

## **Appendix A1**

### **Bristol City Council - Finance Exception Report Period 10 2022/23**

#### **1. HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY FINANCIAL POSITION**

- 1.1. This report sets out the Period 10 full year forecast for 2022/23 (January 2023 extrapolated). It is an exception report and as such is intended to focus on key financial issues for the Council including movements since Period 9 as reported to January's Cabinet. It is not a full financial forecast for each division and no significant variances have been identified or accelerated by budget holders beyond those issues highlighted.
- 1.2. The Council operates Directorate cash limited budgets and Executive Directors are responsible for ensuring that appropriate action is taken to contain both revenue and capital spending in line with each directorate's overall budget limit. Budget holders forecasting a risk of overspend, which can potentially be brought back in line with their budget, should in the first instance set out in-service options for mitigation. Where these are considered undeliverable, or pressures cannot be contained across the directorate, the budget scrutiny process will be triggered, with the potential for a request to be made for the Executive to consider granting a supplementary estimate redirecting funds from an alternative source. This process was triggered following the P5/Q2 report and again following the P8/Q3 report so that supplementary estimates for the redirection of funds were approved by Full Council.

#### **2. GENERAL FUND REVENUE POSITION**

2.1 The assessment at Period 10 shows that the Council's scheduled General Fund is currently forecasting a risk adjusted overspend of £15.0 million. This is a 3.5% adverse variance on the approved gross budget of £431.1 million and represents a further £3.7 million pressure when compared to the £11.3 million reported at Period 9. This reflects further need and associated financial risk which has emerged as at Period 10 within the People Directorate's Children and Families (CSC) division and within the Growth and Regeneration's Directorate's Property, Assets and Infrastructure's Energy service and Management of Place's Parking service where previous risks have now been built into forecast. This is partially offset by the removal of £2.2m inflation risk shown under corporate items. This is a risk adjusted position focusing on known or emerging pressures only. The position is being closely monitored and further work is being undertaken to explore a range of possible mitigations and opportunities across all Council budgets however, it is likely that a further Supplementary Estimate may be required prior to the end of the financial year in which case appropriate approvals will be sought from Cabinet / Council.

2.2 Table 1 below shows the Period 10 summary forecast position by directorate.

Table 1

<b><i>Period 10 Exception - Summary</i></b>	2022/23 Revised Budget	Q3 Variance	Q3 Variance as % Net Budget	P9 Exceptions	P10 Exceptions	P10 variance	P10 Variance as % Net Budget
	£000's	£000's	%	£000's	£000's	£000's	%
<b>People</b>							
Adult Social Care	174,219	1,042	0.6%	527	(191)	1,378	0.8%
Children and Families Services	83,413	3,758	4.5%	1,034	2,692	7,484	9.0%
Educational Improvement	17,758	871	4.9%	185	103	1,159	6.5%
Public Health - General Fund	6,436	(393)	-6.1%	0	0	(393)	-6.1%
<b>Total People</b>	<b>281,826</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>9,628</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Resources</b>							
Digital Transformation	14,937	916	6.1%	0	211	1,127	7.5%
Legal and Democratic Services	15,241	(199)	-1.3%	0	(152)	(351)	-2.3%
Finance	8,558	784	9.2%	0	0	784	9.2%
HR, Workplace & Organisational Design	4,477	(360)	-8.0%	0	0	(360)	-8.0%
Management - Resources	(1,689)	988	-58.5%	0	0	988	-58.5%
Policy, Strategy & Partnerships	4,868	(129)	-2.6%	0	(59)	(188)	-3.9%
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>46,392</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Growth &amp; Regeneration</b>							
Housing & Landlord Services	20,268	772	3.8%	0	80	852	4.2%
Economy of Place	4,782	(150)	-3.1%	0	61	(89)	-1.9%
Management of Place	1,700	(715)	-42.1%	0	635	(80)	-4.7%
Management - G&R	(80)	(116)	145.0%	0	116	0	0.0%
Property, Assets and Infrastructure	44,260	209	0.5%	0	2,403	2,612	5.9%
<b>Total Growth &amp; Regeneration</b>	<b>70,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>SERVICE NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>399,147</b>	<b>7,278</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>14,923</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Total Corporate Items &amp; Reserves</b>	<b>31,905</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>431,052</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>14,969</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Inflation Risk</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>(2,187)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total Corporate Risks Items</b>	<b>431,052</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>14,969</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

