

Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 13 September 2023

Subject **July Revenue Budget Monitor**

Purpose To highlight the current forecast position on the Council's revenue budget and the financial risks and opportunities that present themselves within the July position. This is the first Cabinet update of the 2023/24 financial year.

Author Head of Finance

Ward All

Summary The July 2023 revenue monitoring position reflects a forecasted underspend of £3.044m, taking into account the contingency budget. Whilst an overall underspend is projected, it should be noted that service areas are collectively forecast to overspend by £3.679m, excluding schools. This significant service area overspending is offset by underspends in non-service areas, such as Capital Financing.

The most significant element of service area overspending is within Children's Services (£3.532m), where significant demand levels for, and individual cost of, out of area and emergency placements is the underlying factor behind this position. As well as this, Housing & Communities and People, Policy & Transformation are also projecting large overspends, the details of which are outlined further in the report. Partly offsetting these service area overspends is a significant underspend within Adult Services (£1.035m).

Schools are separately projected expenditure in excess of budget totalling £5.829m. This expenditure comprises both planned, one-off, use of reserves, as well as an element of recurring expenditure, which, for this year, will be offset by available surplus balances. Going forward, there is a risk that this level of recurring expenditure in excess of budget will result in certain individual schools entering a deficit budget position. Therefore, close monitoring will be required during the remainder of this year to ensure that schools are managing their finances as required and taking action to ensure that deficit positions are avoided wherever possible.

Whilst an overall underspend is currently being projected, it is important to note that there are a number of risks that could result in the position deteriorating over the course of the year. For example, the 2023/24 NJC pay award is not yet confirmed and, whilst the current offer is broadly in line with the budget provision made for this year, any increase in the final offer would place an in-year and future year pressure upon the Council's finances. As well as this risk, some of the demand issues that are causing the service area overspending could increase during the year and place further pressure on services such as Children's Services and Housing & Communities. In addition, the recent announcement by the First Minister, regarding the challenges Welsh Government is facing with its in-year finances, presents a risk that certain, budgeted, grant funding could be withdrawn, leaving the Council to absorb the impact of unfunded costs within its own budget.

The appendices to the report are as follows:

Appendix 1	Overall budget dashboard – July 2023
Appendix 2	Revenue summary monitor - July 2023
Appendix 3	School balance outturn position
Appendix 4	2023/24 reserve movements

Proposal That Cabinet:

- Note the overall budget forecast position outlined within this report, which is comprised of service area overspending, offset by underspends against non-service budgets.
- Note the risks identified throughout the report and in the HoF comments, such as in relation to demand issues being faced and the unconfirmed NJC pay award for 2023/24.
- Note the overall shortfall in the delivery of savings accepted as part of the 2023/24 revenue budget.
- Note the forecast movements in reserves.
- Note the overall position in relation to schools, acknowledging the risk that some individual deficit positions could emerge by the end of the financial year.

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

- HoS implement actions to ensure that agreed 2023/24 and previous year budget savings are achieved as soon as practically possible, but by the end of the financial year at the latest.
- Cabinet Members and HoS promote and ensure robust forecasting throughout all service areas.

