

Full Council Supplementary Information



Date: Tuesday, 23 February 2021

Time: 2.00 pm

Venue: Virtual Meeting – via Zoom

7. 2021-2022 Budget Report

- Budget Procedure 2021
- Amendments received to the budget report

(Pages 2 - 14)

Issued by: Sam Wilcock, Democratic Services

City Hall, Bristol, BS1 9NE

Tel: 0117 92 23846

E-mail: democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk

Date: Tuesday, 16 February 2021



Full Council Budget Meeting 23rd Feb 2021

You can find papers for all our meetings on our website at www.bristol.gov.uk. For further information about procedure rules please refer to our Constitution <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/how-council-decisions-are-made/constitution>

Opening Session

1. The Mayor will introduce the report, summarise, and move it.
2. The Cabinet Member - Finance, Governance and Performance will second the report.
3. Each party group will be given the opportunity to respond to the budget proposals in order of size of group
4. The Chair of OSMB and/or the Chair of Resources Scrutiny Commission will then be given an opportunity to present comments on behalf of the Board.

Amendments

Amendments have been accepted on the following basis:

- *The amendment is technically possible.*
 - *The net financial impact of the amendment on the budget in any financial year must be zero.*
 - *The amendment cannot use capital budgets in place of revenue.*
 - *All amendments have been subject to an overview of the potential impact with the assessment outlined alongside the specific amendment.*
5. Each amendment will be moved, seconded, debated and voted on in the order shown in the agenda papers. Reasons for the proposed amendment will be clearly stated. The Mayor or relevant Cabinet member will respond to each amendment and sum up, before it is voted on. The vote on each amendment is carried on a simple majority of those voting.
 6. As the amendments are voted on, the Lord Mayor will be advised as necessary if certain amendments effectively “fall by default” due to an earlier amendment(s) being carried.
 7. Once all amendments have been voted on, after consultation with the Section 151 officer (the Director: Finance) the Lord Mayor will confirm the position as necessary in terms of which budget amendments were carried. The Lord Mayor (seconded by Deputy Lord Mayor) will then move that Full Council note the Section 151 Officer’s statement as required under the Local Government Act 2003.



General Debate on budget proposals

8. The Lord Mayor will then invite general debate on the budget proposals as they stand (i.e. the revenue and capital budget).
9. The Mayor to sum up at the end of the debate.

Following the debate

If budget amendments were carried, proceed to point '10' below.

In the event that no budget amendments were carried and the budget is proposed as set out in the agenda, proceed straight to point '11' below.

10. If the budget is amended, the Mayor has until 3 March 2020 to consider any amendments and his response. He may:
 - a. accept the budget as now amended; or
 - b. he may resubmit his original (unchanged) proposals, stating his reasons; or
 - c. he may submit alternative proposals, stating his reasons

If the Mayor decides to accept the amended budget, then he will indicate to the meeting and the Monitoring Officer accordingly.

When the budget recommendations (amended or not) are to be put to the vote

11. The Lord Mayor will propose the recommendations (as amended or not) and these will be seconded by the Deputy Lord Mayor.

The Mayor's Budget Proposals

That the Mayor's budget proposals in respect of 2021/22 be approved as set out in this report, subject to any amendments agreed at this meeting:

To note:

- a) The report from the Scrutiny Budget Task and Finish Group.
- b) The budget consultation process that was followed and feedback as outlined in Section 17 and Appendix 6.
- c) The categorisation of earmarked reserves and provisions set out in Section 16.
- d) That the consultation feedback and equality impact assessments relevance checks have been taken into consideration and have informed the final budget proposals.
- e) The feedback provided by the Schools Forum at Cabinet and Council, for their consideration in making final decisions on the Schools Budget for 2021/22.

- f) The uncertainty around COVID response spend, COVID income loss and central government COVID funding levels for the full impact 2021/22 and beyond, and that the estimates provided could be subject to significant change over the medium term.
- g) The comments of the Chief Finance Officer (s151 Officer) on the robustness of the Budget and adequacy of reserves as set out in Section 15.
- h) The Council's Ethical Investment Policy and Strategy is due for revision during 2021/22, which will be expanded to incorporate Equitable Policy for Investment in addressing racial and other economic inequalities in the city.
- i) The delegation of authority to the Director of Finance after consultation with the Deputy Mayor, Cabinet Member for Finance, Governance and Performance and the Mayor, to make any necessary technical adjustments or adjustments to the figures upon receipt of the final Local Government Finance Settlement, West of England Combined Authority Budget and Department for Education funding clarifications; with transfers to and or from reserves as appropriate.