## 2.3. People Directorate

2.3.1. The People Directorate at Period 10 is reporting a forecast pressure of £9.6m (3.4%) as compared to Period 9's adverse forecast of £7.0m. This £2.6m adverse move in forecast at Period 10 comprises a £2.7m in deterioration in Children and Families, a £0.1m deterioration in Education Improvement and is mitigated by a £0.2m improvement in Adult Social Care services.

2.3.2. The Adult Social Care position at Period 10 forecasts an overspend of £1.3m compared to the Period 9 position overspend of £1.5m. The improvement in position since Period 9 is due mainly to an increased forecast in the service users' contributions and Continuing Health Care contributions (CHC) from the NHS.

2.3.3. The key variances for Adult Social Care (ASC) are as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2

Financial Year 2022/23	Revised Budget 2022/23 £'000s	2022/23 Projection @ P10 £'000s	Projection Variance @ P10 £'000s	Change from P09 £'000s
<b>Adult Purchasing</b>				
Older Adults 65+	72,744	75,871	3,126	(24)
Working Age Adults 18 - 64	85,095	90,789	5,695	350
Preparing for Adulthood	9,726	11,739	2,013	122
Social Care Support	2,660	2,942	283	58
Income - Service User Contribution Only	(25,582)	(26,943)	(1,361)	(295)
	<b>144,644</b>	<b>154,398</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Non Adult Purchasing</b>				
Employees	37,828	35,668	(2,160)	27
Other - Net	(8,252)	(14,469)	(6,217)	(1,341)
		0	0	911
	<b>29,575</b>	<b>21,198</b>	<b>(8,377)</b>	<b>(403)</b>
<b>Totals per budget report</b>	<b>174,219</b>	<b>175,597</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>(191)</b>

- 2.3.4. The forecast position in Children and Families has deteriorated by a further £2.7m in Period 10 due to both the increasing cost and number of placements and actions to manage these pressures having not yielded the level of reduction required. The service is now reporting a variance of £7.5m.
- 2.3.5. The forecast cost of placements previously included planned mitigation of £1.2m which is now not expected to be delivered.
- 2.3.6. The service has also seen further pressures resulting from the increased number of new additional (new and extended) placements in the last period.
- 2.3.7. Table 3 below shows the key areas of pressure

**Table 3**

	Revised Budget	Projection at P10	Variance (000)	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Placements</b>				
External Supported Accommodation	3,856	8,767	4,911	521
In House Fostering	7,156	6,553	(603)	8
Independent Fostering Agencies	10,384	7,134	(3,249)	50
Inhouse Supported Accommodation	99	59	(40)	(4)
RO & SGO	4,503	5,689	1,185	17
Out Of Authority - Placements	9,365	15,905	6,540	307
Parent & Baby Unit - Citywide	1,371	864	(507)	306
Secure	148	2	(146)	0
Children's Homes	3,323	3,182	(141)	53
Post Adoption	381	303	(78)	(7)
<b>Total placements</b>	<b>40,585</b>	<b>48,457</b>	<b>7,872</b>	<b>1,251</b>
Mitigations				1,229
<b>Total Internal &amp; External Placements</b>	<b>40,585</b>	<b>48,457</b>	<b>7,872</b>	<b>2,481</b>
<b>Other non-placement related budgets</b>	<b>42,828</b>	<b>42,440</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Total per budget report</b>	<b>83,413</b>	<b>90,897</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>2,692</b>

2.3.8. There is no significant movement in Education Improvement P10 forecast.

## 2.4. Resources Directorate

2.4.1. The Resources Directorate reports no change to forecast at Period 10. The directorate continues to forecast a £2.0m (4.6%) adverse variance against a revised budget of £46.4m. The £2.0m forecast overspend is due to £1.1m housing benefits subsidy loss on exempt accommodations and a net £0.9m driven mainly by a vacancy freeze saving initially held on behalf of all directorates with the expectation that it be offset by new forecast savings cross-directorates.