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

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

Signed

1 Background

- 1.1 The 2023/24 revenue budget was set against an incredibly challenging financial backdrop, driven by the high levels of inflation, resulting in rapidly increasing prices, as well as increasing demand for services such as homelessness and emergency children's placements, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of this, the Council faced a significant budget gap when setting its budget for this financial year, requiring a range of mitigating actions to be taken in order to ensure that a balanced budget was achieved. Part of these mitigating actions included savings totalling circa £20m, representing a stepped change from the level of savings required over the last two years. Therefore, coming into the 2023/24 financial year, there was already a potential risk that it would be difficult to achieve all agreed savings in full by the end of March 2024.
- 1.2 As well as the level of savings that needed to be achieved, the demand for services such as out of area and emergency placements within Children's Services, and temporary accommodation for homeless people within Housing & Communities, was also a pressing issue heading into 2023/24. This was recognised as part of the budget that was set, however, as the year began, it was clear that financial pressures in these areas, over and above the increased budget allocation, could be part of the 2023/24 in-year position and would need to be managed within services' budgets or, failing that, as part of the overall position.
- 1.3 Furthermore, there remained the possibility that inflationary pressures would continue to impact the Council's ongoing finances, despite the significant budgetary increases that were agreed for 2023/24. For example, provision for pay awards much higher than those generally seen in recent years was made, although the final pay awards were not agreed by the start of the year. Therefore, for both NJC and teaching staff, there was a risk that the final awards could exceed the budgetary provision made. For teachers, the September 2023 award is now known, and it is understood that grant funding should be forthcoming from Welsh Government to offset the cost over and above that budgeted for. However, with NJC, the pay award has not been finalised, although a provisional offer is known. This provisional offer is broadly in line with the provision made in the budget but, should the final offer be higher than this, it will place additional in-year pressure upon both schools and non-schools budgets.
- 1.4 In order to mitigate some of these risks, the Council has an unallocated contingency of £1.373m which can be used to offset unforeseen costs. However, in the context of a net budget totalling £373m, this provides relatively little mitigation, particularly if multiple issues present themselves in the year. Some earmarked reserves are held to provide mitigation for such issues, although, again, these are not significant and may be insufficient in addressing all issues that could emerge. Fortunately, it is known that there will be a large underspend against the capital financing budget in 2023/24, due to the fact that the capital programme was forward funded in 2021/22 and slippage in delivering the programme has resulted in this budget not being fully spent to date. However, this is very much temporary mitigation and cannot be relied upon in future years, as the full delivery of the capital programme will result in this budget being fully utilised.
- 1.5 The first monitoring position of the year, as at July 2023, provides confirmation that some of those known risks, at the start of the year, have materialised and are causing significant overspends, especially within Children's Services. As anticipated, it is currently proving possible to offset these service area overspends with the general contingency and underspends within capital financing. This leaves a projected underspend of £3.044m, at this point of the year.

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

Children's Services overspend (primarily emergency & other placements)	£3,532k
Housing & Communities overspend (primarily homelessness provision)	£572k
Other Service Area Variances (net)	(£473k)
Non-Service - Council Tax, CTRS and other Non-Service budgets	(£1,440k)

SUB-TOTAL – OVERSPEND BEFORE CONTINGENCIES	£2,191k
Core budget - general revenue budget contingency	(£1,373k)
Capital Financing underspend	(£3,862k)
TOTAL	(£3,044k)

2 Key Areas Contributing to Position

2.1 The following section details some of the key areas that feature within the position, with Appendices 1 and 2 providing further detail. As any under or overspend within schools is offset via a transfer to or from school reserves, the collective impact of this is neutralised within the overall position, and does not affect the bottom line:

- (i) Risk-based area variances
- (ii) Other service budget variances
- (iii) Non-service variances
- (iv) Delivery of budget savings

(i) Risk based area variances

2.2 The Council takes a risk-based approach to budget monitoring, with additional focus being given to those areas that tend to exhibit volatility or have a history of significantly overspending. Those risk-based areas, which often reside within demand-led services, are collectively forecasting a net overspend of £2.723m. Significant overspends within that net figure are outlined below:

- Children’s Services out of area placements (+£4.075m). The budget available, which is supplemented by external grant funding, allows for an average of 15 placements per month. At the end of June 2023, there were 23 placements, and it is anticipated that this will remain the monthly figure for the remainder of the financial year. In addition to numbers exceeding the available budget, in some cases the cost of a placement has significantly increased when compared with previous years, which has added to the overspend. In addition to out of area placements, there is also an overspend of £412k in relation to emergency placements being projected.
- Adult Services residential and non-residential service (+£2.008m). The non-residential care budget can accommodate 936 service users at an average cost. Currently, the forecast reflects service users totalling 947 and, of that figure, the care packages of circa 30% of service users exceed the average weekly cost that the budget allows for. In relation to residential care, there are currently 583 residential placements compared to the 555 that the budget can afford. Approximately 13% of care packages exceed the average weekly cost, which has added to the level of overspend.
- Education ALN local provision development (+£645k). Additional costs are being incurred following the procurement of capacity within Newport in order to avoid the higher cost of out of area placements. As well as this, several pupils are currently being supported to remain in mainstream settings, which assists with avoiding the more expensive out of area placements but has added cost against this budget.

2.3 Partly offsetting the overspends outlined above, and detailed in Appendix 1, are a number of risk-based areas that are identifying underspends, which are set out in the following paragraph.

- Adult Services community care – supported living (-£851k). The budget can accommodate 170 service users at an average weekly cost. The current number of service users is 172, however more than half of those packages are costing less than the budgeted weekly cost, resulting in a significant underspend.
- Adult Services community care income (-£2.577m). This underspend relates to service users (both residential and non-residential) contributing towards the cost of their care. As service user numbers are currently higher than anticipated, there is a greater level of income being generated than was budgeted for. In the case of residential care, service users are assessed

as to their ability to pay (with no weekly cap in place) meaning that the level of income generated can fluctuate year to year.

