London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Report to: Cabinet

Date: 05/09/2022

Subject: 2022/23 Corporate Revenue Monitor - Month 2 (May 2022)

Report of: Councillor Rowan Ree, Cabinet Member for Finance and Reform

Report author: Andrew Lord, Head of Strategic Planning and Investment

Responsible Director: Sukvinder Kalsi, Director of Finance

SUMMARY

This is the first corporate revenue monitoring report produced for 2022/23.

A £4.334m overspend is forecast for the General Fund. Action plans of £2.800m are proposed that, if delivered, will decrease the forecast overspend to £1.534m.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. To note General Fund forecast overspend of £4.334m.
- 2. To note that the forecast draw down from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) general balance is £4.453m, £0.403m more than budgeted.
- 3. To note the in-year Dedicated Schools Grant High Needs Block forecasted surplus of £0.582m, reducing the cumulative deficit.
- 4. To approve General Fund virements totalling £4.494m and HRA virements totalling £0.377m as detailed in appendix 10.

Wards Affected: All

Our Priorities	Summary of how this report aligns to the H&F Priorities
Being ruthlessly financially efficient	We need to always confirm that spend fits our council's priorities; challenge how much needs to be spent; and achieve results within agreed budgets. Finance is everyone's business and every penny counts.

Financial Impact

Table 1 - 2022/23 forecast

	Forecast over/(under)spend (£m)	Forecast over/(under)spend net of mitigations (£m)	
Current – month 2 2022/23	4.334	2.800	
2021/22 outturn	(6.750)	N/A	
Last year – month 2 2021/22	(1.985)	(4.299)	

This report sets out the current forecast and action plans for those departments with forecast overspends (Table 2).

Funding for the High Needs Block (HNB) of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) continues to be under pressure, although the situation is improving considerably in line with the Council's recovery plan. For 2022/23, an in year surplus of £0.582m is forecast. The overall cumulative deficit will reduce to £7.238m by year end due to the in-year surplus and the Council securing additional Government funding. Continued funding is subject to DfE monitoring and the Council continuing to manage its DSG recovery plan.

The forecast draw down from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) general balance will be £4.453m, £0.403m more than budgeted.

Elizabeth Nash, Principal Accountant 24/06/2022 and verified by Sukvinder Kalsi, Director of Finance 24/08/2022.

Legal Implications

There are no legal implications for this report.

Angela Hogan, Chief Solicitor (Contracts and Procurement) 25/08/2022.

Background Papers Used in Preparing This Report

None

DETAILED ANALYSIS

GENERAL FUND

1. The General Fund forecast at month 2 (May 2022) is a forecast overspend of £4.334m (Table 2).

Table 2 – Month 2 (May 2022): General Fund forecast (underspends in brackets)

Department	Revised Budget Month 2	Forecast Outturn Variance Month 2
	£m	£m
Children's Services	53.127	(0.180)
The Economy Department	7.339	0.335
The Environment Department	65.527	2.223
Controlled Parking Account	(30.302)	(0.031)
Finance	1.234	0.013
Resources	5.893	(0.002)
Social Care	60.836	2.806
Centrally Managed Budgets	22.340	(0.830)
Total	185.994	4.334
Balance of the unallocated contingency	3.500	0

- 2. As set out in the appendices, departments have identified financial risks of £5.879m at month 2.
- 3. Across the council inflation is now a significant financial risk. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 9.1% in the 12 months to May 2022. This is the highest level recorded since the government introduced this inflation measure in 1997 and compares to a rise of 0.7% in the 12 months to March 2021. The Bank of England expect the annual increase in CPI to approach 11% in the Autumn.
- 4. The 2022/23 Hammersmith & Fulham budget includes a £10m provision for inflation. This assumed:
 - Contract inflation of £3.15m which has already been distributed within departmental base budgets.
 - £3m to fund the 2021/22 pay award and uplift in employer national insurance contribution (health and social care levy) which has already been distributed within departmental base budgets.
 - A £2.35m provision for a 2022/23 pay increase (equivalent to a 2.3% pay award). This is retained corporately until the pay award is confirmed.
 - A corporate inflation contingency of £1.5m as mitigation against additional inflationary risk.
- 5. Inflationary pressures, such as the pay award, are likely to exceed the sums set aside within the budget. For example the current local government pay claim is for

