

## **OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**DATE OF MEETING:** 18 JANUARY 2022

**TITLE OF REPORT:** DRAFT BUDGET 2022/2023 AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

**Report of:** Head of Corporate Services

**Cabinet Member:** Councillor James Radley, Deputy Leader and Finance

### **1 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 This report provides a summary of the revenue and capital budget proposals for 2022/2023. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee are requested to review, provide challenge and to forward comments on the proposed draft Budget and Council Tax proposals to Cabinet.
- 1.2 This proposed budget includes funding provided in the provisional finance settlement for 2022/2023 which was published on December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The final settlement is expected in early 2022.
- 1.3 The anticipated multi-year Spending Review was once again replaced by a short-term Spending Round. This limits any meaningful financial planning to one year. Whilst best estimates have been made for future years, this report therefore cannot give any realistic projection beyond 2022/2023.

### **2 OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

- 2.1 That the Committee reviews this report, provides challenge, and provides any comments to Cabinet it has on the draft Budget 2022/23.

### **3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 This is the third year that the Government has provided a short-term (one-year) funding settlement.

#### **Summary of Proposals for 2022/23:**

- A freeze in Baseline Funding Levels (BFLs) at 2021-22 levels, to match the freeze in the business rates multiplier.
- An increase in section 31 grant for the under-indexation of the multiplier, to compensate for the freeze in the business rates multiplier.
- A bespoke council tax referendum principle of up to 2% or £5, whichever is higher, for shire district councils.
- A referendum principle of £10 for police authorities.
- A new round of New Homes Bonus payments in 2022-23, which will not attract new legacy payments.

- A new one-off Services Grant based on 2013/14 Settlement Funding Assessment to compensate for the increase in National Insurance Contributions.
- Allocation of a Lower Tier Services Grant to top up the Council above the minimum funding floor.

#### **4 COUNCIL TAX**

- 4.1 The Government has provided a cap on Council Tax increases to District Council as in previous years. The cap for 2022/23 is the greater of 2% or £5 on a Band D property. Any higher rise will require holding a local referendum. The Government assumes that we will increase at the capped level in order to maintain our spending power as a Council. The budget proposals included in this report assume a £5 increase in 2022/2023. This equates to an annual Council Tax income of £7,812,875 for 2022/23 (an increase of approximately £325,000)

#### **5 NEW HOMES BONUS (NHB)**

- 5.1 Under the expected changes to be made to Local Government Financing, we were not expecting to receive New Homes Bonus for 2022/23 and that this funding would be replaced by a smaller replacement grant. Officers had forecast that the previous grant of £1.8m would be replaced by a smaller grant of £1m. The provisional Local Government Settlement retains New Homes Bonus for 2022/23 and the value to be received for 2022/23 is £1,604m. The Council relies on funding from New Homes Bonus with approximately 17% of the net revenue budget being funded by New Homes Bonus in 2021/2022.
- 5.2 There is, therefore, a significant future risk to the Council and whilst the Government consultation is considering replacements to the New Homes Bonus from 2023/24 there is absolutely no certainty as to what this could look like.

#### **6 LOWER TIER SETTLEMENT GRANT**

- 6.1 The 2021/22 Finance Settlement introduced an un-ringfenced lower tier services grant, which was granted to ensure that no council received a reduction in core spending power. It is based on assessed relative need for lower tier services.
- 6.2 The Financial Settlement proposes that Hart will receive £0.062 million in Lower Tier Settlement Grant in 2022/23. This is a reduction of 0.122 million from 2021/22.

#### **7 SERVICES GRANT**

- 7.1 The 2022/23 Finance Settlement introduced a one-off Service Grant to provide funding in recognition of vital services delivered by local government.

7.2 The Financial Settlement proposes that Hart will receive £0.095 million in Services Grant. The purpose of the intent of this grant is to assist with the increased National Insurance Contributions required in 2022/23.

## 8 COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT SCHEME

8.1 Since 2013, local authorities in England have been responsible for running their own local schemes for help with council tax - Council Tax Support. Councils can choose to either reduce the discount paid to working age claimants or find income to make up the reduction. In previous years the Council has agreed not to reduce the discount (benefits) paid to such claimants but to fund the cost from the revenue account. There are no proposals to change the arrangement for 2022/23, however, a detailed review of the scheme is now underway for implementation in 2023/24.