To agree: (Vote 1)

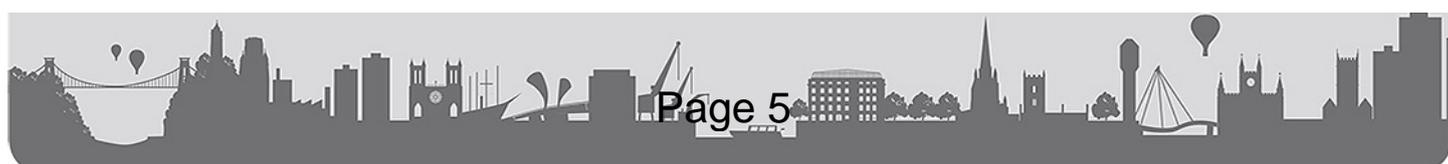
- j) The Bristol City Council levels of Council Tax increase of 4.99%; which includes 3% precept to support Adult Social Care, noting the precepts of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Avon and Somerset and the Avon Fire Authority,
- k) The Council's General Fund net revenue budget for the year 2021/22 as £424.1 million and expenditure allocations as set out in Appendix 1; subject to any budget amendments properly notified to and approved by the Council in line with the Constitution.
- l) The temporary movement in general reserves of up to £3.9 million to mitigate the forecasted year end emergent pressures in the People directorate as outlined in Section 5 Current Revenue Budget.
- m) Agree the Council's capital budget for the years 2021/22 - 2025/26, totalling £890.1 million as set out in paragraph 13 and detailed in Appendix 2.
- n) The proposed Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22 in Appendix 4, incorporating the Minimum Revenue Provision policy and the prudential indicators and limits.
- o) To approve the Strategy for the Flexible use of Capital Receipts as set out in Appendix 5.
- p) Delegation of authority to Cabinet, via a subsequent report to agree the detailed Public Health Budget and movement in the ring-fenced Public Health reserve upon receipt of the final grant allocation for 2021/22 and budget proposals from the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Deputy Mayor and Cabinet member for Communities, Equalities & Public Health and Director of Finance.
- q) the calculations for determining the Council Tax requirement for the year 2021/22 as outlined in Appendix 8 and in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

To agree: (Vote 2)

- r) The distribution of the 2021/22 Dedicated Schools Grant of £404.7 million as recommended by Cabinet and the Schools Forum and set out in section 9

To agree: (Vote 3)

- s) No increase to dwelling rents for 2021/22 for existing tenants
- t) The 1-year Revenue budget for 2021/22 and 5-year Capital Programme 2021/22 – 2025/26, as detailed in Appendix 2, noting there is no additional borrowing requirement before 2024/25.
- u) An in-year draw-down from the HRA General Reserve to fund planned HIP works carried forward from 2020/21 due to Covid restrictions.
- v) Approve the delayed draw-down in 2021/22 from general fund reserve, of an agreed 2020/21 budget amendment (£100k) which was previously approved by Full Council Feb 2020, due to delays during the pandemic. This reserve was set aside to finance training for Housing and Landlord Services that would provide in-house skills to retrofit energy efficiency measures to council homes.
- w) Authorise the Executive Director of Growth and Regeneration, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance, Governance and Performance, to set service charges in line with the anticipated and actual cost of delivery.



