



## London Borough of Enfield

<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Quarter 2 2024/25 Revenue Forecast update</b>
<b>Report to</b>	Cabinet
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> November 2024
<b>Cabinet Member</b>	Cllr Leaver
<b>Executive Director / Director</b>	Jo Moore – Executive Director of Resources Annette Trigg – Director of Finance - Corporate (Interim)
<b>Report Author</b>	Neil Goddard – Head of Financial Strategy
<b>Ward(s) affected</b>	All
<b>Key Decision Number</b>	Non-key
<b>Classification</b>	Part 1 Public
<b>Reason for exemption</b>	N/A

### Purpose of Report

1. The report sets out the Council's revenue forecast position compared to the budget for 2024/25, based on the position at quarter 2. It also provides an update on progress against the budgeted savings planned for 2024/25, collection fund performance, the Dedicated Schools Grant forecast and impact on earmarked reserves balances.

### Recommendations

2. Cabinet is requested to note the following:

- I. An adverse net variance of £9.4m is reported in respect of financial year 2024/25, after the application of the specific earmarked reserve for Temporary Accommodation and the flexible use of capital receipts.
- II. Progress on savings set in the original 2024/25 budget and those deferred from 2023/24 as laid out in Appendices B and C, with a projected shortfall in delivery in-year of £1.4m.
- III. The impact of the forecast on the reserves balances as set out in paragraphs 109–117 and Tables 5 and 6 and the consequences this has for longer-term financial resilience.
- IV. The forecast in-year overspend on the Dedicated Schools Grant of £2.5m, leading to a projected cumulative deficit of £17.252m.
- V. The latest forecasts for projects funded by the flexible use of capital receipts in 2024/25 as set out in Appendix E.

### **Executive Summary – 2024/25 Revenue Forecast**

3. The forecast outturn as at Quarter 2 has improved for 2024/25 it remains challenging. The three major pressures arise from:
  - the continued growth in the cost of supporting households needing temporary accommodation is as expected with a £7.4m pressure being reported, though it should be noted that this will be funded from the specific earmarked reserve that was created in 2023/24.
  - Children’s external care placement cost, and
  - the Housing Benefit Subsidy loss.
4. Action plans to address the specific budget challenges in temporary accommodation and housing benefit subsidy loss are in progress. In addition, more broader cost control measures have been put in place, with several workstreams including establishing a spend control panel, procurement review, workforce panel, review of building maintenance requirements and ongoing review of the capital programme in order to reduce our borrowing requirements. The Council has taken a refreshed approach to address cost pressures and identify further savings and income proposals earlier than previous years with the introduction of “Budget Week” which took place in May 2024 and a follow up in October 2024.
5. Overall, the forecast overspend for 2024/25 against the base £318m General Fund budget, after the application the specific TA reserve £7.4m and flexible use of capital receipts of £6.9m, is £9.4m, which represents a £1.9m improvement on the Quarter 1 position.

6. An overview of the variances by department is set out below, with further detail set out in **Appendix A**:

**Table 1: Summary of 2024/25 Forecast Variances**

Department	Net Budget £m	Forecast before use of reserves £m	Variance £m	Specific Reserves /FUCR £m	Total Forecast Variance £m
People	161.412	177.521	16.109	(9.219)	6.882
Environment & Communities	34.741	40.663	5.922	(3.021)	2.901
Housing	14.567	21.866	7.299	(7.364)	(0.065)
Resources	27.733	30.375	2.642	(1.982)	0.660
Chief Executive Service	10.676	10.350	(0.326)	0.188	(0.138)
<b>Service Net Costs</b>	<b>249.129</b>	<b>280.767</b>	<b>31.638</b>	<b>(21.398)</b>	<b>10.240</b>
Housing Benefit Subsidy loss	(1.163)	6.837	8.000	0	8.000
Corporate Expenses	24.342	27.329	2.987	(4.000)	(1.013)
National Pay Award and Inflation	9.898	8.022	(1.876)	0	(1.876)
Capital Financing: Minimum Revenue Provision & Interest	31.370	28.170	(3.200)	0	(3.200)
Contingency	3.000	0.000	(3.000)	0	(3.000)
Bad Debt Provisions	0.791	1.791	1.000	0	1.000
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>318.530</b>	<b>354.079</b>	<b>35.549</b>	<b>(25.398)</b>	<b>10.151</b>
<b>Expenditure financed by:</b>					
Business Rates	(123.666)	(124.288)	(0.622)	0	(0.622)
Council Tax	(165.131)	(165.131)	0	0	0
Other non-ring-fenced Government Grants	(29.733)	(29.832)	(0.099)	0	(0.099)
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>(318.530)</b>	<b>(319.251)</b>	<b>(0.721)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0.721)</b>
<b>Budget Funding Shortfall</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>34.828</b>	<b>34.828</b>	<b>(25.398)</b>	<b>9.430</b>

NB: Budgets shown in Table 1 are controllable departmental budgets excluding capital and asset impairment charges, which are not directly controlled by departments.

7. The key variances within the above forecast variance are highlighted in Table 2 below, with further commentary set out in the departmental commentaries later within this report.
8. The key areas driving the overspend include Housing (TA) £7.4m due to service demands and higher unit costs; Looked After Children £5.8m; Housing Benefit Subsidy loss £8.0m, Corporate Property repairs and maintenance costs £1.4m. The key areas of overspend in the council are therefore significantly driven by higher levels of demographic/demand growth, contract inflation growth and wage growth than was anticipated when the budget was originally set.
9. Key risk reserves held by the council have been depleted to near the very minimum. The position at the end of March 2024 (excluding HRA, Schools, Insurance and General Fund reserves) was a balance of £78m, but

because of the projected deficit, this balance will reduce to £45m by the end of March 2025.

10. The Savings Tracker can be found in Appendix B (in overview) and Appendix C (in detail by Department by proposal). Of the overall target of £18.7m, £1.4m has been identified as either deferred to a later year (£0.8m) or unachievable (£0.6m).
11. The table below sets out the key variance drivers and themes affecting the outturn forecast for the year by department:

**Table 2: Gross Variance and Key Themes**

Department	Gross Variance (£m)	Key Themes
People – Adult Social Care & Public Health	8.796	<p>a. Overall ASC (excluding Public Health) forecast is a breakeven position mitigated through the use of one-off monies identified and other recurrent funding and savings.</p> <p>b. ASC pressures are offset by increased fees and charges income, improved shared care cost assumptions, grant maximisation, service efficiencies and a reserve drawdown.</p>
People – Children’s & Families	6.194	<p>c. £5.818m overspend on Looked After Children, of which External Care Purchasing £5.288m is due to increase in demand, support hours and in the level of support. Concurrently, the average rate for new placements remains high due to market factors and a persistent shortage of supply.</p> <p>d. Disabled Children’s service £0.139m overspend on client budgets due to increased demand.</p> <p>e. Children in Need service £0.156m overspend due to continuous challenges in hiring social workers.</p> <p>f. Other net various underspend totalling £0.081m</p> <p>g. £0.359m drawn from reserves to mitigate overspend reducing variance to £6.1m net adverse variance.</p>
People - Education	0.752	<p>h. The current general budget forecast for Education Services is estimated to be a £0.752m overspend. This mostly relates to staffing costs across the service and reduced income from schools buying back services. Additional work is being completed to review and reduce the pressure where possible.</p> <p>i. DSG is expected to overspend in the High Needs area, currently predicted to be £2.5m, leading to a cumulative DSG deficit of £17.252m. The main variance relates education high needs independent provision.</p>
Housing	7.227	<p>j. £7.034m due to TA, of which £3.648m on cost of properties/hotels, £0.980m incentives, £2.20m nomination fees, repairs £0.264m, bad debt £0.317m, legal £0.150m other variance costs £0.475m offset by £1.0m HSF.</p>
Environment & Communities	2.901	<p>k. Environment &amp; Communities is forecasting a net budget pressure of £2.901m, which is mainly due to Property and CMFM budget pressures.</p>

Department	Gross Variance (£m)	Key Themes
		All other reported budget pressures across the department are expected to be mitigated down to neutral outturn position, through the implementation contract reviews, restructures, spend controls, income generation, grant maximisation and operational efficiencies.
Resources	1.318	l. Digital Services £1.318m overspend is due additional pressures mainly on contracts and unachievable prior year MTFP savings. The service is working on bringing this overspend down by either reprocurring contracts at a lower value or discontinuing what is no longer needed.
Chief Executive	0.165	m. Legal Services is reporting a pressure of £0.165m due to an income shortfall (£0.145m) on S106's and third party agreements and a further pressure of £0.020m due to a 10% increase in court fees.
Corporate	(0.810)	<p>n. Pay awards assumed to be within budgeted provision for 2024/25 pending final agreed outcome.</p> <p>o. Delay introduction of voluntary MRP creates a £3.2m favourable variance.</p> <p>p. Housing Benefit loss, prudent estimate of £8m adverse variance</p> <p>q. Provision of £2m for redundancy and pension strain cost to be funded from the flexible use of capital receipts.</p> <p>r. Offset by Corporate Contingency £3m and general inflation provision £1.8m released plus £0.4m lower concessionary fares, favourable variance.</p> <p>s. Income for court costs forecast to exceed budget by £0.3m favourable variance.</p> <p>t. Allowance for a top up to both the Bad Debt Provision and Legal provision of £1m and £0.5m respectively.</p> <p>u. Additional income expected through Business levy account £0.6m and HB Admin grant not reducing as anticipated £0.1m.</p> <p>v. £0.4m Right to Buy receipts applied to the General Fund.</p> <p>w. Other minor variances totalling £0.4m, favourable variance.</p>
Other points		<p>x. Overall deficit forecast of £9.4m will need to be met from risk reserves, which will reduce to £45m.</p> <p>y. 2024/25 MTFP savings target will fall short by £1.4m.</p>

