

# Cabinet

## Supplementary Information



**Date:** Tuesday, 6 October 2020

**Time:** 4.00 pm

**Venue:** Virtual Meeting - Zoom Committee Meeting  
with Public Access via YouTube

### 6. Reports from scrutiny commission

(Pages 2 - 6)

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OSM met yesterday and wished to make the following submissions to cabinet.

A detailed report of the Medium Term Financial Plan Task and Finish Group is attached to this report. Members recorded their thanks to the Finance team who had done a great job supporting and informing the Group whilst under significant pressure of daily changes in the situation. Members felt this was an example of positive engagement with back bench councillors and particularly welcomed the openness of officers in sharing information.

OSM, in contrast, expressed concern around the ongoing challenge of the forward plan. We understand that the current situation is difficult for all concerned, but we feel there is no recognition of the role of scrutiny or how to make it workable. If we look at the forward plan published on 7<sup>th</sup> September, there were 7 new items to be tabled at the 6 October cabinet meeting. The narrative is insufficient for members to know how significant an item is and whether it is a normal procurement exercise or a more significant item requiring attention.

We can approach the lead officer on each item to find out more details, but it does not appear to be open and transparent and is not available to interested members of the public.

The only way we can be certain of the nature of the report is to read it when it is published 5 working days before the cabinet. It is impossible to scrutinise it in that time frame, so we are left having to guess which items we ought to be looking at.

If scrutiny is a fundamental part of the governance of the authority, it seems extraordinary that the selection of items for scrutiny has to be left to guesswork.

It remains a frustration that the support for scrutiny expressed by cabinet members and senior officers does not seem to manifest itself, in either the forward plan or the engagement of scrutiny, other than in the finance function.

OSM also wished to raise specific concerns on 3 items not on this cabinet agenda

- although a timetable for the Clean Air Zone decisions was tabled at the September cabinet meeting, no key decisions relating to this were in the forward plan published in September. Members wanted to be

involved as early as possible in the process and welcomed an offer from Mike Jackson to receive a report before the end of the calendar year

- members also recorded concerns about BE2020Ltd (formally Bristol Energy). Members wanted to see a quantification of the total loss to the authority, and a note on how this loss would be recognised in the Councils 2020 and 2021 accounts and the narrative that would accompany it. Members particularly wanted to understand the impact on the Councils reserves.
- City Leap Governance was also a matter for concern. Members want to see the plans for scrutiny of this venture before selection of the Joint Venture Partner. Members recognise the council we have to be involved in “agile” decision making but that this must not prevent the scrutiny of key financial and strategic decisions

Geoff Gollop

On behalf of OSM

6/10/20

## **Scrutiny Finance Task and Finish Group; Report to OSMB.**

The Scrutiny Finance Task and Finish Group is a cross-party group of elected members consisting of Steve Clarke (Chair), Don Alexander, John Goulandris, Margaret Hickman, Tim Kent, Mhairi Threlfall and Geoff Gollop (observer as OSMB Chair).

We have been ably supported by officers including Michael Pilcher, Tian Ze Hao, Jo Holmes, and Bronwen Falconer. They have shown patient understanding and great clarity in explaining complex financial matters to us and we thank them.

Ahead of the annual update of the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and Capital Strategy for the period 2021/22 – 2025/26 which is to be considered by Cabinet on the 6<sup>th</sup> October, the Scrutiny Finance Task Group has met on three occasions with Finance Officers to look at the significant areas of the Medium Term Financial Plan and Capital Strategy.

The Task and Finish Group Members wish to highlight the following key points and make comments where appropriate:

### **Capital Strategy**

The Capital Strategy forms part of the framework for financial planning and is integral to both the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the Treasury Management Strategy (TMS). It sets out how capital investment will play its part in delivering the long term strategic objectives of the Council, how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability.

- A significant proportion (73% of this programme) is aligned to large infrastructure investments that will support long term regeneration across the city, such as programmes of new housing building and developing the Temple Quarter area, with 9% aligned to ‘invest to save’ schemes such as investing in infrastructure to support delivery of Social Care and Education services and 18% invested for undertaking mandatory statutory duties such as keeping the public safe and maintaining our assets.
- The Council has an historical commercial property portfolio (including Cabot Circus for example) of some £250m which produces a return of approx £11m.
- Investment strategy; It is likely that the Council will dispose of some current property assets and utilise the profits to undertake further investments to help facilitate financial growth and regeneration.

Members suggested there is a danger that there could be a potential imbalance in the programme towards investment in growth projects rather than maintenance programmes, as assets like the harbour walls and the bridges (such as that at the Cumberland Basin) continue to grow older and deteriorate physically .