(ii) Other service area budget variances

- 2.4 As well as those areas that have been assessed as requiring a risk-based approach to monitoring, there are other variances that emerge and contribute towards the overall position forecasted.
- 2.5 The main variance identified in the July position relates to the homelessness service within Housing & Communities. This is an area that has seen a significant increase in costs over the last two years, following the Welsh Government's policy aim to dramatically reduce homelessness. Despite the Council allocating a significant budget increase for 2023/24, to address the ongoing impact of the overspend incurred in 2022/23, costs have increased further and an overspend of £711k is being projected. This overspend mainly relates to staffing costs, which had originally been planned to be funded from a grant, and additional costs in relation to Housing Benefit, which exceed the level of subsidy awarded by the Department for Work & Pensions.
- 2.6 Material variances in other service areas include an overspend of £417k within the Environment & Leisure part of the Environment & Public Protection service, which is predominantly the result of the need to incur additional costs in relation to tree inspections. In addition to this, within the People, Policy & Transformation service, there are overspends exceeding £700k in relation to assets and property. Some of these overspends are the result of additional maintenance costs being incurred and others being the consequence of loss of income. Across all directorates, there are a number of vacancies being experienced and recruitment challenges are resulting in vacancies being held for longer, which, unless covered by agency staff, are generating underspends.

(iii) Non-service variances

- 2.7 There are a number of budgets within non-service areas that are projecting underspends and, ultimately, more than offsetting the net service area overspends, resulting in an overall underspend for the whole council. The main variances are listed below:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| • General unallocated contingency | (£1,373k) |
| • Capital financing | (£3,862k) |
| • Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) | (£422k) |
- 2.8 The most significant of these variances is the capital financing underspend, which is the product of underspends against the budgets for Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and external interest payable, as well as a projected surplus in relation to interest receivable. The underspends on MRP and interest payable were expected, due to having forward funded the budgets necessary to meet the cost of the total capital programme. Slippage in delivering the programme has resulted in the full utilisation of this budget being delayed, which has led to a temporary underspend in this financial year, as well as potentially, although to a lesser extent, in the next year. Regarding the additional interest receivable being generated, this is the result of rising interest rates, meaning the return on investments made is greater than the budget assumes, coupled with higher than expected investment balances, resulting from the aforementioned slippage and the consequent deferral in new external borrowing this has led to.
- 2.9 The projected underspend in relation to CTRS follows a significant budget reduction as part of setting the 2023/24 budget. Despite this reduction, numbers are remaining relatively stable, meaning that the headroom that was retained within the budget for growth in numbers has not been required, to date.

(iv) Delivery of budget savings

- 2.10 As outlined in the background section to this report, the 2023/24 budget setting process was set against a particularly challenging financial backdrop, culminating in the need for savings totalling £19.385m being required in order to balance the budget. The table below outlines the progress

made to date in delivering those savings and highlights the fact that £1.435m is not expected to have been achieved by the end of the year. In addition, there remains £237k of unachieved savings from previous years. These shortfalls are part of the overall position being reported and, if not addressed, will be carried forward as a pressure into future years.

Summary by Portfolio	Social Services	Environment & Sustainability	Transformation & Corporate	Regeneration & Economic Development	Education	Non Service	Total
2023/24 MTRP Target (£) Total	2,686	1,619	1,910	953	9,642	2,575	19,385
Total Savings Realised by Year End 2023/24	1,771	1,282	1,795	953	9,574	2,575	17,950
Variation to MTRP Target	-915	-337	-115	0	-68	0	-1,435
Variation % to MTRP Target	-34%	-21%	-6%	0%	-1%	0%	-7%
Undelivered Savings from Previous Years	-62	-85	-90	0	0	0	-237
Total Undelivered Savings	-977	-422	-205	0	-68	0	-1,671

- 2.11 In terms of the specific undelivered savings to date, the two services responsible for the majority of the shortfall are Adult Services and Housing & Communities. Within Housing & Communities, the main shortfall relates to a £296k proposal to reduce the expenditure on temporary accommodation via a range of methods, including increasing move-on opportunities and the level of support given to those individuals in this type of accommodation. To date, it has not been possible to evidence achievement of this saving, especially given the overall overspend in this area. Within Adult Services, savings shortfalls total £915k, relating to four separate proposals, including proposals to reduce staffing and the cost of external contracts. In a number of cases, only partial achievement is being forecast, partly due to a lack of available resources to actually undertake the work to realise the savings, however it is anticipated that these will be fully achieved in readiness for the next financial year.