## Financial Implications

12. The financial implications are referred to throughout the report.

## 2024/25 Revenue Forecast – Departmental Commentary

### People – Departmental Overview

13. The People Department represents a significant proportion of the Council's overall service expenditure with an aggregate net budget of some £161m out of the total £318m service budget. It comprises Adult Social Care, Public Health, Children's Social Care and Education.
14. The department is projecting a net overspend of £6.882m. In essence, this is driven by Children and Families which is forecasting a net overspend of £6.194m, of which Looked After Children represents £5.818m, the Joint Service for Disabled Children £0.139m and Children in Need £0.156m. The pressure is partially offset by an underspend in other services.
15. Adult Social Care are forecasting a balanced position. However, there is an underlying overspend within Customer Pathway of £0.351m and £0.127m in Learning Disabilities, which is offset by an underspend in other services within Adult Social Care.
16. The Education directorate shows a £0.752m overspend. This predominately relates to staffing costs and reduced income from traded services with schools. Further work is being completed to review how the costs and income reduction can be managed.

### **People – Adult Social Care**

17. As part of the medium-term financial planning process last year, an additional gross investment was pinpointed for Adult Social Care for the fiscal year 2024/25. The total investment is £2.035m, which is comprised of £9.705m for care package inflation and demographic funding, offset by £6.000m in savings and an increased income target of £1.800m. It is crucial to highlight that this amount does not include staff pay awards.
18. The projected outturn for the directorate is anticipated to be £98.797m, which includes the planned utilisation of the adults' reserves. This leads to a balanced financial position in line with the allocated budget.
19. While the service's financial position is currently balanced, it faces significant challenges and risks. However, mitigating actions are being implemented and are under continuous review. The additional in-year savings and mitigations required to maintain this balance are subject to ongoing scrutiny and monitoring. The directorate's underlying overspend is projected to be around £5.851m. This forecasted overspend has been offset by increase in fees and charges, revised shared care cost allocations with health partners, and increased grant income from various sources. Most of these compensatory factors are expected to continue, but up to £4.886m may be one-time occurrences in 2024/25 or may diminish in 2025/26. These factors will be monitored as part of the medium-term financial planning process to ensure that their impact on the council is current, fully understood, and incorporated into future financial projections. The detailed commentaries by service area and the analysis in Appendix A concentrate on the net financial position and variances after considering these offsets.
20. The Customer Pathway is reporting an overspend of £0.351m. This figure reflects the cumulative pressures from the full-year impact of last year's care packages and targeted plans to meet this year's savings goals. Despite significant management efforts and mitigations, including drawing down from reserves, this overspend persists. The forecast carries risks associated with the assumption that the service will be able to control any increases in service demand throughout the year through management

actions. Additionally, there are risks related to joint package costs with health partners, particularly the assurance of full reimbursement for health-related expenses.

21. The Learning Difficulties (LD) service is currently facing an overspend of £0.127m, which is attributed to an increase in service demand and inflationary pressures. There is an inherent risk within LD that additional family breakdowns could occur within the year, or that planned mitigations may not be feasible, potentially increasing the forecasted overspend. Among the risks is the potential reduction of income from health partners, which is beyond the control of the authority. Proactive engagement is being maintained in all assessments and panels to ensure the full recovery of health costs, which are intended to be free at the point of use for clients.
22. The Mental Health service is currently projecting an underspend of £0.482m for the full year, primarily due to staff vacancies. A significant risk is the extent of joint income that will be generated from panels with the Integrated Care Board (ICB) concerning health costs.
23. The Strategy and Resources service, encompassing commissioning, care equipment, related services, transport and contracts with the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) that save costs and help manage front-door demand, is reporting an underspend of £0.128m. This favourable financial position is due to specific and general management actions, in-year savings, and underspends linked to staff vacancies.
24. The Supporting People service is forecasting an overspend of £0.132m. This is attributed to increased expenditure on floating support services.
25. Adult Social Care's savings program for the year is set at £6.221m, with £5.872m pertaining to new savings identified for 2024/25. All initiatives, except for one, are either on track or have alternative measures in place.
26. The overall service position maintains a balance and mitigates any pressures that arise within the year, while also contributing to the broader council's requirement for in-year savings. These additional savings stem from a mix of increased fees and charges, as well as 'spend to save' activities, such as the nursing initiatives at Bridgewood. However, the viability and deliverability of these savings are still under review.
27. Several unquantified risks require attention. First, there's uncertainty whether all savings, mitigations, and management actions will be executed timely and effectively to ensure the projected financial outcome. Second, the actual demand for care packages throughout the year may differ from the forecasted trend. Third, the projected income and expenditure allocations with third parties on joint projects may not reach the expected levels. These risks are challenging to measure at this stage, so officers will closely monitor performance throughout the year to detect any shifts in conditions.

## **People – Public Health**

28. The service is maintaining a balanced position regarding ring-fenced grant activities. Adjustments are made as necessary through additional allocations or reductions from the ring-fenced Public Health reserve. The service has allocated £6.100m for investment in Council services that support Public Health outcomes, which have now been reflected in budget.
29. The directorate's financial outcome is anticipated to be £12.869m, following the utilisation of £0.565m from Public Health reserves. This leads to a balanced position.
30. The initial operating pressure, prior to reserve drawdown, is linked to the overspend of £0.333m on the services for 0–19-year-olds, attributed to NHS 'Agenda for Change' salary pressures reflected in recharges from our partners, and an additional £0.167m pressure for Commissioned services, stemming from unforeseen delays in contract negotiations aimed at eliminating unwarranted variations, which have led to increased sexual health expenses, and £0.065m for Core Services and Leadership.
31. The team is managing the activities related to additional grants received by Enfield, approximately £2.088m, and is actively seeking more funding opportunities. These grants are designated for specific purposes and are fully funded. The team also oversees the supplementary grant for substance misuse and a grant for rough sleepers. These grants have strict guidelines for expenditure and do not impact the forecast; for instance, the supplementary grant for substance misuse stipulates that there should be no disinvestment in services, using the 2021 expenditure as a reference point. All grants are under review to identify any potential savings or contributions to overheads and other costs where feasible.
32. The Data and Intelligence Team and the Research & Insight Team, both managed within Public Health, are entirely funded by the General Fund instead of grants. They are forecasted to have a surplus of £0.033m and £0.031m, respectively, by the end of the year, compared to their allocated budgets of £0.608m and £0.305m.
33. The impact of the Agenda for Change will begin to manifest in this fiscal year as the expenses related to the 5.5% increased pay settlements in the NHS start to influence contracts and shared agreements. Any adverse impacts stemming from this will be mitigated using the Public Health (PH) reserve. Throughout the year, the public health grant is expected to fully offset the impact of inflation from this, despite only receiving a 2.2% increase.

## **People - Children's Social Care**

34. The projected outturn for the Children and Family Services division is £62.348m, with a net overspend of £6.194m. The two primary variances contributing to this are the external care costs for Looked After Children, at £5.818m, and the services for Disabled Children, at £0.139m, both of which are demand-driven. Additionally, there is an overspend of £0.156m for Children in need. The financial strain is further intensified by postponed savings amounting to £0.402m.



35. The Children in Need service anticipates an overspend of £0.156m, primarily due to persistent recruitment challenges. A significant number of vacancies, especially within the child protection teams, are being temporarily filled by agency staff, which contributes to the additional expenditure.
36. The Looked After Children service is forecasting an overspend of £5.818m on a net budget of £32.952m, with the most significant financial pressure arising from external care purchasing. This service encompasses external care placements, support for those Leaving Care, and UASC (unaccompanied asylum-seeking children), with the detailed overspend outlined below.
37. The budget allocated for external care purchasing is expected to exceed by £5.288m, attributed to an unanticipated surge in demand, including the accommodation of several large sibling groups, and a higher level of support required. Additionally, the average rates for new placements continue to be elevated due to market dynamics and a consistent shortfall in supply.
38. The agency fostering budget is experiencing higher demand and increased unit costs.
39. The residential care budget is currently strained due to a rise in the number of children in care and the complexity of their needs. Additionally, the average rates for new placements have escalated owing to market factors and an ongoing shortage of available options.
40. The recruitment and retention of in-house foster carers remain challenging. Moreover, a significant number of children are being placed in residential care due to the breakdown of foster placements. To address this, an 'invest to save' proposal is in the works. This proposal aims to establish a comprehensive support service for foster carers, encompassing early intervention and intensive support, to prevent the breakdown of placements.
41. The transition to semi-independent living arrangements has been delayed due to the specific needs of the young people involved. The progress of children in care is closely monitored and evaluated through a weekly placement panel to ensure their well-being and development.
42. The demand for secure welfare placements has risen, along with the need for high-cost residential placements when transitioning from secure welfare environments.
43. The service conducts routine evaluations of the support packages to ensure they are scaled back appropriately when the situation allows for it.
44. The service has experienced a decrease in the Secure Remand grant alongside a rise in the demand for placements. Consequently, the Secure Remand budget is reporting an overspend of £0.330m after deploying £94K from reserves.
45. The Leaving Care service is anticipated to exceed its budget by £0.435m. This is due to an increase in the number of individuals requiring care and the higher costs associated with their needs. While housing benefits

mitigate expenditure for most clients over 18, some with more complex needs are not receiving the full benefits they're eligible for. To address this, a monthly care leavers panel reviews the support provided to care leavers, ensuring they have access to all their entitlements.