Directorate/ Service	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
Growth and Regeneration // Management of Place	Children's Play Park Repairs - The budget proposed is £110,000 for the repair of over 140 play parks. This is leading to an increasing backlog in repairs and means many of Bristol's play parks are unusable. We will increase the repair budget every year - taking it to £360K per year by 2023.	0.125	0.125				This funding would increase inspection and repair resources in the Parks Service, making repairs more immediate, maintaining great play value, keeping play areas at a higher quality for longer and maximising the impact we can get from capital investment made. <i>Noting that for 22/23 onwards the budget will be subject to the standard annual budget and Council Tax setting process and as a result this amendment may be subject to change.</i>	Improvements would be likely to benefit young people; disabled people and single parents who are less likely to be satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces (Quality of life in Bristol survey 2019-20)
People // Education	SEND Support - Invest in the intervention and improvement team to provide additional support for primary schools and improved provision for children with Autism, SPLD and ADHD. Equivalent to 6 FTE additional posts added over the next year. The additional support will be aimed at improving inclusion, reducing the need for EHCPs and improving outcomes for all children with SEND.	0.150	0.150				This will increase the additional £0.500m already in the budget to £0.650m in 21/22 and will increase capacity in the general fund to deliver the key milestones in the Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Written Statement of Action, particularly in relation to early intervention. Increase in support, training and guidance to Special Educational Needs Coordinators, through a specialist advisory team to ensure a consistent approach to the identification and provision for children and young people with SEND. Areas of schools based focus will be considered as part of the Education Improvement programme and DSG ringfenced funding. Noting as outlined in the first amendment budgets for 22/23 onwards may be subject to change.	In general additional investment in SEND support is likely to benefit disabled children & young people, and their families. The 0-25 SEND Code of Practice identifies four broad areas of need and support: Communication and interaction; Cognition and learning; Social, emotional and mental health; and Sensory and/or physical needs. Allocation of additional resource should be informed by analysis of evidence and participation etc. to ensure that SEND needs are fully met.
Corporate	Increase in Capital financing to pay for additional SEND school places, investment in children's play and parks and new sports and swimming facilities.		0.050		0.100		This would represent a small increase in the overall capital financing costs to facilities long term borrowing. This increase does not exceed policy limit of maintaining capital financing costs within 10% of net revenue budget. <i>Noting as outlined in the first amendment budgets for 22/23 onwards may be subject to change.</i>	As above - in general additional investment in SEND provision is likely to benefit disabled children & young people, and their families; improvements to parks and green spaces are likely to benefit young people, disabled people and single parents; and improvement to sports and leisure facilities are likely to benefit Black, Asian and minority ethnic people; disabled people; carers; single parents; and people from faith groups.
Resources // Policy, Strategy & Partnerships	Reduce cost of PR department for external PR to bring it more inline with internal communications. End paid for advertising for mayor. Reduction of 3 FTE	(0.025)	(0.125)				The External Communications and Consultation service does not pay for advertising of 'the Mayor' and therefore this amendment would have no impact in that regard. Costs within the service are predominantly staffing, so these reductions would necessitate the removal of 3 FTE posts (year 2 representing the full year impact), substantially reducing our ability to communicate with and engage communities. The service is already frequently over-subscribed with demand. The service cannot be considered on a like-for-like basis with Internal Communications, as roles have broad remits and very few are limited to undertaking public relations activities exclusively. In reality, the only officers dedicated to 'PR' are our News desk team, and this amendment would delete that team entirely, severely impacting the council's communications campaigns and meaning little or no response to thousands of annual media enquiries.	The Public Relations department plays an important role in supporting the council to carry out aspects of public sector equality duty (s.149 of the Equality Act 2010) related to fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, through proactive, inclusive and accessible communications which tackle prejudice and promote understanding.
Resources // HR	Mayors Office - merge with the Executive Office. Reduce spending through removal of the Mayor's fund, reduction in duplication of management and reduction of 3 more FTE posts. End contracts for social media monitoring. In 2024/25 end funding of mayor's office following a successful governance review.	(0.250)	(0.200)		(0.100)		This would result in a reduction of at least 5-6 FTE (tapered from 21/22 to 24/25), as well as the removal of the Mayor's fund (over the next four years) and would have implications on the office workload and its performance. This would leave funding for just the post of Mayor and minimal administrative support after 22/23. Noting as outlined in the first amendment budgets for 22/23 onwards may be subject to change.	The function of the Mayor's Office has a direct impact on all citizens of Bristol not just equality communities. However this cut would reduce the capacity of the Mayor's office to quickly act upon targeted intervention programmes for specific protected characteristic groups when the opportunities arise, such as the work undertaken to increase under representation of the Magistracy for faith and Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities. Removal of the Mayor's Fund would be likely to have a disproportionate impact on citizens experiencing disadvantage, as they are stated beneficiaries.
Total (must be zero)		0	0	0	0	0		

Sum of proposed budget amendments must net to nil in each financial year
 Proposals cannot offset amendments relating to services provided through the General Fund against other ring-fenced accounts (e.g. HRA) and vice versa.
 Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments can only be considered where financed internally and the net financial impact of the amendment on the budget, based on capital financing costs, MUST be zero.

