

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Cabinet

26th October 2022

MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN 2023/4 TO 2025/6 – Tranche 1

| | |
|--|---|
| Relevant Portfolio Holder | Councillor Geoff Denaro, Finance and Enabling Portfolio Holder |
| Portfolio Holder Consulted | Yes |
| Relevant Head of Service | Michelle Howell |
| Report Author | Job Title: Head of Finance & Customer Services email:michelle.howell@bromsgroveandredditch.gov.uk Contact Tel: 0152764252 |
| Wards Affected | N/A |
| Ward Councillor(s) consulted | N/A |
| Relevant Strategic Purpose(s) | All |
| Non-Key Decision | |
| If you have any questions about this report, please contact the report author in advance of the meeting. | |

1. SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

- 1.1 The Council will set its budget in two Tranches this year. The initial Tranche will be published in the Autumn with approval of options at Council in December, with a second Tranche in January once final settlement figures are known with approval in February.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet are asked to Resolve that:

- 1 They endorse the inputs into the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan as at the start of October, and the associated risks and opportunities
- 2 These inputs have been used, along with the 2022/23-24/25 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) agreed by Council in February 2022, to project an initial "gap" to be closed.
- 3 An initial Tranche of savings proposals, as set out in Sections 3.25 - 3.28 and the associated Savings Proposal Document in Appendix A, will be published on the 17th October and any feedback will be considered by Cabinet in November 2022 and at Council in December.
- 4 Tranche 2 of this process will add further information such as the Local Government Settlement to give a final financial position for the Council.

3. Background

Introduction

3.1 The Council sets a 3-year Medium Term Financial Plan every year, with the final Council Tax Resolution being approved by Council in February. This year's process will be more difficult due to the following factors:

- Starting the process with an initial deficit amount from the 2022/23 MTFP.
- This being the first year that the Government starts to pay for the C-19 Pandemic.
- The present cost of living crisis.
- A change of Prime Minister and Cabinet.
- Limited Reserves and balances.

As such, it is prudent to split the budget process into two tranches:

- Having an initial Tranche which seeks to close as much of the deficit as possible using information known as at the end of September and seeking approval for those savings to be implemented at Council in December.
- Having a second Tranche after the Christmas break, which will be approved in February, that takes account of the Local Government Settlement whose final detail will not be known until early January.

3.2 This report will set out:

- The starting position for the 2023/24 MTFP.
- The emerging national picture including expected settlement dates.
- The Council's Base Assumptions including Inflation and Grants
- Fees and Charges update.
- Strategic Approach
- Tranche 1 set of pressures and savings proposals.
- Impact on Reserves and Balances.
- Capital Programme.
- Robustness Statement
- Consultation Details.

The Starting Position for the 2023/24 MTFP

3.3 The Council set a three Year MTFP 2022/23 to 2024/25 in February 2022. That plan had inherent budget deficits built into the plan with reserves set to fall from £4.257m to £1.046m over the period. This overall position is summarised in Table 1.

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| | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Departmental base budget | 11,673 | 11,682 | 11,890 |
| Incremental Progression/Inflation on Utilities | 174 | 318 | 260 |
| Unavoidables Pressures | 250 | 16 | 16 |
| Revenue Bids & Revenue impact of capital bids | 148 | 107 | 86 |
| Savings and Additional income | -176 | -176 | -176 |
| Changes in Specific Grant/Funding Movements | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Revenue Budget Requirement | 12,069 | 11,947 | 12,076 |
| Financing | | | |
| Funding from reserves | -100 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower Tier Services Grant | -700 | 0 | 0 |
| Business Rates Net Position | -2,510 | -2,510 | -2,510 |
| New Homes Bonus | -363 | 0 | 0 |
| Collection Fund Deficit (Council Tax) | -175 | 0 | 0 |
| Council Tax | -8,937 | -9,243 | -9,560 |
| Investment Income | -0 | -0 | -0 |
| Interest Payable | 260 | 262 | 249 |
| MRP (Principal) | 1,081 | 1,172 | 1,078 |
| Discount on advanced pension payment | -214 | -40 | -120 |
| Funding Total | -11,658 | -10,360 | -10,864 |
| General Balances | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
| | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Opening Balances 21/22 (projected) | 4,257 | 3,846 | 2,259 |
| Contribution (from) / to General Balances | -411 | -1,588 | -1,213 |
| Closing Balances | 3,846 | 2,259 | 1,046 |

