



Port Health & Environmental Services Committee

Date: TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER 2023

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOMS, 2ND FLOOR, WEST WING, GUILDHALL

Members:

Mary Durcan (Chairman)	Henry Jones
Deputy Peter Dunphy (Deputy Chairman)	Deputy Elizabeth King
George Abrahams	Deputy Natasha Maria Cabrera Lloyd-Owen
Shahnan Bakth	Andrew McMurtrie
Alderman Alexander Barr	Deputy Henry Pollard
Deputy Christopher Boden	Henrika Priest
Timothy Butcher	Jason Pritchard
Deputy Simon Duckworth	Hugh Selka
John Edwards	Oliver Sells KC
Helen Fentimen	Deputy Dr Giles Shilson
John Foley	Alethea Silk
Deputy Marianne Fredericks	Mandeep Thandi
Steve Goodman OBE	Luis Felipe Tilleria
Alderman Prem Goyal, OBE	Glen Witney
Caroline Haines	Alderman Kawsar Zaman
Jaspreet Hodgson	Deputy Alastair Moss
Wendy Hyde	

Enquiries: **Kate Doidge**
kate.doidge@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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<https://www.youtube.com/@CityofLondonCorporation/streams>

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Whilst we endeavour to livestream all of our public meetings, this is not always possible due to technical difficulties. In these instances, if possible, a recording will be uploaded following the end of the meeting.

Ian Thomas CBE
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

Part 1 - Public Agenda

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **MEMBERS' DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**

3. **MINUTES**

To agree the public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting held on 30 May 2023.

For Decision
(Pages 7 - 14)

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Decision
(Pages 15 - 16)

5. **ANNUAL TERMS OF REFERENCE REVIEW**

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Discussion
(Pages 17 - 20)

6. **AIR QUALITY ANNUAL STATUS REPORT FOR 2022**

Report of the Executive Director (Interim) for Environment.

For Information
(Pages 21 - 42)

7. **MEDIUM AND HIGH-RISE BUILDING SAFETY PROGRAMME**

Report of the Executive Director (Interim) for Environment.

Note: Appendix 2 is Non-Public.

For Information
(Pages 43 - 54)

8. **RESOLUTION FROM THE WARD OF PORTSOKEN**
Report of the Executive Director (Interim) for Environment.

For Information
(Pages 55 - 58)

9. **REVENUE OUTRRUN 2022/23**
Report of Chamberlain and Executive Director (Interim) for Environment.

For Information
(Pages 59 - 70)

10. **BORDER TARGET OPERATING MODEL UPDATE (VERBAL UPDATE)**
Executive Director (Interim) for Environment to be heard.

For Information

11. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**

12. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**
Any items of business that the Chairman may decide are urgent.

13. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

MOTION – That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

Part 2 - Non-public Agenda

14. **NON-PUBLIC MINUTES**
To agree the non-public minutes of the meeting held on 30 May 2023.

For Decision
(Pages 71 - 72)

15. **PORT HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEBTORS - PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2023**

Report of the Executive Director (Interim) for Environment.

For Information
(Pages 73 - 82)

16. **HARC UPDATE (VERBAL UPDATE)**

Executive Director (Interim) for Environment to be heard.

For Information

17. **NON-PUBLIC QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**

18. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERED URGENT AND WHICH THE COMMITTEE AGREES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

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PORT HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 30 May 2023

Minutes of the meeting of the Port Health & Environmental Services Committee held at the Guildhall EC2 at 11.00 am

Present

Members:

George Abrahams	Wendy Hyde
Alderman Alexander Barr	Deputy Elizabeth King
Deputy Simon Duckworth	Deputy Natasha Maria Cabrera Lloyd-Owen
Deputy Peter Dunphy (Deputy Chairman)	Owen
Mary Durcan (Chair)	Andrew McMurtrie
John Edwards	Deputy Henry Pollard
John Foley	Hugh Selka
Deputy Marianne Fredericks	Oliver Sells KC
Steve Goodman OBE	Alethea Silk
Alderman Prem Goyal, OBE	Mandeep Thandi
Jaspreet Hodgson	Henrika Priest

Officers:

Juliemma McLoughlin	- Executive Director, Environment Department
Tim Bage	- Environment Department
Joanne Hill	- Environment Department
Joe Kingston	- Environment Department
Susie Pritchard	- Environment Department
Joanne Purkiss	- Environment Department
Gavin Stedman	- Environment Department
Robin Whitehouse	- Environment Department
Jenny Pitcairn	- Chamberlain's Department
Ben Dunleavy	- Town Clerk's Department
Ellen Fouweather	- Town Clerk's Department
Rhiannon Leary	- Town Clerk's Department

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Deputy Christopher Boden, Tijs Broeke, Timothy Butcher, Helen Fentimen, Henry Jones, Deputy Natasha Lloyd-Owen and Jason Pritchard.

2. MEMBERS' DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

There were no declarations.

3. **COURT ORDER**

The Committee received the Order of the Court of Common Council dated 27 April 2023 appointing the Committee and setting its Terms of Reference.

4. **ELECTION OF CHAIR**

The Committee proceeded to elect a Chairman in accordance with Standing Order No. 29. The Town Clerk informed the Committee that Mary Durcan, being the only Member expressing their willingness to serve, was duly elected Chairman of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee for the ensuing year and took the Chair for the remainder of the meeting.