S151 Officer Sign-off

Cap Prog Reference	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
People // Education	Schools Expansion and SEND strategy - deliver more special places in Bristol supporting the SEND strategy and the WSOA. A £7.1M fund to invest in the delivery of new special school places in the city - a provision of around 250 additional places.	0.000	0.600	1.500	2.500	2.500	The budget will help the council to deliver against its emerging SEND educational and capital strategy. It will allow work with special schools and providers of SEND services to ensure sufficient capacity, best value for placements and high quality environments.	In general additional investment in SEND provision is likely to benefit disabled children & young people, and their families. Allocation of additional resource should be informed by analysis of evidence and participation etc. to ensure that needs are fully met.
People // Public Health	Invest in additional sports and leisure facilities and deliver East Bristol Pool (with use of sports capital funding as well)	0.000	1.000	1.250	1.500	0.000	In the context of the council's emerging leisure investment strategy and in the light of the financial pressure Covid-19 has now placed on the council it is even more important to take progressive steps towards delivering a more sustainable business model for the council's portfolio of leisure facilities, ensuring investment is focussed across key strategic sites serving the highest number of users and areas of greatest need. This will increase the £8m currently in the programme to £11.750m. The current capacity and capabilities of existing pools continue to be considered in the context of ageing facilities, investment needs, demand and affordability. Additional funding will support this.	Improvements to facilities may help to overcome existing barriers for Black, Asian and minority ethnic people; disabled people; carers; single parents; and people from faith groups, who are currently less likely than average to play sport at least once a week than average in Bristol (Quality of Life in Bristol Survey 2019-20).
Growth & Regeneration // Management of Place	Invest in children's play facilities - create a major investment programme to renew and build new children's play facilities across the council delivering at least 35 new or renewed play parks. Use this funding to attract additional outside grants or local CIL money to boost funding further.	0.500	0.750	0.500	0.500	0.250	This funding would allow new investment in children's play areas in parts of the city where devolved CIL contributions are at very low levels and significant upgrades are simply not currently possible. We will invest where quality of provision is low and satisfaction with play and parks is lower. Existing facilities would be significantly upgraded and meeting the council's minimum access standard for children's play would also be a priority across the city. Funding could also be used to refresh and enhance at least one high value destination facility that has high visitor numbers and serves a wider community.	Improvements would be likely to benefit young people; disabled people and single parents who are less likely to be satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces (Quality of life in Bristol survey 2019-20)
Growth & Regeneration // Economy of Place	Invest in safer neighbourhoods. Create a new cycle fund to improve the cycle network and creating safer cycle routes for all.	0.500	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	This would provide additional funds to deliver cycling infrastructure over and above that available from WECA and DfT. Local BCC funding would provide greater flexibility when bidding for and delivering schemes (e.g. match funding) potentially enabling BCC to secure more funds than it might do otherwise. The Transport Service annual budget varies from £30-50m so the amounts suggested would form part of a much larger programme and could be managed with existing resources with new resource recruited as necessary or through the professional services framework or strategic partner (subject to the ability to capitalise).	Insufficient detail to fully assess Equality Impact at this stage. Safer cycle routes may benefit disabled citizens.
Growth & Regeneration // Management of Place	Invest in Parks - carry out repairs and invest in new parks especially pocket parks. Improve the standards, facilities and quality of parks across the city.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.000	This funding would raise the quality of green spaces and encourage use and access. By focussing on those areas of the city where satisfaction with them is lowest we will help raise standards, encourage higher visitor numbers and help us meet One City Plan objectives. The importance of parks and green spaces on individuals' and communities' health and wellbeing is better understood now than ever before and there is a real opportunity to invest in areas with high health inequality and make a significant impact.	Improvements would be likely to benefit young people; disabled people and single parents who are less likely to be satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces (Quality of life in Bristol survey 2019-20)
Corporate	Assign funding from the capital contingency fund	(1.500)	(2.500)	(4.000)	(4.000)	(3.000)	The budget report proposes £60m of capital contingencies for the period 2021 to 2026 to cover the risk associated with the full £900million programme. The contingency aligns to the risk assessment and aims to ensure funded resources are available both to provide for cost overruns and environmental sustainability of scheme in the approved programme and new urgent schemes that emerge for which funding would be required outside the annual budget process. Additional programme costs or new schemes would need to be offset by reductions to or deferrals of other approved schemes which are not externally funded. Given the risk associated with the current programme this would leave the programme with minimal resources to mitigate any future pressures or challenges over the medium term. This amendment reduces the available capital contingency by £15m.	Insufficient detail to assess equality impact at this stage
Corporate	Capital Finance raised through additional borrowing	0.000	(0.600)	0.000	(1.250)	0.000	No specific service impact. Relates to undertaking additional borrowing to fund the above items; and borrowing remains within the policy compliant levels.	Insufficient detail to assess equality impact at this stage
Total (must be zero)		0	0	0	0	0		

Any new proposed additions to the capital programme must be offset by compensatory reduction of schemes funded internally (prudential borrowing, capital receipts, revenue contributions or CIL) so that overall borrowing does not exceed budget assumptions, without the need to identify further revenue savings
 Any proposed additions to the General Fund programme cannot be offset by reductions to the HRA, or other ring-fenced funded schemes (e.g. external grant) or vice versa
 Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments should be incorporated in this template to avoid duplication and total of scheme reductions incorporated in appropriate row above

S151 Officer Sign-off



Amendment Proposals to Revenue Budget 2021/22 and MTFP 2022-26

Political Group/ Member Lead

Labour / Cllr Alexander

Directorate/ Service	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
Growth and Regeneration // Management of Place	Increasing the number of waste and litter enforcement officers in order to increase income, Numbers: 6 x BG7 and 1 x BG10.	0.210					Additional officers would enable increase in enforcement of waste and littering, including fly tipping. This should result in reduced levels of littering across the City.	In general this proposal would benefit all protected characteristics. 35.8% people say they are happy that public spaces are kept free of litter. Potential impact on GRT communities who may be van dwellers
Growth and Regeneration // Management of Place	It is anticipated the income from fixed penalty notices would be sufficient to cover the cost of the officers, however as there is uncertainty around the level of income raised up to £210k and therefore will be subject to the appropriate due diligence.	(0.210)					At present the full operating income of a scheme is untested and unlikely it will be able to fully cover associated costs. Further due diligence will be required to ensure this can be delivered within current contractual and legal arrangements and demonstrate sufficient income generation can be achieved to cover the cost. This activity should be explored with Bristol Waste Company and aligned to Big Tidy activities and if so any shortfall between income generation additional cost would need to be funded via the Waste paymech reserve.	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the Equality Impact of this.
Total (must be zero)		0	0	0	0	0		
<p>Sum of proposed budget amendments must net to nil in each financial year Proposals cannot offset amendments relating to services provided through the General Fund against other ring-fenced accounts (e.g. HRA) and vice versa. Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments can only be considered where financed internally and the net financial impact of the amendment on the budget, based on capital financing costs, MUST be zero.</p>								
<i>S151 Officer Sign-off</i>								