Table 1 – Opening MTFs Position

- 3.4 In addition, there are unallocated savings in the existing MTFP amounting to £478k. These amounts are being addressed as part of the ongoing 2022/23 budget monitoring process to ensure a fully balanced budget in 2022/23.
- 3.5 The table below sets out the revised “gap” that needs to be bridged for the Council’s budget to come back into a balanced sustainable position. The revised gap is because the MTFP has been rolled on a year to include 2025/26.

| Year | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Budget Deficit | £1,588,000 | £1,213,000 | 1,623,000 |

Table 2 – Budget Gap

The emerging national picture including expected Settlement Dates

- 3.6 Local Government is in uncharted territory. 2023/24 will be the first full year out of C-19 restrictions or associated support. C-19 has changed significantly the way Councils and the people they serve work, or expect to be served, and this needs to be reflected in Service Plans and associated budgets. It is expected that this will also be the first year that the Government starts to repay the significant sums that it borrowed during C-19 and this will affect any Local Government Settlement.
- 3.7 In addition, since the start of the War in Ukraine, we have seen shortages of key raw materials, including fuel. This has led to Inflationary increases that have now reached over 10% and the cost of petrol/diesel being 70% higher than a year ago. This has now been labelled a “cost of living” crisis and affects our residents, our businesses and also the Councils themselves. We have included in the assumptions section what we are predicting at the 30th September and these assumptions are reflected in the position Statement. This will be refined in Tranche 2 of the budget as we update for conditions in January and also the effect of any Government support. The Chancellors Mini-Budget on the 23rd September concentrated on Growth initiatives and not the allocation of funds. There is a significant risk to Councils if the forecast growth is not achieved.
- 3.8 Councils also declared “Climate Emergencies” and have challenging carbon reduction targets to deliver by 2030, 2040 and 2050. The Councils Climate Change Strategy and associated Carbon Reduction Implementation Plan also goes to Cabinet on the 26th October. At the moment plans are within existing budgets but as we move through the next three-year period there will be the requirement for the prioritisation of resources and approval of additional funding on a scheme by scheme basis. These will need to be taken account of in future budgets, although a significant part of this budget spend will be Capital in nature.
- 3.9 We have also had a change of Prime Minister and Cabinet. The Johnson regime ended on the 5th September and Liz Truss became Prime Minister. Given the issues highlighted in the previous paragraphs and these significant changes it is unclear at the moment on the new strategic direction of the Government and the level of support and influence the Local Government sector will have.
- 3.10 The new Chancellor Kwasi Kwarteng, outlined a mini-Budget on Friday 23rd September. In this mini-Budget, as set out in para 3.7 above, the emphasis was on growth, with no detail over allocation of resources was provided. It is hoped that the “usual” Chancellors Statement in November will contain more detail.

3.11 It is not known when the Local Government settlement will take place. The “normal” Chancellors Statement in October but following the mini-Budget announcement in September this will be in November, with the Local Government Provisional Settlement on the final Thursday before Christmas. The final Local Government Settlement will be required halfway through January to enable all precepting authorities to deliver their budgets – using this gives the following timetable:

- Initial Tranche 1 Options published - 17th October
- Cabinet discuss initial options – 26th October
- Chancellors Statement – 23rd November
- End of feedback period – 23rd November
- Tranche 1 approved by Cabinet in November and Council in December
- Provisional Local Government Settlement – 15th December
- Final Local Government Settlement – 12th January
- Tranche 2 options ready for Cabinet – 17th January
- Tranche 2 options presented to Cabinet – 15th February
- Full Budget approved by Council – 22nd February

Timescales are estimated – however the issue is that the timescales are challenging for the delivery of either Tranche1 or Tranche 2.

The Council’s Base Assumptions including Inflation and Grants

3.12 It is important to set out the base assumptions under which the budget is constructed. These assumptions can then be stress tested for various scenarios to test the robustness of the overall budget.

3.13 Tax Base underlying assumptions are as follows

- Council Tax – Figures assume the full 1.99% increase
- Business Rates Increases – Base assumptions no increases over the medium term, being reviewed in light of post C-19 Environment.
- New Homes Bonus – It is assumed to be none in 23/24 onwards
- Lower Tier Services Grant – It is assumed to be none in 23/24 onwards
- Pension Fund assumptions – takes account of the latest triennial valuation which was received in September

3.14 Grant support assumptions are as follows (Revenue and Capital). It should be noted that these are budgeted figures and final grant figures will not be confirmed until the time of the final Local Government Settlement.