3 Schools

- 3.1 The table below and Appendix 3 provide an overview of the position regarding individual school balances. As can be seen, the total balances brought forward into 2023/24 reflected a combined surplus position of £14.4m. Within this total, one school had a deficit balance. This overall closing position was better than had been anticipated during the 2022/23 financial year, partly as a result of schools putting on hold areas of one-off expenditure in anticipation of a challenging 2023/24 budget setting process.
- 3.2 For 2023/24, all schools have been able to set a balanced budget, although, in the majority of cases, this has only been achieved via the planned use of existing surplus balances in order to fund either recurring or one-off expenditure, some of which has been deferred from the previous year. The latest monitoring position suggests that all schools, with the exception of one, are forecasting being able to avoid a deficit position by the end of the year. In the case of that one school, the level of projected deficit is small, and it is hoped that it will prove possible to return this position to a balanced one by March 2024.
- 3.3 Overall, school balances are forecast to reduce to £8.6m by the end of the financial year, which is a significant reduction on the balances carried forward. Of this £5.8m reduction, a proportion is due to one-off use of balances that were, in effect, temporarily inflated due to the late receipt of Welsh Government grant funding in previous years. However, of more concern is the fact that around half of this use of balances is to fund recurring expenditure. For some schools, this is an unsustainable position, as surplus balances are limited, and, therefore, there is a risk of entering a deficit position in future years. Because of this, robust monitoring will be required for the remainder of the year to ensure that schools plan for this risk and take the necessary steps to avoid this or minimum the impact.

	Reserves balance 31/03/23	In year Under/(overspend)	Reserves Balance 31/03/24
	£	£	£
Nursery	123,199	(44,765)	78,434
Primary	8,082,726	(3,058,887)	5,023,839
Secondary	5,692,010	(3,484,050)	2,207,960
Special	528,441	(340,893)	187,548
Total	14,426,375	(6,928,594)	7,497,781
Assumed grant and other compensation		1,100,000	1,100,000
		-	-
Total	14,426,375	(5,828,594)	8,597,781

4 Use of reserves

- 4.1 Appendix 4 illustrates the planned movements in reserves throughout the year. Cabinet should note that further work and refinement is required in this area of the budget monitoring and will be updated with the next budget monitor report. At this point, the appendix shows the opening balance as at 31st March 2023 of £138.9m and the forecasted use during the year, which currently totals £11.6m, reducing balances to £127.3m. It should be noted that this includes the projected movement of school balances, which accounts for £5.8m of that movement. The other movements are planned or budgeted and in line with the purpose of the earmarked reserve. Also contained with the total position is the General Fund Balance, which totals £6.5m, as it has for a number of years. This reserve would only be accessed in the event of last resort and where all other options had been considered. The general level of cover provided by this balance is low, standing at 2.7% of the net budget, excluding schools. This reinforces the fact that this should only be accessed where absolutely necessary.
- 4.2 On the face of it, the Council currently has a good level of reserves, although these are diminishing, as shown by the reduction of £13m in 2022/23 and projected reduction of £11.6m this year. However, whilst the total level of reserves is good, with the exception of the General Fund Balance, they are all either earmarked or ringfenced for specific purposes, including the financial impacts of risks the Council is facing. Having said that, if absolutely necessary, earmarked reserves could be repurposed to meet an overspend or specific unforeseen costs. In doing so, it may result in a certain policy objective no longer being achievable, or the requirement to repay the reserve in future years. The requirement to repay reserves would place an immediate additional pressure upon the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan and, because of this, the unplanned use of reserves should be avoided wherever possible.

5 Outlook for the remainder of the year

- 5.1 The position outlined in this report represents the first one of the year and is likely to change as the year progresses. In previous years, the general trend has been for the position to improve throughout the year. This can be because of unexpected grant funding allocations from Welsh Government, which can offset core expenditure, or because of changes to forecasts resulting from vacancies, for example. In the case of the 2023/24 year, it is possible that further vacancies could arise, stemming from the recruitment challenges being experienced across all services, which would improve the position further. However, the prospect of additional grant funding is potentially less reliable than it may have been in previous years, following the recent announcement by the First Minister, which confirmed that Welsh Government need to take steps to eradicate its in-year overspend, which could see as yet unconfirmed grants being withdrawn.
- 5.2 In addition to the risk of grant funding not materialising, there are other risks that could negatively impact the position. These include:
- The cost of pay awards exceeding the level of provision contained within the budget, especially in the case of the NJC pay award, which has not yet been finalised.
 - Other inflationary pressures emerging, despite the gradually reducing level of inflation nationwide.

