OCO savings target being achieved.

Children and Young People

CYP savings were achieved through efficiencies and vacancies across numerous service areas including, School Improvement, School transport services, Social Care Administration and from reduced expenditure on ICT, Printing & Stationery, mileage claims, and other expenses. Savings were also achieved through maximisation of external funding where possible.

Savings on contracts were achieved through reviews of commissioned services and price negotiation. The placement saving was achieved through budget reductions to Residential, adoption support placements and short break respite placements. The balance of savings not achieved equated to circa 5% and will be found from 2022/23 budgets.

Operations

The saving on the closure of Civic Venues was not achieved as a decision was made at Budget Council, and confirmed in a subsequent Cabinet report to keep the Elizabethan Suite and Ramsbottom open but on a reduced operating level. The savings on Waste were not achieved in full due to the difficulties in the roll out of the new rounds, and subsequent measures that were put in place to maintain collections.

Non Service Specific

The Non Service Specific savings targets have all been fully achieved.

Corporate

The corporate savings targets have all been fully achieved.

Reserves

29. At the end of 2020/21 the Council's total earmarked reserves excluding those held to mitigate risk, were £64.328m. During the financial year 2021/22 these reduced to £43.287m due to two main reasons: the use of reserves to support the 2021/22 revenue budget and utilising of ring-fenced external grant reserves to support businesses and residents during the pandemic.

30. Despite the overall reduction in earmarked reserves, the Council has maintained and added to its reserve to support future transformation activity. This transformation will in turn support the move to a sustainable revenue budget. This reserve will be utilised over the next two financial years.

Table 11

Analysis of Earmarked Reserves at 31 March 2022	
	£M
General Reserves	23.816
Directorate Risk Reserves	9.257
Volatility and Fiscal Risk	37.675
Total Management of Risk Reserves	70.748
COVID-19 Related Grants	4.691
Corporate Priorities	19.169
External Funding/Grants	19.427
Total Earmarked Reserves	43.287
TOTAL COUNCIL RESERVES	114.035
School Reserves	
Individual School Budgets	8.846
DSG Central Reserve	(21.473)
TOTAL SCHOOL BUDGETS	(12.627)
TOTAL RESERVES	101.408

Other Budgets

Schools Budget

31. The maintained schools delegated budgets reserve increased to £8.358m by the end of the year with an in-year increase of 6% by £0.475m. Further information is set out in the table below:

Table 12

Phase	Number of Schools	Balance B/F 1 April 2021	In-Year Movement 2021/22	Balance C/F 31 March 2022
		£m	£m	£m
Nursery	1	0.080	0.047	0.127
Primary	46	3.948	(0.744)	3.204
Secondary	6	2.493	0.542	3.034
Special	3	1.363	0.630	1.993
TOTAL	56	7.883	0.475	8.358

32. During the year the Council has seen the number of schools that have reported an end of year deficit remain at 3, albeit 2 of the 3 from the previous year have recovered their deficits in 2021/22 and there are 2 different schools now in deficit. The total value of these deficits is £0.190m compared to £0.050m total deficits for 2020/21. One of the schools has set a budget plan for 2022/23, approved by their Governing Body, which demonstrate full recovery of their deficit carried forward within 1 year, however two of the schools require a longer-term recovery period which is currently subject to formal deficit recovery review.
33. A total of 15 schools have excessive balances at the end of the financial year compared to 26 the previous year. The maximum permitted surplus thresholds are 9% for nursery, primary and special schools and 6% for secondary schools. In compliance with the approved Scheme for Financing Schools provision for Controls on Surplus Balances, all of these schools' surplus balances will be scrutinised by Schools' Forum in order to ensure plans are in place to spend accumulated surpluses on children in school now.
34. In total, 50% of schools saw an increase in their end of year position and 50% saw a decrease. Monitoring of school budgets takes place throughout the year and will be kept under review especially where any deficit recovery plans are in place. A significant increase in funding was awarded to schools for 2022/23 and therefore it is anticipated that the overall position at an individual schools level may improve even further during 2022/23 subject to actual cost pressures being faced by schools during this year, in particular on Energy price rises.