RESOLVED – That Mary Durcan be elected Chairman of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee for the ensuing year.

Deputy Simon Duckworth moved a Vote of Thanks to Deputy Keith Bottomley, the past Chairman of the Committee.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY – That the Members of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee wish to place on record their sincere thanks to

Deputy Keith Bottomley

their sincere thanks and appreciation for the manner in which he has presided over their deliberations and the detailed care and interest he has shown in all aspects of the work of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee.

AS CHAIRMAN, Keith carefully steered the services that are responsible to the Committee through the pandemic. By working closely with Officers, the City ensured that food continued to enter through our ports, live animals through HARC, that the Cemetery and Crematorium continued to offer its vital services, that the streets were cleaned and business and residents were supported. Keith also played a key role in supporting the officers during this very challenging time.

UNDER KEITH'S CHAIRMANSHIP, the ports have seen a substantial increase in trade. Keith has also been at the forefront of the City's EU exit responses, negotiations and preparations. His efforts in these areas have resulted in a large investment in developing staff resources in preparation for the various Brexit implementation dates.

THROUGHOUT KEITH'S TERM, the City of London Cemetery and Crematorium has seen the reuse of graves for further burial become the second most popular choice for burials. This is an area where the City truly leads the country and is now being replicated in the private sector through private Acts of Parliament.

KEITH'S COMMITMENT TO AIR QUALITY has seen a number of notable achievements, such as the progression of the City's Emissions Reduction Bill and the delivery of the City's fleet of electric refuse collection vehicles. The

latter ensured that the City was the first Local Authority in the country to have a fully electric fleet.

WITH KEITH'S SUPPORT, officers have investigated the causes of and solutions to the operational rail noise and vibration experienced by residents of the Barbican Estate. He has played a vital role in negotiating improvements with London Underground in this technically complex area, and his detailed consideration has been invaluable.

COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP WORKING have been key themes in Keith's tenure. This has included an instrumental role working across Committees to develop a ground-breaking approach to reducing light pollution from the City, and also leading on cross-boundary issues such as illegal street trading, noise pollution and sewage release.

WITH KEITH'S GUIDANCE, the Street Cleansing Service was able to ensure that the right resources were in place to support the return of workers and visitors to the City following the pandemic.

FINALLY, THE COMMITTEE WISHES TO PLACE ON RECORD its sincere thanks to Keith for his great passion and commitment to the role of Chairman. His unfailing willingness to provide support through the varied and interesting challenges that the Committee faces in the twenty-first century, has been greatly appreciated by the Members, staff, and stakeholders alike. His colleagues wish him future health and happiness.

5. ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIR

The Committee proceeded to elect a Deputy Chairman in accordance with Standing Order No. 30.

As multiple expressions of interest were received, a ballot of Members was undertaken and Deputy Peter Dunphy, upon receiving a majority of votes cast, was duly elected as Deputy Chair for the ensuing year.

RESOLVED – that Deputy Peter Dunphy be elected Deputy Chairman of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee for the ensuing year.

6. MINUTES

The public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting held on 28 March 2023 were received.

A correction to the minutes was agreed to record Wendy Hyde and Alethea Silk's attendance at the previous meeting, and to remove Irem Yerdelen from the list of attendees.

RESOLVED – that the public minutes and non-public summary be approved, as corrected.

Matters arising

The Chairman asked officers to provide an update on Alderman Prem Goyal's request from the previous meeting for further information on diversity statistics for the senior leadership team. Officers replied that they had discussed how best to present this information with responsible officers in the City Corporation, to ensure that individuals could not be identified from the data. These discussions were ongoing, but once the information was available in an appropriate format it would be circulated to the Committee.

7. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

Members received the Committee's Outstanding Actions.

The Chairman updated Members on her recent meeting with the Deputy Mayor for Transport regarding operational rail noise affecting the Barbican Estate, which she felt had made progress on the issue following a disappointing letter from London Underground.

8. **APPOINTMENTS TO SUB COMMITTEES AND REPRESENTATIVES TO OUTSIDE BODIES**

Members received a report of the Town Clerk relative to the Committee's appointments to sub-committees and its representatives on outside bodies.

The Committee considered the following appointments:

Health and Wellbeing Board

The Committee considered the appointment of one Member to the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Town Clerk informed the Committee that Helen Fentimen had indicated her willingness to stand and invited any other declaration of interest in the position. Helen Fentimen, being the only Member willing to serve was appointed to serve on the Board.

RESOLVED - That Helen Fentimen be appointed to the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Local Plans Sub-Committee

The Committee considered the appointment of one Member to the Local Plans Sub-Committee. As multiple expressions of interest were received, a ballot of Members was undertaken and Elizabeth King, upon receiving a majority of votes cast, was duly appointed to serve on the Sub-Committee for the ensuing year.

RESOLVED – That Elizabeth King be appointed to the Local Plans Sub-Committee.

Streets and Walkways Sub-Committee

The Committee considered the appointment of one Member to the Streets and Walkways Sub-Committee. The Town Clerk informed the Committee that Deputy Oliver Sells had indicated his willingness to stand and invited any other declaration of interest in the position. Deputy Oliver Sells, being the only Member willing to serve was appointed to serve on the Sub-Committee.