Directorate/ Service	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
HRA Revenue/Capital Resources	Increasing the HRA revenue available will increase the 5 year capital programme and enable the Council to increase new Council house building and accelerate the programme of improvement works on the HRA stock and retrofitting towards Carbon neutrality. The current HRA budget shows a running down of reserves to zero over the next few years. If we are serious about a long-term commitment to council housing in Bristol, we need to ensure that we generate the income needed to maintain and improve the stock we have and to build new council housing to start accommodating some of the thousands of households currently on the waiting list, paying private rents that are about 3x council rents, or living in inadequate accommodation.	1.700					Applying the rent increase in 2021/22 could deliver £8.5m over a five year period which will then be available to fund additional revenue or capital expenditure, or a combination of both. For 2021/22 the additional resource created by the rent increase would be added to reserves to support delivery over the next 5 years of the planned capital programme which can then be used to maintain and develop stock including zero carbon retrofitting.	Additional revenue generated from rent increases would contribute to maintenance and repair and improvement programmes, which are likely to be of particular benefit to those groups who are over-represented in council tenancies compared to Bristol demographics overall i.e. Black, Asian and minority ethnic tenants; disabled tenants; and female tenants. Likewise any failure to adequately fund council housing improvements is likely to have a disproportionate impact for these groups, and in particular for disabled and older tenants who may be more reliant on timely adaptations or adjustments. This risk may be mitigated by providing additional funding required for improvements from council reserves.
HRA Revenue/Capital Resources	Increase in council rents by inflation + 1%. For around two thirds of tenants, this rise will be covered by central government through housing benefit or universal credit. Even after this rise, average council rents will still be less than £1 a week above 2015/16 levels.	(1.700)					Increasing dwelling rents by CPI +1% (1.5%) would result in average rent levels for BCC council homes increasing from £81.35 to £82.57 (an average increase of £1.22 per week). Rent levels would remain significantly lower than market rents for Bristol. For a significant proportion of tenants (estimate between 50-65%) the increase would be met by additional Housing Benefit or Universal Credit (housing element). The impact of the rent increase is an additional £1.7m income for 2021/22 and £51m (no inflationary uplift) income over the life of the 30 year HRA business plan.	Raising council rents may have a disproportionately negative impact on council tenants who experience increased economic hardship – including additional hardships as a result of COVID-19 - in particular Black, Asian and minority ethnic tenants; disabled tenants; female tenants; and younger tenants. Although unlikely to fully mitigate any immediate increase in financial pressure for these groups, additional revenue from increased rent may be used to make rapid improvements which contribute to improved health outcomes, or which lead to long-term savings through increased energy efficiency.
	Total (must be zero)	0	0	0	0	0		

Sum of proposed budget amendments must net to nil in each financial year
 Proposals cannot offset amendments relating to services provided through the General Fund against other ring-fenced accounts (e.g. HRA) and vice versa.
 Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments can only be considered where financed internally and the net financial impact of the amendment on the budget, based on capital financing costs, MUST be zero.

S151 Officer Sign-off



Amendment Proposals to Revenue Budget 2021/22 and MTFP 2022-26

Political Group/ Member Lead

Green Group/ Jerome Thomas

Directorate/ Service	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
Growth and Regeneration // Management of Place	Reallocate one off expenditure - reduce spending on Developing Strategy / Asset Management Plan as Workplace Parking Levy will generate a higher financial return.	(0.250)	0.250				This would reduce the scope of the asset management plan which may impact on efficiencies that could be delivered through this strategy and review.	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the equality impact of this proposal.
Growth and Regeneration // Management of Place	£30k funding allocation was proposed (and passed) in the Green budget amendment for 2020/21 for an updated strategic outline case for a workplace parking levy. This work has not yet been undertaken, the money remains unspent and is still available. In order to catch up on the lost time this year in progressing a workplace parking levy Greens are seeking a budget allocation of an additional £250k to develop the WPL in an outline business case (following the completion of the strategic outline case), drawing on the expertise of Nottingham city council in successfully setting up the scheme which has funded their tram system. This would be with a view to the workplace parking levy being ready to generate income for the city in 2023/24. There would be exemptions to the levy for workers with disabilities.	0.250	(0.250)				<p>The powers to introduce road user charging and workplace parking levy schemes are set out in Part 3 and Schedule 12 of the Transport Act 2000, as amended by the Local Transport Act 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A scheme can only be introduced if it delivers the aims of the Local Transport Plan - Clear accountability and transparency for any money spent is required and must be set out in a separate account - Money must be spent in accordance with the JLTP for the first 10 years and then in line with Secretary of State guidelines - Authorities must demonstrate that they have properly consulted local businesses, secured support from them and addressed any concerns raised <p>We cannot therefore implement one without business approval which would not be forthcoming if it was not linked to transport improvements and was effectively to cover revenue budget gaps</p> <p>Once the initial work is completed following prior amendment, this proposal allocates a further £250k to update a scheme plan, begin consultation with businesses and develop an outline business case. The outcome of this work will inform the Council whether a workplace parking levy is a feasible options but further funding would be required to be identified for implementation.</p>	<p>Unlikely to have any significant negative impact for citizens on the basis of their protected characteristics, however further details of the scheme would need to be worked out.</p> <p>Disabled staff would require concessions or exemptions. Employees who are parents and carers may be more dependent on motor vehicles if combining work commuting with e.g. school runs or care visits.</p> <p>There is a risk businesses may pass charges on to their staff who would park elsewhere on local residential streets.</p>
Total (must be zero)		0	0	0	0	0		
<p>Sum of proposed budget amendments must net to nil in each financial year Proposals cannot offset amendments relating to services provided through the General Fund against other ring-fenced accounts (e.g. HRA) and vice versa. Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments can only be considered where financed internally and the net financial impact of the amendment on the budget, based on capital financing costs, MUST be zero.</p>								
S151 Officer Sign-off								