35. The deficit on the non-schools element of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) increased by £0.066m from £20.407m at the end of 2020/21 to £21.473m at the end of 2021/22. The increase being due mainly to in-year high-cost placements at both in-borough and out-borough special school provision, plus increased volumes of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) and the associated high costs of EHCP top-up funding for Bury's mainstream schools and academies.
36. From 2019/20 the Department for Education (DfE) required all councils to complete a recovery plan should their overspend on the DSG exceed 1%. During 2020/21 the DfE introduced the 'Safety Valve' approach to target the Local Authorities with the greatest proportionate DSG deficits, of which Bury was in the top 5 nationally. The Council welcomed this intervention and have an agreed 5 year recovery plan to ensure, with additional funding provided by the DfE as part of the Safety Valve agreement, that the deficit will be fully recovered by the end of 2025.
37. The main reasons for the ongoing pressures impacting on the recovery of the accumulated deficit are:
- Increased numbers of Education and Health Care Plans and associated SEND EHCP top up funding to all mainstream schools and academies
 - Increased capacity and associated costs of schools' banded assessments at Bury's special school provision
 - Increased volumes of placements to high-cost out of borough provision, including independent Alternative Provision
38. These three pressures are included as priorities to review and address through Bury's SEND transformation as part of the Safety Valve DSG deficit recovery agreement with the DfE.
39. In accordance with the agreed recovery and profiled into the 5 year plan, the SEND transformation is expected to reduce the number of high-cost SEND placements out of borough by stemming the flow and having more in borough placements. The 5 year timeline is required in order to ensure the sufficiency and capacity of places can be developed and delivered and to ensure all schools have enhanced inclusion provision and support which will prevent children requiring to be placed in expensive independent placements.

Collection Fund

40. The increasing prominence of council tax and business rates in helping fund council services means that the collection fund is monitored on an ongoing basis. The outturn position is an in year deficit of £6.502m plus a net deficit brought forward from 2020/21 of £2.944m bringing the overall outturn deficit to £9.446m. The Council's share of the deficit is £10.061m and the Greater Manchester

Combined Authority's share is (£0.615m) (for police and fire and rescue services).

41. The deficit on the Business Rates area of the collection fund is partly Covid related as a result of government mandated reliefs for retail and nursery establishments for which the Council has received increased compensatory grants of £8.755m which will partially mitigate this.
42. In addition, £3.022m of Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF) has been received which will also mitigate for the losses which will arise from the discretionary scheme which has been mandated by government but locally designed. This relief will apply to 2021/22 liabilities but will be actioned in 2022/23.
43. The compensatory grant amount is held in reserves and will be released in 2022/23 to contribute towards the repayment of the Council's share of the deficit as required in the regulations. The CARF is held as income received in advance as required by regulations and will be released in 2022/23.
44. Due to the impact on the Council's ability to collect both Council Tax and Business Rates, an important change to Collection Fund accounting was introduced for 2020/21, which (with the exception of the £24.899m Government grant funded Business Rate reliefs) mandated the smoothing of the impact of COVID related deficits over three financial years, thus reducing the impact on the revenue budget. The Council's 2021/22 budget and future years budget estimates have been prepared using this new facility.

Table 13

2021/22 Collection Fund Outturn Position			
	Council Tax £m	Business Rates £m	Total £m
Balance Brought Forward	0.497	28.140	28.637
Prior Year estimated deficit paid in during the year	(0.550)	(25.143)	(25.693)
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	(4.849)	11.351	6.502
Closing Cumulative (surplus) / deficit carried forward	(4.902)	14.348	9.446
Distributed:-			
Bury Council	(4.144)	14.205	10.061
GMCA Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	(0.535)	0.000	(0.535)
GMCA Mayoral Fire and Rescue Service	(0.223)	0.143	(0.080)
Total 2021/22 (surplus)/deficit	(4.902)	14.348	9.446

Housing Revenue Account

45. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) had an additional £0.580m of expenditure compared to its income. In comparison, the budget planned that there would be an additional £3.711m of expenditure compared to income, with the difference drawn from HRA reserve balances.

46. Within Table 14 below, the budgeted draw from HRA reserve balances of £3.711m is shown against the heading contribution from reserves.