### **Medium Term Financial Plan**

The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is a key part of BCC’s Policy and Budget Framework and financial planning process. It sets out the Council’s strategic approach to the management of its finances and provides a financial framework within which delivery of the Council’s priorities will be progressed. The current iteration is a five year outlook of the Councils funding envelope and the financial resilience levels.

A starting point is that the pandemic has affected all parts of the local economy and will continue to have a severe impact on BCC’s finances for some years to come.

#### **1. Impact of Covid-19 on the Councils Finances**

- The estimated 2021/22 one-off pressure caused by COVID is £21.5m and over the period to 2025/26 it is £65.9m.
- Finance officers estimated that Government financial support this year is expected to be in the region of £53.6m, supporting 73.6% of the estimated extra expenditure but this leaves a ‘gap’ which will be filled using reserves and planned savings. These savings will total £20m over 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/3.

- The Council has taken steps to mitigate the increase in economic pressures but there is still considerable uncertainty about the long term impact on public finances as well as the wider economic prospects with the possibility on further outbreaks of COVID and a “no-deal Brexit”. In their planning, the finance team has assumed that the losses caused by any future COVID lockdowns would be largely covered by further government grants but this can clearly not be guaranteed.
- In fact there is a wider point here as there is a considerable amount of risk built into many of the assumptions that the finance team has made in their modelling (albeit they have been as cautious as they can).
- The pandemic will have a long-term impact on both the Council’s ability to collect income as well as increased levels of expenditure.

## 2. The Council’s Income

- Unusually for a Core City, Bristol implements a full local Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS). The current and further forecast increase in unemployment figures will have a significant effect on this scheme and the Council’s collection targets.
- Council Tax income losses are the largest single income loss due to COVID-19 and are estimated to be £14.4m in 2020/21.
- Unemployment figures have increased and are expected to continue to increase. Bristol had seen the highest proportion of increase in people on Universal Credit amongst core cities (albeit from a low base).
- It is estimated that the total approved CTRS claims in 2020/21 will increase by 13% comparing to pre-pandemic levels which will leave a significant shortfall in the Council’s income going forward.
- The pandemic has also had a significant impact on the Council’s fees and charges income streams. The forecast loss of service income such as parking, parks, museum, events and commercial property rental income amounted to £28.5m in 2020/21, and it is expected that full recovery to previous levels of income will take around 3 years.

## 3. Investment Portfolio

- Officers are currently reviewing how the Council’s commercial portfolio is performing.
- The Council is aligning its finances with the United Nations Sustainable Goals and officers are also starting to review the Councils Ethical Investment Strategy. Officers were clear that on occasions regeneration can be as important as pure financial return in investment decisions and members understood and agreed with this approach.

## 4. Business Rates

- There will be a shortfall in the amount of business rates the Council will be able to collect. Bristol received £74m rates relief grant from the Government at the beginning of the pandemic, however the actual number is forecast to be much larger at £90m+.
- As with Council Tax, the business rate 2020/21 deficit can now be spread over the next 3 years

## 5. General Fund

A £75.8m overspend is forecast against the approved General Fund budget (£395.7m), of which £7.1m was categorised to be not directly attributed to the impact of COVID-19 and therefore not off-set by government support. This overspend mainly relates to adult social care and undelivered savings within additional areas such as facility management and income generating initiatives.

## 6. Adult Social Care

The overall reported overspend in Adult Social Care (ASC) was £28.9m (within the above £75.8m), of which £7.7m under ASC was categorised to be not directly attributed to the impact of COVID-19.

## 7. Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

- The forecast deficit for the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is currently £8m. This deficit is predominantly driven by significant year on year increases in the volume and needs within the SEN budget.

8. Homelessness

- Bristol has one of the highest number of people sleeping rough in England and Wales and the highest numbers outside of London. The current numbers are in excess of 200.

9. Bristol Energy

- Members were assured by officers that the losses incurred in the investment in Bristol Energy have always been funded through 'earmarked reserves' and these losses (subject to the final details of the sale) are unlikely to have any significant impact ongoing impact on the revenue budgets.

10. Reserves. Despite utilisation of the reserves this financial year the general reserve has not gone below the policy-compliant level of £20m

Again, members would like to put on record their thanks to Finance Officers for their time and for producing such thorough and up-to-date information for the Group and the Chair would like to record his thanks for members' hard work and insightful contributions.

Stephen Clarke

Chair: Budget Task and Finish Group

2.10.20