RESOLVED – That Deputy Oliver Sells be appointed to the Streets and Walkways Sub-Committee.

Thames Estuary Partnership

The Committee considered the appointment of one Member as a representative on the Thames Estuary Partnership. The Town Clerk informed the Committee that John Edwards had indicated his willingness to stand and invited any other declaration of interest in the position. John Edwards, being the only Member willing to serve, was appointed as a representative on the Thames Estuary Partnership.

RESOLVED - That John Edwards be appointed as a representative on the Thames Estuary Partnership.

Thames21

The Committee considered the appointment of one Member as a trustee on Thames21's Board. The Town Clerk informed the Committee that Andrew McMurtrie had indicated his willingness to stand and invited any other declaration of interest in the position. Andrew McMurtrie, being the only Member willing to serve, was appointed as the City of London Corporation appointed trustee for Thames21.

RESOLVED- That Andrew McMurtrie be appointed as a Thames21 trustee.

Members noted the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Committee would be taking up their places on the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee.

RESOLVED – that the report be received and the above appointments made.

9. FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment, relative to the Commercial Environmental Health Service Plan.

RESOLVED, that – Members:

- a) Note the work done to-date;
- b) Approve the Commercial Environmental Health Service Plan; and
- c) approve the Port Health Service Plan 2023/24 at Appendix 2 of the report

10. REDUCTION AND RECYCLING PLAN 2023 - 2025

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment, relative to the Reduction and Recycling Plan 2023 – 2025.

Officers undertook to review the available information and communication on recycling. This included circulating the dates for Give and Take days and Refill Stations to Members and looking at what communication was being provided regarding recyclable materials, including soft plastics.

Members requested that officers consider of the Give and Take Days and refill stations, as they felt they were currently aimed at residents of the Estates rather than across the City as a whole.

A Member said that he had been encouraging usage of bins on the Golden Lane Estate by providing keys to others, to discourage littering. Another Member warned that this could be considered fly-tipping.

RESOLVED, that – Members approve the Reduction and Recycling Plan 2023 – 2025.

11. **HIGH-LEVEL BUSINESS PLAN 2023/24 - ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment, relative to the Environment Department's High-Level Business Plan.

RESOLVED, that – Members note the final version of the Environment Department's high-level Business 2023/24, which covered the service areas for which the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee and Licensing Committee are responsible. This version of the Business Plan incorporated changes requested by the Committee in March 2023.

12. **BUSINESS PLANS 2022/23: PROGRESS REPORT (PERIOD 3, DECEMBER 2022 - MARCH 2023)**

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment, providing a progress update on business plans for period 3.

RESOLVED, that – the report be received and its contents noted.

13. **UPDATE ON THE IMPACT OF THE BORDER TARGET OPERATING MODEL ON PORT HEALTH & PUBLIC PROTECTION**

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment, providing an update on the Border Target Operating Model.

RESOLVED, that – the report be received and its contents noted.

14. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**

A Member asked a question regarding the schedule for emptying a bin located outside of the West Wing. In reply, officers said that there had been a technical fault which was preventing notification.

Following a question from a Member, officers confirmed that bin ashtrays should be emptied by sweet sweepers.

A Member, referring to an increase in graffiti levels in the City of London, asked when the City Corporation would be removing it from its own premises, and assisting in its removal from private premises. Officers replied that they were working with the relevant City Corporation departments to remove from Corporation premises. The owners of private property needed to be notified to allow for the removal of graffiti.

A Member said that they had noticed several City Corporation vehicles left idling, and asked how this could be enforced. In reply, officers said that it fell under the remit of several committees, with air quality enforcement being the responsibility of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee. It is important to ensure that vehicles belonging to the City Corporation were not idling to set a good example to other road users.

At the request of a Member, officers undertook to investigate the cork recycling policy.

15. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT

There was no other business.

16. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED - That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

17. NON-PUBLIC MINUTES

The non-public minutes of the meeting held on 28 March 2023 were approved as a correct record.

18. HEATHROW ANIMAL RECEPTION CENTRE - FORWARD PLAN

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment, relative to the Heathrow Animal Reception Centre.

Members agreed to extend the duration of the meeting under Standing Order 40.

19. PORT HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEBTORS - PERIOD ENDING 31 MARCH 2023

Members received a report of the Executive Director, Environment relative to outstanding debts.

20. NON-PUBLIC QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

A Member requested that the dates for meetings in 2024 be circulated as soon as possible.

A Member requested that questions which would not involve the likely disclosure of exempt information be asked in the public session, rather than waiting for the non-public session end of the meeting.

A Member requested that officers keep them informed of temporary event notices.

21. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERED URGENT AND WHICH THE COMMITTEE AGREES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

The Chairman informed Members that she had met with the MP for Southwark to discuss the issue of busking, and had requested a follow-up meeting.