- an increase in line with inflation. This far exceeds the 2.3% increase factored into the budget.
- 6. The increase in costs does not just affect the General Fund bur also the HRA, schools and capital programme. Pressure on household incomes may also increase demand for council services, such as homelessness or welfare support, and impact on council income streams (such as council tax collection rates).
- 7. Action is required to monitor and manage the inflationary and departmental risks. An unallocated contingency of £3.5m (in addition to the inflation contingency of £1.5m) is held within the 2022/23 budget should financial mitigation be required. If all, or part, of the unallocated contingency is not used in 2022/23 the forecast underspend will increase. As part of CRM 2 budget virements are proposed of £0.377m following a review of how costs are split between the General Fund and HRA. The virements will have the net effect of benefiting the HRA whilst reducing the unallocated contingency.
- 8. The Covid-19 pandemic continues to impact on the council's finances. The 2022/23 budget included a one-off allocation of £2.664m to departmental budgets to fund Covid-19 pressures and the risk of an economic downturn. A one-off Covid related contingency of £1.5m is also set aside and a £9m reserve carried forward from 2021/22. The use of this funding will be monitored throughout 2022/23 and allocated in accordance with appropriate approvals.
- 9. Mitigating departmental action plans of £2.800m have been identified, which if delivered would decrease the overspend to £1.534m (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of net forecast outturn variances after action plans

Department	Forecast Outturn Variance	Potential Value of Action Plan Mitigations	Forecast Outturn Variance after Mitigations
	£m	£m	£m
Children's Services	(0.180)	0.000	(0.180)
The Economy Department	0.335	0.000	0.335
The Environment Department	2.223	0.000	2.223
Controlled Parking Account	(0.031)	0.000	(0.031)
Finance	0.013	(0.540)	(0.527)
Resources	(0.002)	0.000	(0.002)
Social Care	2.806	(2.260)	0.546
Centrally Managed Budgets	(0.830)	0.000	(0.830)
Total	4.334	2.800	1.534
Balance of the unallocated contingency	(3,500)		(3,500)
TOTAL	0.834		(1,966)

10. The main departmental variances are set out in Appendices 1 to 7. Additional information is provided on the delivery of planned savings and the type of expenditure (such as employees).

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

11. The Housing Revenue Account is forecasting and overspend and as a result will draw down £0.403m more from balances than budgeted (Table 4). The main variances are detailed in Appendix 8.

Table 4: Housing Revenue Account forecast outturn

Housing Revenue Account (General Reserve)	
Balance as at 31 March 2022	
Less: Budgeted appropriation from balances	4.050
Add: overspend	
Balance as at 31st March 2023	

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)

- 12. Dedicated schools grant (DSG) is paid in support of local authority schools' and is the main source of income for the schools' budget. It is split between central expenditure and the individual schools' budget (ISB) in conjunction with the local schools' forum.
- 13. Funding for the High Needs Block (HNB) continues to be under pressure with the latest forecast set out in Table 5. For 2022/23, a DSG HNB surplus of £0.582m is forecast which will go towards reducing the cumulative deficit, along with safety valve funding of £4m. The overall cumulative deficit is forecast to reduce to £7.238m by year end. The additional Government funding forecast is subject to the council managing its DSG recovery plan as part of the grant conditions and close monitoring by the DfE.
- 14. The council holds earmarked reserves against the cumulative deficit which is released as the deficit is managed down.

Table 5: Dedicated Schools Grant – High Needs Block deficit

	£m
Cumulative deficit brought forward	11.820
In-year forecast surplus	(0.582)
Safety valve funding	(4.000)
Cumulative deficit carried forward	7.238

GENERAL FUND RESERVES

15. An update on the reserves strategy and action plan will be completed and reported at month 6. The current year forecast overspend will reduce forecast reserves.

VIREMENT AND WRITE OFF REQUESTS

16. General Fund virements of £4.494m and HRA virements of £0.377m are proposed as detailed in Appendix 10.

REASONS FOR DECISION

17. To report the revenue expenditure forecast and comply with Financial Regulations.

EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

- 18. As required by Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has considered its obligations regarding the Public-Sector Equality Duty and it is not anticipated that there will be any direct negative impact on groups with protected characteristics, as defined by the Act, from the adjustments to the budgets required because of this report.
- 19. If any such adjustments might lead to a service change and/or changes in staffing structures that could have a negative impact on groups with protected characteristics, then a full Equality Impact Assessment will need to be carried out.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

20. The Council has a statutory duty to arrange for the proper administration of its financial affairs and a fiduciary duty to taxpayers with regards to its use of and accounting for public monies. This report assists in the discharge of those duties.

