

For publication

General Fund Budget Draft Outturn Report 2021/22

Meeting:	Council
Date:	20 July 2022
Cabinet portfolio:	Deputy Leader
Directorate:	Finance

1.0 Purpose of report

1.1 To report on the draft General Fund Revenue and Capital Outturns for 2021/22, provide details of significant variations and consider carry forward requests. Also highlighted are the movements from the previous forecast based on quarter 3, which was reported to Cabinet in February 2022.

1.2 This report precedes the production of the Council's formal Statement of Accounts and whilst it is not expected that any further adjustments will alter the final outturn position, it is possible that this could be the case.

Note: the external audit of the accounts is expected to start in August 2022. The formal published Statement of Accounts 2021/22 will be presented to the Standards and Audit Committee for approval in November on conclusion of the external audit. Once approved, a copy of the Statement of Accounts 2021/22 will be placed on the Council's website.

1.3 This report was considered by Cabinet at its meeting on 21 June, 2022 where it was resolved that the report and its recommendations be supported and referred to Council for approval.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That Council notes the report on the General Fund Revenue and Capital Outturns for 2021/22.

3.0 Reason for the Recommendation

- 3.1 This report forms a key part of formal revenue and capital monitoring against the 2021/22 budget. There will be a separate report for the Housing Revenue Account covering both the revenue and capital elements. The information in these reports will be incorporated into the published Statement of Accounts 2021/22.
- 3.2 The approval of the budget outturn, in-year movements, carry forward requests and reserves are required by corporate financial procedures.
- 3.3 To consider the reserves position given the challenges facing the Council over the period of the MTFP.

4.0 Report Details

Background General Fund Revenue

- 4.1 The Council approved the original budget 2021/22 on 24 February 2021 with a forecast deficit of **£188k**, which was to be funded from reserves if savings and efficiencies were not identified in the year.
- 4.2 The deficit assumed the in-year delivery of savings of **£524k**, of which **£374k** would be delivered through the ICT Improvement Programme. A further **£250k** vacancy rate allowance was also included for all years of the MTFP.
- 4.3 The budget for 2021/22 was set in the midst of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and, as reported in previous monitoring reports, the resulting lockdowns have had a significant impact on the financial position of the Council in 2021/22, resulting in additional expenditure being incurred, disruption to the delivery of planned activities and significant reductions across all income streams.
- 4.4 At the end of the second quarter the Council was forecasting a deficit of **£1.005m** after applying Covid-19 related grant support. This was mainly due to the increased costs of providing a kerbside recycling service and the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on income. These costs were partly offset by increased income from the buyout of the superior landlord's interest in the Pavements Shopping Centre and Covid-19 related grant support.
- 4.5 It was acknowledged that the forecast deficit would have major implications for the MTFP and it was clear that, without further management actions, any adverse variance would increase the financial gap and size of the challenge in future years.
- 4.6 The Council therefore worked collectively and at pace to agree clear, robust and immediate management actions to reduce the adverse variance. Measures included the review of non-essential spending, maximising grant opportunities, appropriate charging to other funds and general efficiencies.

These measures together with strict budgetary control culminated in a small surplus of **£128k** at the end of the third quarter.

- 4.7 It was agreed by Council in February 2022, that any surplus at outturn would be used to supplement the Budget Risk Reserve.

General Fund – Revenue Outturn

- 4.8 For 2021/22 the Council delivered services within budget and reports an underspend of **£758k** for the year. This is a movement of **£630k** from the last revenue monitoring report to Cabinet in February 2022 (period 9, quarter 3).