## 9 FEES AND CHARGES

9.1 The Budget has been prepared taking account of the following changes to charges in the main service areas: -

- Car Parking – Following a significant decrease in income during Covid-19 and a lack of workplace commuting the overall Car parking fee income budget has been reduced by 25% in comparison to pre-Covid levels.
- In all other cases, where the Council has flexibility in setting and charges the general intention is to increase them by inflation or up to the nearest £, where applicable, unless any individual scheme of delegation allows flexibility to set specific fees and charges, or Statutory charges apply.
- At the point of writing this report we had not yet received confirmation from the County Council of fees and charges relating to the services we operate under the Agency agreement. An update will be provided when these are received.

## 10 GROWTH AND SAVINGS INCLUDED IN BUDGET

10.1 Historically, an incremental approach to the budget is being followed to build the budget but for this year; a zero-based budget build was applied. A zero-based budget requires that all expenditure is justified. The below table shows the movement in net cost of services as a result of the zero-based budget: highlighting budget corrections, growth items and reductions as a result of reviewing each service line by line.

	£'000
Net Cost of Services 2021/22	10,794
Net Staff Inflation after savings	(7,442)
Contract inflation	919,660
Growth – New initiatives	549,855
Growth – Existing Service Delivery	447,542
Insurance	(19,410)
Savings (zero base budget not required)	(8,895)
Increase in Income	(383)

Decrease in Income	818
Budget Corrections	435
Net Cost of Services 2022/23	12,497

10.2 Section 13.1 below shows the current pressure for movement of budgets between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023. Considering current risks, the details of any budget movements are still being evaluated and will be refined further before final consideration by Cabinet.

10.3 However, the following areas represent some of the more significant and ongoing cost pressures:

- Contract inflationary charges uplifted to reflect CPI of 5.1%.
- Reduction in income anticipated from fees and charges
- Unknown increase in staff pay
- Power and Fuel cost inflation

10.4 In August 2021 a program of savings and refreshed Medium Term Financial Strategy was brought to Members to review. Potential Savings were classified into Tier 1 and Tier 2; the more difficult savings included within Tier 2 due to the speed of implementation; desirability and risk of implementation. Tier 1 and 2 Savings have been agreed for implementation and the following assumptions have been made on implementation. The value of Tier 1 savings agreed for implementation in 2022/23 is £335,000. The value of Tier 2 savings to be realised in 2022/23 is £202,000 and a breakdown is shown in the table below.

<b>Tier 2 Savings - in at 50% achievement rate in most cases for 2022-23 increase in 2023-24</b>	<b>2022-23 £'000</b>
Corporate – Corporate Services Restructure – bring services back from Mendip and restructure	<b>62</b>
Corporate – Review and revise skills and resources at Senior Management Team	<b>52</b>
Corporate – Carry out a review of Member and Staff Allowances	<b>4</b>
Corporate – Outsource of Internal Audit to one provider	<b>15</b>
Place – Review and revise skills and resources and skills required in the future within Place	<b>25</b>

Technical and Environmental – Review and revise skills and resources required within Technical and Environmental Service	<b>17</b>
Place – Review provision of dog warden service	<b>27</b>
<b>TOTAL TIER 2 SAVINGS</b>	<b>202</b>

## **11 OUTTURN BUDGET FOR 2021/2022**

- 11.1 Quarter Two budget monitoring was reported to Overview and Scrutiny Committee in December 2021 and will be reported to Cabinet in January 2022. At the end of Quarter Two, the Council was forecasting an overspend of £240K.
- 11.2 The key drivers of the overspend are reductions in off-street parking income and leisure income due to Covid-19 and an increase in expenditure on homelessness.

## **12 CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

- 12.1 The proposed 2022/2023 Capital Programme is attached as Appendix 1.

### 13 DRAFT BUDGET 2022/2023

13.1 The table below summarises the draft budget for 2022/2023 compared to the approved 2021/2022 budget

	2021/2022	2022/2023	
	Budget	Draft	
	£000	£000	
Net Service Budget	10,536	11,930	
SANG Expenditure	258	567	Funded from allocated S106 receipts
<b>Cost of Service</b>	<b>10,794</b>	<b>12,497</b>	
Debt Interest	12	12	
MRP	406	642	
New Homes Bonus	-1847	-1,603	Provisional Local Government Settlement
Lower Tier Services Grant	-200	-62	Provisional Local Government Settlement
Services Grant		-95	
Pressures	610		Change programme variables
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>9,776</b>	<b>11,391</b>	
<b>Financed by</b>			
Council Tax	-7,487	-7,813	Provisional Local Government Settlement maximum increase
Business Rates Retained	-1,400	-1,400	Provisional Local Government Settlement
Tier 1 Savings		-335	
Tier 2 Savings		-202	
S106 receipts	-53		Allocation as per approved expenditure
SANG receipts	-258	-567	Allocation as per approved expenditure
Commercial Income	-196	-1,073	
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>-9,395</b>	<b>-11,391</b>	
Transfer from /to Reserves	381	0	