Table 14

2021/22 Housing Revenue Account Outturn			
Housing Revenue Account	Approved Budget	Actual Outturn	Forecast (Under)/Over Spend
	£m	£m	£m
Income			
Dwelling Rents	(30.421)	(30.394)	0.027
Non-Dwelling Rents	(0.193)	(0.192)	0.001
Other Charges	(1.038)	(1.269)	(0.231)
Total Income	(31.652)	(31.855)	(0.203)
Expenditure			
Repairs and Maintenance	6.901	6.884	(0.017)
General Management	7.324	7.118	(0.206)
Special Services	1.391	1.390	(0.001)
Rents, Rates and Other Charges	0.045	0.022	(0.023)
Increase in Bad Debts Provision	0.491	0.288	(0.203)
Capital Charge	4.861	4.209	(0.652)
Depreciation	7.473	7.389	(0.084)
Debt Management Expenses	0.045	0.045	0.000
Contribution to/(from) reserves	(3.711)	0.000	3.711
Total Expenditure	24.820	27.345	2.525

Net Cost of Services	(6.832)	(4.510)	2.322
Interest receivable	(0.047)	(0.017)	0.030
Principal Repayments	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenue Contributions to Capital	6.846	5.107	(1.739)
Sub Total	6.799	5.090	(1.709)
Operating (Surplus)/Deficit	(0.033)	0.580	0.613

47. There are a number of variations that have contributed to this overall result however the main reasons are:

Depreciation – the depreciation was slightly less than budgeted.

Contribution to/(from) reserves – as noted above, the budget assumed £3.711m would need to be contributed from HRA balances (Business Plan Headroom Reserve) to ensure the HRA returned an in-year operating surplus. However, the outturn required only a £0.580m contribution from reserves.

Revenue contributions to capital – the budget planned a £6.846m contribution from revenue to fund capital expenditure. The outturn contribution was £5.090m. The positive variance is £1.7m. However, the reduced contribution was due to slippage in capital budgets. There is a recommendation in the 2022/23 quarter 1 report to carry forward this slippage into the 2022/23 financial year. The carry forward will enable capital projects on the housing stock to be completed during 2022/23.

48. There are a number of factors that can impact on the HRA year-end balance with the main ones being void levels, the level of rent arrears and the levels of Right to Buy sales. These have all to some degree been affected by the operating restrictions and financial impacts resulting from the pandemic.

- **Voids** - The rent loss due to voids for 2021/22 was on average 1.06%. The original dwelling rents budget allowed for a void level target of 1%.
- **Arrears** - The rent arrears at the end of 2021/22 totalled £1.921m, a reduction of 6.3% from the start of the year when arrears totalled £2.050m. Of the total arrears, £0.586m relates to former tenants and £1.335m relates to current tenants. An estimated £1.082m of current tenant arrears are in cases where either the under occupancy charge applies or the tenants are in receipt of Universal Credit rather than Housing Benefit; this is an increase of £0.161m.
- **Right to Buy Sales** - The actual number of sales in 2021/22 was 46.

49. A major element of the HRA's costs is the Management Fee paid to the authority's Arm's Length Management Organisation (ALMO), Six Town Housing. As the ALMO is a wholly owned Council company it is appropriate for Cabinet to take a view on the company's financial position.
50. Six Town Housing's draft accounts for the 2021/22 financial year show that the ALMO made a deficit of £1.655m on a turnover of £24.348m, a loss rate of 6.8% (for 2019/2020 the rate was a 4.6% surplus); the deficit for 2021/22 excludes pension adjustments made in line with FRS102 requirements.
51. The draft accounts indicate cash and short term deposits totalling £3.699m at the end of 2021/22. The use of reserves is subject to the terms of the Management Agreement between Six Town Housing and the Council.

Capital Programme

52. The Council's capital programme was rephased at Month 9 to £49.464m. This followed a re-phasing review and a decision to carry forward £57.734m into the following financial year, 2022/23.
53. This re-phased amount of £57.734m was included in the 2022/23 capital programme budget, approved by full Council on the 23rd of February. The 2022/23 capital programme approved on this date was £142.486m. This total resulted after £2m for the Transport Strategy included in the £57.734m was re-phased directly into 2023/24.
54. Details of 2022/23 forecast expenditure and subsequent adjustments to the capital programme following the February budget are detailed in a separate report to Cabinet at this meeting.
55. The final revised Capital programme for 2021/22 and the outturn, analysed by the capital themes which align to the Council priorities is set out in Appendix 1. A summary of the main results is set out below:

Expenditure 2021/22 at Outturn

56. The £45.736m was slightly less than the rephased budget of £49.464m, leaving slippage of £3.728m. A further £0.656m has been added to this slippage for reprofiling and additional funding (see Table 16). This means that £4.384m is recommended as a budget carry forward from the 2021/22 capital programme into 2022/23. This carry forward would increase the previously rephased 2021-22 budget of £57.734m to £62.118m although the final figure is £60.118m after Council approved £2m for the Transport Strategy to be re-phased into 2023/24.
57. Therefore, and Cabinet are therefore recommended to approve an overall carry forward of £4.384m, in order for schemes that commenced during 2021/22 can be completed.