Table 1: Summary of main variances to 31 March 2022			
Budget Movement	Movement up to Q3 £000	Movement at Outturn £000	Total variance £000
MTFP Budget - February 2021 deficit	188	0	188
Movements during the year			
Vicar Lane	239	0	239
Recycling Contract	869	(188)	681
Reduced Sales Fees and Charges (Car Parking, Sports Facilities, Venues, Markets and Catering)	1,417	(182)	1,235
Industrial and Commercial Properties	125	0	125
Pay Award Negotiations	85	0	85
Removal of Voluntary Redundancy Savings	50	0	50
Security deficit	0	35	35
Pavements Shopping Centre	(895)	28	(867)
Spirepride Surplus	(149)	(60)	(209)
Employee - Vacant posts and training	0	(182)	(182)
Refund on Court Costs	0	(93)	(93)
Trade Refuse	0	(60)	(60)
Other Net Movements	(76)	15	(61)
Covid-19 and grant support	(1,331)	0	(1,331)
Management mitigations	(650)	57	(593)
Net variances	(128)	(630)	(758)

- 4.9 Details of the variances that contributed towards the small surplus of **£128k**, at the end of quarter 3, were set out in previous monitoring reports to Cabinet. The significant variances relating to quarter 4 are set out below:

- Recycling contract - Emergency arrangements were put in place for the kerbside recycling service when the contract with the previous contractor was terminated in February 2021. There was a recognition at that time that the new arrangements would be far more costly and budget provision was increased accordingly by **£894k**. The outturn position

shows that the increase was not as high as expected and costs are **£177k** lower than the adjusted budget for 2021/22.

- Reduced Fees and Charges:
 - Car parking income - Income was lower than expected particularly at New Beetwell Street MSCP (**£50k**) and surface car parks (**£109k**).
 - Markets income - Although some savings have been made from staffing vacancies, occupancy levels and corresponding rents from market stalls continue to fall for both the general market and flea market (**£48k**).
 - Sports Centre income - The sports centres have been highly impacted by closures due to the Covid-19 pandemic and a reluctance for customers to return to use the facilities during 2021/22. Despite a reduction in the level of staffing required, income at both centres was significantly below forecast at the end of the third quarter leading to additional net costs of **£617k** at QPSC and **£247k** at HLC. However, customer numbers have recovered in the final quarter of the year and the outturn position is an improvement of **£169k** at QPSC and **£95k** at HLC.
 - Venues income - The Winding Wheel and Pomegranate Theatres had similar problems to the sports centres but again have seen an improvement in attendances in the final quarter which, together with Arts Council grant funding, has led to a reduction in net spend at outturn of **£55k** at The Winding Wheel Theatre and **£75k** at the Pomegranate Theatre.
- Security services – Staff regrade in 2020/21 has resulted in higher costs for the service. Charges have not been increased for tenants as this would increase the difficulty of letting units in the Pavements and surrounding area. This has led to a deficit of **£35k** in 2021/22.
- Pavements rental income - Income from shop rentals and service charges are lower than expected due to the granting of rent-free periods as incentives to retain tenants.
- Spirepride surplus - Spirepride costs were lower than expected due to an increased number of staffing vacancies. A carry forward of budget is requested to address areas that have begun to materialise post pandemic; more attention to be given to the removal of graffiti; a review of dog bin provision, following the significant rise in dog ownership; and deep cleaning of areas following periods of staff absence and re-prioritisation of resources to respond to the pandemic.
- Employee Vacancies and Training
 - Staff Vacancies - The budget assumes that savings of **£250k** will be generated from staff vacancies during the year. Due to a higher level of staff turnover and difficulty recruiting to vacancies, further savings of **£144k** over and above this target were realised. A carry forward request is made for this amount to be earmarked for progressing projects in 2022/23 which have been delayed either by the Covid-19 pandemic or reduced staff capacity, for example, work to identify the property maintenance repairs backlog and upgrade the financial management system.

- Training - The centralised training budget has not been fully utilised in 2021/22, due to capacity restraints, giving an unused balance of **£38k**. It is requested that this underspend be carried forward into 2022/23.
- Court Costs refund - The Ministry of Justice has recently concluded a review of court cost charges for hearings for council tax and business rate arrears. The review found that the price enforced by the courts was higher than the actual cost and the Ministry have therefore provided a refund to reflect this overcharging (**£93k**). This refund covers a 3-year period from 2015 to 2018.
- Trade refuse - During 2020/21, the trade waste service was suspended for several weeks for some clients due to lockdown restrictions. A provision was made at the end of 2020/21 for refunds to customers. The level of the provision was reduced by **£60k** as part of the normal review process at the end of 2021/22.
- Business Transformation - An opportunity to apply the flexibility to utilise capital receipts for revenue purposes was identified for the Business Transformation team part way through 2021/22. However, there was insufficient time to put in place the required permissions to make this happen for 2021/22, leading to an overspend of **£57k**. This opportunity has not been lost and the **£57k** will be available to use for other Organisational Development initiatives during the next 3 years as permissions are now in place.