46. Care leavers are experiencing delays in being offered tenancies due to housing shortages. The leaving care panel, along with individual social work teams, are conducting reviews to ensure a swift transition to permanent tenancy for these individuals.
47. The UASC budget is anticipated to have an overspend of £0.040m. The overspend is attributed to the rates charged by agency foster carers, which exceed the rates provided by the Home Office.
48. Young People and Community Safety is reporting a balance to budget.
49. The Joint Services for Disabled Children is facing a budget overspend of £0.139m due to unfilled positions and the subsequent need to employ agency staff, which incurs additional costs.
50. The service has established strong procedures to regularly reassess the support provided to children in care, care leavers, and disabled children. Despite these measures, some children require intensive care levels to ensure their safety at home or to prevent the disruption of their placements. The projections carry a certain level of risk, which is an inherent aspect of financial forecasting. There could be additional cost increases for existing care packages if the planned reduction in support does not proceed as per current care plans, or if there is an increase in the level of care needed. The forecast is being regularly reviewed and adjusted to account for any changes in circumstances or new information that may arise.

### **People - Education**

51. Overall, the General Fund Education service is projecting an overspend of £0.752m. This mainly relates to staffing cost pressures and reduced income from schools buying back services. The favourable movement of £0.248m at Q1 is due to reflection of uplifts to school's contributions to the PFI contract (£0.187m) and use of reserves to support the School Improvement Service (£0.061m).
52. Staffing pressures of £0.394m in the SEN service have been noted by EMT.
53. The Asset Management and Development budget has a pressure of £0.142m due to staffing pressures and payment of council tax on vacant caretaker's houses whilst they are brought to market for sale.
54. There is a projected overspend of £0.075m within the Enhanced Pension Costs due to inflationary increases, and an additional £0.149m overspend across a range of services due to reduced income from schools not buying traded services.
55. There is an additional projected overspend of £2.503m on the High Needs Block of the DSG. This additional cost is predominantly due to increase in SEND placements and costs. This is being monitored and is expected to increase.

## Environment & Communities

56. Environment & Communities is forecasting a net budget pressure of £2.901m, which is mainly due to Property and CMFM budget pressures. All other reported budget pressures across the department are expected to be mitigated down to neutral outturn position, through the implementation of contract reviews, restructures, spend controls, income generation, grant maximisation and operational efficiencies.
57. Highway, Traffic & Street Lighting is reporting an overspend of £0.599m, which is mainly due to fall in Traffic Order Receipts and the Festive Lighting budget pressure.
58. Barrowell Green Recycling Centre forecasted budget pressure is £0.605m, which is subject to the ongoing contract review and revised operational service delivery model.
59. Waste Operations, Street Cleansing and Commercial waste services are reporting a favourable variance of £0.449m, driven by operational efficiencies from across the services, and Commercial Waste income generation.
60. SEN/Home to School Transport £0.280m adverse, this is mainly due to the impact of the Out of Borough placements, which is the most expensive form of the transport provision (shown in Appendix F).

Note: - The currently reported pressure is subject to the contracts inflationary uplift discussions, and the new academic year pupil intake.

61. Fleet Services £0.205m adverse variance, the reported pressure is expected to be mitigated through the ongoing operational efficiencies, e.g., moving to permanent recruitment instead of agency, reduction of contract hire costs and fleet parts contract negotiations.
62. Additional and Selective Licencing is reporting a favourable position of £0.187m, which is mainly due to salary underspend.
63. Planning Applications is reporting a neutral outturn variance, which is a favourable shift from the previously reported forecasted position of £0.435m. The positive change is due to the improvement in Planning Performance Agreement, Major and Minor Planning Applications income receipts. The reported position is dependent on actual application numbers and income that will be coming through over the remainder of the financial year.

The table below shows the 2023/24 v 2024/25 Planning Income Trend Analysis (including PPA, Major and Minor income receipts), which is up by £0.489m compared to Q1 & Q2 2023/24.

2023/24 v 2024/25 Planning Income Trend Analysis	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
2023/24 Planning Income Receipts	(0.098)	(0.113)	(0.166)	(0.095)	(0.134)	(0.083)	(0.689)
2024/25 Planning Income Receipts	(0.138)	(0.125)	(0.143)	(0.261)	(0.357)	(0.153)	(1.178)
2023/24 v 2024/25	(0.041)	(0.012)	0.023	(0.166)	(0.223)	(0.070)	(0.489)
Communitive 2023/24 v 2024/25	(0.041)	(0.052)	(0.029)	(0.195)	(0.418)	(0.489)	

64. Planning Appeals & Decisions forecasted adverse variance of £0.100m, which is due to Planning Appeals and Decisions awarded against the Council.
65. Enfield Chase Hydrology reported adverse variance of £0.500m, which is due to delays in contract implementation.
66. Leisure & Sport reporting an adverse variance of £0.383m, mainly due to Leisure centres operational pressures.
67. Usage is bouncing back, which is improving the income position, but this is offset by expenditure incurred to renovate Southgate and Southbury leisure centres. Total visits across the centres are up by 30% since January and the table below summaries two key performance indicators.

Centre	Visits performance	Membership Growth
Southbury	+17%	+9%
Southgate	+26.5%	+21%
Albany	+23%	+27%
Arnos Pool	+119%	+11%

68. Meridian Water meanwhile use income is reporting an adverse variance of £0.403m. A proposal has been put forward in the 2025/26 MTFP to adjust the current budget gap.
69. An updated income profile of meanwhile use and the MW commercial units will be developed to reflect the latest construction plans of MW.
70. The Property directorate is reporting an estimated overspend of £2.901m, which is primarily due to reactive maintenance and servicing works (R&M) and loss of rental income on investment and operational properties.
71. The service is working with EMT on mitigations to reduce/control the impact of the repairs and maintenance pressure on the budgets and is preparing for a deep dive and EMT presentation in due course. The primary way to reduce this budget pressure in the long term will be to close some operational buildings.

### **Housing**

72. The overall Housing Advisory Service net variance to budget is £7.087m adverse after £0.140m drawdown of reserves, mainly due to the costs of Temporary Accommodation. This is a London wide trend and Enfield has managed the pressures well through a range of interventions that has seen a static number in TA against an overall increase on average of 10%.
73. The Temporary Accommodation (TA) service is forecasting an overspend of £7.034m against the original budget, which is predominantly caused by a rise in the cost of temporary accommodation costs due to a severely declining rental sector. London Councils' findings suggest that London's PRS (Private Rented Sector) is affected by multiple factors driving a reduction in the availability of properties for rent. The demand for housing is continuing to increase while supply is reducing across the whole market. Greater reliance on the PRS to house lower income households and

increasingly limited housing benefits are making accommodation less affordable and available.

74. Mitigations continue to be implemented and new solutions worked upon with the aim of reducing and eliminating reliance on block booked accommodation hence reducing the projected overspend in the coming months. The number of families in Travelodge has been successfully reduced to zero and this is a notable achievement with many London Boroughs continuing to rely on this form of accommodation.
75. There is a pressure of £0.053m in NRPF, this is due to increased subsistence payments to residents and some additional Home Office time being paid for by the Service to reduce the NRPF caseload.

## **Resources**

76. There is an overall reported overspend of £0.660m in the Resources department which consists of the following variances:
77. In Digital Services a net pressure of £1.318m is reported, which relates to technology contract costs. This is substantially due to deferred MTFP savings from previous years. The service is working on bringing this overspend down by reprocurring contracts at lower value, discontinuing what is no longer needed and looking at any duplications of services in the Council. The staffing overspend has been brought back to budget by timely action in 2023/24.
78. Savings across other service areas within the Resources directorate such as additional income generation in Exchequer Services and controls on operational spend and part year vacant posts in Corporate Finance has reduced pressures in the Resources directorate by (£0.327m).
79. Additional savings of (£0.388m) have also been achieved in the Financial Assessments Team through the application of eligible external grant funding such as the Household Support Fund.
80. There is also an adverse variance of £0.057m within the Income Collection Team mostly in respect of a saving planned to bring the Bailiff Enforcement team in-house (covering council tax, business rates and parking), which is likely to be deferred to 2025/26 due to delays in implementation.