13.2 The major revenue funding risks and decisions looking beyond 2022/23 are to be considered to ensure financial sustainability:

### **Funding Risks**

- Spending Review 2022 – may reduce the totality of local government funding
- Fair Funding Review – risk of losing further central government funding as it is distributed elsewhere
- Changes to New Homes Bonus
- Changes to 75% business rates retention from 2023/2024
- General delays and uncertainty on future funding caused by Covid-19
- Uncertainty over future Planning Fee income (this will inevitably fluctuate)
- Concerns in delivering previously estimated levels of Commercial Income.

### **14. EQUALITIES**

All activity will comply with the authority's statutory duties.

### **15. CLIMATE CHANGE**

The budget and MTFS will work alongside the council's ambition to become a carbon neutral authority by 2035. There are no direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendations, however, it should be noted that a £250,000 Growth Item is being requested for 2022-23 to further develop the Council's agenda to deliver the ambition of being a carbon neutral authority by 2035.

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### **APPENDICES:**

- Appendix 1 – Capital programme 2022/2023
- Appendix 2 – Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Appendix 3 – Review of Reserves
- Appendix 4 – Summary service budgets
- Appendix 5 – Growth Items over £5,000

## Appendix 1 - Capital programme 2022/2023

Service Area and Description	2022/23 Budget requested £'000	2023/24 Estimate £'000	2024/25 £'000	Source of Funding
Checkpoint Gateway refresh	30	0	0	Digital Transformation Reserve
Corporate Internet Contract migration and project costs.	25	0	0	Digital Transformation Reserve
On-Premises Backup upgrade	35	0	0	Digital Transformation Reserve
<b>Total Corporate Services</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Disabled Facilities Grant	867	867	868	Grant – Better Care Fund
Affordable Housing Loan	300			S106 – Earmarked Reserve Housing
Energy Efficiency	550			S106 – Earmarked Reserve Housing
Householder Loans to prevent homelessness	650			S106 – Earmarked Reserve Housing
<b>Total Community Services</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>868</b>	
3 x Electric Service Vehicles	70			SANG's Reserve
Bramshot Farm	340	500		S106
Edenbrook Country Park Teen Health	65			S106
Edenbrook Country Park Visitor Improvements	158			S106
Fleet Pond Access Track	433			EM3 LEP Funding Grant
Fleet Pond Green Grid Ecology	25			S106
Fleet Pond Green Grid Engineering	373			EM3 LEP Funding Grant
Fleet Pond Visitor Enhancement	31			S106
Hazeley Heath Access Improvements	30			S106
Kingsway Flood Alleviation Scheme	54			Environment Agency funding already received and held in reserves
Mill Corner Flood Alleviation Scheme	27			Environment Agency funding already received and held in reserves
Phoenix Green Flood Alleviation Scheme	70			Environment Agency and Vivid Housing



Small SANG Sites	185			SANG's reserves
<b>Total Environmental and Technical</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Council Totals</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>868</b>	

## Appendix 2

### Medium Term Financial Strategy

#### Medium-Term Financial Strategy 2022/23 – 2024/25

#### 1 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of the Medium Term Financial Strategy is to set a robust overall financial framework for the Council's spending plans over the next four years to support delivery of the Corporate Plan priorities within the context of a balanced annual budget.

1.2 The main objectives of the Medium Term Financial Strategy are:

- To look to the longer term to help plan sustainable services within an uncertain external economic and funding environment.
- To help ensure that the Council's financial resources are directed to support delivery of the Corporate Plan priorities and achievement of value for money.
- To illustrate the financial effects of existing financial commitments over the medium term, both revenue and capital, under a number of possible scenarios, and to set the parameters for the efficiency and savings strategy necessary to achieve a balanced budget.
- To provide a robust framework to assist the decision making process.
- To maximise the Council's financial resilience and manage risk and volatility, including maintaining adequate reserves.
- To secure, maintain and develop the Council's capital assets consistent with asset management plans and the Capital Strategy
- To provide a single document to communicate the financial context, aims and objectives to staff and stakeholders and support working with partners.