Business Rates

- 4.10 The General Fund Revenue outturn includes **£3.560m** of government grant to compensate for loss of income from business rates. This grant is provided to meet the deficit in business rates income arising from the Covid-19 business rates reliefs awarded in 2021/22, the impact of which will not be reflected in the General Fund Revenue budget until 2022/23. The full value of this grant has therefore been transferred to the Business Rates Reserve to meet the Council's obligations as they become due in future financial years.
- 4.11 Business Rates Pool – Chesterfield is a member of the Business Rates Pool which consists of eight Derbyshire district or borough Councils, Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Fire Authority. Instead of each borough or district Council paying 50% of their growth above the baseline over to the Government, it is kept within the pool and distributed amongst all the members on an agreed basis. In 2021/22 Chesterfield received **£1.034m** distribution from the pool relating to the 2020/21 financial year. **£734k** of this has already been set aside to increase the capacity of the Business Rates Reserve to smooth the impact of any potential Business Rates volatility in future years.
- 4.12 The 2021/22 budget assumed a return of **£300k** from the pool and this is reflected in the outturn figures, however, the 2021/22 distribution has yet to be announced. It is recommended that any surplus over and above the **£300k** is transferred to the Business Rates Reserve.

Carry Forward Requests

- 4.13 There are three carry forward requests to consider and these are set out in paragraph 4.9. Further details are set out in table 2 below.

Table 2 - Carry Forward Requests			
Portfolio	Service	Description	Amount £000
Deputy Leader/ Economic Growth	Finance and property	Capacity funding to enable specific projects to progress in 2022/23 including the property condition survey and support for the Financial Management system upgrade – Unit 4.	144
Governance	HR	Unspent training budget to support Service improvement through the Organisational Development programme	38
Health and Wellbeing	Spirepride	Capacity funding to enable focused activity on areas that have begun to materialise post pandemic	90
Total carry forward requests			272

Living Wage

- 4.14 The real living wage provides a benchmark for responsible employers who choose to offer a rate of base pay that meets the basic cost of living in the UK. It is calculated independently by the Resolution Foundation and is overseen by the Living Wage Commission. It has been in place since 2011.
- 4.15 The real living wage is higher than the government's national living wage rate. It is informed by minimum income standards, which reflect the level of income which is required by households to reach a socially acceptable living standard. Chesterfield Borough Council first introduced the real living wage in April 2016.
- 4.16 In April 2021, the real living wage was increased to £9.50 per hour (previously £9.30 per hour), and councillors agreed to uplift the hourly rate of employees on Grades 1 and 2 of the National Joint Council (NJC) pay scales, on the basis that until the national pay award was announced, these employees would be paid below the real living wage. This affected 91 employees within Chesterfield Borough Council.

- 4.17 The real living wage for the financial year 2022/23 has risen to £9.90 per hour and it is recommended that the Council's minimum pay rates are uplifted to this amount from 1 April 2022, so that Chesterfield Borough Council continues to pay wages that reflect living costs. The net increase over and above the 2% provision within the budget is **£34k** (with oncosts) based on 257 employees. This increase can be met from the 2021/22 underspend and the ongoing additional costs built into the base budget

Chesterfield Pride - Sponsorship

- 4.18 A decision has been approved to provide a three-year sponsorship for Chesterfield Pride. The cost of providing this sponsorship is **£12k** over the financial years from 2022/23 to 2024/25. No budget provision exists in 2022/23 and it is proposed that this funding of **£12k** would be met from the Budget Risk Reserve.

General Fund Balances, Reserves and Provisions

- 4.19 General Fund Balance – The General Fund working balance has been set at **£1.5m** and has been informed by the risk assessment undertaken as part of the budget process.
- 4.20 Earmarked Reserves – In addition to the General Fund working Balance the Council maintains several other reserves. Earmarked Reserves by their very nature, are set aside and committed for specific purposes.
- 4.21 Table 3 details the balance of earmarked reserves as at 1 April 2021 of **£17.842m** and the closing balance at 31 March 2022 of **£16.170m** (prior to the allocations within this report). These balances exclude S106 contributions and provisions.