- The main Revenue Grants are
 - S-31 Grant (for Business Rate reductions) - £1.126m

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- Housing Benefit - £14.7m
- Housing Benefit Administration - £0.148m
- Cost of Revenues Collection Grant - £0.119m
- The Council has £14.492m of Levelling Up Grant to be spent by April 2026 which is match funded by £1.610m of Council funding.
- The Council has £2.681m of UK Shared Prosperity Fund to spend by April 2025. This is both revenue (£2.068m) and capital (£0.613m) in nature

3.15 Inflationary increases are significant due to factors already identified in previous sections. The following are the current base assumptions although given the present “cost of living” crisis and the change of Government in September it is likely these will need to be updated in Tranche 2.

- Presently, the Employers have offered a 2022/23 pay award of £1,925 per pay point plus on costs. This equates to an additional £675,675 cost to the Council from its initial budget. We budgeted for a 2% increase in our base budget in the 2022/23 MTFs which was £180k. In addition, we are assuming the 2023/24 will see an additional cost of 1.5% over our 1% base at a cost £222,518 before reverting back to 1% from 2024/25.
 - Therefore, at our present employee budgets this accounts for an ongoing pressure of £898,193. Taking account of the £180k inflation this results in a £718,193 increase.
- General inflation is running at 10% as of the 18th August. The assumption is this will affect transport and contract budgets in particular. Its impact on 2023/24 will be as follows (it is assumed that 2024/25 will move back to normal levels of 2%):
 - Bromsgrove base transport budget - £320k – Increase £32k
 - Bromsgrove base “contracts” budget - £1.5m – Increase £150k
- Utilities increases will be significant, with all our existing Utility contracts requiring renewal by the end of this financial year. We have seen increases in some areas of up to 400%. For planning purposes, we will assume an increase of 200% in 2023/24 which should then be relatively constant for the next three years.
 - Bromsgrove base utilities budget - £351k – Increase £702k

It will not be possible to increase income budgets by the same percentages and potential fees and charges increase are set out in the next section.

These are significant increases and at the moment reflects what the Council projects to be the most likely scenario. This could change quickly and so the impact of different inflationary scenarios are shown below:

For general contracts

- Inflation at the Bank of England target of 2% is only £36k

- A 5% increase would only increase costs by £81k
- A 20% increase would be £364k

For Fuel

- A 50% uplift would see an increase of £175k
- A 100% uplift would see an increase of £351k
- A 400% uplift would see an increase of £1,404k

3.16 There are also other possible pressures that will be monitored during the Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 processes as many relate to changes in Government legislation which is yet to be received. Key items include:

- The future waste operating model,
- Possible commercial opportunities to maximise income.
- Climate Change – see 3.8 above plus also the Growth bid of the Climate Change Manager which will be shared with Redditch.
- Review of the Councils Leisure contract.

Fees and Charges update

3.17 There is a separate report on the proposed Fees and Charges increases for the 2023/24 Financial year on this Cabinet Agenda. These increases are shown in detail by service in the Fees and Charges Report which is also on today's agenda. The table below highlights the possible increase of income if 10% was applied across the board. The 10% has been applied to Contributions and Fees and Charges budgets but not on services where charges are set statutorily, Leisure Services, Lifeline, SLA Income, or those services that are charges across a number of Councils (WRS).

| Year | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Base Budget | 3,820,000 | 3,899,000 | 3,904,000 |
| 10% Increase | 382,000 | 389,000 | 390,000 |

Table 3 Fees and Charges Increases at 10%

3.18 The impact on the Council's position is set out in the following section. An assessment has been made in the base of deliverability in the base income budgeted figure.

Strategic Approach

3.19 The Council has come into the 2023/24 budget process with a number of conflicting issues. These include:

- An ongoing budget deficit position from the 2022/23 MTFS of £1.6m
- Significant inflationary increase due to the “cost of living” crisis.
- Limited reserves to call on to reduce any deficit (the present MTFS sees General Fund Balances fall to £1.046m by 2025/26). Earmarked reserves stand at just over £8m.
- Increases in Council Tax are limited at 2% or £5, which is significantly lower than the present rates of inflation.

3.20 The Council must move to financial sustainability over the time scale of the next MTFP. Given the magnitude of the savings to be made it is not prudent to expect the movement to sustainability to happen by 2023/24. However, the level of reserves presently held suggest that moving to sustainability by 2025/26 is too late and will leave inadequate resources for any emergency situation.