- Demand pressures increasing further and resulting in increasing overspends against demand-led services, such as Housing & Communities and Children's Services.

5.3 Therefore, whilst there is currently an overall underspend being projected, there remains a risk that this position could change and an overspend emerge. This is a situation that needs to be avoided, so that earmarked reserves can be retained for their intended purpose and the opportunity to boost the capital funding headroom can be pursued. Services should, therefore, maintain a focus on financial management and ensure that emerging issues are addressed and managed within existing resources. Where overspends are already being projected, services should be taking steps to reduce these overspends and, ideally, return to a balanced position.

5.4 It is recognised that there is a significant underspend forecast and whilst it is still early to have certainty on this position, especially given the potential risks outlined within the report, it is important that we generate as much of an underspend as possible to boost capital resources. The Head of Finance recommends early consideration for the potential use of this underspend at year end for this purpose. Any transfer to capital resources would add much needed resources to the Council's capital funding headroom and provide scope to respond to unforeseen capital pressures/priorities as and when they arise.

Timetable

Ongoing

Risks

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

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Risk of overspending, due to increased demand, cost increases or unforeseen costs.	H	H	Regular forecasting and strong financial management. Services to identify ways to absorb pressures within existing budgets. Existence of contingency budgets to provide mitigation.	CMT / SFBPs and budget holders HoF
Poor forecasting	M	M	A revised approach to forecasting, which is intended to create capacity for Finance Business Partners to adequately review the forecasts submitted by budget holders within service areas. Review and refinement in service areas of risk-based modelling. Chief Executive and Cabinet setting out clear expectations of budget manager and HoS responsibilities for robust forecasting and financial management.	Asst. HoF SFBPs and budget managers CX / Leader

* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

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

Options Available and considered

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

Preferred Option and Why

To note the monitoring position being reported and the risks that could cause this to change during the remainder of the year.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The monitoring position outlined in this report reflects an overall underspend of £3.044m. Whilst this reflects a positive position at this stage of the year, this overall underspend is only achievable due to the availability of contingencies and temporary significant underspends in non-service areas. The level of service overspending is a significant concern, though mitigated to an extent by some areas underspending, especially when considering the additional budget that was allocated to alleviate some of these pressures as part of the 2023/24 revenue budget setting process.

The report outlines a number of risks that could result in the position deteriorating as the year progresses. These risks are very real, as evidenced by the level of overspend within Children's Services, in particular, given that at the time of setting the budget it was anticipated that demand pressures could be met from within existing budget allocations and grant funding. Therefore, caution is still required during the year and all services need to ensure that they manage within their available resources and take mitigating action for any unforeseen costs that may emerge.

As well as managing any emerging issues within their existing budgets, service areas also need to ensure that the savings agreed as part of the 2023/24 budget setting process are delivered in full. Currently, a significant shortfall of £1.671m is predicted against savings targets, including unachieved savings carried forward from previous years. These shortfalls form part of the overall position and, whilst they are being mitigated in 2023/24, this may not be possible in future years and, therefore, it is imperative that steps are taken to ensure full delivery of savings by the end of this financial year, so they do not continue to represent a pressure from 2024/25 onwards.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no legal issues arising from this report.

Comments of Head of People, Policy, and Transformation

The report is the first update of the 2023/24 financial year and highlights the current forecast position on the Council's revenue budget and the financial risks and opportunities that present themselves within the July position. An overall underspend of £3.044m is projected, whilst acknowledging the potential risks that could cause this to change during the remainder of the year.

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires public bodies to apply the five ways if working to any financial planning, which balances short-term priorities with the need to safeguard the ability to meet long-term needs. This is supported through the analysis and review of reserves, which are critical for financial resilience over the long-term and is regularly undertaken by the Head of Finance and detailed in this report.

There are no direct HR implications associated with the report. A Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment was not required but is considered as part of service delivery and will feature in annual finance reports.

Scrutiny Committees

N/A

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:

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

For this report, a full Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment has not been undertaken. This is because this report is not seeking any strategic decisions or policy changes, with its purpose being to update Cabinet on the current year financial performance against the budget agreed for the year. However, fairness and equality are considered as part of service delivery and will feature in annual finance reports, such as the Budget Report and Capital Strategy.