Table 3: Reserve Balances		
Reserve	Opening Balance 1 April 2021 £'000	Closing Balance 31 March 2022 £'000
Budget Risk Reserve	1,809	1,626
Repairs and Maintenance - various	1,419	1,639
Service Improvement/ Redesign	976	814
Insurance	1,073	923
Business Rates Reserve	9,500	6,550
Other Earmarked Reserves	1,654	2,049
Enterprise Zone Business Rates	1,411	2,569
Total Reserves	17,842	16,170

- 4.22 Earmarked Reserves - these reserves are held for specific purposes. The total balance on these reserves decreased by **£1.672m** during the year, the most significant changes include:
- The Budget risk reserve - provides a supplement to the General Fund Balance to provide a contingency for unforeseen items. The underspend of £271k from the revised budget forecast is due to rephasing of project timings.
 - Vehicle & Plant - £378k underspend against the revised forecast estimate due to rephasing of spend into future years.
 - ICT - £231k below the revised forecast estimate due to rephasing of spend into future years.
 - Business rates – inclusion of £2.217m in government grant to meet the deficit in business rates income arising from the Covid-19 Business Rates Reliefs awarded in 2021/21, the impact of which will not be reflected in the General Fund Revenue budget until 2022/23 due to accounting regulations.
 - Enterprise Zone Business Rates (Economic Growth) – underspend of £1.717m due to rephasing of spend into future years caused by delays due to the impact of the pandemic.
- 4.23 Provisions - Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The Council holds two provisions:
- Transport Company Pensions Provision – this provision has been established to cover the Council's future liabilities for pension costs relating to employees of the former Transport Company.
 - Insurance Provision – An independent review of the value and nature of the council's insurance provision was undertaken in January 2020 and changes implemented as part of the annual budget setting process in February 2020.
- 4.24 A previous provision in relation to remedial works is no longer required and therefore does not meet the accounting requirement to maintain as a provision. This has been transferred to reserves pending a review in 2022/23.

Impact of the outturn position on reserves

- 4.25 Table 4 sets out the impact of the 2021/22 draft outturn on the Budget Risk Reserve balance as at 31 March 2022 based on the recommendations in this report.

Table 4: Outturn 2021/22 allocation	
Reserve	£'000
Outturn (prior to allocations)	(758)
Carry forwards (table 2)	272
Living Wage	34
Chesterfield Pride Sponsorship	12
Amount to be transferred to the budget risk reserve (subject to finalisation)	440

- 4.26 It is recommended that the General Fund Revenue surplus at year end of **£440k** will be prudently transferred to the Budget Risk Reserve to mitigate the risks and pressures for 2022/23 and for future years, as outlined in paragraphs 4.35 to 4.41. This will increase the balance on this reserve to **£2.066m**. Any changes to the outturn figure as a result of the production and/ or audit of the financial statements will adjust the amount to be transferred to the reserve accordingly.
- 4.27 It is important to note that many of the reserves and provisions are earmarked for specific purposes. The funds should not, therefore, be regarded as being available for general use. An additional consideration is the fact that the council receives interest from investing the reserves and provisions pending their allocation, income that is used to support the Council's General Fund Revenue budget.

Capital Expenditure & Financing

- 4.28 The Capital Programme is aligned to the Capital Strategy and presents the Council's plan for investment related to the purchasing, building and improvement of capital assets. The Capital Programme for 2021/22 was approved as part of the budget setting process in February 2021. An update to the Programme was included in the budget monitoring report to full Council on 22nd July 2021 and as part of the MTFP report to full Council in February 2022.
- 4.29 Actual expenditure on schemes in 2021/22 was **£36.5m** compared with the original budget estimate for the financial year of **£17.2m** (as at Feb 2021) and **£42.8m** at the MTFP report stage (February 2022).
- 4.30 **Appendix B** provides details of the General Fund Capital Programme expenditure and financing arrangements at year end (2021/22).
- 4.31 The main reasons for the variances from the revised budget estimate in February 2022 (**£6.3m**) include slippage on the following schemes:
- Waterside Basin Square Development (**£1.2m**) – re-phasing of the budget with more works now due in 2022/23 than originally expected.
 - Northern Gateway Enterprise Centre (**£493k**) – re-profiling of a small amount of spend into 2022/23.