## 2.5. Growth and Regeneration

2.5.1. The Growth and Regeneration Directorate at Period 10 is reporting a forecast pressure of £3.3m (4.6%) as compared to zero variance at Period 9. This £3.3m adverse move in forecast at Period 10 comprises a £0.6m deterioration in Parking services and a £2.5m deterioration in Energy services.

2.5.2. Energy generated via Council owned wind turbines and solar panels is expected now to be lower than previously forecast. In addition, onward supply terms mean that not all energy generated in this way fully qualifies for offset against the Council's own consumption. Both the points combine to contribute to the Energy pressure faced in-year. Further details in this regard will be provided in the next full report for Cabinet.

## 2.6. Overview of 2022/23 Movements and Mitigations

2.6.1. Table 4 below provides an overview of the pressures forecasted, the actual planned mitigations as at Q2 and the forecast risk adjusted residual pressure that as accumulated to P10. As outlined in 2.1 above the position is being closely monitored and further work is being undertaken to explore a range of possible mitigations and opportunities across all Council budgets to address the currently unmitigated variance of £14.9m.

**Table 4**

<b><u>22/23 Overarching Movement</u></b>	<b><u>£'000</u></b>
Total pressure forecast at Q1	22,182
Total additional pressure forecast at Q2	14,776
Total additional pressure forecast at P10	14,923
<b>Total service variance 22/23</b>	<b>51,882</b>
<u>Less: Mitigations to date</u>	
Primary/Secondary Mitigations	(9,486)
Capital Financing	(1,121)
Contingency	(3,600)
Inflation	(4,473)
Covid Unringfenced Reserve	(4,914)
Earmarked Reserves	(8,704)
General Reserve	(4,661)
<b>Total 22/23 Mitigations</b>	<b>(36,959)</b>
<b>Total service variance unmitigated 22/23</b>	<b>14,923</b>

## 3. SAVINGS PROGRAMME – SUMMARY

**Table 5**

Directorate	2022/23 Savings £m	2022/23 Savings reported as safe	2022/23 Savings reported as at risk	
		£m	£m	%
People	10.3	7.8	2.5	24%
Resources & Cross-Cutting	7.1	7.0	0.1	1%
Growth and Regeneration	7.0	6.6	0.4	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12%</b>

- 3.1. The savings programme agreed by Council in 2022 included savings totalling £18 million. These combine with £6.4 million of savings carried forward from prior years still requiring delivery to bring the total savings delivery target for 2022/23 to £24.4 million.
- 3.2. As at Period 10 £21.4 million (88%) of savings are considered safe. It should be noted that safe does not in all instances mean delivered as this includes in-year write downs of over optimistic savings targets for 2022/23 via the application of £3.6m of one-off optimism bias funding (previously approved in-year). £3.0 million (12%) of in year savings consequently remain at risk and are being monitored and reviewed for delivery or in-year mitigation where possible.
- 3.3. A number of these saving delivery risks are captured in the forecast outturn above and or directorate risk and opportunities logs. It should, however, be noted that not all risks are formally acknowledged in the outturn and as such this may represent an underlying additional risk.

#### 4. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 4.1. There are other financial risks and opportunities to the Council which have previously been identified and which may still materialise during the financial year. These are a combination of further costs, savings delivery, income generation, funding opportunities and additional Cost of Living pressures. Directorates continue work to monitor and contain these.
- 4.2. The Growth and Regeneration directorate has highlighted a further potential £0.6m net risk around energy costs for highways street lighting, as well as shortfalls in income from recharges. These have been included in the directorate’s risk and opportunities schedule at Table 6 below, rather than the forecast, with a view that it should be possible to manage this pressure with mitigations.