## **Chief Executive**

81. There is an overall reported saving of (£0.138m).
82. Legal Services is projecting a pressure of £0.165m due to an historic income shortfall of £0.145m on S106's and other third-party agreements and a further pressure of £0.020m is reported as court fees have increased by 10%.
83. The Legal Service pressure is being mitigated across the wider Law and Governance directorate with projected savings of £0.270m. This includes additional Registrars Service income (£0.058m) and temporarily vacant post savings (£0.212m) in the Internal Audit and Scrutiny & Governance teams.
84. Human Resources & Organisational Development are projecting further savings of (£0.033m) through additional income generation by the Schools Personnel Service.

85. It is anticipated that all MTFP savings required in 2024/25 will be achieved.

### **Corporate Items**

86. The overall forecast net favourable variance remains stable at £0.810m and consists of the following variances:
87. The 2024/25 final pay award has only been partially agreed for grades MM1 and above with remaining grades yet to be agreed. Pending a final agreed position, a neutral variance is assumed. There is a risk that if a higher pay award is agreed that this will add pressure and this will be reported as feasible to do so. For context, a 1% pay award above the budgeted provision will add a further circa £2m to the forecasts.
88. The Housing Benefit loss issue emerged towards the end of 2023/24 and therefore it had not been possible to allow for this in the budget. An action plan is being implemented but it is still too soon to accurately forecast the outcome. A prudent estimate of £8m adverse variance continues to be allowed for in the current forecast.
89. The Minimum Revenue Provision is a charge that Councils are required to make in their accounts for the repayment of debt (as measured by the underlying need to borrow, rather than actual debt). The underlying debt is needed to finance the capital programme. The introduction of the voluntary MRP for Meridian Water is being delayed based on an assessment of affordability and results in a £3.2m favourable variance.
90. As per 2023/24, statutory redundancy and pension strain costs will be funded from the flexible use of capital receipts. This is currently estimated at £2m.
91. A favourable variance of £0.4m is forecast for the Concessionary Travel charges paid to London Councils and Transport for London (TfL). This was due to an adjustment made to the 2024/25 estimates by London Councils received after the budget was set in February.
92. The latest forecasts for income from court costs is forecast to be a favourable variance of circa £0.3m.
93. Other minor variances total circa £0.4m favourable and include the corporate levies and the joint Coroners service, external audit and valuations fees.
94. The corporate contingency, set at £3m and general inflation provision of £1.8m, will be used to mitigate against the variances noted above.
95. Due to the trend in corporate debt write offs there is a risk that there may be a pressure on the sundry bad debt provision (BDP) budget dependent on collection rates and an allowance of £1m has been made in the forecasts. Similarly, a further £0.5m has been allowed for an increase in the legal provision required.
96. An estimated £0.4m of Right to Buy receipts that can be retained by the Council for use in either the HRA or General Fund has been included in the Quarter 2 forecast, which has contributed towards the improved forecast position since quarter 1.

## Collection Fund

97. The forecast below in Table 3 shows a total Collection Fund deficit at the end of 2024/25 of £1.211m. Enfield's share of the deficit is £0.208m.
98. It should be noted that the eventual surplus or deficit at the year-end does not affect the 2024/25 General Fund revenue outturn and will be accounted for as part of the future years' revenue budgets. Monthly monitoring of the Collection Fund position is conducted to ensure that we are aware of any changes and the potential budget impacts.

**Table 3: Collection Fund Forecast Outturn Summary**

	<b>Council Tax (£m)</b>	<b>Business Rates (£m)</b>	<b>Total (£m)</b>
<b>Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit B/fwd. 1 April 2024</b>	<b>(0.149)</b>	<b>(7.311)</b>	<b>(7.460)</b>
<b>(Surplus) distributed/ deficit recovered (income) re 2023/24 forecast surplus/deficit</b>	<b>(1.066)</b>	<b>6.144</b>	<b>5.078</b>
<b>In year collection fund forecast (surplus)/deficit</b>	<b>0.886</b>	<b>2.707</b>	<b>3.594</b>
<b>Forecast (Surplus)/Deficit Outturn 31 March 2025</b>	<b>(0.329)</b>	<b>1.540</b>	<b>1.211</b>
<b>Allocation of Collection Fund Forecast Outturn Balance</b>			
<b>London Borough of Enfield</b>	<b>(0.254)</b>	<b>0.462</b>	<b>0.208</b>
<b>Greater London Authority</b>	<b>(0.075)</b>	<b>0.570</b>	<b>0.495</b>
<b>Central Government</b>		<b>0.508</b>	<b>0.508</b>
<b>Total Allocations</b>	<b>(0.329)</b>	<b>1.540</b>	<b>1.211</b>

## Council Tax and Business Rates Collection Performance

99. The net collection for Council Tax at the end of August 2024 is 43.79%, which is 1.46% below the target set and 1.32% down against the same point in 2023/24. The full in year collection target is 95%.
100. The net collection for Business Rates at the end of August 2024 is 43.02% which is 0.02% above the target and up on the same point in 2023/24 by 0.31%. The full in year collection target is 95%.
101. Tables detailing the Council Tax and Business Rates performance are included in **Appendix D**.

## Achievement of Savings (Appendix B and Appendix C)

102. A risk-based approach to the monitoring of savings is undertaken as part of the monthly budget monitoring, where a score is given in relation to the value of saving or income and the likelihood of delivery, these are then multiplied together, and the total score provides the following risk ratings:
- Blue - Saving/ income has been fully delivered,
  - Green - Saving/ income is on target for delivery,

- Amber - Saving/ income is at risk of delivery,
  - Red - Saving/ income is high risk or undeliverable.
103. In the budget for 2024/25, the Council set itself a target of delivering £16.6m of new savings and income growth to close the budget gap and deliver a balanced budget. A further £2.1m were deferred from 2023/24 and delivery of these continues to be monitored in the same way as the new items.
104. Of these, £17.3m are considered to be fully deliverable or on track for delivery at this stage.
105. However, £0.8m and £0.6m are expected to be deferred to a later year or will not be delivered at all. These shortfalls will impact on the outturn and are reflected in the forecasts for each department. Departments are working on mitigating actions to bring delivery back on track, or to offset these alongside any other pressures in their services with alternative savings. Where any savings are no longer deemed to be deliverable or are impacted by delays, then any shortfalls and rephasing of delivery and values will be reflected in the MTFP update for 2025/26.
106. Further details for each department are summarised in the tables in [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

### **Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)**

107. The DSG is showing a projected overspend of £2.5m. The table below sets out how this then impacts the DSG reserve brought forward:

**Table 4 – DSG Reserve movement**

<b>DSG Reserve</b>	<b>£m</b>
B/fwd 2023/24 DSG reserve overspend	14.752
Q1 Forecast	2.500
<b>C/Fwd Projected 2024/25 DSG overspend</b>	<b>17.252</b>

108. The forecast overspend of £2.5m relates to ongoing pressures relating to high needs placements costs for independent provision.



## Earmarked Reserves

109. The table below summarises the final balances for 2023/24 and the forecast outturn position for 2024/25 for earmarked reserves.
110. In addition, Table 6 provides a summary of forecast balances of capital receipts generated and draws upon these receipts. This demonstrates the possible balances available should the government permit wider flexibilities.

**Table 5 – Forecast Reserve balances**

	<b>2023/24 Outturn Balance</b>	<b>2024/25 Forecast Balance</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Risk Reserve</b>	<b>3.550</b>	<b>3.550</b>
<b>MTFP Smoothing Reserves</b>		
Collection Fund Pooling Reserve	4.524	4.200
NLWA Reserve	1.566	1.324
Meridian Water Reserve	1.429	0.929
Temporary Accommodation reserve	10.000	2.776
<b>MTFP Smoothing Reserves total</b>	<b>17.519</b>	<b>9.229</b>
<b>Other Usable Reserves</b>		
Companies Reserve	1.032	2.180
Adult Social Care Fund	7.658	0.000
Service Specific	7.678	6.313
Property	0.411	0.310
Grants & Other Contributions	19.043	11.267
<b>Other Usable Reserves total</b>	<b>35.822</b>	<b>20.071</b>
Potential Reserve Drawdown	<b>0.000</b>	<b>(9.430)</b>
<b>Sub-total (Risk + Smoothing +Other)</b>	<b>56.891</b>	<b>23.421</b>
Insurance	7.492	7.021
General Fund Balance	14.350	14.350
<b>Total GF Earmarked Reserves &amp; Balances (excl. HRA &amp; Schools)</b>	<b>78.733</b>	<b>44.793</b>

111. The forecast £9.4m overspend will have to be funded from reserves. There are limited options but the drawdown will have to come from the risk, smoothing, service specific or grants and other contributions reserves to avoid breaching the safety limit of the S151 General Fund Balances.