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

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

Consultation

N/A

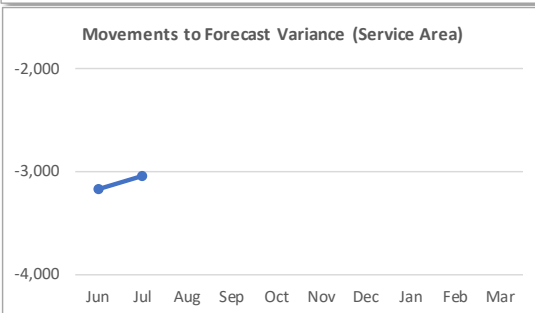
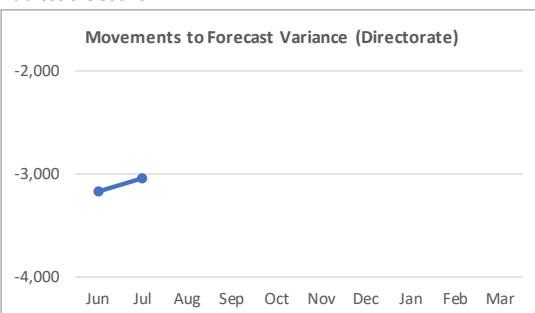
Background Papers

Dated: 5 September 2023

APPENDIX 1 Overall monitoring dashboard – July 2023

Revenue Monitoring Dashboard 2023-24

The following tables, charts and figures give an indication of the financial performance of each Directorate and Service Areas across the Council.



Subjective	Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	Variance £'000
Employees	238,531	247,171	8,640
Premises	32,362	36,668	4,305
Transport	11,242	12,180	938
Supplies & Services	80,144	71,033	-9,111
Agency & Contracted Services	156,700	165,905	9,205
Transfer Payments	37,471	37,274	-197
Support Services	0	0	0
Capital Financing	10,673	8,529	-2,145
Income	-185,806	-197,630	-11,825
Miscellaneous	-7,641	-10,497	-2,855
Grand Total	373,677	370,632	-3,044

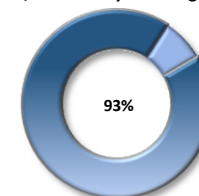
The following tables and charts provide an update on the financial performance for identified risk areas across the Council.

Risk Based Areas	Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	Variance £'000
Adult Services			
Community Care - Non Residential Service	15,870	16,734	864
Community Care - Residential Service	33,650	34,794	1,144
Community Care - Supported Living	14,826	13,975	-851
Community Care Income - Residential & Non Residential	-9,785	-12,362	-2,577
Children Services			
Emergency Placements	332	744	412
In House Fostering	3,856	3,843	-13
In House Residential	2,386	2,411	25
Independent Fostering Agencies	2,517	2,011	-506
Out of Area Residential	2,955	7,030	4,075
Special Guardianship Orders	1,351	1,401	50
Education			
ALN Local Provision Development	877	1,522	645
ALN Out of County Placements	4,235	4,082	-153
ALN Transport	2,592	2,103	-489
Special Home to School Transport	1,275	1,612	338
Infrastructure			
Home to School Transport - College	228	122	-106
Home to School Transport - Primary	1,555	1,435	-120
Home to School Transport - Secondary	1,884	1,869	-15
Grand Total	80,604	83,327	2,723

The figures and charts below report the performance against the 2023/24 savings target.

Service Area	MTRP Target	Savings Realised	Variation to MTRP Target	Variation % to MTRP Target
Adult Services	1,394	479	-915	-66%
Children Services	1,200	1,200	0	0%
Contingency Provisions	1,575	1,575	0	0%
Education	1,387	1,319	-68	-5%
Environment & Public Protection	616	592	-24	-4%
Finance	408	408	0	0%
Housing & Communities	413	100	-313	-76%
Infrastructure	590	590	0	0%
Law & Standards	188	156	-32	-17%
Levies / Other	1,000	1,000	0	0%
People, Policy & Transformation	1,314	1,231	-83	-6%
Prevention & Inclusion	92	92	0	0%
Regeneration & Economic Development	953	953	0	0%
Schools	8,255	8,255	0	0%
Grand Total	19,385	17,950	-1,435	

2023/24 Delivery of Savings (forecast)