**Table 6**

Division	Service	Risk or Opportunity	Description of Impact	Risk (Opportunity) £'000	Likelihood %	Net Risk (Opportunity) £'000
EoP	Director Office	Opportunity	Reduction in Planning fee income	(200)	95%	(190)
MOP	Harbours	Opportunity	Increased income	(50)	50%	(25)
MOP	BOC	Opportunity	Increased income	(6)	5%	(0)
MOP	Highways	Risk	Income pressure - Car parking	40	95%	38
MOP	Culture	Risk	Income pressure - Bottle Yard	333	90%	300
MOP	Highways	Risk	Cost pressure - St Lighting energy	456	95%	433
<b>Total - REVENUE</b>				<b>573</b>		<b>556</b>

#### 5. RING-FENCED BUDGETS

- 5.1. There are a number of funds held by the Council where the Council must ensure that the income or grant is ringfenced and only spent in specific service areas. The Period 10 forecast outturns for these ringfenced budgets are summarised in the Table 7 below.

Table 7

<b><u>Period 10 Exception - Summary</u></b>	2022/23 Revised Budget	Q3 Variance	Q3 Variance as % Net Budget	P9 Exceptions	P10 Exceptions	P10 variance	P910 Variance as % Net Budget
	£000's	£000's	%	£000's		£000's	%
<b>RING FENCED BUDGETS</b>							
Total Housing Revenue Account	112,600	7,956	7.1%	0	(1,553)	6,403	5.7%
Total Public Health	34,600	-	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Dedicated Schools Grant	423,400	18,824	4.4%	0	(1,431)	17,393	4.1%
<b>Total Ring fenced budgets</b>	<b>570,600</b>	<b>26,780</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>(2,984)</b>	<b>23,796</b>	

## 5.2. Housing Revenue Account

5.2.1. At the end of Period 10 the Housing Revenue Account is reporting an overspend of £6.4m which will be contained within the HRA general reserves of £102.2m. This is a favourable movement of £1.6m compared to the P9 forecast, the main reasons for which are set out below.

5.2.2. The Repair & Maintenance service is reporting an underspend of £3.0m at the end of Period 10, a favourable movement of £1.4m against budget when compared to period 9. The main elements of the underspend were, (a) Relet Repairs (£2.0m), where a review of capital costs resulted in greater recharges (favourable variance) to capital programmes, (b) External Maintenance & Painting (£1.7m), where work on low-rise dwellings has been curtailed because of sub-contractors' capacity issues. These, along with other underspends relating to: Fire Safety (£0.2m) and increased leaseholder allocation (£0.2m), have been partially offset by the pay award in the Response Repairs team £0.9m and other sundry adverse variances.

5.2.3. The Supervision and Management service is forecasting an overspend of £0.3m, a favourable movement of £0.1m compared to P9 forecast. The change in forecast is mainly due to a £0.1m reduction in court costs and in-year staff vacancies.

## 5.3. The Dedicated Schools Grant

5.3.1. DSG forecast position has improved by £1.4m since P9. This is mainly driven by the reprofiling of the Education Transformation Programme fund £0.895m now extended to August 2023, (this is a temporary movement only as funding is ring-fenced to this programme and is expected to be incurred in 2023/24) and £0.542m forecast reduction in net costs attributed to the PRU (Pupil Referral Unit) following funding review. This, in turn, results in a cumulative forecast deficit position of £42.0m at the end of March 2023 which will be carried forward to future years.

## 5.4. The Public Health Grant

5.4.1. At the end of period 10 Public Health continues to report no variance to budget.

## 6. CAPITAL SUMMARY

6.1. The Capital programme full year budget at period 10 is £223.2m and comprises £153.5 million for General fund and £69.7 million for the HRA. The forecast variation against the budget at Period 10 is a £25.4 million underspend, £16.1 million within the General fund and a £9.3 million within the HRA, as set out in the Table 8 below:

Table 8

Approved Budget (Mar 22)*	Budget Changes upto P10	Directorate	Revised Budget	Actual Spend to date	Budget Spend to date	P10 Forecast Outturn	Variance
£m	£m		£m	£m	%	£m	£m
25.1	(2.6)	People	22.5	14.0	62%	19.6	(2.9)
7.9	(5.8)	Resources	2.1	1.0	46%	2.0	(0.1)
132.1	(3.2)	Growth and Regeneration	128.9	82.9	64%	115.8	(13.1)
<b>165.1</b>	<b>(11.6)</b>	<b>GF service Total</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>(16.1)</b>
122.7	(53.0)	Housing Revenue Account	69.7	39.6	57%	60.4	(9.3)
<b>122.7</b>	<b>(53.0)</b>	<b>HRA service Total</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>(9.3)</b>
<b>287.8</b>	<b>(64.6)</b>	<b>HRA &amp; GF Service Total</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>(25.4)</b>
12.7	(12.6)	Corporate Contingencies & Funds	0.1	0.0	0%	0.0	(0.1)
<b>300.5</b>	<b>(77.2)</b>	<b>Capital Programme Grand Total</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>(25.5)</b>

- 6.1.2. The actual spend to date at Period 10 is low at £137.5m (62% of total revised full year budget). This factor, when considered against previous year spend trend information (£167m 2021/22 and £166m 2020/21), would indicate that the Period 10 2022/23 full year forecast of £197.8m is marginally optimistic.
- 6.1.3. The Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23 set out a significant borrowing need for the year, however borrowing has been deferred due to the reprofiling of the capital programme as detailed in previous finance monitoring reports and higher working capital balances than originally anticipated.
- 6.1.4. This has resulted in a Capital Financing underspend which it is proposed be utilised to support programmes previously identified for application of flexible use of capital receipts. See section 7 below for further details.
- 6.1.5. A report went to Cabinet in December 2021 outlining the funding that was sought as part of an FBC submission to JAQU to fund the introduction of the Clean Air Zone (CAZ). The initial funding awarded was £31.8m towards the implementation, with an ability for the Council to apply for stretch funding of up to £17.5m (Cabinet had approved up to £49.3m at that meeting). The Council has recently been offered £11.0m of stretch funding following its recent application, as well as £0.3m to enhance the communication of the new scheme. This funding was part of the original funding request and does not request new approval. The table below outlines the split of the funding between capital and revenue expenditure:

	Grant offer letters £m	Revised Stretch Funding £m	Additional Grant for Communications £m	Total £m
Revenue	6.65		0.3	6.95
Capital	25.1	11		36.1
	31.75	11	0.3	43.05



## 7. FLEXIBLE USE OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

- 7.1. Local authorities have the continued freedom for a period of 3 years which began on 1 April 2022 to use capital receipts from the sale of their own assets (excluding Right to Buy receipts) to help fund the revenue costs of transformation projects and release of savings. Updated directions were provided by government in April 2022 detailing the type of expenditure that qualifies for the flexible use of capital receipts and a new sign off and reporting process via the Secretary of State (SOS) for each financial year in which the direction is used.
- 7.2. A total of £8.5m of flexible capital receipts was assumed in the original strategy for 2022/23 with a disposal programme to be developed. £5.0m been budgeted in 2022/23 for revenue expenditure which relates to the delivery of savings and transformation to be funded from flexible use of capital receipts and £3.5m carried forward from 2021/22 which was earmarked specifically for the Digital Transformation Programme (DTP).
- 7.3. Due to the changes to the flexible use of capital receipt regulations, the condition that local authorities applying this direction must send details of their planned use of the flexibility to the Secretary of State for each financial year in which the direction is used prior to its utilisation, the slower than anticipated progress of the disposal programme and the possible risk of consequent funding shortfall to support the financing of the capital programme in future periods, it will be necessary to substitute its use in 2022/23 with any capital financing budget surplus outlined above. It was previously reported to Cabinet at P8 that up to £3.5m DTP 2022/23 revenue expenditure is to be funded instead through the use of capital financing budget surplus forecast to arise at P8 from the capital programme's reduction in-year and rephasing into later years. Thereafter this financing will be applied to the 2022/23 Transformation programme as per the strategy with any residual at the end of the year resulting from further capital variations being utilised to support the wider revenue budget.
- 7.4. The cost of capital financing is based on delivery of the capital programme as set out. However, it is noted at section 6.1.2. that spend to date is lower than would be expected (when extrapolated) against the full year forecast at P10. Consequently, incremental capital financing budget surplus may be generated at the year end.
- 7.5. It is proposed that, following the funding of DTP 2022/23 revenue expenditure, any additional capital financing budget surplus be applied to fund either; the DTP 2022/23 capital expenditure, the 2022/23 Savings Delivery Transformation programme as per the strategy, with any residual contributing to the wider revenue budget.