- Hollis Lane Link Road Phase 1 (**£1.4m**) – re-phasing of the budget with more works now due in 2022/23 than originally expected.
 - Disabled Facilities Grants (**£741k**) – due to delays in assessment and design of adaptations. Discussions are ongoing with Derbyshire County Council to identify solutions.
 - Green Homes Grants (**£1.4m**) – re-phasing of the budget with more grant now expected to be spent in 2022/23. £200k has already been spent in 2022/23 and £1m of this funding is required to be spent by September. An extension of 6 months has been requested given the difficulties encountered by the sector.
- 4.32 There were no significant overspends on any capital schemes during 2021/22.
- 4.33 The financing of the programme has been reduced accordingly particularly in relation to Capital grants (**£3.3m**) and in the amount of borrowing required (**£3.0m**)

Capital Receipts

- 4.34 The movement on useable capital receipts in the financial year 2021/22 is summarised in the table 5 below. **£581k** of General Fund capital receipts were used to finance spend in 2021/22.

Table 5 - Useable Capital Receipts			
	Gen Fund £'000	Housing £'000	Total £'000
Balance b/forward 1 st April	1,077	2,317	3,394
Add: Receipts in the year	581	5,842	6,423
Less: Housing receipts 'Pooled'	-	(925)	(925)
Less: Applied to capital expenditure	(581)	(4,066)	(4,647)
Balance c/forward 31st March	1,077	3,168*	4,245

* The Housing balance of £3.168m relates to the retained 'one-for-one' element of RTB receipts.

Implications for the current year and the Medium- term Financial Plan

- 4.35 Whilst this report focuses on 2021/22, it is anticipated the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on the Council's finances for a number of years. With the likely scale of funding pressures and future resource reductions, it is important that the Council holds a robust position on reserves and maintains the ability to deal with issues that arise during the financial year.

- 4.36 In the months since the General Fund Revenue Medium-term Financial Plan was approved, a number of spending pressures have emerged, and the national fiscal and economic situation has changed significantly.
- 4.37 The Office of Budget Responsibility (OBR) are forecasting inflation to peak at 8.7% at the end of 2022, its highest rate in around 40 years, and above 7% in each quarter from Q2 2022 to Q1 2023. This is a significant upward movement on the peak of 4.4% that was forecast by the OBR in October 2021. In May 2022, the Bank of England voted to increase the Bank rate by 0.25 percentage points to 1.00%, the highest level in 13 years and warned that the cost-of-living crisis could push the economy into recession this year.
- 4.38 In addition, the cost of utilities and fuel has increased significantly, due to a number of factors including the post Covid increase in activity and the war in Ukraine, which will inevitably put pressure on delivery of Council services.
- 4.39 Assumptions around recovery of income streams following the Covid-19 pandemic were built into the approved budget for 2022/23. With the increasing pressures on the cost of living, there is a risk that behaviours and habits change as disposable income and potential secondary spend is impacted.
- 4.40 The 2022/23 budget included the additional costs relating to the pay award for 2021/22 and the increase in National Insurance contribution. The MTFP assumes a 2% pay award for 2022/23 and any further increase will impact on the MTFP. The recent increase in the real living wage to £9.90 per hour was not included within the original budget estimates for 2022/23 but is now proposed to include an additional provision of £34k (paras 4.14 to 4.17 refers) to enable the real living wage to be paid to eligible staff.
- 4.41 The likely impact of these additional pressures has increased the risks facing the Council in terms of delivering against the original budget estimates for 2022/23, as well as managing the effect of increased costs in future years. A full assessment of the scale of the impacts will be reported to Cabinet as part of the annual budget monitoring process.