Variances

58. The majority of the variances in the capital programme are due to timing rather than changes in the overall cost of capital schemes.

Financing

59. The £45.736m 2021/22 Capital spend required £17.233m of borrowing. This was after £15.258m of capital grant funding and other funding. An analysis of the sources of financing for the 2021/22 spend are shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15

Funding the Revised Capital Programme 2021/22	
	£m
Capital Programme 2021/22	45.736
Funded By:	
External Funding and Contributions	(15.258)
Use of Capital Receipts	(0.613)
Prudential Borrowing	(17.233)
General Fund and Reserves	(0.214)
Housing Revenue Account	(5.014)
Major Repairs Reserve	(7.404)
TOTAL	(45.736)

Completed schemes

60. As noted above, the proposed £4.384m carry forward comprises an underspend of £3.728m and additional funding and reprofiling changes of £0.656m. The additional funding and reprofiling changes are analysed in Table 16 below:

Table 16

Completed schemes	Funded by	Detail	£m
Condition Related Schemes – Schools	External Funding and Contributions	Additional grant received in year	0.065
GM Full Fibre Project	Use of Capital Receipts	Adjustment to re-phasing to 2022/23	0.478
Schools' modernisation	General Fund and Reserves	Contribution from Schools budgets	0.144

Weather Station and Road Surface Temperature Sensors	Prudential Borrowing	Underspend	(0.008)
177 & 179 The Rock	Prudential Borrowing	Underspend	(0.005)
Glysohate Alternative Equipment	Prudential Borrowing	Underspend	(0.008)
Back Manor Street	Prudential Borrowing	Underspend	(0.010)
	TOTAL		0.656

Outcomes

61. In delivering the capital programme in 2021/22 the Council has:

- continued the work on major regeneration projects within the Townships;
- completed several ICT projects including Bury's share of the Greater Manchester Full Fibre Network;
- continued with the vehicle replacement strategy;
- maintained and improved the highways infrastructure across the borough;
- adapted residents' homes to make them more accessible and allow for increased independent living;
- invested in modernisation of school buildings;
- repaired flood damage assets, opened the new Kay Bridge Street to alleviate traffic congestion in the Summerseat area;
- continued with the refurbishment of Britain's Favourite (Bury) Market;
- set out a programme of measures and delivered schemes that reduce the impact of Climate change, including decarbonisation of several public buildings;
- completed schemes that increase access to green spaces, play areas, sports, including high quality refurbishment of Tennis fields located in community parks;

62. The Council's refreshed Capital gateway process will ensure that:

- schemes are prioritised and presented to members for consideration at appropriate times during the year
- schemes are a strategic fit with corporate priorities
- adequate resources are identified at the start of the process to ensure sufficient capacity is available to deliver the projects within anticipated timescales
- effective monitoring is carried out so that any slippage or delays can be considered and reported
- effective project management practices are embedded for all projects

Future Years

63. Effective financial planning is key to the sustainability and operation of all local authorities. The development of the council's medium term financial strategy shows that there is a significant financial challenge in future years. The current

uncertainty on government funding, long term changes to services and inflation presents significant challenges.

Links with the Corporate Priorities:

64. A strong financially sustainable Council is essential to the delivery of the Let's do it Strategy
-

Equality Impact and Considerations:

65. *Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the 'general duty' on public authorities is set out as follows:*

A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to -

- a. eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;*
- b. advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;*
- c. foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.*

The public sector equality duty (specific duty) requires us to consider how we can positively contribute to the advancement of equality and good relations, and demonstrate that we are paying 'due regard' in our decision making in the design of policies and in the delivery of services.

Environmental Impact and Considerations:

66. There are no environmental impacts associated with this report.
-

Assessment and Mitigation of Risk:

67. The content of the report supports the Council in managing the overall financial risks and financial planning for the Council.
-

Legal Implications:

68. There are no legal implications arising from the report.
-

Financial Implications:

69. The financial implications are set out in the report.

Background papers:

None.