1.3 The financial strategy includes a five year budget forecast that is reviewed annually. The Medium -Term Financial Strategy builds on the previous medium term strategies to provide the financial foundation for delivery of the Council's policy priorities and to meet the identified performance and resource issues.

1.4 Proposals to balance the Medium Term Financial Strategy are designed to support the Corporate Plan priorities over the medium term and are a continuation from previous years' strategies which involve a range of approaches to balancing the budget. These include efficiency savings, additional commercial income, council tax increases, use of reserves and use of grants.

1.5 The current economic and financial environment provides a very challenging context for the Medium Term Financial Forecast. The forecast and strategy need to remain flexible and the Council's reserves resilient to respond to the impact of volatile external events and risk transfers from central government.

1.6 All service budget holders need to develop their service plans and budgets within the context of the medium term forecast. This includes achieving saving and efficiency budget reductions and containing any new development within the overall level of resources identified in the strategy.

## 2 Internal Policy and Service Context

2.1 The role of the Council's financial planning process is to support the achievement of the Corporate Plan.

2.2 The adopted Corporate Plan 2017 – 2022 is the medium term strategic policy document which sets out the general direction, key priorities and activities for the Council and informs the use of its resources.

2.3 The four priorities set out in the Corporate Plan are:

### 1 A Thriving Local Economy

- Support our town and village centres
- Support the local economy
- Support residents in becoming economically active
- Ensuring an appropriate supply of employment land and premises

### 2 Clean, Green and Safe Environment

- Enhance access to open space and recreation facilities
- Protect and enhance biodiversity
- Improve energy efficiency
- Reduce the likelihood of crime and the perception of crime
- Promote a clean environment
- Promoting high quality design and a good standard of amenity

### 3 Healthy Communities and People

- Support residents in shaping their local communities
- Work with partners to keep Hart healthy and active
- Ensure access to housing
- Ensure access to education

### 4 An Efficient and Effective Council

- Explore options to increase financial self-sustainability

2.4 The Medium Term Financial Strategy also supports all other Council strategies, such as the Capital Strategy, the Commercialisation Strategy, and the Treasury Management Strategy. In particular, it acts as the framework linking the Council's more detailed service plans, asset management plans

and capital plans with the longer term to help ensure that the Council's plans are financially achievable.

### 3 Internal Financial Context

3.1 In 2021/22 the Council's net cost of services was £10,794m

3.2 The key financial issues for the Council are.

- The Council relies heavily on New Homes Bonus and uses all the funds it receives to support the revenue budget each year
- Changes to Business Rates retention have not significantly increased the Council's income to date, as there has been little net growth of larger businesses in the district
- Reserves are currently healthy, but are likely to be increasingly required to fund the revenue budget in future years
- The council tax base has seen strong growth over recent years, but future development may be slower as our Local Plan development has been front loaded.
- Government funding is likely to further reduce after 2022-23
- The Council has few saleable assets and will have to borrow to fund capital assets.

### 4 External Economic, Financial and Legislative Context

4.1 The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy is set within the context of the national economy, the public expenditure plans detailed in the government's Spending Review and national legislation.

#### 4.2 Local Government Finance Settlements

4.2.1 The draft Local Government Settlement for 2022/23 included zero Revenue Support Grant.

4.2.2 The government's calculations of local authorities' core spending power consider their ability to generate income from business rates and Council Tax and assumes that authorities will increase Council Tax up to the referendum limit which for this council is £5.00 (2.0%) for a Band D property.

#### 4.3 Spending Review 2022

In his latest Statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a Spending Review to determine departmental spending limits for the period of this MTFS. In the latest Budget it became clear that any additional spending would be allocated to "protected" services, particularly the NHS. At best, DULHC control totals are likely to increase by no more than CPI. As an "unprotected" service, real funding may be further reduced.

#### 4.4 Fair Funding Review

The Spending Review will determine the size of the DLUHC's overall local government budget. The Fair Funding Review will determine how that budget is allocated between local authorities.

Grants and spending power are determined according to the relative needs and resources of each council area. The formulae to calculate these needs and resources are being reviewed, reduced in number, and simplified for allocations from 2023/24. This will inevitably lead to "winners" and "losers" as the overall pot will remain the same size at best.

Hart is likely to lose out from this process as it is almost certain that funding will be shifted towards those authorities that have social care responsibilities. Funding issues around adult social care have been apparent for years, but more recently concerns have arisen about the funding of children's services too, as demand keeps rising.