Amendment Proposals to Capital Programme 2021/22 to 2025/26

Political Group/ Member Lead

Green Group, Cllr Fodor

Cap Prog Reference	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
GR07 Areas for Growth and Regeneration	Reallocate the strategic CIL that was previously allocated to the Arena. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is the money that developers contribute to the city to help deal with the impacts of development. 15-25% of this is allocated by communities, to be spent on small capital projects. The remaining is allocated for wider strategic projects. These can include funding for capital improvements to deal with rising population and ever busier neighbourhoods and capital projects. There is currently £12.5M unallocated from this strategic fund, due to the cancellation of the Arena.	(3.500)	(3.000)	(3.000)	(3.000)	0.000	Reallocation of strategic CIL would prevent any other schemes in the initial pipeline as outlined in the budget report from proceeding such as development of Castle Park, Frome Gateway or Victoria Gardens. The changing of drawdown profile if achievable as strategic CIL has already been received to fund with the revised profile and doesn't impact on financing costs.	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the equality impact of reallocated CIL funding. Individual projects would be subject to separate EqIAs
Growth & Regeneration // Parks and Green Spaces	Create a strategic capital fund for Growth and Regeneration to spend on Parks and Green Spaces. This capital fund will deal with the greater pressures from our rising city population, many of whom are spending more time in our city's green spaces. Many of these spaces have been under pressure throughout the pandemic and there is a deficit of capital investment to upgrade and modernise them. This 4 year capital investment fund will help deliver many of the capital improvements needed and other initiatives developed by local parks groups. This could include improved accessibility, drainage, water and power points for cafes and events, recycling facilities and improved space for nature and wildlife. It can also unlock match funding and leverage in capital from elsewhere, to support the areas that need it most.	1.750	1.500	1.500	1.500	0.000	This would deliver additional funding for spending on strategic parks improvements to support growth areas across the City. Only specific projects which aligned to regulations on use of Strategic CIL would be able to progress	In general improvements to parks and green spaces would be likely to benefit young people; disabled people and single parents who are less likely to be satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces (Quality of life in Bristol survey 2019-20).
Growth & Regeneration // Transport	Create a strategic capital fund for Growth and Regeneration to spend on Transport. This capital fund will help deal with the increased traffic from development and the rising city population. It creates a 4 year capital investment fund to make ever denser neighbourhoods more liveable. This fund can be used to deliver infrastructure projects in consultation with local communities. These could include capital investment in facilities to curb rat running, prioritise walking and cycling, improve disabled access, EV charging points, road safety measures, solutions to manage dangerous parking and installing cycle hangers.	1.750	1.500	1.500	1.500	0.000	Transport spending is eligible for Strategic CIL if it is for strategic improvements to support the growth of the city. Only specific projects which aligned to regulations on use of Strategic CIL would be able to progress	Increased funding for highway improvements would potentially benefit groups most affected by road safety and inaccessible public transport on the basis of their Age, Disability, and Pregnancy/Maternity. Individual projects e.g. school street proposals require separate equality impact assessment and detail is too limited to assess fully at this stage.
Total (must be zero)		0	0	0	0	0		

Any new proposed additions to the capital programme must be offset by compensatory reduction of schemes funded internally (prudential borrowing, capital receipts, revenue contributions or CIL) so that overall borrowing does not exceed budget assumptions, without the need to identify further revenue savings

Any proposed additions to the General Fund programme cannot be offset by reductions to the HRA, or other ring-fenced funded schemes (e.g. external grant) or vice versa

Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments should be incorporated in this template to avoid duplication and total of scheme reductions incorporated in appropriate row above