% of MTRP Target Achieved

APPENDIX 2 Revenue Summary Monitor - July 2023

	Current Budget	Projection	(Under) / Over
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Summary Revenue Budget 2023/24			
Social Services			
Children Services	29,405	32,937	3,532
Adult Services	69,231	68,196	(1,035)
Prevention & Inclusion	835	774	(60)
	99,471	101,907	2,437
Transformation & Corporate			
Finance	5,598	5,454	(145)
People, Policy & Transformation	15,043	15,463	420
Law & Standards	4,988	5,104	116
	25,630	26,021	391
Environment & Sustainability			
Housing & Communities	8,249	8,821	572
Environment & Public Protection	16,320	16,435	115
Infrastructure	15,269	15,270	1
	39,838	40,526	688
Chief Executive			
Regeneration & Economic Development	6,239	6,342	103
Education	17,638	17,650	12
Schools	129,127	134,956	5,829
	153,004	158,949	5,944
Sub Total - Service Areas (inc schools)	317,943	327,402	9,459
Earmarked reserves: Transfer to/(from) Schools		(5,829)	(5,829)
Sub Total - Service Areas (net of school reserves)	317,943	321,573	3,630
Capital Financing Costs and Interest			
Capital Financing Costs and Interest (Non-PFI)	16,564	12,702	(3,862)
Public Finance Initiative (PFI)	9,700	9,700	-
	26,264	22,402	(3,862)
Sub Total - Service/Capital Financing	344,207	343,975	(232)
Contingency Provisions			
General Contingency	1,373	-	(1,373)
Centralised Insurance Fund	617	617	-
Non Departmental Costs	40	20	(20)
Other Income and Expenditure	3,176	2,213	(963)
	5,205	2,850	(2,356)
Levies / Other			
Discontinued Operations - pensions	1,451	1,386	(65)
Discontinued Operations - Ex Gratia Payments	3	3	-
Levies - Drainage Board, Fire service etc	10,810	10,841	31
CTAX Benefit Rebates	13,739	13,317	(422)
	26,002	25,547	(456)
Transfers To/From Reserves			
Base budget - Planned Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(1,739)	(1,739)	-
Earmarked reserves: Transfer to/(from) Capital	-	-	-
Invest to Save Reserve	-	583	583
Invest to Save Reserve (from)	-	(583)	(583)
	(1,739)	(1,739)	-
Total	373,676	370,632	(3,044)
Funded By			
WG funding (RSG and NNDR)	(289,522)	(289,522)	-
Council Tax	(84,154)	(84,154)	-
Council Tax Deficit	-	-	-
Total	(0)	(3,044)	(3,044)