**Table 6 Forecast Capital Receipts balances**

	2024/25	2025/26
	£000s	£000s
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>5.315</b>	<b>27.218</b>
Receipts generated to date	22.088	0
Further Anticipated receipts	6.755	13.975
Total receipts available in year	34.158	41.193
Apply to Flexible Use of Capital Receipts	(6.940)	(9.000)
<b>Balance available or carry forward</b>	<b>27.218</b>	<b>32.193</b>

112. The Councils reserves are very limited, the last two outturns have depleted them to £78.7m. However, it should be noted the balances on those that are considered key usable reserves which are not committed is limited to the
- i. Risk reserve,
  - ii. TA reserve,
  - iii. General Fund balance.
113. Given the scale of the Quarter 2 forecast outturn and estimated 2025/26 budget gap it is expected that the Council will need to make use of the expanded flexibilities that the government consulted on earlier in the year on the application of capital receipts (see paragraph 118 to 122). Table 6 above demonstrates the capacity available that could fund the overspend and therefore mean the Council retains its reserve levels.
114. A continual review of earmarked reserves is undertaken through the year and where balances are available it is proposed to transfer these to the risk reserve, though there is increasingly limited scope since the reduction required to fund the 2023/24 outturn position. This is reflected in the table above.
115. The General Fund balance is £14.4m (on a net budget of £318.5m, i.e. 4.5%). The minimum level of unallocated reserve balances is a decision reserved for the Section 151 Officer, to ensure operational efficacy and sustainability of the Council's financial position but also considered the safety limit which should not be breached but given the scale of forecast overspend this will not be the case.
116. The forecast £9.2m of Smoothing Reserves include the benefit on being a member of the 8 authority Business rate pool and specific reserves for Meridian Water, North London Waste Authority levy and provide some resilience in the budget to manage annual fluctuations.
117. They also include the specific reserve for Temporary Accommodation which was created as part of the Budget setting process for 2024/25. This recognised that despite £7.7m of growth being added to the budget, further pressure was likely to remain unmitigated. £10m was set aside to cover this risk and as of Quarter 2 £7.4m will be required to fund the 2024/25 forecast.

## **Flexible Use of Capital Receipts**

118. With effect from 2016/17 the Government provided a general capitalisation directive to all councils, enabling them to utilise new capital receipts to finance projects that are designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners. This arrangement has been extended in subsequent Local Government Finance Settlements most recently in the 2022/23 settlement, with the flexibility under which local authorities can fund transformative revenue costs from capital receipts extended for a further three years.
119. Enfield was planning to use £1.000m of capital receipts to fund transformation projects in 2024/25 (as approved by Council in February 2024 Budget Report KD5683).
120. Since 2023/24 Quarter 3 which was reported at the same time as the Budget was set and outturn a further review has been undertaken given the financial pressures on the Council and potential draw on already limited reserves. The table in Appendix E sets out the revised strategy for 2024/25 as agreed at September Council meeting.
121. The change in strategy now totalling £10m includes the decision to continue to fund statutory redundancy and pension strain costs expected in 2024/25 but also includes capacity to deliver a digital transformation portfolio of up to £4m and creates an Invest to Save fund of £2m. The current forecast against this new plan is £6.9m, reflecting the latest Digital Programme forecast spend of £1.2m for 2024/25.
122. Through these changes the council will preserve the reserves and balances and deliver transformation programme which will contribute to future savings and increase the Council's financial resilience. Of course, this change in strategy does have implications for paying off debt which in turn increases the Council's capital financing costs. This has been factored into the forecast outturn reported for Quarter 2.

## **Relevance to Council Plans and Strategies**

123. This is a critical report for updating both members and officers on the council's financial resilience, which is one of the five principles in the Council Plan framework.
124. The report may also bring to light how the council has used its limited resources to deliver the Council Plan priorities in the projection through to March 2025. These priorities are:
  - I. Clean and green places
  - II. Strong, healthy and safe communities
  - III. Thriving children and young people
  - IV. More and better homes
  - V. An economy that works for everyone
125. The budget for 2024/25 was set as part of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy endorsed by Council in February 2024.

## Legal Implications

126. The Council has duties within an existing legal framework to arrange for the proper administration of its financial affairs. The recommendations in this report will support the Council in meeting its statutory obligations.
127. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government issued guidance in March 2016 under section 15 (1) (a) of the 2003 Act, giving local authorities greater freedoms as to how capital receipts can be used to finance expenditure. This allows for the following expenditure to be treated as capital, *“expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners.”* The guidance also requires authorities to prepare, publish and maintain a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy with the initial strategy being effective from 1st April 2016 with future Strategies included within future Annual Budget documents. This report complies with this requirement.

## Other Implications

128. There are no other implications relevant in the context of this report.

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**Report Author:** Neil Goddard  
Head of Financial Strategy  
neil.goddard@enfield.gov.uk

**Date of report:** 7th October 2024

## Appendices

[Appendix A: Breakdown of Departmental Variances](#)

[Appendix B: Achievement of Savings](#)

[Appendix C: Savings & Income Monitor](#)

[Appendix D: Collection Fund](#)

[Appendix E: Flexible use of capital receipts in 2024/25](#)

## Background Papers

The following papers have been relied upon in the preparation of this report:

KD No	Report Title	Date
5683	Budget Report 2024/25 and Medium-Term Financial Plan 2024/25 to 2028/29	Council – February 2024
5788	2023/24 Outturn Report	Cabinet - September 2024
5789	Quarter 1 2024/25 Revenue Forecast update	Cabinet - September 2024

## Appendix A General Fund Revenue Q2 Forecast 2024/25

Directorate	Current Budget	Draft Outturn	Gross Variance	Flexible use of Capital Receipts	Specific Reserves	Full Year Net Variance
	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's
<b>PEOPLE (ADULTS)</b>						
Customer Pathway	50.531	55.942	5.411	-	(5.060)	0.351
Learning Disabilities	35.004	38.366	3.362	-	(3.235)	0.127
Mental Health	7.366	6.884	(0.482)	-		(0.482)
Strategy & Resources	7.796	7.668	(0.128)	-		(0.128)
Supporting People	2.358	2.490	0.132	-		0.132
Director	(4.258)	(4.258)	-	-		-
<b>PEOPLE (PUBLIC HEALTH)</b>				-		
PH Grant	0	0.565	0.565	-	(0.565)	-
PH Other grants	0.608	0.575	(0.033)	-		(0.033)
Data and Intelligence	0.305	0.274	(0.031)	-		(0.031)
<b>People (Adults and Public Health) Total</b>	<b>99.710</b>	<b>108.506</b>	<b>8.796</b>	-	<b>(8.860)</b>	<b>(0.064)</b>
<b>PEOPLE (CHILDREN &amp; FAMILIES)</b>						
Children in Need	9.699	9.867	0.168	-	(0.012)	0.156
Looked After Children	32.952	38.898	5.946	-	(0.128)	5.818
Young People and Community Safety	2.56	2.779	0.219	-	(0.219)	-
Joint Service for Disabled Children	5.912	6.051	0.139	-		0.139
Other Services	5.031	5.112	0.081	-		0.081
<b>People (Children) Total</b>	<b>56.154</b>	<b>62.707</b>	<b>6.553</b>	-	<b>(0.359)</b>	<b>6.194</b>
<b>PEOPLE (EDUCATION - GF)</b>						
Enhanced Pension Costs	1.716	1.792	0.076	-	-	0.076
SEN Staffing	1.627		0.408			0.408
SEN Placement	(0.015)	-	0.015	-	-	0.015
Educational Psychology Service	1.311	1.291	(0.020)	-	-	(0.020)
Schools Improvement Service	0.371	0.424	0.053	-	-	0.053
Early Years	0.358	0.347	(0.011)	-	-	(0.011)
Admissions	0.117					0.035
PFI	-					0.029
Asset Management & Development	0.053	0.195	0.142	-	-	0.142
Other Services	0.011	0.036	0.025	-	-	0.025
<b>People (Education) Total</b>	<b>5.549</b>	<b>4.085</b>	<b>0.688</b>	-	-	<b>0.752</b>
<b>PEOPLE TOTAL</b>	<b>161.413</b>	<b>177.514</b>	<b>16.101</b>	-	<b>(9.219)</b>	<b>6.882</b>
<b>HOUSING</b>						
Temporary Accommodation	13.597	20.908	7.311	-	(7.311)	-
Families with NRPF	0.905	0.958	0.053		(0.053)	-
Other	0.064	(0.001)	(0.065)		-	(0.065)
<b>Housing Total</b>	<b>14.566</b>	<b>21.865</b>	<b>7.299</b>	-	<b>(7.364)</b>	<b>(0.065)</b>