Please include a glossary of terms, abbreviations and acronyms used in this report.

Term	Meaning

Appendix 1

Capital Theme	Revised Budget	Forecast Outturn	Outturn	Carry Forward / (Reduce re-phased) to	Completed schemes
Capital Scheme	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Radcliffe Regeneration					
Radcliffe Market Chambers	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.050	
Radcliffe Regeneration (includes acquisitions)	2.408	2.408	2.135	0.273	
Radcliffe Hub Pre Development	0.157	0.157	0.630	-0.473	
Radcliffe Programme Management	0.060	0.060	0.117	-0.057	
Sub Total Radcliffe Regeneration	2.675	2.675	2.882	-0.207	0.000
Prestwich Regeneration					
Prestwich Services Hub	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.050	
Strategic Acquisition	3.800	3.800	3.826	-0.026	
Prestwich Urban Village	0.436	0.436	0.150	0.286	
Sub Total Prestwich Regeneration	4.286	4.286	3.975	0.310	0.000
Ramsbottom Regeneration					
Ramsbottom Town Plan	0.041	0.041	0.042	0.000	
Upper Floor Development	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Ramsbottom Market Chambers	0.043	0.043	0.000	0.043	

Sub Total Ramsbottom Regeneration	0.084	0.084	0.042	0.043	0.000
Bury Regeneration					
Bury Market/Wider Market Area	0.035	0.112	0.464	0.000	
Bury Business centre	0.035	0.035	0.000	0.035	
Elizabethan Suite Update	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Bury Town Centre Masterplan Civic Centre Phase 1	0.085	0.085	0.112	-0.455	
Sub Total Bury Regeneration	0.155	0.232	0.575	-0.420	0.000
Commercial Sites Regeneration					
Commercial Sites (Bradley Fold) Regeneration	0.002	0.002	0.005	-0.003	
Chamber Hall Phase 2	0.004	0.004	0.007	-0.003	
Sub Total Commercial Sites Regeneration	0.006	0.006	0.012	-0.006	0.000
Refurbishmen t of Bury Market					
Refurbishment of Bury Market	0.012	0.011	0.088	-0.076	
Sub Total Refurbishmen t of Bury Market	0.012	0.011	0.088	-0.076	0.000
TOTAL - Regeneration	7.217	7.294	7.574	-0.355	0.000
Place Shaping / Growth					

Prestwich	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	
Radcliffe	0.052	0.052	0.089	-0.038	
Whitefield	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Place shaping/ Growth programme	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Other Development Schemes	0.547	0.547	0.410	0.137	
TOTAL - Place Shaping / Growth	0.602	0.601	0.502	0.100	0.000
Sport And Leisure					
Parks and Green Space Strategy	1.101	1.100	0.519	0.582	
Play Area Strategy	0.429	0.429	0.248	0.181	
Outdoor Gyms	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Access, Infrastructure and Quality Parks	0.188	0.188	0.093	0.095	
Leisure Gym Equipment Upgrade	0.218	0.218	0.213	0.005	
Bury Athletics Track	0.077	0.077	0.035	0.042	
Flood Repair 3 G Pitch	0.000	0.000	0.031	-0.031	
3G Pitch Bury Radcliffe	0.041	0.041	-0.023	0.064	
Sustainable Tennis Strategy	0.349	0.323	0.366		-0.017
Match Fund Football Grants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Non Turf Cricket Pitch	0.072	0.072	0.000	0.072	
Flood Repair and Defence	-0.048	0.284	0.414	-0.462	
Environmental Works	0.000	0.000	0.025	-0.025	
Parks	0.107	0.107	0.090		0.017
Muslim Burial Site Extension	0.004	0.004	0.033	-0.029	
Leisure Health and Safety Improvements	0.100	0.100	0.014	0.086	