List of Appendices:

Appendix	Title
Appendix 1	Children's Services
Appendix 1a	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)
Appendix 2	The Economy Department
Appendix 3	The Environment Department
Appendix 3a	Controlled Parking Account
Appendix 4	Finance
Appendix 5	Resources
Appendix 6	Social Care
Appendix 7	Centrally Managed Budgets
Appendix 8	Housing Revenue Account
Appendix 9	Action Plans
Appendix 10	Virement Requests

APPENDIX 1: CHILDREN'S SERVICES BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective			
Subjective	Revised budget £000	Variance month 2 £000	
Employees	26,162	356	
Premises-related expenditure	534	41	
Transport-related expenditure	172	(61)	
Supplies & services	4,057	31	
Third party payments	51,818	3,100	
Transfer payments	72,492	(3,876)	
Support services	(1,809)	120	
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	2,033	0	
Income	(108,961)	109	
Non-controllable expenditure	6,630	0	
Total	53,128	(180)	

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division			
Departmental Division	Revised Budget	Forecast Variance Month 2	
	£000	£000	
Children and Young People's Services	32,086	(982)	
Education	12,738	837	
Children's Commissioning	4,560	3	
Children's Performance & Improvement	2,145	(37)	
CHS Departmental Budgets	1,598	(1)	
School Funding	0	0	
Total	53,127	(180)	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division		
Children and Young People's Services		
 £0.800m on placements and client related expenditure as a result of savings actions and prior year growth for Children Looked After / Leaving Care (CLA)/(LC) costs £0.200m underspend forecast on secure remand and welfare - highly volatile budget £0.200m on parent assessment budget £0.244m staffing overspend on Family Support and Child Protection (FSCP) and CLA/LC teams as a result of agency cover for staff turnover, maternity and sickness Other minor variances 	(982)	

The forecast includes £0.941m for contingency for net new placements based on trend over 2020/21 and 2021/22 (plus 25%).	
Children and Young People's Services Total	(982)
Education	
Forecast overspend of £0.775m with respect to Travel Care and Support for Young People with Education and Health Care (EHC) plans. Of this, £0.155m relates to inflation on contracts in excess of the inflation awarded to the budget from April 2022.	
EHC casework is forecast to overspend by £0.128m.	837
Special Educational Needs (SEN) Performance and Quality Assurance investment with respect to White Paper and new inspection framework £0.129m.	
Education Total	837

Table 4 - Savings Delivery					
		MTFS Target	On Track	Partially Deliverable	Undeliverable
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		533 441 10 82			82
Schemes not on track	£000s	Reason			
3rd Party Funding Contribution to Services	82	Expected funding contribution of £0.092m from NHS not agreed, however alternative budget mitigations are proposed.			

Supplementary Monitoring Information	
None to report	

APPENDIX 1a: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG) BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Variance by Departmental Division				
Departmental Division		Forecast Variance Month 2		
	£000	£000		
High Needs Block expenditure	28,647	(582)		
Early Years Block expenditure	17,406	0		
Schools Block expenditure	38,407	0		
Central School Services Block expenditure	2,837	0		
DSG income	(87,297)	582		
TOTAL	0	0		

Table 2 High Needs Block (HNB) Deficit	
High Needs Block DSG deficit brought forward from prior years	11,820
In-year HNB forecast surplus	(582)
2022-23 HNB Safety Valve funding (to be confirmed)	(4,000)
Forecast High Needs deficit after Safety Valve funding	7,238

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
High Needs Block (High Needs funding supports provision for children and young people with special educational needs from their early years to age 25 and in addition the Alternative Provision)		
The forecast spend of £28.065m, represents an underspend of £0.582m against the 2022/23 DSG HNB allocation.		
The baseline budget overspend in 2022/23 is circa £1.300m versus budget before the planned £1.300m transfer from Central Services Schools Block and £0.556m Schools Block transfer.	(582)	
£10.550m of High Needs Safety Valve funding was received to 2021/22 to reduce the cumulative HNB deficit. A further £4m of Safety Valve funding is expected to be received in 2022/23 subject to close monitoring by the Department of Education.		
High Needs Block total	(582)	

Table 4 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £0.250m		
Risk Description	Risk At Month 2 £000	
None to report		
TOTAL RISKS MANAGED	0	