<b>ENVIRONMENT &amp; COMMUNITIES</b>						
E&C Director & Corporate Strategy	5.507	2.849	(2.658)	(0.098)	-	(2.756)
Environment & Street Scene directorate	22.201	23.481	1.280		(0.103)	1.177
Planning and Growth	1.434	2.606	1.172	(0.111)	(1.081)	(0.020)
Leisure, Parks & Culture directorate	0.871	2.183	1.312		(0.116)	1.196
Property	6.120	10.533	4.413	(1.042)	(0.470)	2.901
Meridian Water	(1.392)	(0.989)	0.403			0.403
<b>Environment &amp; Communities Total</b>	<b>34.741</b>	<b>40.663</b>	<b>5.922</b>	<b>(1.251)</b>	<b>(1.770)</b>	<b>2.901</b>
<b>RESOURCES</b>						
Digital Services	13.875	16.607	2.732	(1.414)		1.318
Exchequer Services	1.136	0.996	(0.140)			(0.140)
Executive Director	0.41	0.352	(0.058)			(0.058)
Capital & Procurement	1.819	1.803	(0.016)			(0.016)
Corporate Finance	3.182	3.069	(0.113)			(0.113)
Financial Assessments	6.094	6.274	0.180	(0.275)	(0.293)	(0.388)
Income Collection	2.380	2.437	0.057	-	-	0.057
<b>Resources Total</b>	<b>28.896</b>	<b>31.538</b>	<b>2.642</b>	<b>(1.689)</b>	<b>(0.293)</b>	<b>0.660</b>
<b>CHIEF EXECUTIVE</b>						
Chief Executive	0.344	0.344	-	-	-	-
Law & Governance	8.105	7.812	(0.293)	-	0.188	(0.105)
HR & OD	2.227	2.194	(0.033)	-	-	(0.033)
<b>Chief Executive Total</b>	<b>10.676</b>	<b>10.350</b>	<b>(0.326)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.188</b>	<b>(0.138)</b>
<b>NET SERVICE BUDGETS</b>	<b>250.292</b>	<b>281.930</b>	<b>31.638</b>	<b>(2.940)</b>	<b>(18.458)</b>	<b>10.240</b>
<b>% of net revenue expenditure over/(under) budget</b>						<b>4.1%</b>
Corporate Budgets	69.401	65.312	(4.089)	(4.000)		(8.089)
Corporate Budgets - funding	(318.530)	(319.251)	(0.721)			(0.721)
Housing Benefit Subsidy	(1.163)	6.837	8.000			8.000
<b>Corporate Total</b>	<b>(250.292)</b>	<b>(247.102)</b>	<b>3.190</b>	<b>(4.000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.810)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - NET COUNCIL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34.828</b>	<b>34.828</b>	<b>(6.940)</b>	<b>(18.458)</b>	<b>9.430</b>

## Achievement of Savings and Income Targets

Savings + Income Totals							
Total by Department	CEX	People	Housing	E&C	Resources	Corporate	Grand Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
FYE	0.120	0.258	0.100	(0.281)	0.925	0.200	1.322
New 2024/25	(1.184)	(7.584)	(0.272)	(6.096)	(1.312)	(0.120)	(16.568)
Deferred 2023/24	(0.043)	(1.124)	0.000	(1.024)	(0.515)	0.000	(2.706)
Unachievable 2023/24	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.343)	(0.400)	0.000	(0.743)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.107)</b>	<b>(8.450)</b>	<b>(0.172)</b>	<b>(7.744)</b>	<b>(1.302)</b>	<b>0.080</b>	<b>(18.695)</b>

Risk Status							
Total by Department	CEX	People	Housing	E&C	Resources	Corporate	Grand Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Blue	(0.429)	(2.764)	(0.172)	(0.427)	0.475	0.300	(3.017)
Green	(0.678)	(0.354)	0.000	(3.711)	(1.477)	(0.220)	(6.440)
Amber	0.000	(4.513)	0.000	(2.889)	0.000	0.000	(7.402)
Red	0.000	(0.819)	0.000	(0.717)	(0.300)	0.000	(1.836)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.107)</b>	<b>(8.450)</b>	<b>(0.172)</b>	<b>(7.744)</b>	<b>(1.302)</b>	<b>0.080</b>	<b>(18.695)</b>

Financial Impact							
Total by Department	CEX	People	Housing	E&C	Resources	Corporate	Grand Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Deliverable	(1.107)	(8.048)	(0.172)	(6.723)	(1.302)	0.080	(17.272)
Deferred	0.000	(0.402)	0.000	(0.441)	0.000	0.000	(0.843)
Undeliverable	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.580)	0.000	0.000	(0.580)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.107)</b>	<b>(8.450)</b>	<b>(0.172)</b>	<b>(7.744)</b>	<b>(1.302)</b>	<b>0.080</b>	<b>(18.695)</b>

## Savings &amp; Income Monitor

## Chief Executive

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Workforce & Performance Analyst & Pay Reward & Benefits Advisor posts	0.0	102	102		
Employee relations post (0.8 FTE)	0.0	30	30		
OD Restructure	0.0	(12)	(12)		
Reduce Number of non-critical audits from PWC contract	1.5	(66)	(66)		
Delete 2 x Counter Fraud Investigators at P01 (vacant)	0.0	(100)	(100)		
Delete 2 x Apprentices in Counter Fraud Team	0.0	(60)	(60)		
Remove training budget from Audit Team planned spend and find provision for training by making savings on other lines	1.5	(14)	(14)		
Scrutiny and Governance Officer FTE reduction	0.0	(9)	(9)		
Reduce Ward Fora Budget	1.5	(5)	(5)		
HR & OD Restructure, Service Redesign & Holding Some Vacant Posts	3.5	(407)	(407)		
Other operational HR & OD Savings	1.5	(46)	(46)		
Schools' HR Income Generation	1.5	(40)	(40)		
Council Senior Management restructure (Deletion of 3 FTE: Exec Director, Business Manager and vacant post)	0.0	(243)	(243)		
Audit Service redesign	1.5	(70)	(70)		
Reduce Number of non-critical audits from PWC contract (in addition to the Tranche 1 saving)	1.5	(30)	(30)		
Pause the National Graduate Apprenticeship scheme	0.0	(94)	(94)		
HR Apprenticeships Team deletion	0.0	(43)	(43)		
		<b>(1,107)</b>	<b>(1,107)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## Adults

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Reardon Court – Extra Care	0.0	(132)	(132)		
Increased income through fees and charges for chargeable Adult Social Care Services	0.0	(100)	(100)		
Pause SW apprenticeship recruitment	0.0	100	100		
Management of care purchasing costs	7.0	(900)	(900)		
Adult Social Care Demand Management	5.0	(1,312)	(1,321)		
Review of Council run services	0.0	(500)	(500)		
Maximisation of income generation F&C & NHS	0.0	(600)	(600)		
Service Restructure - Strategy and Resources service	0.0	(110)	(110)		
Review of Transition arrangements	7.0	(250)	(250)		
Reduced contract spend with the VCS	3.5	(250)	(250)		
Income from fees and charges	5.0	(1,550)	(1,700)		
Demand management	7.0	(300)	(300)		
NCIL alternative base budget to be identified: Seek external funding for the Summer University	0.0	(100)	(100)		
Reardon Court – Extra Care	2.5	(113)	(113)		
Day Services and Transport Reviews	7.0	(104)	(104)		
		<b>(6,221)</b>	<b>(6,221)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Children & Families

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Use of NCIL to substitute Youth Services funding for 1 year	0.0	180	180	0	
Pause SW apprenticeship recruitment	0.0	200	200	0	
Deferral of Social Work Apprenticeship Scheme	0.0	(128)	(128)		
Reduced running cost - pool car	0.0	(6)	(6)		
Short Breaks (to be funded from the Holiday Activities and Food Programme funding)	0.0	(15)	(15)		
Service Restructure - Comm Safety, PCA and Business Support	0.0	(129)	(129)		
Reprofiling the delivery of support to the Youth Parliament	0.0	(50)	(50)		
NCIL funding of Youth Service	0.0	(180)	(180)		
Deletion of Young Carers Assessor and apprentice	0.0	(38)	(38)		
Reduction in operational costs	7.5	(32)	0	(32)	
Reduction in external care purchasing costs through in-borough developments of fostering and residential provision	10.5	(562)	(390)	(172)	
Re-tender home care provision for disabled children	4.5	(56)	(28)	(28)	
Pause SW apprenticeship recruitment	5.0	(113)	(87)	(26)	
New Children's home (block booking)	10.5	(144)	0	(144)	
		<b>(1,073)</b>	<b>(671)</b>	<b>(402)</b>	<b>0</b>

## Education

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Part funding of an existing post from the Holiday & Food Grant	0.0	10			
Careers Service	0.0	(84)			
Transport Cost - Substitution to DSG HNB	0.0	(81)			
Early Years - Substitution to DSG Early Years block	0.0	(63)			
Reduced Running Costs - Admissions, EWS and EPS	0.0	(54)			
Nexus Behaviour support service	0.0	(180)			
		<b>(552)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Public Health

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Public Health grant substitution	0.0	(300)	(300)		
Service Restructure - Public Health team	0.0	(104)	(104)		
Sexual Health Service	0.0	(200)	(200)		
		<b>(604)</b>	<b>(604)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Environment & Communities

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Inflation uplift on external clients and receipts income	0.0	(180)	(180)	0	0
Southgate Cemetery - Mausoleum and Vaulted graves sales	0.0	10	10	0	0
New Burial Ground	3.5	(940)	(940)		
Traffic Control Measures	0.0	500	500	0	0
Place Service Reviews	0.0	250	250	0	0
Waste Enforcement Contract Optimisation	0.0	135	135	0	0
Consolidation of ASB unit	0.0	(39)	(39)	0	0
Library – Operational Efficiencies	1.5	(58)	(58)		
Libraries Recruitment freeze - vacant post (1x Sc4)	1.5	(33)	(33)		
Contact Centre Recruitment freeze - vacant post (2x Sc4, 1x Sc5) + continued answer rate SLA reduction (80%)	2.5	(102)	(102)		
Reduction in resources within Complaints Team	1.5	(20)	(20)		
Recentralising MEQ resources into Complaints service	1.5	(17)	(17)		
Ceasing printed newsletter bi-annual communications	0.0	(25)	(25)	0	0
Grass Cutting Reduction – Cemeteries	1.5	(35)	(35)		
Removal of seasonal bedding and replacement with sustainable planting	1.5	(20)	(20)		
Memorial Testing - remove repair element	1.5	(50)	(50)		
Introduce further memorial options via cemeteries teams	4.5	(10)	(10)		
Explore florist concessions at Edmonton and Lavender Hill cemetery	1.5	(5)	(5)		