Government Funding uncertainty

- 4.40 The national context around future local government funding is uncertain. At the time of reporting the MTFP in February 2022 there were strong expectations that changes in local government funding would be implemented in 2023/24. It was expected that a consultation paper would be published in the Spring of 2022 on the Fair Funding Review which would seek to rebalance the funding formula used to assess resource needs for local authorities. This now seems unlikely as there is little time available to implement major changes in funding, prior to the Local Government Finance Settlement (LGFS)

announcement in December. This is likely to mean another one-year settlement for local government for 2023/24.

5 Alternative options

- 5.1 There are no alternative options to present as the closure of accounts is governed by statute.

6 Implications for consideration – Council Plan

- 6.1 In preparing the General Fund Revenue and Capital outturn reports for 2021/22, detailed consideration has been given to the need for the Council's finances to be at levels that enable the Council to deliver in full on the priorities and objectives that it has set itself for the remaining term of the Council Plan through March 2023.
- 6.2 The maintenance of adequate General Fund Revenue reserves and provisions over the medium term is also essential in demonstrating delivery against the third Council Plan priority of delivering value for money services.

7 Implications for consideration – Financial and value for money

- 7.1 The report in its entirety considers the financial and value for money implications of maintaining balanced General Fund Revenue and Capital budgets over the medium-term whilst ensuring sufficient resources are available to enable the Council to deliver on its agreed priorities and objectives.

8 Implications for consideration – Legal

- 8.1 The Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015 require the council to produce an annual Statement of Accounts prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

9 Implications for consideration – Human resources

- 9.1 There are no human resource implications arising from the matters considered in this report.

10 Implications for consideration – Risk management

- 10.1 In preparing the year end accounts, some elements are based on assumptions regarding risks and uncertainties. Any assumptions made take account of historical experience, current trends, and other relevant factors.
- 10.2 The year-end accounts are subject to an audit process conducted by independent external auditors.

11 Implications for consideration – community wellbeing

- 11.1 There are no direct community wellbeing implications arising from the matters considered in this report.

12 Implications for consideration – Economy and skills

- 12.1 There are no direct economy and skills implications arising from the matters considered in this report.

13 Implications for consideration – Climate Change

- 13.1 A climate change impact assessment is not required to be undertaken for the closure of accounts process. Such assessments are undertaken as part of the decision-making processes for specific spending plans.

14 Implications for consideration – Equality and diversity

- 14.1 A full equality and diversity impact assessment is not required to be undertaken for the closure of accounts process. Such assessments are undertaken as part of the decision-making processes for specific spending plans.

Decision information

Key decision number	
Wards affected	

Document information

Report author	Contact number/email
Theresa Channell	Theresa.Channell@chesterfield.gov.uk
Background documents These are unpublished works which have been relied on to a material extent when the report was prepared. <i>This must be made available to the public for up to 4 years.</i>	
Appendices to the report	
Appendix A	General Fund Reserves & Provisions
Appendix B	General Fund Capital Programme

APPENDIX A

GENERAL FUND RESERVES AND PROVISIONS 2021/22

9001 code	Purpose	Balance at 1 April 2021 £'000	Revised forecast £'000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £'000
3240	Vehicles and Plant	731	472	850
3241	Property Repairs	688	732	789
3395	DSO/DLO	560	538	560
3560	General	0	425	425
3419	Tier 4	0	265	285
3263	Museum Exhibits	25	25	25
3264	Local Plan Review	66	81	81
3265	Flooding Restoration Fund	51	18	51
3378	MMI Clawback Reserve	153	153	153
3380	ICT	514	314	83
3390	Insurance - claims not yet reported	920	770	770
3418	Theatre Restoration	105	130	194
3372	Repaid Improvement Grants	153	131	165
3399	Retained Business Rates	9,500	4,418	6,550
3243	Northern Gateway	149	149	149
3429	ICT Digital Innovation	31	0	31
3430	Service Redesign	676	597	571
	Enterprise Zone Business Rates (Economic Growth)	1,411	852	2,569
	Earmarked Reserves	15,733	10,070	14,301
3388	Budget Risk	1,809	1,355	1,626

3412	Service Improvement	300	168	243
	Reserves Total	17,842	11,593	16,170

3237/8	Insurance - reported claims	666	666	836
3247	MMI Claw-back	6	-	6
3239	Transport Co. Pensions	1,079	1,118	1,119
	Provisions Total	1,751	1,784	1,961