The meeting closed at 1.16 pm

Chairman

**Contact Officer: Ben Dunleavy
ben.dunleavy@cityoflondon.gov.uk**

Port Health & Environmental Services Committee – Outstanding Actions

Item	Date	Action	Officer(s) responsible	To be completed/ progressed to next stage	Progress Update
1. Page 15	15 January 2019	Measurement and mitigation options for operational rail noise from London Underground affecting the Barbican Estate	Executive Director of Environment	Ongoing	<p>LUL took an action to ‘Determine if it is possible to model the impacts of moving the points and update CoL accordingly. If possible, then carry out modelling and update CoL’.</p> <p>LUL are in the process of finalising a letter back to the Deputy Mayor, Seb Dance explaining what they intend to do and that same letter (subject to any feedback he has) will set out the next steps to City officers, members and the residents.</p> <p>In addition, we have requested a follow up meeting.</p>

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Committee: Port Health and Environmental Services Committee	Date: 19 September 2023
Subject: Annual Review of the Terms of Reference of the Port Health and Environmental Services Committee	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	N/A
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	N/A
Report of: Deputy Town Clerk	For Discussion
Report author: Kate Doidge, Town Clerk’s Department	

Summary

As part of the implementation of the 2021 Governance Review, it was agreed that the cycle and process of annually reviewing the Terms of Reference of all Committees/Boards should be revised, to provide more time for Committees to consider and discuss changes before they are submitted to the Policy and Resources Committee. Therefore, this report is initially being brought before the Committee at its September meeting to allow time for proposed changes to be considered and developed at subsequent meetings.

This will enable any proposed changes to be considered at the Policy and Resources Committee in March 2024, in time for the re-appointment of Committees by the Court of Common Council in April.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- Members consider any changes to the Committee’s terms of reference

Appendices

- Appendix – Court Order 2023/24 – Port Health and Environmental Services Committee

Kate Doidge

Governance Officer

Town Clerk’s Department

E: kate.doidge@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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LYONS, Mayor	RESOLVED: That the Court of Common Council holden in the Guildhall of the City of London on Thursday 27 th April 2023, doth hereby appoint the following Committee until the first meeting of the Court in April, 2024.
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PORT HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1. **Constitution**
A Ward Committee consisting of,
 - two Aldermen nominated by the Court of Aldermen
 - up to 31 Commoners representing each Ward (two representatives for the Wards with six or more Members regardless of whether the Ward has sides) or Side of Ward.

2. **Quorum**
The quorum consists of any nine Members.

3. **Membership 2023/24**

ALDERMEN

- 3 Prem Goyal, O.B.E.
- 2 Kawsar Zaman

COMMONERS

2	Steve Goodman, O.B.E.....	Aldersgate
3	Helen Lesley Fentimen, O.B.E.....	Aldersgate
2	Mandeep Thandi	Aldgate
2	Luis Felipe Tilleria	Billingsgate
2	Simon D'Olier Duckworth, O.B.E., D.L., Deputy	Bishopsgate
9	Wendy Marilyn Hyde.....	Bishopsgate
2	Dr Giles Robert Evelyn Shilson, Deputy	Bread Street
1	Hugh Selka.....	Bridge and Bridge Without
2	Shahnan Bakth.....	Broad Street
2	Christopher Boden, Deputy.....	Candlewick
7	Mary Durcan	Castle Baynard
2	Glen David Witney.....	Castle Baynard
7	Tijs Broeke.....	Cheap
8	Andrew Stratton McMurtrie J.P.....	Coleman Street
7	Alexander Robertson Martin Barr, Alderman.....	Cordwainer
11	Peter Gerard Dunphy, Deputy.....	Cornhill
2	Natasha Maria Cabrera Lloyd-Owen, Deputy	Cripplegate
2	Elizabeth Anne King, B.E.M	Cripplegate
10	James Henry George Pollard, Deputy.....	Dowgate
4	John Ernest Edwards.....	Farringdon Within
1	John Ross Foley	Farringdon Within
3	George Christopher Abrahams.....	Farringdon Without
2	Oliver Sells K.C.	Farringdon Without
2	Timothy Richard Butcher.....	Langbourn
	(Lime Street has paired with Cornhill for this appointment)	Lime Street
7	Henry Llewellyn Michael Jones, M.B.E.....	Portsoken
2	Caroline Wilma Haines.....	Queenhithe
3	Marianne Bernadette Fredericks, Deputy	Tower

1	Jaspreet Hodgson.....	Vintry
2	Alethea Silk.....	Walbrook

Together with one Member to be appointed this day, in place of the Ward (Bassishaw) not taking up their appointment on this occasion –

Henrika Priest

4. Terms of Reference

To be responsible for:-

- (a) all the City of London Corporation's environmental health, port health, animal health, consumer protection, licensing (with the exception of those which are in the province of another Committee), public conveniences, street cleansing, refuse collection and disposal, the street trading enforcement functions in the London Local Authorities Act 1990 including any decision as to whether the s.101 arrangements should be discontinued, and cemetery and crematorium functions;
- (b) the implementation of those sections of any Acts of Parliament and/or European legislation which direct that the local authority take action in respect of those duties listed at (a) above;
- (c) the appointment of the Director of the Built Environment (acting jointly with the Planning & Transportation Committee);
- (d) the appointment of the Director of the Markets and Consumer Protection (acting jointly with the Markets and Licensing Committees);
- (e) the appointment of the Director of Open Spaces (acting jointly with the Natural Environment Board);
- (f) determining any appeals against a decision not to grant City premises a licence under the provisions of the Marriage Act 1994 and the City of London (Approved Premises for Marriage) Act 1996 to conduct civil marriage ceremonies;
- (g) the appointment of the City of London Coroner;
- (h) making recommendations to the Court of Common Council in respect of the making and sealing of byelaws for the variance of charges at the Animal Reception Centre.