3.21 As such, the strategy must be to move the Council to financial sustainability by the 2024/25 financial year. To get to this position there will be the need for investment and possibly the requirement to fund redundancy (both from reserves). Both these requirements will be outputs from the Council having to implement changes to the way it operates to continue to become a viable entity going forward and this will take 18 months to implement fully.

3.22 As set out later in the Robustness Statement, in compiling Tranche1 of the budget, assumptions have been made based on the best information held now. Issues the Council is facing are not unique, they are being faced by almost all Councils. Tranche 2 of the budget will adjust for any funding that the Government will provide and also look at other options to close any deficit should the Government settlement not bridge any resultant gap. Initiatives that will be assessed in Tranche 2 (as more time is required to analyse these individual options) include:

- Clarity on the Local Government Settlement including the Lower Tier Services Grant and New Homes Bonus which if confirmed as intimated at Prime Ministers Question Time on the 12th October is worth £1.0m
- Ensuring Grants are maximised.
- Ensuring Agency work reflects the income provided for its delivery.
- Minimisation of Bed and Breakfast Temporary Accommodation costs
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the Council’s largest Contracts.
- Maximising the effectiveness of our refuse fleet
- Reviewing the location and effectiveness of our Depot
- Assessing the Council’s leisure and cultural strategy in terms of affordability
- Reviewing recharging mechanisms between the Councils for appropriateness
- Rationalisation of Back Office services as we embrace technology.

3.23 Many of these initiatives will require investment, for which the only present source of funding is reserves (General Fund and Earmarked Reserves). Key areas of investment will be:

- Documentation of Processes
- Investment in automation and robotic processes
- Possible redundancy – through restructures

3.24 However, in any situation, the Council must move to sustainability by the 2024/25 financial year.

Tranche 1 set of pressures and savings proposals

3.25 The initial base budgets for 2023/24 to 2025/26 are set out in the following table. Given the uncertainty over inflation in particular, the table has been constructed to show progress against the initial target reductions set out in Table 4 below before adding on pressures to give an overall position.

3.26 Overall, the Council has identified £1.625m of savings items. These offset the £1.588m budget deficit. Appendix A, our Savings Proposal Document, sets out the growth and savings proposals in more detail.

3.27 However, when we add in inflationary pressures (non-utilities) we move to a deficit position of £863k which increases to £942k over the three-year period.

3.28 We have kept utilities separate at the moment at there is talk of significant Government support. If this were not to materialise then the overall deficit position increases to £1.5m, increasing to £1.6m on present working assumptions.

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| Bromsgrove Position Statement | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025/26 |
| | | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Base Budget Position 22/23 MTFP | | | | |
| | Expenditure | 11,948 | 12,077 | 12,347 |
| | Funding | -10,360 | -10,864 | -10,724 |
| | Net | 1,588 | 1,213 | 1,623 |
| Revised Gap | | 1,588 | 1,213 | 1,623 |
| Pressures | | | | |
| | 50% Funding for Climate Change Officer | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Savings Options | | | | |
| | Environmental Services Partnership | 0 | -25 | -50 |
| | Service Reviews | -140 | -330 | -405 |
| | Town Hall | -70 | -70 | -70 |
| | Finance Vacancies | -100 | -100 | -100 |
| | MRP | -100 | -100 | -100 |
| | Pension Fund | -663 | -663 | -663 |
| | Engage Capacity Grid (One Off) | -200 | -200 | 0 |
| | 10% Increase in Fees and Charges | -382 | -389 | -390 |
| | Total Savings | -1,625 | -1,847 | -1,748 |
| Revised Position | | -37 | -634 | -125 |
| Pressures | | | | |
| | Pay Pressure Year 1 | 718 | 718 | 718 |
| | Pay Pressure Future Years (1%) | 0 | 0 | 155 |
| | Transport Pressure | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| | Contracts Pressures | 150 | 155 | 160 |
| | Core Pressures | 900 | 906 | 1,067 |
| Updated Position | | 863 | 272 | 942 |
| | Utilities Inflation | 702 | 702 | 702 |
| Final Draft Position | | 1,565 | 974 | 1,644 |

Table 4 – Present Position

Impact on Reserves

- 3.29 The existing MTFP saw general fund balances reduce from £4.257m to £1.046m over the three-year planning horizon finishing in 2024/5. However, clearly this is not a sustainable level of general fund balances where a level of 5% of gross budget is usually advised which is £2.5m. This is not a sustainable strategy and the Financial Strategy sets out that this needs to

move to sustainability within 2 years. A range of scenarios will be modelled as there is significant uncertainty over the ongoing inflation amounts to budget for.