Remove friends grant support provided by LBE	1.5	(16)	(16)		
Streamlining of parks resources	1.5	(97)	(97)		
Reduction in Artist's hospitality budget	1.5	(26)	(26)		
Stock Budget	1.5	(26)	(26)		
Increased commercial events & hires	1.5	(27)	(27)		
Cleaning contract	1.5	(9)	(9)		
Commercial programming	1.5	(32)	(32)		
Event budget	1.5	(5)	(5)		
Millfield Theatre - Lease building	0.0	0	0		
Head of service post reduced from HOS 1 to MM2	1.5	(12)	(12)		
Hold 1 x S01 Vacancies	1.5	(44)	(44)		
Delete Head of Service Role (HOS2)	2.5	(109)	(109)		
Additional income school swimming programme	4.5	(14)	(14)		
Music Service move to LBE building	1.5	(43)	(43)		
Reduction in budget for 24/25 by cutting non-essential delivery/back-office costs Music Service	1.5	(32)	(32)		
Divest instrument stock to reduce storage needs completely: Sell or donate current stock to external organisation and have no hire scheme Music Service	0.0	0	0		
Further income from Soil Project	1.5	(60)	(60)		
Strategic Planning and Design Restructure (5 posts removed from structure)	3.5	(300)	(300)		
Review of Highways, Traffic & Parking Structure	0.0	(97)	(97)	0	0
Electric Vehicles Charging Pilot Highway License income	10.5	(30)	(5)	TBC	TBC
Traffic control measures & Parking contract efficiencies	7.0	(1,000)	(1,000)	0	0
Commercial Waste - Increase Customer Base Income	4.5	(50)	(50)		
Operational cost reductions and efficiency improvements with 2 new specialist collection vehicles	5.0	(120)	(40)	(80)	0
Increase customer base income - Introduction of a workshop nightshift.	4.5	(75)	(75)		

Replacement Bins - Revert back to charging for replacement bins	0.0	(264)	(264)	0	0
Waste Services contractual 1 hr. per week - remove	10.0	(120)	(120)	TBC	TBC
Explore moving from having a waste collection service out on Bank Holiday to alternative arrangements which may include a 4-day working week (Tue-Fri).	10.0	(120)	(120)	TBC	TBC
Green Waste charge increase from £80 to £100	2.5	(200)	(200)		
Customer & Communications service redesign	2.5	(173)	(173)		
Revenue savings associated with deletion of Transformation Team	1.5	(9)	(9)		
Seek alternative funding for the provision of Christmas Lights or reduce/cease	10.0	(140)	(140)	0	0
Review of Bulky waste service delivery options	0.0	(172)	(172)	0	0
Review of operating activities at Barrowell Green	7.5	(200)	(200)	TBC	TBC
Garden Waste Income (in addition to proposal already put forward)	2.5	(150)	(150)		
Commercial Waste - Duty of Care Annual Charge	1.5	(50)	(50)		
Commercial Waste – 1100L Bin Refurbishment Service	1.5	(30)	(30)		
Increase income from growing Pest Control customer base	4.5	(30)	(30)		
Increase charges for cycle hangers	1.5	(22)	(22)		
Permits for residents within CPZ for THFC event days	5.0	(134)	(100)	(34)	
Saving of TfL traffic signal maintenance (one off)	0.0	(40)	(40)	0	0
TTO: Income for Stat works over-run	4.5	(50)	(50)		
Parking Control receipts to fund increasing Concessionary Travel costs	5.0	(100)	(75)	(25)	
CIL/S106 team restructure	1.5	(58)	(58)		
Parks and Open Spaces restructure	1.5	(55)	(55)		
Increase in Cemeteries income	1.5	(50)	(50)		
Hold vacant posts (one offs)	0.0	(105)	(105)		
Dugdale Arts Centre Post reduction	1.5	(37)	(37)		
Corporate Strategy restructure	3.5	(438)	(438)		
Corporate Strategy management restructure	2.5	(150)	(150)		

New visa verification contract	10.0	(122)	0	(122)
Schools Catering Closure	7.5	(162)	(162)	
Waste Enforcement Contract Optimisation	7.0	(142)	(142)	
Increase Garden Waste Charges	3.5	(51)	(51)	
Consumer Protection review	2.5	(20)	(20)	
Business Rate Charges, Reduce costs on empty properties	0.0	100	100	
Cleaning Review	10.5	(307)	(107)	(200)
CMFM restructure	7.0	(75)	(75)	
Further review of cleaning at the Civic Centre	4.5	(20)	(10)	(10)
Income from Rent Reviews	7.5	(180)	(180)	
Insource current removal contract	1.5	(20)	(20)	
Montagu Industrial Estate Redevelopment	0.0	0	0	
Morson Road Service Charge	0.0	25	25	
Morson Road Service Charge	0.0	(25)	(25)	
Relet Marsh House meanwhile use (temp saving 2-3 years)	0.0	0	0	
Relet Marsh House meanwhile use (temp saving 2-3 years)	4.5	(20)	(20)	
Relet rather than sell John Wilkes House and Charles Babbage House	7.5	(140)	0	(140)
Review of Health & Safety Team	0.0	0	0	
Review of Property Information Team	3.0	(80)	(80)	
Security Savings	7.5	(67)	0	(67)
Staffing Review (Property)	0.0	36	36	
Staffing Review (Property)	0.0	(36)	(36)	
Meridian Water Meanwhile use income	4.5	(81)	0	0 (81)
Meridian Water Non-Residential Rental Income	4.5	(97)	0	0 (97)
Potential substitution of MW CIL community chest	0.0	(500)	(500)	
		<b>(7,744)</b>	<b>(6,723)</b>	<b>(441)</b> <b>(580)</b>

## Housing

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Housing Enabling Posts - Utilise Grant Funding	0.0	100	100		
Rationalisation of Business Management posts following deletion of Exec Dir Place	0.0	(72)	(72)		
Review staff structure and vacancy factor	0.0	(200)	(200)		
		<b>(172)</b>	<b>(172)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Resources

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Civica contract saving	0.0	150	150		
Civica contract saving	0.0	(150)	(150)		
Customer Operations	1.5	(50)	(50)		
Digital Services reduction in annual contractual commitments	3.5	(300)		(300)	
Digital Services restructure	2.5	(200)	(200)		
Digital Services restructure (11.5 posts)	3.5	(65)	(65)		
Income & Debt Team - Deletion of 2 FTE inspectors posts	1.5	(86)	(86)		
Income & Debt Team Deletion of Technical Manager post	1.5	(76)	(76)		
Income & Debt/Financial Assessments GLA/HSG funding of teams/manage CTS in existing resources	3.5	(500)	(500)		
Internal enforcement (Business Case March 2021, go live April 22)	0.0	200	200		



Internal enforcement (Business Case March 2021, go live April 22)	10.5	(300)	(300)		
Payroll income generation	1.5	(50)	(50)		
Pensions recharge	2.5	(100)	(100)		
Procurement saving resulting from replacing our digital customer platform	0.0	675	675		
Procurement saving resulting from replacing our digital customer platform	0.0	(400)	(400)		
Single view of the customer debt	1.5	(50)	(50)	0	0
		<b>(1,302)</b>	<b>(1,302)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Corporate

Description	Total Risk Score	2024/25 Target (£000)	2024/25 Deliverable (£000)	2024/25 Deferred (£000)	2024/25 Unachievable (£000)
Voluntary & Community Sector budget savings	0.0	300	300		
Increase in court cost income. Look at increasing the court charges from £102.50 to the London average	2.5	(100)	(100)		
Youth centre capital receipts impact on Capital Financing	1.5	(76)	(76)		
Review of Youth service provision	3.0	(29)	(29)		
Croyland Youth Centre – FM costs and £700k capital receipt	3.0	(15)	(15)		
		<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Appendix D

### Collection Fund - detailed update

The performance on collection of council tax and business rates is set out in the tables below:

#### Council Tax Collection as at August 2024

	2024/25					2023/24		
	Net Collectable Debit (£m)	Net Amount Collected (£m)	Collected %	Target %	+/- Against Target %	Net Collectable Debit (£m)	Net Amount Collected (£m)	Collected %
April	224.073	23.779	10.61%	10.50%	+0.11%	195.076	21.540	11.04%
May	224.284	42.641	19.01%	19.50%	-0.49%	195.106	38.213	19.59%
June	225.094	61.895	27.50%	27.75%	-0.25%	195.095	54.830	28.10%
<b>July</b>	224.914	80.439	35.76%	36.50%	-0.74%	195.157	71.134	36.45%
<b>Aug</b>	224.298	98.311	43.79%	45.25%	-1.46%	195.330	88.123	45.11%

#### Business Rates Collection as at August 2024

	2024/25					2023/24		
	Net Collectable Debit (£m)	Net Amount Collected (£m)	Collected %	Target %	+/- Against Target %	Net Collectable Debit (£m)	Net Amount Collected (£m)	Collected %
April	139.261	12.718	9.13%	9.0%	+0.13%	123.159	10.322	8.38%
May	139.376	24.988	17.93%	17.5%	+0.43%	123.383	22.110	17.92%
June	139.313	35.789	25.67%	25.0%	+0.67%	122.933	32.079	26.09%
<b>July</b>	139.973	49.174	35.13%	34.0%	+1.13%	123.294	42.107	34.10%
<b>Aug</b>	139.090	59.832	43.02%	43.0%	+0.02%	122.739	52.427	42.71%

#### Council Tax – August 2024

The forecast Council Tax in year position is a £0.886m deficit across the Collection Fund.