Committees: Port Health and Environmental Services	Date: 19 September 2023
Subject: Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2022	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	2 and 11
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
Report of: Bob Roberts, Executive Director (Interim), Environment	For information
Report author: Ruth Calderwood, Air Quality Manager	

Summary

As part of its statutory duties for London Local Air Quality Management, the City of London Corporation is required to produce an Annual Status Report and submit the report to the Greater London Authority and the government. The report is designed to demonstrate progress with actions contained within the current Air Quality Strategy and to present air quality monitoring data. A copy of the full report, which is produced using a prescribed template, is available on the City Corporation web site. A summary of the monitoring data is attached to this report as Appendix 1.

The City Corporation runs what is probably the densest and most comprehensive network of air quality monitoring equipment in the country. Air quality data was collected in 2022 using three nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) continuous monitors, three particulate PM₁₀ monitors, two particulate PM_{2.5} monitors and one ozone monitor. Nitrogen dioxide data was also collected at 101 sites in the Square Mile using low-cost diffusion tubes.

Since 2019 there has been a significant drop in annual average concentrations of NO₂. In 2022, 90% of the locations measured were below the annual objective of 40µg/m³ with overall concentrations being slightly higher in 2022 than 2021 as workers came back to the City.

Particulate matter is presented as PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} and is made up of many sources. Some of these travel very long distances and stay in the air for a long time. Concentrations of PM₁₀ have reduced since 2019. There was a slight increase in 2022 when compared to 2021 but concentrations did not go back to pre-pandemic levels. The concentration of PM_{2.5} in Farringdon Street and the Aldgate School continue to be just above the new national limit of 10µg/m³.

The Square Mile has experienced significant improvements in air quality over the last few years. This is set to continue as further measures in the City Corporation's Air Quality Strategy are implemented. Action to improve air quality is strongly supported

across the organisation by a wide range of policies and strategies. The most notable being planning policy, the Transport Strategy, and the Climate Action Strategy.

The existing Air Quality Strategy runs to the end of 2024. Work has commenced to develop a new Air Quality Strategy, which will incorporate new statutory responsibilities for managing local emissions of PM_{2.5}.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the contents of the Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2022

Main Report

Background

1. The City of London Corporation has a statutory duty to assist the Mayor of London and the UK government in taking action to reduce levels of air pollution so that concentrations of pollutants meet health-based limits as soon as possible. The City Corporation also has a responsibility to protect public health.
2. The City Corporation's current Air Quality Strategy 2019 – 2024 was adopted in September 2019. It outlines actions that will be taken to fulfil the City Corporation's statutory responsibility for Local Air Quality Management, and for reducing the health impact of air pollution on residents, workers, and visitors to the Square Mile.
3. The City Corporation has a statutory obligation to submit an Annual Status Report to the Mayor of London and the government. The report must outline progress towards actions within the existing Air Quality Strategy and provide the results of air quality monitoring undertaken. A copy of the full report, which is produced using a prescribed template, is available on the City Corporation web site [Air Quality reports - City of London \(www.cityoflondon.gov.uk\)](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk). A summary report containing the air quality data is attached as Appendix 1.

Air Quality Data

4. The amount of air quality monitoring taking place in the Square Mile has increased in recent years. In 2022, data was collected using long-term continuous monitors at three nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) sites, three particulate PM₁₀ sites, two particulate PM_{2.5} sites and one ozone site. These monitors provide hourly readings with up-to-date data being available on the web site [Air quality in England \(airqualityengland.co.uk\)](http://airqualityengland.co.uk). Data collected over the past three years for these sites is presented in Table 1.

5. A new ozone (O₃) analyser was installed in the Guildhall in January 2022. Ozone concentrations in the Square Mile haven't been an issue in the past as urban areas tend to have lower ozone pollution than rural areas, due to the presence of other pollutants. However, with lower levels of oxides of nitrogen being emitted, combined with more warm sunny days, a decision was made to install equipment that measures this pollutant. Ozone is what is known as a regional pollutant over which we have no direct control. However, by measuring it, we can issue health warning alerts if concentrations are forecast to be high.

6. Concentrations of air pollution are compared to health-based limits. Limits for nitrogen dioxide and fine particles are taken from those set by the European Union. These limits were based on 2005 World Health Organisation (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines. The Guidelines were updated in 2021 and, in most cases, tightened. The new guidelines have not been incorporated into domestic legislation but are presented in Table 1 for information. The UK government has recently adopted a new annual average limit for PM_{2.5} of 10µg/m³ to be achieved by 2040.