APPENDIX 2: THE ECONOMY DEPARTMENT BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast Variance by Subjective				
Subjective	Budget	Variance Month 2		
	£000	£000		
Employees	15,237	164		
Premises-related expenditure	4,650	36		
Transport-related expenditure	10	0		
Supplies & services	3,133	184		
Third party payments	21,820	(470)		
Transfer payments	98	0		
Support services	269	0		
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	0	0		
Income	(31,379)	434		
Non-controllable expenditure	(6,499)	(13)		
Total	7,339	335		

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division				
Departmental Division	Revised Budget	Forecast Variance Month 2		
	£000	£000		
Housing Solutions	8,604	(30)		
Economic Development, Skills Service	488	0		
Planning	1,509	0		
Operations	(3,475)	365		
Place	70	0		
Regeneration & Development	143	0		
TOTAL	7,339	335		

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
Housing Solutions		
The forecast for average client numbers (941 units) is lower than budgeted (982 units) in Private Sector Leased (PSL) temporary accommodation schemes.	(180)	
There is a forecast increase in average client numbers (from a budget of 95 clients to a forecast of 107) in Bed and Breakfast (B&B) temporary accommodation, higher Out Of Hours (OOH) placements and pre-booking (from a budget of 4 per day on average to an actual of 7 per day to the end of May) and higher accommodation costs (from a budget of £275.45 per week to an actual of £278.30 at end of May 2022).	150	
Housing Solutions total	(30)	
Operations		
Facilities Management and Corporate Buildings - Income target of	365	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
£0.075m at Ravenscourt Stores unachievable in 2022/23 due to ongoing redevelopment agreement with tenant. The Lila Huset building saw two major tenants leave in 2021/22 and it is likely that there will be a shortfall in income of £0.290m.		
Operations total	365	

Table 4 - Savings Delivery					
		MTFS Target	On Track	Partially Deliverable	Undeliverable
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total MTFS Savi	ngs	gs 235 235 0 0		0	
Schemes not on track	£000s	Reason			
All schemes on track					

Table 5 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £0.250m		
Risk Description	Risk At Month 2 £000	
Housing Solutions - Increase in bad debt provision on Temporary Accommodation (Bed & Breakfast and Private Sector Leasing) rent arrears because of reductions in personal income due to financial hardship	496	
Housing Solutions - Further increase in the number of households in Temporary Accommodation - based on an additional 100 households this year above the current forecast	458	
Housing Solutions - Homelessness Reduction Bill - increase in households in temporary accommodation - extra 70 households this year above the current forecast	320	
Housing Solutions - Domestic Abuse Act - increase in households in temporary accommodation - extra 70 households this year above the current forecast	320	
Planning - potential unbudgeted costs associated with judicial reviews and major planning appeals including additional work to support the Hammersmith Town Centre supplementary planning document are expected to be funded from the Planning reserve	250	
TOTAL RISKS MANAGED	1,844	

Supplementary Monitoring Information

Housing Solutions

In April 2022, 186 homeless enquiries were received, with 68 homelessness applications. In May 2022, 199 homeless enquiries were received, with 70 homelessness applications.

The number of homeless enquiries remain high. April and May 2021 saw 172 and 174 enquiries respectively. Overall for the period April-May 2022, there was an increase of 39 enquiries compared to the same period last year (11% increase). We have already seen an impact from the conflict in Ukraine on homelessness approaches and numbers in temporary accommodation which we expect to increase as Homes for Ukraine sponsorship placements break down and approaches increase from Ukrainians on the family visa scheme which does not have accommodation attached.

Difficulty procuring private rented properties to prevent and relieve homelessness and increased prices are being reported across the sector.

Planning income in recent years has fluctuated between £3.600m (2018/19), £2.300m (2019/20), £2.200m (2020/21), £3.100m (2021/22) and is currently forecast to reach £3.400m in 2022/23, in line with the budget. However, the inherent volatility of planning income means it is difficult to predict future income expectations due to several factors including:

- Covid-19 impact on wider economy and on delays in construction projects
- Changes to the statutory charging schedule
- Economic factors such as the impact of Brexit, concerns about economic recession on developer/investor confidence and planning activity.
- Changes in legislation e.g. permitted development rights, Planning Performance Agreement regulation
- Changes to pre-application charging fees and Planning Performance Agreement templates
- Local and wider market conditions
- Availability of development sites in the borough
- Developers by-passing the pre-application process as it is not compulsory
- Reduced developer funding of Planning Performance Agreements
- Government schemes to encourage house building, including grant schemes
- Developers' responding to current and pipeline housing supply in borough (they don't want to flood the local market)
- Adverse weather conditions, and delays in supply chains, delaying construction pipeline