	Reserves & Provisions Total	19,593	13,377	18,131
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APPENDIX B

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2021/22

	Original £'000	Revised £'000	Actual £'000	Variance Rev to Act £'000
<u>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:</u>				
Home Repairs Assistance	450	300	68	(232)
Disabled Facilities Grants	2,600	1,500	991	(509)
Green Homes Grants	0	1,465	56	(1,409)
Waterside Basin Square Development	4,830	5,329	4,123	(1,206)
Northern Gateway – Public Realm	431	1,156	1,007	(149)
Northern Gateway – Enterprise Centre	1,568	2,208	1,715	(493)
Stand Road Bowls Pavilion	0	67	63	(4)
Badger Recreation Ground	0	48	49	1
Safer Streets Scheme - CCTV	0	368	303	(65)
CIL Capital Schemes	0	50	50	0
IT Transformation Project	26	724	605	(119)
Tapton Terrace Flood Resilience Work	0	33	0	(33)
Revitalising the Heart of Chesterfield – Public Realm*	600	0	0	0
Revitalising the Heart of Chesterfield – Town Centre*	800	0	0	0
Staveley Town Deal - DRIIVe	0	187	85	(102)
Staveley Town Deal – Construction Skills Hub	0	23	0	(23)
Staveley Town Deal – Staveley 21	0	243	101	(142)
Hollis Lane Link Road – Phase 1	5,000	4,692	3,287	(1,405)
Calow Lane Industrial Units	367	50	5	(45)
Stephenson Memorial Hall	0	710	588	(122)
Town Centre Transformation	0	461	216	(245)
Acquisition of Leasehold Interest	0	22,732	22,732	0
HS2 Station Masterplan	500	250	238	(12)
Electric Charging Points	0	104	104	0
Car Parking Machines	0	69	67	(2)
Vehicles (from vehicles reserve)	0	0	20	20
Grand Total	17,172	42,769	36,473	(6,296)

*Revitalising the Heart of Chesterfield – Public Realm has now been incorporated within Northern Gateway Public Realm and Revitalising the Heart of Chesterfield – Town Centre has now been incorporated within Town Centre Transformation.

	Original £'000	Revised £'000	Actual £'000	Variance Rev to Act £'000
<u>CAPITAL FINANCING</u>				
Borrowing: General	11,212	36,199	33,135	(3,064)
Grants & Contributions - see below	4,350	5,940	2,640	(3,300)
Capital Receipts	1,610	521	581	60
Vehicle & Plant Reserve	0	47	67	20
Flood Reserve	0	12	0	(12)
CIL Contribution	0	50	50	0
Total resources available in year	17,172	42,769	36,473	(6,296)
Less total expenditure in year	17,172	42,769	36,473	(6,296)
Net in-year surplus / (deficit)	0	0	0	
Surplus / (deficit) b/f from prev year	0	1,077	1,077	
Cumulative surplus / (deficit) c/f	0	1,077	1,077	

	Original £'000	Revised £'000	Actual £'000	Variance Rev to Act £'000
<u>CAPITAL GRANTS etc:</u>				
Flood Risk Management Grant – EA	0	21	0	(21)
Disabled Facilities Grants (CLG/PCT)	3,050	1,800	1,059	(741)
Green Homes Grants	0	1,465	56	(1,409)
Revitalising the Heart of Chesterfield – Business Rate Growth	0	796	0	(796)
Levelling Up Fund – Stephenson Memorial Hall	0	710	588	(122)
Levelling Up Fund – Town Centre Transformation	0	115	216	101
Staveley Town Deal Funding	0	453	186	(267)
Home Office Grant – Safer Streets	0	368	303	(65)
Hollis Lane Link Road – DCC	1,300	0	29	29
Badger Play Area – Viridor/Friends Group	0	48	49	1
Stand Road Bowls Pavilion – DCC/Sport England	0	67	57	(10)
Electric Charging Points – Office for Zero Emission Vehicles/BP Pulse	0	97	97	0
Grants Total	4,350	5,940	2,640	(3,300)