Location	Pollutant as annual average unless specified	UK legal limit (µg/m ³)	WHO Guideline (µg/m ³)		2020 (µg/m ³)	2021 (µg/m ³)	2022 (µg/m ³)
			2005	2021			
The Aldgate School (background)	NO ₂	40	40	10	22	23	23
	PM ₁₀	40	20	15	16	16	17
	PM _{2.5}	10	10	5	12	11	12
Upper Thames Street (roadside)	NO ₂	40	40	10	45	46	52
	PM ₁₀	40	20	15	24	19	19
Beech Street (roadside)	NO ₂	40	40	10	29	31	41
	PM ₁₀	40	20	15	18	15	17
Farringdon Street (roadside)	PM _{2.5}	10	10	5	12	12	12
Guildhall	O ₃ (maximum 8-hour average) *	120	100	100	-	-	153

* the target for ozone is 100 µg/m³ as an 8 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year. It was exceeded on 24 occasions in 2022.

Table 1

7. There was a large drop in levels of nitrogen dioxide across the City in 2020, largely due to the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic. In 2022, as workers returned to the City, levels increased but were well below pre pandemic levels. In 2022 nitrogen dioxide was measured at 101 sites using low-cost diffusion tubes. 10% of these were at or above the $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ limit. The data for all sites is presented in both the full report and the summary report, which is attached as Appendix 1
8. One of the main aims of the current Air Quality Strategy is for over 90% of the Square Mile to meet the target for nitrogen dioxide by 2025. An area compliance assessment for 2022 is underway. The area of the Square Mile to comply with the nitrogen dioxide limit value in 2021 was 94%, this is a significant increase from 2019 when it was 67% and just 33% in 2018.
9. PM_{10} concentrations have declined since before the pandemic, though levels in 2022 were slightly higher than 2020 and 2021. The concentration of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ tends to be fairly static, with levels just above the new UK limit of $10\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
10. The national target for ozone is $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as an 8 hour mean, not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year. It was exceeded on 24 occasions in 2022.

Progress with Actions

11. The City Corporation published its latest Air Quality Strategy in 2019. The strategy details actions that are being taken to improve air quality. The Air Quality Annual Status Report includes progress with each action. Examples are given below:
 - Installed an ozone analyser at Guildhall.
 - Used the contents of the Emissions Reduction (Local Authorities in London) Private Members Bill to influence discussions with Defra about options for new powers for local authorities.
 - Reviewed air quality action plans five City schools and four nurseries.
 - Hosted and chaired four meetings of the London Air Quality Steering group.
 - Responded to complaints of unnecessary engine idling. All were dealt with informally; no Penalty Charge Notices or Fixed Penalty Notices were issued during 2022.
 - Undertook 17 audits of construction sites to ensure compliance with emission requirements for on-site equipment.
 - Inspected all shops likely to sell solid fuel to check for compliance with new Solid Fuel Regulations
 - Partnered with Clean City Award Scheme to provide an 'Air Quality and Climate Change' award.
 - Created a factsheet for health professionals summarising the health impacts of air pollution and delivered webinars for health practitioners.

- Hosted an early evening lecture in December 2022 to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great Smog.
- Provided advice through a monthly air quality e-newsletter, Twitter and LinkedIn

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Strategic implications

12. Air quality policy and action at the City Corporation is framed in the Air Quality Strategy 2019 – 2024. It is supported by the Climate Action Strategy, Transport Strategy, Responsible Business Strategy, Procurement Strategy, and draft City Plan.

13. The work on air quality directly supports two Corporate Plan outcomes:

‘People enjoy good health and wellbeing’.
‘We have clean air, land and water’.

Financial implications

14. None.

Resource implications

15. None

Legal implications

16. None

Risk implications

17. Air quality is listed as a Corporate risk. The most recent Deep Dive into the risk was presented to Audit and Risk Management Committee in January 2021.

Equalities implications

18. Action to improve air quality has a positive impact on all sections of the population. The benefit is greatest for children and the elderly as they are more susceptible to the health impacts of air pollution. There is also a positive impact on individuals whose lives are affected by asthma and other respiratory and cardiovascular conditions.

Security implications

19. None

Conclusion

20. The City Corporation has completed its 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report. This fulfils part of the City Corporation's statutory obligations for Local Air Quality Management.

21. The Square Mile has experienced improvements in air quality over the past few years, particularly for nitrogen dioxide. This is set to continue as further measures in the City Corporation's Air Quality Strategy are implemented. Action to improve air quality is strongly supported across the organisation by a wide range of policies and strategies. This is most notable in planning policy, the Transport Strategy, and the Climate Action Strategy.

22. Work has commenced to develop a new Air Quality Strategy which will incorporate new statutory responsibilities for managing local emissions of PM_{2.5}. The draft strategy will be available for consultation in Spring 2024.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Air Quality Annual Status Summary Report for 2022

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Appendix 1 Air Quality Annual Status Summary Report for 2022

Air Quality Monitoring data

1. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

The current UK legal limit is an annual average (mean) of 40µg/m³. The World Health Organisation (WHO) published new air quality guidelines in 2021, these have not been adopted in the UK. The WHO annual average guideline for nitrogen dioxide is 10µg/m³.