**Cabinet is asked to note the planned use of capital financing budget to support Digital Transformation Programme spend 2022/23, Savings Delivery Transformation Programme and thereafter the wider revenue budget.**

## 8. EXTERNAL FUNDING DECISIONS

8.1 The City Council is due to receive the following funding:

### 8.1.1 Local Authority Housing Fund

Approval is sought to accept and spend the DHLUC, Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) allocation of c.£4.18m capital grant funding. This funding is to be utilised to provide 30 homes, 25 properties for resettled families on the Homes for Ukraine Scheme and 5 homes for resettled

Afghan families living in Bridging hotels. After 5 years the properties can be used for nominees from the Bristol Housing register.

The Council is seeking to work in partnership with private Registered Providers (RP) to deliver the homes and is permitted to pass the grant funding to a RP to meet delivery targets. Registered providers will be responsible for providing additional match funding to secure the properties and no additional Council funding will be used. Project 1000 processes will be used and the 30 properties will contribute towards the affordable homes target.

**This report seeks approval to accept the DHLUC, Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) allocation of c.£4.18m capital grant funding and to revise Capital Programme budgets accordingly.**

Details are as set out in Appendix A2.

#### 8.1.2 **Drug Strategy Housing Support Fund**

Improving drug and alcohol treatment outcomes for people with a housing need

Approval has previously been sought and approved by Cabinet on 6 December 2022 to accept and spend grant funding totalling £1,208,226; £604,113 for the financial year 2023-24, and a further £604,113 for the financial year 2024-2025, allocated to Bristol in September 2022 specifically for a menu of interventions related to the provision of drug and alcohol treatment and housing support for people at risk of homelessness.

The award amount has since been revised up to total £1,418,938.

**This report seeks approval to accept Drug Strategy Housing Support Fund revised allocation of £1.419m grant funding and to adjust revenue budgets accordingly.**

Details are as set out in Appendix A3.

#### 8.1.3 **Energy Bill Support Scheme Alternative Funding Grant (EBSS AF)**

The government recently announced a new cost of living support scheme to support people living in domestic accommodation who fail to qualify for the Energy Bills Support Scheme. This will include, for example, many care home residents and people living in boats or caravans as their sole or main home. It will also include those who pay for their energy costs as part of their rent, e.g. residents of some sheltered housing flats, although not those who live in shared accommodation if the landlord has already received a payment from the EBSS.

New funding of £1.9 million will be provided to Bristol, and new burden funding is also anticipated to assist with increased administrative costs.

This EBSS AF has previously been reported to Full Council on 21 February 2023 as part of the Budget Report for 2023-24 at section 8.7 and 8.8.

**Cabinet is asked to note the delivery model for this funding.**

Further details set out in Appendix A4.

#### 8.1.4 Get Councils Building HE Grant

BCC has been awarded a £100,000 grant from Homes England (HE) under the “Get Councils Building, Bristol (PCS - 30976)” programme. The funds will be made available for the Authority to fund the employment of a project manager whose focus is on leadership and the continuation of the implementation of Project 1000 for the period to 31 March 2023.

**Approval is sought from Cabinet to accept this £0.1m grant, to increase the budget for capital funding and for utilisation of this grant.**

See Appendix A5.

#### 8.1.5 Additional Adult Social Care Grant Funding

The following Adult Social Care grants, total £462,219, were announced in February 2023 for the 2022/23 financial year.

Local authority	Local Reform and Community Voices grant 2022 to 2023	Social Care in Prisons grant 2022 to 2023	War Pensions Disregard grant 2022 to 2023	Client-Level Data Flows Support grant 2022 to 2023
Bristol	£290,662	£108,338	£43,619	£19,600

**This report seeks approval to accept the additional allocation of £462,219 grant funding and to adjust revenue budgets accordingly.**

Further details set out in Appendix A6.