APPENDIX 3: THE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective				
Subjective	Revised budget	Variance month 2		
	£000	£000		
Employees	25,770	613		
Premises-related expenditure	3,777	445		
Transport-Related expenditure	790	369		
Supplies & services	16,675	66		
Third party payments	20,983	1,119		
Transfer payments	116	0		
Support Services	0	84		
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	14,315	(83)		
Income	(27,401)	(390)		
Non-controllable expenditure	10,547	0		
Total	65,572	2,223		

Table 2 - Variance by departmental division			
Departmental division	Revised budget	Forecast variance month 2	
	£000	£000	
Public Realm	35,731	1,867	
Safer Neighbourhoods & Regulatory Services	11,021	306	
Leisure, Sport and Culture	6,264	280	
Resident Services	12,556	(230)	
Revised Variance	65,572	2,223	

Table 3 - Variance analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
Hammersmith Bridge unfunded revenue costs	1,600	
Reduced commercial waste net income (continued Covid-19 impact)	350	
Streetlighting saving and increased energy costs	126	
Waste disposal underspend	(171)	
Network management license income	(96)	
Other minor variances	58	
Public Realm total	1,867	
Building Control net income underachievement	150	
CCTV budget pressure due to staffing and maintenance	138	
Other minor variances	18	
Safer Neighbourhoods & Regulatory Services total	306	
Parks mostly due to increasing utility costs and maintenance	236	
Unbudgeted community events	41	
Other minor variances	3	
Leisure, Sport and Culture total	280	

Table 3 - Variance analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
NNDR enforcement income shortfall	319	
Accessible Transport underspend due to rebate for reduced passenger numbers during Covid-19 pandemic	(665)	
Other net variances	116	
Resident Services total	(230)	
TOTAL VARIANCE	2,223	

Table 4 - Savings Delivery					
		MTFS Target	On Track	Partially Deliverable	Undeliverable
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		1,184	1,117	67	
Schemes not on track	£000s)s Reason			
Leisure Contract income	67	The leisure industry has not yet fully recovered from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, affecting its ability to both sustain and grow income			

Table 5 - Key risks - detail items over £0.250m	
Risk Description	Risk at month 2 £000
Utility and fuel charges increase by 50% compared to 2021/22	250
TOTAL RISKS BEING MANAGED	250

Supplementary Monitoring Information

The Council will continue to work with the Department for Transport and Transport for London and seek to recover 66% of the Hammersmith Bridge costs as part of the project to fully restore the bridge. If successful, this will significantly reduce the forecast overspend for the department.

APPENDIX 3A: CONTROLLED PARKING ACCOUNT BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective			
Subjective	Revised budget	Variance month 2	
	£000	£000	
Employees	7,251	(252)	
Premises-related expenditure	80	0	
Transport-related expenditure	2	0	
Supplies & services	979	0	
Third Party payments	5,877	(165)	
Transfer payments	0	0	
Support services	214	0	
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	0	0	
Income	(47,472)	386	
Non-controllable expenditure	2,767	0	
Total	(30,302)	(31)	

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division			
Departmental Division Revised Budget			
	£000	£000	
Income	(47,472)	386	
Expenditure	17,170	(417)	
Total	(30,302)	(31)	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
Income		
Pay & Display is down compared to the first two periods last financial year. Suspensions activity remains higher than pre Covid-19 levels.	386	
Income total	386	
Expenditure		
A reduced spend on Pay & Display activities corresponding to reduction in activity. Slight delay in recruiting to the new Parking structure.	(417)	
Expenditure total		
Total variance	(31)	

Table 4 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £0.250m	
	Risk At
Risk Description	Month 2
	£000

None to report	
Total Risks Managed	0

Supplementary Monitoring Information

The budget position assumes the budget adjustments included in the virement request to realign budgets to reflect new operating models within Parking, and the establishment of a Parking projects budget in Appendix 10.