Long term continuous analysers

Site	Site type	Annual Mean (µg/m ³)						
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
The Aldgate School	Urban Background	42	38	32	33	22	23	23
Beech St	Roadside	85	80	69	62	29	31	41
Walbrook Wharf	Roadside	92	92	87	73	45	46	52

Long term diffusion tube sites

Site	Site type	Annual Mean (µg/m ³)						
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
St Bartholomew's Hospital Courtyard	Urban Background	49	63	50	42	33	31	32
St. Andrew's Church, Queen Victoria St	Roadside	56	52	50	41	28	28	30
St Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street	Roadside	81	82	70	57	31	36	37
Speed House, Barbican Estate	Urban Background	35	32	31	28	19	19	20
Guinness Trust Estate, Mansell St	Roadside	51	48	46	39	33	27	27

Diffusion tube sites measuring the impact of the Bank on Safety traffic scheme

Site	Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bank 1 - Cannon Street	78	65	50	40	38	37	38
Bank 2 - Queen Victoria Street	72	59	58	51	35	31	39
Bank 3 - King Street	52	52	52	47	30	30	28
Bank 5 - Magistrates Court	66	63	53	56	36	32	33
Bank 6 - King William Street	76	70	61	61	42	35	36
Bank 8 - Lombard Street	59	56	56	45	30	28	28
Bank 10 - Cornhill Bank Junction	71	67	66	57	31	30	32
Bank 11 - Cornhill-Royal Exchange	61	57	62	41	26	27	29
Bank 12 - Threadneedle Street	85	69	62	42	31	28	29
Bank 13 - 31 Old Broad Street	59	57	53	45	28	26	27
Bank 14 - Wormwood Street	64	61	57	49	32	32	36
Bank 15 - 3 London Wall	64	54	65	53	33	38	37
Bank 16 - 81 London Wall	60	59	62	53	36	41	40
Bank 17 - 55 Moorgate	69	66	66	52	36	36	34
Bank 18 - 85 Gresham Street	53	54	52	46	30	30	27
Bank 19 - Lothbury	45	44	45	39	24	24	23
Bank 20 - Princes Street	78	74	69	49	36	34	34
Bank 22 - Gracechurch Street /Leadenhall	-	66	62	51	33	36	42
Bank 23 - Fish Street Hill	-	66	61	43	32	31	35

Diffusion tube sites measuring the impact of the Low Emission Neighbourhood pilot

Site	Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Len 1 - Giltspur Street	53	43	38	28	27	29
Len 3 - Beech Street- Near Barbican Station	69	62	50	33	30	37
Len 4 - Aldersgate	62	57	47	41	35	43
Len 5 - Viscount Street	40	37	-	24	22	23

Len 6 - Corner of Whitecross Street / Beech Street	46	42	40	23	25	26
Len 7 - Silk Street	41	41	36	26	24	24
Len 8 - Fore Street	41	38	34	25	25	22
Len 9 - London Wall/ Brewers Hall Gardens	48	49	42	30	36	32
Len 10 - Aldermanbury	38	37	31	24	23	22
Len 15 - Fann Street	-	41	36	23	23	25
Len 16 - Moor Lane	-	39	30	25	23	23

Diffusion tube sites at other locations including schools and nurseries

		Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)					
Site		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PLA5	Southwark Bridge	-	41	35	29	31	34
PLA6	London Bridge	-	37	35	26	26	25
LS	Liverpool Street	-	71	52	35	35	31
FA	Fenchurch Avenue	46	36	35	26	25	24
FL	Fetter Lane	-	56	44	29	30	31
OS1	St Mary at Hill's Churchyard	-	33	31	20	21	21
OS3	St Pauls cathedral	-	41	39	24	24	26
OS5	Whittington Gardens	-	42	37	26	26	29
OS6	Finsbury Circus	-	-	-	-	25	25
OS7	Christchurch Greyfriars Garden	-	-	-	-	27	27
BS	Brushfield Street	-	-	-	-	23	24
GY	Goodmans Yard	-	-	44	25	28	28
GS	Goldman Sachs, Shoe Lane	-	-	-	24	25	26
CT	Citigen	-	-	-	30	30	30
N1	Hatching Dragons Nursery	-	-	-	22	22	23
N2	Bright Horizons Nursery	-	-	-	24	21	21
SPS2	St Pauls School front railings	-	-	42	31	28	30
CLS2	CoL Boys School access ramp	-	-	-	21	23	24
CHS	Charterhouse Square School	-	-	-	-	25	25
CSG	Cheapside Sunken Garden	-	-	-	-	-	27
TC	Temple Church Courtyard	-	-	-	-	-	21

Diffusion tube supporting the Transport Strategy

Site	Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
T2 - Byward Street	67	51	35	40	38
T3 - Seething Lane	71	57	44	46	45
T4 - Crosswall	50	44	26	27	30
T5 - Minories	62	49	36	37	40
T6 - Stoney Lane	40	39	25	25	27

T7 - Heneage Lane	42	33	27	25	26
T9 - 150 Bishopsgate	74	48	36	34	39
T10 - St Mary Axe	50	42	26	25	24
T11 - Old Broad Street	40	31	26	27	24
T12 - Upper Thames Street	48	53	40	39	44
T13 - Blackfriars Bridge	62	56	41	38	37
T14 - Victoria Embankment	68	57	38	38	40
T15 - Fleet Street	62	47	36	30	35
T16 - Ludgate Hill	61	50	31	31	34
T17 - Museum of London	66	55	36	35	37
T18 - London Wall	65	52	39	36	37
T19 - West Poultry Ave	51	38	30	26	27
T20 - The Fable	58	51	38	30	36
T21 - North Old Baily	73	56	36	43	44
T22 - Leadenhall St/ Creechurch Lane	-	-	-	28	29
T 23 - The Gherkin	-	-	-	27	26
T24 - St Mary's Axe/Bury Court	-	-	-	26	26