#### 4.5 Business Rates Income

4.5.1 The position on business rate scheme changes is currently unclear.

4.5.2 The Government announced in 2016 a proposal to introduce a new scheme by the end of the current parliament which would move from 50% to 100% business rates retention by local authorities nationally, accompanied by new responsibilities for local government and a phasing out of certain government grants.

4.5.3 However, the proposals were then revised to 75% retention as insufficient grant streams proved suitable for replacement. The Government proposals expect the new system to retain the current top-up /tariff approach which results in the council currently retaining only £1.2 million (3.3%) of the £39 million it collects in business rates. Further consideration will be required to determine the proportion of business rates that will be allocated to each tier of local government.

4.5.4 Government consultation recognised the potential increase in risks due to the business rates appeals process, and the difficulties in forecasting and accurately predicting outcomes.

4.5.6 At the same time the government is also carrying out the Fair Funding Review which will set a new base level position for business rates retained by the Council based upon a relative needs and resources assessment.

#### 4.6 New Homes Bonus Grant

The New Homes Bonus is a grant paid by central government to local councils for increasing the number of homes and their use. This grant was due to end in 2020/21 and it is expected it will be replaced before 2023/24.

#### 4.7 Impact on the Council and Budget

##### 4.7.1 The key impacts of the national context on the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy are.

- The Council should be prepared for an extended period of government funding reductions throughout the medium term period and beyond and therefore should continue to seek to reduce costs and generate additional revenues wherever possible in order that core services can be delivered on a sustainable basis.
- The Council may face increased demand on its services and budgets as a result of partner organisations' responses to reductions in government funding.
- There has been a significant risk transfer from central government to local government as a result of the legislative changes.
- The uncertainty and increased risk and volatility associated with the new Business Rate Retention Scheme and the fair funding review.
- The impact on business rates of the current economic volatility and Covid-19

##### 4.7.2 The Council needs to plan over the medium term for an increase in financial risk and year on year volatility. The economic outlook remains unclear, and it remains important that the Council has a level of reserves that allows it to withstand unanticipated financial impacts of future developments at a local and national level. In the longer term there will be financial returns from commercial investments which will offset the pressures from government funding.

##### 4.7.3 To ensure a balanced and sustainable medium term budget, significant further on-going efficiency savings and agreed strategies for increased investment income (non-fixed interest) will need to be delivered.

## **MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL FORECAST AND STRATEGY 2022/23 to 2026/27**

### **5 Financial Forecast Scenarios and Assumptions**

5.1 Given the uncertainty and financial challenges facing the council it is important that for each of the most significant areas the Council look at different potential outcomes. The financial forecasts have been prepared by looking at five scenarios for each of the significant areas and deciding on which is the most likely.

5.2 The main assumptions used in for each of the significant areas are summarised below:

- Pay increase allowance of 2% per annum, along with an allowance for incremental increases.
- Pension cost increases in line with notified changes equivalent to 1% increase in payroll costs for 2019/20 followed by no increase per annum from 2020/21 for the next triennial valuation of the pension fund, as indicated at the recent Employers meeting of the Hampshire Pension Fund
- An annual inflation allowance of 5.1% per annum
- Contracted services' inflation allowances reflect the inflation clauses of their contracts.
- Base interest rate assumption of 0.5% on Treasury management investments.
- Use of all New Homes Bonus receivable to support the revenue budget
- Zero Revenue Support Grant
- Business rate income forecast to be at the baseline level over the forecast period.
- Continuation of the current council tax support scheme.

## **Appendix 3**

### **Review of Reserves**

The Chief Finance Officer is required, under section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, to report on the robustness of estimates and adequacy of reserves. This is also linked to the requirement of the Prudential Code that authorities should have full regard to affordability, when making recommendations about future capital programmes.

### **Statement on the Adequacy of Financial Reserves**

“Having conducted a review of the Council’s requirement for the minimum working balance, taking into consideration various matters including: -

- the Council’s spending plans for 2021/22 - 2022/23 and the medium-term financial position.
- adequacy of estimates of inflation, interest rates.
- treatment of demand led pressures.
- impact of external partnerships.
- the need to respond to emergencies.
- Capital programme variations.
- Reduction of New Homes Bonus in future years
- Income risks from future national waste strategy
- Income from Leisure contract

I can confirm that an amount of £5.317m is considered adequate for this purpose. In relation to other financial reserves, a review has also been conducted to determine their adequacy. In addition to the matters referred to above, and considering the Medium-Term Financial Plan, the review concluded that the level of such reserves is adequate based on current information in relation to anticipated risk, existing commitments and known future plans.