APPENDIX 4: FINANCE BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective			
Subjective	Revised budget	Variance month 2	
	£000	£000	
Employees	6,699	(534)	
Premises-related expenditure	0	0	
Transport-related expenditure	3	0	
Supplies & services	2,595	73	
Third Party payments	241	4	
Transfer payments	0	0	
Support services	(16)	0	
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	0	0	
Income	(3,056)	470	
Non-controllable expenditure	(5,232)	0	
Total	1,234	13	

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division			
Departmental Division	Revised Budget	Forecast Variance Month 2	
	£000	£000	
Assurance, Programmes & Analytics	1,373	7	
Audit, Fraud, Risk and Insurance	976	(59)	
Corporate Services	610	(194)	
Finance	3,201	(105)	
Managed Services	2,132	0	
Corporate Procurement	575	(71)	
Commercial Advertising	(2,400)	434	
Sub-Total	6,466	13	
Departmental non-controllable budgets	(5,232)	0	
Total	1,234	13	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis	
Departmental Division	
Corporate Services	
Staffing vacancies across directorate	(194)
Corporate Services total	
Finance	
Delayed recruitment to revised finance structure	(105)
Finance total	
Commercial Advertising	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis	
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000
The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has led to a fall in expected income from partner advertising agencies. A number of our sites are on a profit share basis and are forecast to result in a budget pressure for the year.	434
Commercial Advertising total	434

Table 4 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £250,000	
Risk Description	Risk At Month 2 £000
None to report	
Total Risks Managed	0

	Supplementary Monitoring Information
None to report	

APPENDIX 5: RESOURCES BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective		
Subjective	Revised budget £000	Variance month 2 £000
Employees	14,716	(145)
Premises-related expenditure	196	(1)
Transport-related expenditure	4	(0)
Supplies & services	8,973	231
Third party payments	60	24
Transfer payments	0	0
Support services	29	5
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	0	0
Income	(5,906)	(117)
Non-controllable expenditure	(12,179)	(0)
Total	5,893	(2)

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division		
Departmental Division	Revised Budget	Forecast Variance Month 2
	£000	£000
Communications and Communities	639	29
Democratic Services, Coroners & Mortuaries	2,424	(48)
Digital Services	12,273	0
Resources Directorate	338	(2)
Legal Services	(395)	(1)
Members Support	322	20
Transformation, Talent and Inclusion	2,472	0
Sub-Total	18,072	(2)
Departmental non-controllable budgets	(12,179)	0
Total	5,893	(2)

Table 3 - Variance Analysis	
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000
None to report	

Table 4 - Savings Delivery					
		MTFS Target	On Track	Partially Deliverable	Undeliverable
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		450	450		
Schemes not on track	£000s	Reason			

Table 5 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £0.250m	
Risk Description	
	£000
None to report	
Total Risks Managed	0

Supplementary Monitoring Information

The Democratic Services forecast assumes the approval of the virement request in Appendix 10 to reflect the increased costs of members allowance scheme approved by Full Council in May 2022, to be met from corporate contingency.

APPENDIX 6: SOCIAL CARE BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast Variance by Subjective		
Subjective	Budget	Variance Month 2
	£000	£000
Employees	14,834	0
Premises-related expenditure	610	0
Transport-related expenditure	34	0
Supplies & services	1,387	(50)
Third party payments	76,506	2,856
Transfer payments	12,638	0
Support services	7,716	0
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	0	0
Income	(57,997)	0
Non-controllable expenditure	5,108	0
Total	60,836	2,806

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division		
Departmental Division	Revised Budget	Forecast Variance Month 2
	£000	£000
Independent Living, Quality, Performance & Safeguarding	24,935	2,337
Specialist Support and Independent Living	25,046	638
Commissioning	5,050	(119)
Resources	5,262	0
Social Care Directorate	543	(50)
Public Health	0	0
TOTAL	60,836	2,806

Table 3 - Variance Analysis	
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000
Quality, Safety & Performance	
 The forecast is caveated with unknowns as we come out of Covid-19 including: the impact of the hospital discharges placed by NHS and requiring reassessment of care which is increasing social care costs. the impact of cost of living pressures on the care market providers. the fair cost of care exercise which will produce a market sustainability report and is highly likely to result in higher median unit costs (see risks in table 5 below) the delivery of budgeted 2022/23 savings of £1.5m. 	2,337
 the full-year effect from 2021/22 and additional 132 net increase in residents with Home Care packages costing £1.922m. 	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
 an overspend of £0.722m in nursing placements for 38 new discharge to assess (D2A) residents transferred from health to social care services. 		
 an underspend of (£0.307m) in nursing care contributions and funded nursing care income. 		
The department has charged actuals of £0.163m, against Covid-19 funding as at the end of May 2022. The forecast assumes that Quarter 1 hospital discharge costs of £0.771m will be recovered from Client Commissioning Groups. This is a local North-West London agreement and the forecast above includes the additional pressures from Quarter 2.		
Mitigation plans are in place to mostly address this overspend and the department will request (£1.600m) additional funding from corporate Covid-19 funds, as these costs are the medium term impact from the Covid-19 discharge to assess hospital policy.		
Quality, Safety & Performance total	2,337	
Learning Disability, Mental Health and In-House Services		
The main pressures are in Learning Disability (LD) services due to a full year effect of new or returning residents commencing from 2021/22 and higher market costs. The projected overspend comprises: • Home Care £0.428m		
 Adult Supported Living £0.411m Placements £0.212m An underspend in Direct Payment and Day Care services areas of (£0.227m). 	638	
In Mental Health there is an improved position due to the reduced number of placements and underspend of (£0.186m) is forecast.		
Mitigation plans are in place to address the LD overspend.		
Learning Disability, Mental Health and In-House Services total	638	
Commissioning		
Underspend on a range of commissioned variable contracts.	(119)	
Commissioning total	(119)	