S151 Officer Sign-off

Directorate/ Service	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
Corporate - Capital Financing	MRP revenue saving arising from slippage in borrowing in the Capital programme (one-off £150k saving in 21/22 and £820k saving in 22/23)	(0.150)	(0.670)	0.820			The Council has a fully funded programme however given previous years there is a possibility of further temporary slippage. If slippage does not materialise this would reduce the amount available in the Capital Contingency to deliver this one-off saving. Noting that for 22/23 onwards the budget will be subject to the standard annual budget and Council Tax setting process and as a result this amendment may be subject to change.	n/a
Resources // HR	Reduction in funding to the Mayor's Office with a view to merging with Executive Office	(0.200)					This would result in a reduction of at least 3 FTE of a team of 11 FTE and/or partial removal of the Mayor's fund and would have implications on the office workload and its performance.	The function of the Mayor's Office has a direct impact on all citizens of Bristol not just equality communities. However this cut would reduce the capacity of the Mayor's office to quickly act upon targeted intervention programmes for specific protected characteristic groups when the opportunities arise, such as the work undertaken to increase under representation of the Magistracy for faith and Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities.
Resources // Policy, Strategy & Partnerships	Reduction in PR & Consultation (including social media monitoring)	(0.180)					Costs within the service are predominantly staffing, so these reductions would necessitate the removal of 3 FTE posts (year 2 representing the full year impact), substantially reducing our ability to communicate with and engage communities. The service is already frequently over-subscribed with demand. The service cannot be considered on a like-for-like basis with Internal Communications, as roles have broad remits and very few are limited to undertaking public relations activities exclusively. In reality, the only officers dedicated to 'PR' are our Newsdesk team, and this amendment would delete that team entirely, severely impacting the council's communications campaigns and meaning little or no response to thousands of annual media enquiries.	External communication plays a key role in supporting the council to carry out aspects of public sector equality duty (s.149 of the Equality Act 2010) related to fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, through proactive, inclusive and accessible communications which tackle prejudice and promote understanding. A reduction in consultation team capacity would restrict the council's ability to seek the views of citizens and provide evidence of how protected characteristic groups are likely to be affected by proposals.
Growth & Regeneration // Management of Place	Remove parking charges at Blaise Estate & Oldbury Court	0.153					Removing parking charges at Blaise and Oldbury Court would reduce income associated with these locations by approximately £0.153 p.a. It is likely this will lead to an increase in demand for parking at these locations.	Removal of car parking charges may have a positive financial impact on disabled people (blue badge holders exempt), carers, older people, pregnant women, and those with babies and young children – because they are more likely to be dependent on using a car to access parks. Blaise Estate and Oldbury Court border onto areas which are amongst the 10% most deprived in England (Index of Multiple Deprivation). This measure of relative deprivation includes income, employment, health and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime, and living environment. Parking fees may contribute to the overall lack of resource available to people in these areas if they need to travel by car. However free parking may increase overall car use leading to a lack of available spaces for those that need them. Carers and disabled people are more likely to say they are prevented from leaving their home when they want to because of parking issues (Bristol Quality of Life Survey). Increased car use may also lead to deterioration in air quality which would have a disproportionately negative impact on Age, Disability, and Pregnancy/Maternity.
Growth & Regeneration // Management of Place	Reduce Bulky-item Household Collection charge for up to three items from £25 to £15	0.105					Reducing charge for bulky household collection will reduce income by just over £0.1 million p.a. The impact on waste and fly tipping is unknown.	No significant impact identified. The vast majority of households requesting this service are replacing their furniture or appliances. Council tenants in flats with a caretaking service receive a bulky waste collection free of charge. The proposal may benefit some disabled people if they are unable to remove items themselves.
People // Education	SEND support – £122k ongoing invest in the intervention and improvement team to facilitate extra support to primary schools and improved provision for children with Autism, SPLD and ADHD	0.122					This will increase the additional £0.500m already in the budget to £0.622m in 21/22 and will increase capacity in the general fund to deliver the key milestones in the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Written Statement of Action, particularly in relation to early intervention. Increase in support, training and guidance to Special Educational Needs Coordinators, through a specialist advisory team to ensure a consistent approach to the identification and provision for children and young people with SEND. Areas of schools based focus will be considered as part of the Education Improvement programme and DSG ringfenced funding.	In general additional investment in SEND provision is likely to benefit disabled children & young people, and their families. Allocation of additional resource should be informed by analysis of evidence and participation etc. to ensure that needs are fully met.

Directorate/ Service	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
People // Education	SEND support – additional £90k one-off invest in the intervention and improvement team to facilitate extra support to primary schools and improved provision for children with Autism, SPLD and ADHD	0.090	(0.090)				As above	As above
People // Children and Families	One-off support in provision for youth activities		0.750	(0.750)			This would create a one-off budget to fund provision of additional youth services in 22/23. Further work would need to be undertaken to determine exactly how this would be spent. <i>Noting as outlined in the first amendment budgets for 22/23 onwards may be subject to change.</i>	In general increased provision is likely to benefit children and young people, and people from the most deprived areas of Bristol.
People // Public Health	One-off allocation of funds for educating, signposting and raising public awareness on the use and location of defibrillators £60k in 21/22 and £70k in 22/23	0.060	0.010	(0.070)			This would result in additional one-off £130k funding to support a communication plan to increase awareness of use and location of defibrillators. This is likely to lead to increased public awareness and improved outcomes associated with use of defibrillators. <i>Noting as outlined in the first amendment budgets for 22/23 onwards may be subject to change.</i>	Increased public health awareness of defibrillators is likely to benefit all Bristol citizens and in particular groups who disproportionately have health conditions associated with cardiac arrest. Cardio-vascular disease (CVD) is strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation and in Bristol the rate of early deaths from CVD is over 2.6 times higher among people living in the most deprived areas of the city compared to the most affluent areas. CVD is also more common where a person is male, older, has a severe mental illness, or ethnicity is South Asian or African Caribbean.
Total (must be zero)		0	0	0	0	0		
<p>Sum of proposed budget amendments must net to nil in each financial year Proposals cannot offset amendments relating to services provided through the General Fund against other ring-fenced accounts (e.g. HRA) and vice versa. Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments can only be considered where financed internally and the net financial impact of the amendment on the budget, based on capital financing costs, MUST be zero.</p>								
<i>S151 Officer Sign-off</i>								