- 3.30 The Council also has Earmarked Reserves which are held for specific purposes. These earmarked reserves presently sit at £8.011m. All reserves will be reviewed for their ongoing applicability.

Capital Programme

- 3.31 The Council over the past number of years has not spent its capital programme allocations in year. A review has been carried out of
- All schemes that have not started (both from 22/23 and from previous years)
 - Schemes that have started
- To assess deliverability and links to revised strategic priorities.
- 3.32 Present rationale is for any scheme not yet started (unless grant or S106 funded) to rebid for funds as part of the 2023/24 budget process. There will be the need to add items to the capital programme (will be finalised over next couple of weeks) to include sums for:
- ICT hardware (such as laptops, etc)
 - Property Maintenance budgets (as minimal and significant work is required to ensure energy efficiency compliance.
- 3.33 The priority in capital terms is for the Council to spend its grant funding. It has the following:
- Levelling Up Funding of £16.102m
 - UK Shared Prosperity Funding of £2.681m

This funding is time limited and must all be spent by 2026 (with UKSPF being 2025). Therefore, there is a question over what resources would be available to manage any significant capital spend above these schemes

- 3.34 Appendix B sets out the revised capital programme, taking into account the actions set out in paragraphs 3.29 and 3.30, and schemes that will need to be rebid. These total £1.1m and are highlighted in yellow in the appendix. However, all schemes are being reviewed.
- 3.35 Additional budget will be required for
- ICT Hardware
 - Corporate Property – to ensure all are brought up to the required standard

An Initial Risk Assessment

- 3.36 As set out the Strategic Approach and Robustness Statement sections we are budgeting in a time of extreme uncertainty. In September we have had a change of Prime Minister and Cabinet and await confirmation of overall political direction for the sector.
- 3.37 As per the Risk Reports that are reported to both Cabinet and Audit, Standards and Governance Committees in July this year. These are:
- Resolution of the approved budget position
 - Financial process rectification
 - Decisions made to address financial pressures and implementing new projects that are not informed by robust data and evidence
 - Adequate workforce planning
- 3.38 The core risks of implementation
- Any savings proposal must pass the S151 Officers tests for robustness and delivery. If items are not deliverable or amounts not obtainable, they cannot be included.
 - Implementation of savings to time and budget – there must be full implementation processes documented to ensure implementation within timescales.
 - Non delivery is a high risk - Savings tracking and ensuring implementation happens based on the plans and the assumptions will become part of the Council's core processes
 - Loss of key personnel will be crucial in a number of proposals and mitigation plans will need to be drawn up
 - Change of corporate direction/priorities

Robustness Statement

- 3.39 For Tranche 1, the opinion of the Interim Director of Finance is that the 2023/24 budget estimates contain considerable risk due to the level of uncertainty in the Councils operating environment, making it problematic to develop meaningful assumptions.
- 3.40 The revenue budget and capital programme have been formulated having regard to several factors including:
- Funding Available.
 - Inflation.
 - Risks and Uncertainties.
 - Priorities.
 - Service Pressures.
 - Commercial Opportunities.
 - Operating in a Post C-19 environment.

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- 3.41 The MTFP highlights that the current financial position is untenable without some form of intervention. Whilst a balanced budget for 2022/23 was approved with the use of reserves in February 2022, the Council is currently forecasting a £1.5m overspend in 2023/24 due to the additional demands placed on it due to the present rates of inflation, which in turn is utilising the remaining available reserves balances to fund these pressures.
- 3.42 Given all the uncertainty which encapsulates this MTFP, the assumptions have been based on the best available information to the Council at this time. Work will continue in validating all assumptions, robustly challenging estimates, ensuring the delivery of existing saving plans. Updates will be included in Tranche 2 of the MTFS and balanced budget setting process

Tranche 1 Feedback

- 3.43 Tranche One is the first Phase of the 2023/24 budget process. The proposals are set out in Appendix A the Savings Proposal Document. A feedback section is included at the end of that document. Any feedback can then be reported. The draft consultation timetable is in Table 5.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | |
| Savings Proposals and MTFP Published | 17 th October 2022 |
| Budget Scrutiny Committee | 20 th October 2022 |
| Cabinet | 26 th October 2022 |
| O&S Scrutiny | Tbc |
| Feedback Closing Date | 5 th December 2022 |
| Cabinet | 23 rd November |
| Council | 12 th December |

Table 5 Consultation Timetable

- 3.44 Hard copies of the Savings Proposal Document (Appendix A) can be available on request. The Savings Proposal Document will be published on the website and internal intranet (Orb) for residents, businesses and staff to view and provide responses via an online survey. The Council has raised awareness of the budget proposals via use of social media.