However, the Council faces a significant degree of uncertainty over future funding and reductions in the base budget will need to be made.

This statement is made on the understanding that any use of reserves and balances is undertaken in accordance with the Council’s existing Financial Procedure Rules and that a further review of reserves and balances will be undertaken following the closure of the Council’s accounts in May 2022.

Emma Foy BA (Hons) FCCA  
Head of Corporate Services and Section 151 Officer



## Appendix 4 Service level Budgets by Subjective Code

Directorate	Employee Costs - 1		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	0	0	0
Community Services Totals	1,028,448	1,007,860	-20,588
Corporate Services Totals	2,231,694	1,871,544	-360,150
Place Services Totals	2,332,515	2,292,629	-39,886
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	1,167,917	1,275,703	107,786
Whole Council Total	6,760,574	6,447,736	-312,838

Directorate	Premises Costs - 2		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	0	0	0
Community Services Totals	0	350	350
Corporate Services Totals	38,198	39,583	1,385
Place Services Totals	436,030	318,594	-117,436
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	210,740	223,329	12,589
Whole Council Total	684,968	581,856	-103,112

Directorate	Transport Costs - 3		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	0	0	0
Community Services Totals	33,307	33,514	207
Corporate Services Totals	24,533	15,696	-8,837
Place Services Totals	52,329	38,540	-13,789
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	61,685	45,988	-15,697
Whole Council Total	171,854	133,738	-38,116

Directorate	Supplies and Services - 4		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	195,000	195,000	0
Community Services Totals	709,611	278,567	-431,044
Corporate Services Totals	9,566,335	4,700,768	-4,865,567
Place Services Totals	1,112,301	1,332,218	219,917
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	1,785,135	2,318,068	532,933
Whole Council Total	13,368,382	8,824,621	-4,543,761

Directorate	Third Party Payments - 5		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	3,463,768	3,463,768	0
Community Services Totals	8,000	6,000	-2,000
Corporate Services Totals	2,104,351	2,074,253	-30,098

Place Services Totals	158,437	183,271	24,834
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	81,014	105,082	24,068
Whole Council Total	<u>5,815,570</u>	<u>5,832,374</u>	<u>16,804</u>

Directorate	Transfer Payments - 6		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	0	0	0
Community Services Totals	118,000	118,000	0
Corporate Services Totals	12,880,000	10,415,766	-2,464,234
Place Services Totals	0	0	0
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	0	0	0
Whole Council Total	<u>12,998,000</u>	<u>10,533,766</u>	<u>-2,464,234</u>

Directorate	Capital Costs - 8 & A		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	-1,481,928	-1,168,879	313,049
Community Services Totals	0	838,106	838,106
Corporate Services Totals	998,000	998,000	0
Place Services Totals	220,000	220,000	0
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	284,400	284,400	0
Whole Council Total	<u>20,472</u>	<u>1,171,627</u>	<u>1,151,155</u>

Directorate	Income - 9		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	Variance
Accounting Adjustments Totals	-15,036,867	-15,610,854	-573,987
Community Services Totals	-464,086	-1,160,726	-696,640
Corporate Services Totals	-21,186,264	-13,656,656	7,529,608
Place Services Totals	-1,851,486	-1,987,535	-136,049
Technical & Environmental Services Totals	-1,281,117	-1,109,947	171,170
Whole Council Total	<u>-39,819,820</u>	<u>-33,525,718</u>	<u>6,294,102</u>

## Appendix 5

### Growth Items more than £10,000

The following growth items are currently included in the Service Budgets subject to approval by Members. These items are to be met by base budget funding.

Directorate	Description	Value
Community Services	Officer Honorarium Payment potential increase in salary JE	£12,000.00
Place Services	Repairs and Maintenance contract Civic Office	£76,414.00
Place Services	Post Covid19 Economic Strategy	£20,000.00
Place Services	CIL Examination - Consultancy Fees	£15,000.00
Technical & Environmental Services	Visitor Survey - Countryside	£10,000.00
Technical & Environmental Services	Connect water supply to grazing area £22.5k	£22,500.00
Technical & Environmental Services	Climate Change Growth Item	£250,000.00
Technical & Environmental Services	Boardwalk replacement 1 £25k, boardwalk replacement 2 £15k, £8k path repairs, £7.5k ditch works, bench/bridge replacement £9.5k	£65,000.00