<i>TOTAL - Sport and Leisure</i>	2.637	2.943	2.059	0.580	0.000
Operational Fleet					
Vehicle Replacement Strategy	3.105	3.105	3.105	0.000	
Grounds Maintenance Equipment	0.224	0.224	0.209	0.015	
<i>TOTAL - Operational Fleet</i>	3.329	3.329	3.315	0.015	0.000
<i>ICT</i>					
ICT Projects	2.400	2.400	2.397	0.003	
GM Full Fibre Project	1.390	1.390	1.869		-0.479
<i>TOTAL - ICT</i>	3.790	3.790	4.265	0.003	-0.479
<i>Highways</i>					
Highways Investment Strategy – Tranche 2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Cycling and Walking Routes Mayors Challenge	0.295	0.295	0.378	-0.083	
Mobile Speed Signs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Full Fibre Infrastructure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Weather Station and Road Surface Temperature Sensors	0.008	0.000	0.000		0.008
Street Lighting	1.000	1.000	0.783	0.217	
Traffic Calming and improvement	0.948	0.948	1.115	-0.167	
Traffic Management Schemes	0.000	0.000	0.016	-0.016	
Public Rights of Way	0.050	0.050	0.059	-0.009	

Highways Planned Maintenance	5.000	5.000	5.276	-0.276	
Pothole Fund	0.146	0.146	0.604	-0.458	
Bridges	0.032	0.032	0.071	-0.039	
Road Safety	0.150	0.150	0.021	0.129	
TOTAL - Highways	7.628	7.621	8.323	-0.703	0.008
Children and Young People					
NDS Modernisation Including New Pupil Places	2.734	2.734	2.611	0.429	-0.144
Devolved Formula Capital	0.441	0.441	0.395	-0.100	
Targeted Capital Funding	-0.251	-0.239	0.055	-0.306	
Special Provision Grant	0.142	0.142	0.138	-0.012	
Condition Related Schemes – Schools	0.000	0.000	0.065		-0.065
TOTAL - Children and Young People	3.066	3.078	3.264	0.011	-0.209
Estate Management - Investment Estate:					
Demolition of Former Fire Station Bury	0.087	0.087	0.002	0.085	
177 & 179 The Rock	0.005	0.005	0.000		0.005
Portland and Chesham industrial Estate	0.010	0.020	0.000	0.010	
Former Prezzo, Lytham	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.000	
Back Manor Street	0.030	0.030	0.017	0.003	0.010
Tile Street	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
St Mary's Place	0.030	0.030	0.000	0.030	
TOTAL - Estate	0.167	0.178	0.023	0.128	0.015

Management - Investment Estate:					
Estate Management - Corporate Landlord:					
FM Emergency Building New Major Repairs 21-22	0.080	0.080	0.000	0.080	
Fernhill Gypsy and Traveller Site	0.200	0.200	0.033	0.167	
Bradley Fold Welfare Facilities	0.590	0.590	0.645	-0.055	
Leisure Health and Safety Improvements	0.320	0.320	0.142	0.178	
LED Lighting Installation	0.015	0.015	0.012	0.003	
Seedfield Health and Safety	0.025	0.025	0.000	0.025	
Bury Cemetery Upgrade of Welfare Facilities	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.010	
Hoyles park Pavilion Demolition and Clarence Park Skateboard Park removal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Springwater Park Land Slip	0.164	0.164	0.143	0.021	
TOTAL - Estate Management - Corporate Landlord:	1.404	1.404	0.976	0.430	0.000
One Commissioning Organisation					
Older People	0.009	0.009	0.001	0.008	
Improving Information Management/	0.000	0.000	0.105	-0.105	

Controcc Software					
Disabled Facilities Grant	0.885	0.885	0.843	0.042	
Neighbourhood Working	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Planning Other Schemes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Other Development Schemes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Environmental Works	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
TOTAL - One Commissioning Organisation	0.894	0.894	0.950	-0.054	0.000
Housing					
Housing HRA	14.598	13.761	11.608	2.990	
HRA Disabled Facilities Adaptations	0.903	0.895	0.903	0.000	
Empty Property Strategy	0.000	0.000	0.085	-0.085	
Housing Development	0.943	0.944	0.988	-0.044	
TOTAL - Housing	16.444	15.600	13.584	2.862	0.000
Climate Change					
Community Climate Capital Fund	0.124	0.124	0.076	0.045	
Climate Change Resilience Fund	0.080	0.080	0.002	0.078	
Electric Charging Points	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Glysophate Alternative Equipment	0.050	0.042	0.042		0.008
Waste Management	0.014	0.013	0.003	0.011	
Fly-Tipping	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.000	
Public Sector Decarbonisation	2.000	2.000	0.764	1.236	

<i>TOTAL - Climate Change</i>	2.286	2.276	0.904	1.371	0.008
Total Capital Programme	49.464	49.007	45.736	4.384	-0.656