Cap Prog Reference	Description of Budget Amendment, Rationale and Implications	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Officer Assessment	
							Service Implication	Equalities Impact Assessment
GR07 Growth & Regeneration	Use or repurpose currently unallocated strategic CIL receipts	(4.000)					Reallocation of strategic CIL would prevent any other schemes as outlined in the project from proceeding such as development of Castle Park, Frome Gateway or Victoria Gardens. The changing of drawdown profile if achievable as strategic CIL has already been received to fund with the revised profile and doesn't impact on financing costs.	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the equality impact of reallocated CIL funding. Individual projects would be subject to separate EqIAs
Growth & Regeneration // Economy of Place	Specific allocation of presently undefined strategic CIL funding – to deliver improvement in the quality and viability of the local centre and surrounding streets, as well as increase employment opportunities at secondary destinations	1.000					To qualify for Strategic CIL allocation the funding needs to be associated with specific centre(s) which require improvements and are serving areas where there is significant levels of growth either planned for (existing local plan) or predicted moving forward. It can't be a general pot to fund lots of small scale local interventions across a number of centres as this would be for the Local element of CIL. Only specific projects which aligned to regulations on use of Strategic CIL would be able to progress	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the equality impact of this proposal.
Growth & Regeneration // Transport	Provide additional mitigation measures in respect of the Cribbs/Patchway New Neighbourhood development (CPNN)	2.000					This proposal would qualify for Strategic CIL allocation as it relates to the support of growth and the provision of strategically important infrastructure. It should be noted that the CPNN development will provide additional levels of funding through Section 106. It is uncertain as to what (if any) additional mitigation measures not funded through Section 106 will be required but if these are identified Strategic CIL would be a potential funding source.	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the equality impact of this proposal.
PE10 Sports Investment	Increase spending on provision of outdoor equipment/facilities	1.000					To qualify for Strategic CIL allocation the funding needs to be associated with specific parks which require strategic improvements and are serving areas where there is significant levels of growth either planned for (existing local plan) or predicted moving forward. It can't be a general pot to fund lots of small scale local investments across a number of centres as this would be for the Local element of CIL. Only specific projects which aligned to regulations on use of Strategic CIL would be able to progress.	Improvements to sports and leisure facilities may remove existing barriers for groups who are currently less likely to regularly play sport: Black, Asian and minority ethnic people; disabled people; carers; single parents; and people from faith groups (Quality of life in Bristol survey 2019-20)
CR03 - Corporate	Reduce Corporate Contingencies	(2.000)					The budget report proposes £60m of capital contingencies for the period 2021 to 2026 to cover the risk associated with the full £900million programme. The contingency aligns to the risk assessment and aims to ensure funded resources are available both to provide for cost overruns and environmental sustainability of scheme in the approved programme and new urgent schemes that emerge for which funding would be required outside the annual budget process. Additional programme costs or new schemes would need to be offset by reductions to or deferrals of other approved schemes which are not externally funded. Given the risk associated with the current programme this would leave the programme with £2m less to mitigate any future pressures or challenges over the medium term.	Insufficient detail to assess Equality Impact at this stage
NH02 Investment in parks and green spaces across the city	Additional spend on enhancement/repair schemes in parks	1.000					This fund would be set aside to make improvement on parks' sites which could include, path maintenance, equipment repair and refurbishment and refurbishment of cafes and buildings.	Improvements to Parks and Green Spaces would be likely to benefit young people; disabled people and single parents who are less likely to be satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces (Quality of life in Bristol survey 2019-20).
Growth & Regeneration // Housing Delivery	Create new prefabricated housing scheme to accelerate delivery of key worker homes	1.000					Further detail would be needed to be worked up with regards to how the funding would be deployed. £1m would be available to help support delivery of additional key worker accommodation in the city.	There is not enough detail at this stage to adequately assess the equality impact of this proposal.
	Total (must be zero)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		

Any new proposed additions to the capital programme must be offset by compensatory reduction of schemes funded internally (prudential borrowing, capital receipts, revenue contributions or CIL) so that overall borrowing does not exceed budget assumptions, without the need to identify further revenue savings

Any proposed additions to the General Fund programme cannot be offset by reductions to the HRA, or other ring-fenced funded schemes (e.g. external grant) or vice versa

Any capital budget changes for the purposes of revenue budget amendments should be incorporated in this template to avoid duplication and total of scheme reductions incorporated in appropriate row above

S151 Officer Sign-off