	% Shares	Budget 2024/25 (£m)	Forecast Year End Position (£m)	Variance (£m)
<b>Gross Council Tax income for 24/25</b>		(272.075)	(271.156)	0.919
<b>Less: Council Tax Support</b>		27.083	27.333	0.250
<b>Less: Other discounts</b>		20.203	19.986	(0.217)
<b>Net Collectible Council Tax</b>		<b>(224.789)</b>	<b>(223.837)</b>	<b>0.952</b>
<b>Increase/ (decrease) to BDP</b>		12.139	12.073	(0.066)
<b>Council Tax Income</b>		<b>(212.650)</b>	<b>(211.764)</b>	<b>0.886</b>
<b>Allocation of CTax Income</b>				
<b>London Borough of Enfield</b>	77.18%	(164.118)	(163.440)	0.678
<b>Greater London Authority</b>	22.82%	(48.532)	(48.324)	0.208
<b>Total Allocation</b>		<b>(212.650)</b>	<b>(211.764)</b>	<b>0.886</b>

The main pressure to the position is the uncertainty created by increased costs of living and the impact this may have on residents' ability to pay their Council Tax.

The revised Council Tax Support Scheme has been implemented for 2024/25 which is reflected in the table above.

Any variance to the budgeted position will not affect the 2024/25 outturn position but must be accounted for in future years.

### Business Rates – August 2024

The forecast year end position for Business Rates is a deficit variance of £2.707m, as shown in the table below.

	% Shares	Budget 2024/25 (£m)	Forecast Year End Position (£m)	Variance (£m)
<b>Gross Business Rates Income</b>		(175.649)	(174.791)	0.858
Forecast appeals in 2024/25		4.899	1.547	(3.352)
Impact of adjustment to prior years*		0	5.894	5.894
Transitional protection relief (see below)		5.284	3.292	(1.992)
Estimated unfunded reliefs		18.735	20.334	1.599
Estimated funded reliefs		15.685	16.182	0.497
		<b>(131.046)</b>	<b>(127.542)</b>	<b>3.504</b>
Increase/ (decrease) to bad debt provision		8.238	5.337	(2.901)
<b>Net Collectable Business Rates</b>		<b>(122.808)</b>	<b>(122.205)</b>	<b>0.603</b>
Transitional protection payment due to Authority		(5.284)	(3.292)	1.992
Cost of Collection Allowance		0.328	0.328	0.000
Interest paid on appeal refunds		0	0.112	0.112
<b>Net Business Rates Income Total</b>		<b>(127.764)</b>	<b>(125.057)</b>	<b>2.707</b>
<b>Allocation of Business Rates Income</b>				
London Borough of Enfield	30%	(38.329)	(37.517)	0.812
Greater London Authority	37%	(47.273)	(46.271)	1.002
Central Government	33%	(42.162)	(41.269)	0.893
<b>Total Allocations</b>		<b>(127.764)</b>	<b>(125.057)</b>	<b>2.707</b>

\* This is reviewed regularly and is subject to significant change following updates from our external advisors.

The net collectable business rates are forecast to decrease by £0.603m compared to the budgeted position, primarily driven by the bad debt provision and appeals provisions. These areas also have the potential to increase further as the year progresses. Some of the other large movements are described below.

The net collectable amount has reduced by £5.894m in 2024/25 but relating to prior years business rates. The adjustments relate to backdated changes in rateable values following Valuation Office assessments and other adjustments such as empty property changes.

As a result of gross business rates being higher, reliefs are also forecast to be higher. This is shown below for both funded and unfunded reliefs.

The transitional protection relief is currently £1.992m lower than at budget setting. Although this relief is funded by central government, this decrease will impact the council's cash position.

Empty reliefs are £1.599m higher than anticipated at budget setting, these reliefs are unfunded and therefore reflect a reduction in collectable income.

This position is sensitive to several risks, principally the uncertainty around the appeals against the rateable values as set by the Valuation Office which were subject to a revaluation effective from 1st April 2023. The Valuation Office has been working to clear the appeals relating to the 2017 valuation list, however, the 2023 valuation list is entering the second year, resulting in an increase in checks, challenges, and threats on the previous year.

## Appendix E – Flexible use of capital receipts in 2024/25

The table below shows how we propose to use capital receipts in 2024/25:

Service Area	Revised Plan £ms	Q2 Forecast £ms	Planned savings and demand reductions
Property	1.042	1.042	<p>Various external fees directly attributable to, and essential for, the disposal of property assets to deliver capital receipts. There will no ongoing costs associated with each property asset disposal upon completion of each sale. There will also be reduced MRP and interest charges if the receipts are used to repay borrowing.</p> <p>In addition, there are residual revenue costs associated with the Civic Centre moves (initially funded by Invest to Save reserve) that now form part of the new strategy. The moves freed up space in B Block South which will result in reduced energy costs for 2024/25.</p>
Digital Investment Programme	4.236	1.414	<p>The digital investment programme covers four themes which collectively enable the Council to enhance its use of technology to deliver its corporate priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyber-security, maintaining the Council's cyber-security in an increasingly hostile online environment.</li> <li>• Modern infrastructure, that is reliable, resilient and responds to the changing needs of the Council.</li> <li>• Modern applications, that provide colleagues and residents with the tools they need to work effectively and efficiently.</li> <li>• Transformation through technology, embracing and exploiting established and emerging technologies.</li> </ul> <p>£0.236m are residual costs from projects started in 2023/24 and up to £4m is set aside for the programmes described above.</p>
Future Invest to Save	2.000	2.000	£2m set aside to fund Invest to Save proposals being put forward in 2024/25 to generate savings to contribute to mitigating current year or future years budget gap.
Redundancy and pension strain	2.000	2.000	Statutory Redundancy and pension strain costs related with the delivery of the 2024/25 savings programme as set out in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan for 2024/25.
Housing Benefit Subsidy loss team	0.550	0.275	In response to the forecast Housing Benefit Subsidy loss, the Council plans to Invest in a Council wide team including Housing Officers, Fraud Investigator, Financial Assessment Officers as one of the interventions to address this material financial issue, whilst utilising the existing Welfare Benefits Advise team to maximise benefits if they are not being claimed.
Planning Apprentices	0.111	0.111	This Invest to Save project creates additional capacity to manage Planning backlogs and therefore mitigate the risk of lost income, whilst also generating additional income for the service.

Consultation on Libraries Strategy	0.075	0.075	The Council is under a duty to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service. In light of the Council's funding pressures, the Council needs to consider whether the library service can be delivered in a more efficient way, while ensuring that it continues to meet people's needs and is comprehensive. This will require expenditure to carry out consultation with stakeholders about whether they use our library service and why, how they use the library service, their experience of our libraries, what they value and their suggestions on how we can deliver things differently / more efficiently in light of the Council's financial position and the need to make savings in the library budget.
Transformation	0.023	0.023	These are the residual cost of the Transformation team that were delivering a portfolio of programmes delivering corporate and customer facing change across the organisation to reduce demand failure, improve customer experience, cost prevention and create efficiencies through improved processes and enhanced technology. Individual programmes may have specific MTFP savings targets. Cost prevention projects & programmes are designed to reduce demand prior to incurring costs.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.037</b>	<b>6.940</b>	

## Appendix F – SEN Transport Numbers

Out of Borough Pupil Numbers (Transport & Personal Travel Budgets)			
Period	2023/24	2024/25	% Change
April	242	282	16.5%
May	241	280	16.2%
June	249	279	12.0%
July	234	275	17.5%
August	233	260	11.6%
September	232	271	16.8%
October	229	272	18.8%
November	240	278	15.8%
December	238	279	17.2%
January	240	277	15.4%
February	244	279	14.3%
March	246	279	13.4%

Year On Year Demand Increase (2023/24 v 2024/25)					
Period	In Borough	Out of Borough	PTB	Total	% Change
April	-50	33	77	60	4.7%
May	-64	30	78	44	3.4%
June	-67	17	77	27	2.1%
July	-36	18	71	53	4.2%
August	-36	18	66	48	3.9%
September	-49	13	73	37	2.8%
October	-48	13	66	31	2.3%
November	-50	13	72	35	2.6%
December	-40	13	69	42	3.1%
January	-43	13	82	52	3.9%
February	-44	13	84	54	4.0%
March	-42	13	84	55	4.1%