Table 4 - Savings Delivery						
Dept		MTFS	On	Partially	Undeliverable	
Берт		Target	Track	Deliverable	Ullueliverable	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Total MTFS Savings		1,500	1,500	1,299	0	
Schemes not on track	£000s	Reason				

Table 5 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £0.250m		
Risk Description	Risk At Month 2 £000	
Fair cost of care exercise and the cost of living pressures in the Care Market with inflationary uplifts awarded at 4% and exercise leading to providers requesting higher uplifts (6% modelled).	1,200	
34 nursing placements funded by the health awaiting to be transferred to Social Care, it is believed 80% will transfer This excludes any potential new placement transfers in year.	1,238	
A potential 12 LD transitions transferring from Children to Adults.	334	
TOTAL RISKS MANAGED	2,772	

	Supplementary Monitoring Information	
None to report		

APPENDIX 7: CENTRALLY MANAGED BUDGETS BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective			
Subjective	Revised budget	Variance month 2	
	£000	£000	
Employees	3,604	0	
Premises-related expenditure	2,625	0	
Transport-related expenditure	21	0	
Supplies & services	11,011	0	
Third party payments	112	70	
Transfer payments	89,925	0	
Support services	678	0	
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	4,322	0	
Income	(94,026)	(900)	
Non-controllable expenditure	4,068	0	
Total	22,340	(830)	

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division			
Departmental Division	Revised Budget Month 2	Forecast Variance Month 2	
	£000	£000	
Corporate & Democratic Core	1,780	0	
Housing Benefits	(328)	0	
Levies	1,560	0	
Net Cost of Borrowing	4,115	(1,000)	
Other Corporate Items	9,485	170	
Pensions & redundancy	5,728	0	
Total	22,340	(830)	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis		
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000	
Net Cost of Borrowing		
Increases in the Bank of England 'base rate' will enable the council to earn a higher return from the investment of its cash balances.	(1,000)	
Net Cost of Borrowing Total	(1,000)	
_		
Other Corporate Items		
Higher spend on the Apprenticeship levy. In part this is due to increased payroll costs due a switch from use of agency staff to directly employed staff on fixed term contracts and additional staffing costs for example through the law enforcement team	70	
A forecast shortfall in budgeted land charge income.	100	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis	
Departmental Division	Month 2
Departmental Division	£000
Other Corporate Items total	170

Table 4 - Key Risks - Detail Items Over £250,000		
Risk Description	Risk At Month 2 £000	
None to report		
Total Risks Managed	0	

	Supplementary Monitoring Information
None to report	

APPENDIX 8: HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET REVENUE MONITORING MONTH 2

Table 1 - Forecast variance by subjective			
Subjective	Revised budget	Variance month 2	
	£000	£000	
Employees	20,870	0	
Premises-related expenditure	21,267	92	
Transport-related expenditure	28	0	
Supplies & services	9,377	(107)	
Third party payments	1,686	(23)	
Transfer payments	0	0	
Support services	0	0	
Items excluded from the Cost of Services	0	0	
Income	(85,378)	385	
Appropriation From HRA General Reserve	(32,150)	346	

Table 2 - Variance by Departmental Division			
Departmental Division	Revised Budget	Forecast Variance Month 2	
	£000	£000	
Housing Income	(82,144)	255	
Finance & Resources	6,866	0	
Housing Management	6,514	170	
Property & Compliance	9,077	0	
Void & Repairs	10,455	168	
H&F maintenance (DLO)	3,365	0	
Safer Neighbourhoods	723	0	
Place	10,979	0	
Regeneration & Development	882	0	
Operations	3,945	0	
Capital Charges	26,205	(190)	
Corporate Support Service Recharges	7,184	0	
Appropriation From HRA General Reserve	4,050	403	