APPENDIX 3 School Balances Position

School Name	Opening Reserve 23/4	Final ISB Allocation (inc Post 16)	In Year U/(O) Spend March 24	Closing Reserve 31/03/24
	£	£	£	£
Bassaleg School	688,103	9,210,006	(642,835)	45,268
Newport High	467,836	6,263,772	(436,101)	31,735
Caerleon Comprehensive	481,691	7,557,495	(242,454)	239,238
The John Frost School	868,055	7,944,446	(585,808)	282,247
Llanwern High	623,817	5,898,346	(413,244)	210,573
Lliswerry High	373,491	6,135,663	(48,002)	325,489
St Josephs R.C. High	692,782	7,208,801	(362,530)	330,253
St Julians School	1,247,263	8,103,401	(574,998)	672,265
Ysgol Gyfun Gwent Is Coed	248,971	2,910,105	(178,077)	70,893
Sub Total	5,692,010	61,232,035	(3,484,050)	2,207,960
Always Primary	182,838	1,790,357	(145,837)	37,001
Caerleon Lodge Hill	170,699	1,444,080	(64,813)	105,886
Charles Williams CIW	711,625	2,014,348	(314,673)	396,952
Clytha Primary	20,600	967,542	(15,357)	5,243
Crindau Primary	215,536	1,701,817	(85,443)	130,093
Eveswell Primary	625,722	1,842,472	(162,590)	463,132
Gaer Primary	66,296	2,036,572	(43,157)	23,138
Glan Usk Primary	345,969	2,439,005	(126,892)	219,077
Glan Llyn Primary	362,335	2,078,018	92,226	454,561
Glasllwch Primary	48,668	953,927	(46,451)	2,217
High Cross Primary	34,693	1,083,984	(15,740)	18,953
Jubilee Park	271,870	1,588,865	(153,505)	118,365
Langstone Primary	201,600	1,334,543	(174,552)	27,049
Llanmartin Primary	151,052	830,391	(109,955)	41,096
Lliswerry Primary	48,832	2,341,034	10,422	59,254
Maesglas Primary	36,860	1,303,731	(20,972)	15,887
Maindee Primary	107,393	2,185,056	(95,343)	12,050
Malpas CIW Primary	43,818	1,183,151	(3,454)	40,364
Malpas Court Primary	65,103	1,367,445	(62,620)	2,483
Malpas Park Primary	253,430	1,009,325	(98,086)	155,344
Marshfield Primary	119,988	1,749,316	(86,863)	33,125
Millbrook Primary	208,686	1,416,720	(150,825)	57,860
Milton Primary	155,501	2,047,705	(66,100)	89,401
Monnow Primary	69,584	1,790,137	(41,375)	28,209
Mount Pleasant	58,640	1,042,274	(30,579)	28,060
Pentrepoeth Primary	44,950	1,815,652	2,779	47,729
Pillgwenlly Primary	(72,203)	2,557,855	115,021	42,819
Ringland Primary	139,537	1,177,600	(139,302)	235
Rogerstone Primary	114,039	2,446,399	(66,538)	47,501
Somerton Primary	143,469	793,842	(8,169)	135,300
St Andrews Primary	175,597	3,087,581	(45,770)	129,827
St Davids RC Primary	195,048	949,503	(118,035)	77,014
St Gabriels RC Primary	134,835	842,433	(34,954)	99,881
St Josephs RC Primary	94,670	860,073	(31,601)	63,069
St Julians Primary	370,870	2,596,859	(204,057)	166,813
St Marys Rc Primary	269,924	1,630,972	(130,208)	139,716
St Michaels RC Primary	81,330	959,025	(79,504)	1,825
St Patricks RC Primary	126,764	893,202	(55,840)	70,925
St Woolos Primary	39,221	1,358,881	(43,267)	(4,046)
Tredeggar Park Primary	594,736	1,832,943	(246,347)	348,390
Ysgol Gym Bro Teyrnnon	339,915	923,865	(79,580)	260,335
Ysgol Gym Casnewydd	283,581	1,551,337	(51,430)	232,150
Ysgol Gym Ifor Hael	117,100	882,535	(82,914)	34,186
Ysgol Gym Nant Gwenlli	312,007	627,420	253,362	565,369
Sub Total	8,082,726	67,329,792	(3,058,887)	5,023,839
Newport Nursery	123,199	306,375	(44,765)	78,434
Sub Total	123,199	306,375	(44,765)	78,434
Maes Ebbw	297,340	4,347,665	(148,901)	148,439
Bryn Derw	231,101	3,075,611	(191,992)	39,109
Sub Total	528,441	7,423,276	(340,893)	187,548
Assumed additional grant and other compensation			1,100,000	1,100,000
Grand Total	14,426,375	136,291,478	(5,828,594)	8,597,781

Reserve	Balance at 31-Mar-23 (£'000)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Balance at 31-Mar-24 (£'000) (Forecast)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Theatre & Arts Centre	(232)													(232)
Environmental Health - Improve Air Quality	(49)													(49)
City Economic Development Reserve <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(370)													(370)
Welsh Language Standards	(100)												55	(45)
Port Health	(20)													(20)
Financial System Upgrade	(437)												242	(195)
Events	(282)													(282)
Voluntary Sector Grants	(27)													(27)
IT Development	(53)													(53)
Joint Committee City Deal Reserve	(662)													(662)
Civil Parking Enforcement	(11)													(11)
Business Support	(81)													(81)
Business Development Grants	(250)													(250)
IT Infrastructure <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(309)													(309)
PSB Contribution	(5)													(5)
COVID Reserve <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(351)												-	(351)
Chief Education Grant	(2,208)												309	(1,899)
Home to School Transport - St Andrews / Millbrook	(314)				(509)								291	(532)
Housing Supply review	(16)													(16)
Cariad Casnewydd	(166)													(166)
Community Gardening Schemes	(180)													(180)
Market Arcade owner contributions	(51)													(51)
Parks & Open Spaces	(2,090)													(2,090)
Discretionary Rate Relief	(900)													(900)
Domiciliary Care Service Capacity (now Direct Payments)	(34)												34	-
St. Andrews Primary	(152)												19	(133)
Communications Corporate Requirement	(232)													(232)
Growing space - 2 years	(100)												50	(50)
Spring Gardens - short breaks service	(200)												200	-
Residential Care Home Equalisation Reserve	(621)													(621)
Partnership funding - ABUHB - Windmill Farm	(57)													(57)
Levelling up	(38)													(38)
Cost of living Support Scheme Reserve	(485)													(485)
Prior year underspend	(5,065)				4,964									(101)
Empty Homes	-				(159)									(159)
Transporter Bridge	-				(53)									(53)
SUB TOTAL - OTHER RESERVES	(16,169)	-	-	-	4,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	(10,726)
RESERVES TOTAL	(138,868)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,592	(127,276)