4. **IMPLICATIONS**

Financial Implications

- 4.1 Financial implications are set out in section 3.

Legal Implications

- 4.2 A number of statutes governing the provision of services covered by this report contain express powers or duties to charge for services. Where an

express power to charge does not exist the Council has the power under Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 to charge where the activity is incidental or conducive to or calculated to facilitate the Council's statutory function.

Service / Operational Implications

- 4.3 Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that income targets are achieved.

Customer / Equalities and Diversity Implications

- 4.4 The implementation of the revised fees and charges will be notified in advance to the customer to ensure that all users are aware of the new charges and any concessions available to them.
- 4.5 Initial Equality Assessments, where required, will be undertaken and details provided in Appendix C.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 5.1 There is a risk that if fees and charges are not increased that income levels will not be achieved, and the cost of services will increase. This is mitigated by managers reviewing their fees and charges annually.

6. APPENDICES

Appendix A – Savings Proposal Document
Appendix B – Existing Capital Programme and New Bids

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.

7. KEY

None

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Appendix D – Capital Programme

| Capital Project | Capital Project Name | 21/22 -22/23 Budget | 21/22 -22/23 spend |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| 200003 | BDC Leisure Centre | 0 | 18,748 |
| 200004 | Birdbox Project | 0 | 3,915 |
| 200005 | Depot Boundary Security | 0 | -9,266 |
| 200006 | Burcot Lane Development | 9,275,000 | 5,426,146 |
| 200007 | CCTV | 67,376 | 19,500 |
| 200008 | Disabled Facilities Grant | 2,329,101 | 620,463 |
| 200009 | Discretionary Homes Repairs | 161,221 | -6,972 |
| 200010 | Energy & Efficiency Installation | 175,988 | 19,683 |
| 200011 | Energy Efficiency Home Insulation | 5,000 | 2,510 |
| 200013 | Infrastrucutre works BDC Depot | 252,000 | 0 |
| 200015 | North Cemetery Expansion - Phase 2 | 14,500 | 15,576 |
| 200016 | New Finance Enterprise System | 0 | 14,849 |
| 200017 | OLEV/ULEV Taxi Infrastructure | 200,000 | 297,011 |
| 200019 | Vehicle Replacement Programme | 2,168,227 | 380,291 |
| 200020 | Landscaping of Recreation Ground | 211,000 | 201,341 |
| 200021 | Replacement Lighting - Depot | 19,538 | 9,246 |
| 200022 | Replacement Parking Machines | 361,000 | 256,550 |
| 200026 | Rubery Redevelopment Works | 32,736 | 0 |
| 200027 | SAN (Storage Area Network) | 0 | 73,000 |
| 200029 | Sanders Park DDA Play Provision | 35,000 | 0 |
| 200030 | Wheelie Bin Purchase | 283,000 | 101,822 |
| 200032 | New Digital Service | 67,668 | 0 |
| 200033 | Bus Shelters | 54,000 | 0 |
| 200034 | Fleet Management Computer System | 16,000 | 0 |
| 200035 | Environmental Services Computer System | 157,200 | 0 |
| 200036 | Regeneration Fund | 6,350,000 | 1,881,094 |
| 200037 | Sanders Park Replacement Swing | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| 200040 | Bittell Road Recreation Gound | 18,000 | 17,367 |
| 200044 | Salix Project | 615,000 | 598,000 |
| 200045 | Greener Homes | 0 | -225,630 |
| 200048 | Bromsgrove sporting | 0 | 15,241 |
| 200049 | BDC 7Kw electric vehicle charge points | 120,000 | 0 |
| 200050 | Electric Bus | 250,000 | 0 |
| 200057 | Hagley Parish Council | 0 | 35,040 |
| 200061 | CAR PARK IMPROVEMENTS - OAKALLS | 0 | 7,768 |
| 200068 | WOODRUSH HIGH SCHOOL REFURB | 0 | 133,616 |
| 200069 | Cisco Network Update | 5,717 | 0 |
| NEW | Server Replacement Est(Exact known Q2 2022) | 83,250 | 0 |
| NEW | Laptop Refresh | 5,000 | 0 |
| NEW | Play Area, POS and Sport improvements at Lickey End Recreation G | 37,956 | 0 |
| | Total Schemes | 23,425,016 | 9,951,154 |
| | Schemes Not Started | 1,116,527 | |