Table 3 - Variance Analysis				
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000			
Housing Income				
Mainly due to dwelling rent and service charges income loss from higher than budgeted void numbers (2.78% forecast compared to budget of 2%)	255			
Housing Income total	255			
Housing Management				
A high level of decants is driving a forecast overspend in temporary	170			

Table 3 - Variance Analysis				
Departmental Division	Month 2 £000			
accommodation and disturbance allowance costs.				
Housing Management total	170			
Void & Repairs				
Significant financial pressures due to increased numbers of disrepair compensation claims (including the associated legal costs).	168			
Void & Repairs total	168			
Capital Charges				
A reduction in the depreciation charge following an external review of the value and life of the housing stock, offset by an increase in borrowing costs due to increases in the internal borrowing rate.	(190)			
Capital Charges total	(190)			

Table 4 - Savings Delivery					
		MTFS Target	On Track	Partially Deliverable	Undeliverable
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
		3,850	3,850		
Schemes not on track	£000s	Reason			

Risk Description	Risk At Month 2 £000
Housing Management - Decant costs: Spend on temporary accommodation and disturbance allowance costs due to the increase in the number of decants driven by repairs activity.	509
Capitalisation of staffing: officers are completing regular and robust reviews of capitalisable staffing costs but there is a risk that these assumptions may need to be adjusted dependent on activities carried out by staff during the year.	TBC
Disrepairs related fees, external and internal legal costs and damages payments: the current forecast is based on the 2021/22 outturn but it is possible that Council may end up incurring higher costs.	503
Total Risks Managed	1,013

Supplementary Monitoring Information	
A review of the repairs contract has been completed and it is estimated that this may	

result in additional revenue costs of £0.3m in 2022/23. There may also be additional capital costs. This will be finalised prior to the Cabinet version of this report.

<u>APPENDIX 9 – ACTION PLANS – MONTH 2</u>

Finance Overspend Action Plan					
Ref	Mitigating Action(s)	Proposed Mitigations £m	Responsible Officer	Deadline	
1	Digital Advertising - A rent review of a key site is being undertaken and expected to generate additional income.	0.260	Emily Hill	Jul-22	
2	Digital Advertising - Detailed analysis of profit shares with partner agencies to be undertaken and could mitigate a proportion of the income shortfall. The mitigation is subject to market volatility.	0.280	Emily Hill	Dec-22	
	Total	0.540			

Social Care and Public Health Action Plan						
Ref	Mitigating Action(s)	Proposed Mitigations £m	Responsible Officer	Deadline		
1	Request for corporate Covid-19 funding to contribute to ongoing budget pressures of residents transferred from Hospital discharge in greater numbers and with increasing acuity of needs.	1.600	Prakash Daryanani	30/09/2022		
2	Assumes 5 spot placements and / or supported living residents transfer into Learning Disability (LD)Supported Living block contract to reduce void costs.	0.160	Jo Baty / Julie Murray	30/09/2022		
3	Review high cost placements, packages and Direct Payments including completion of Continuing Health Care checklists and the use of Care cubed tool to reduce costs.	0.500	Jo Baty / Christopher Nicklin	31/03/2023		
	Total	2.260				

<u>APPENDIX 10 - VIREMENT REQUESTS - MONTH 2</u>

Details of Virement	Amount (£000)	Department
GENERAL FUND:		
Review of Corporate Democratic Charge to	134	CMB
HRA (transfer from contingency)	(134)	CMB
Review of Amenity Charge from HRA to	243	CMB
General Fund (met from contingency)	(243)	CMB
Realignment of budgets to reflect new operating models within Parking, and the establishment of	(3,515)	CPA
a Parking projects budget	3,515	CPA
Realign the budgets for children looked after care leaves and travel care and support in line	(500)	CHS
with current demands	500	CHS
Increased costs of members allowance scheme	102	RES
approved by Full Council to be met from corporate contingency	(102)	СМВ
Total of Requested Virements (Debits)	4,494	
HRA:		
Total of Requested Virements (Debits)		
Review of CDC Charge to HRA (transfer from	134	HRA
contingency)	(134)	HRA
Review of Amenity Charge from HRA to	243	HRA
General Fund	(243)	HRA
Total of Requested Virements (Debits)	377	