Diffusion tubes supporting the Beech Street Zero Emissions Street Pilot

Site	Annual Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
BS1 Aldersgate Street	47	39	39	44
BS14 Bunhill Row/Chiswell Street	40	26	25	28
BS 16 Moore Lane/Ropemaker Street	34	29	26	25
BS 17 Moorgate	52	32	34	31
BS 18 London Wall/ Moorgate	52	36	37	36
BS 19 London Wall	49	34	35	35
BS 20 Wood Street	29	24	24	21
BS 21 Goswell Road		37	39	43

PM₁₀ Data

The current UK legal limit is an annual average of 40µg/m³. The new World Health Organisation guideline is 15µg/m³.

Site	Annual Mean (µg/m ³)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
The Aldgate School	24	23	21	19	16	16	16.8
Beech St	25	23	24	22	18	15	17.3
Upper Thames St	35	32	32	27	24	19	-
Bell Wharf Lane							19.5

PM₁₀ monitoring ceased in Upper Thames Street in September 2021 due to issues with the power supply. A new site was set up in May 2022 in Bell Wharf Lane.

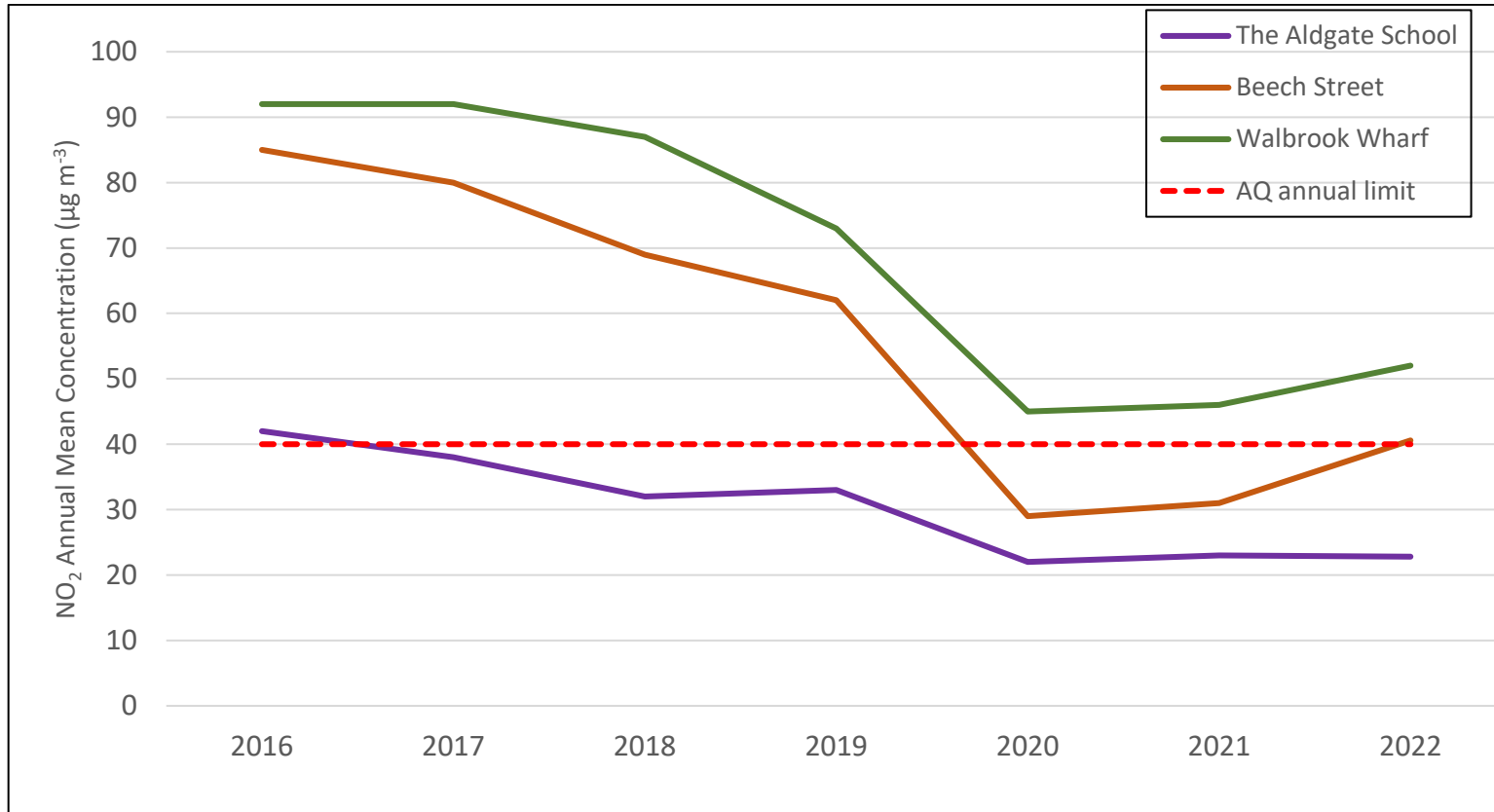
PM_{2.5} Data

The national limit is 10µg/m³ to be met by 2040.

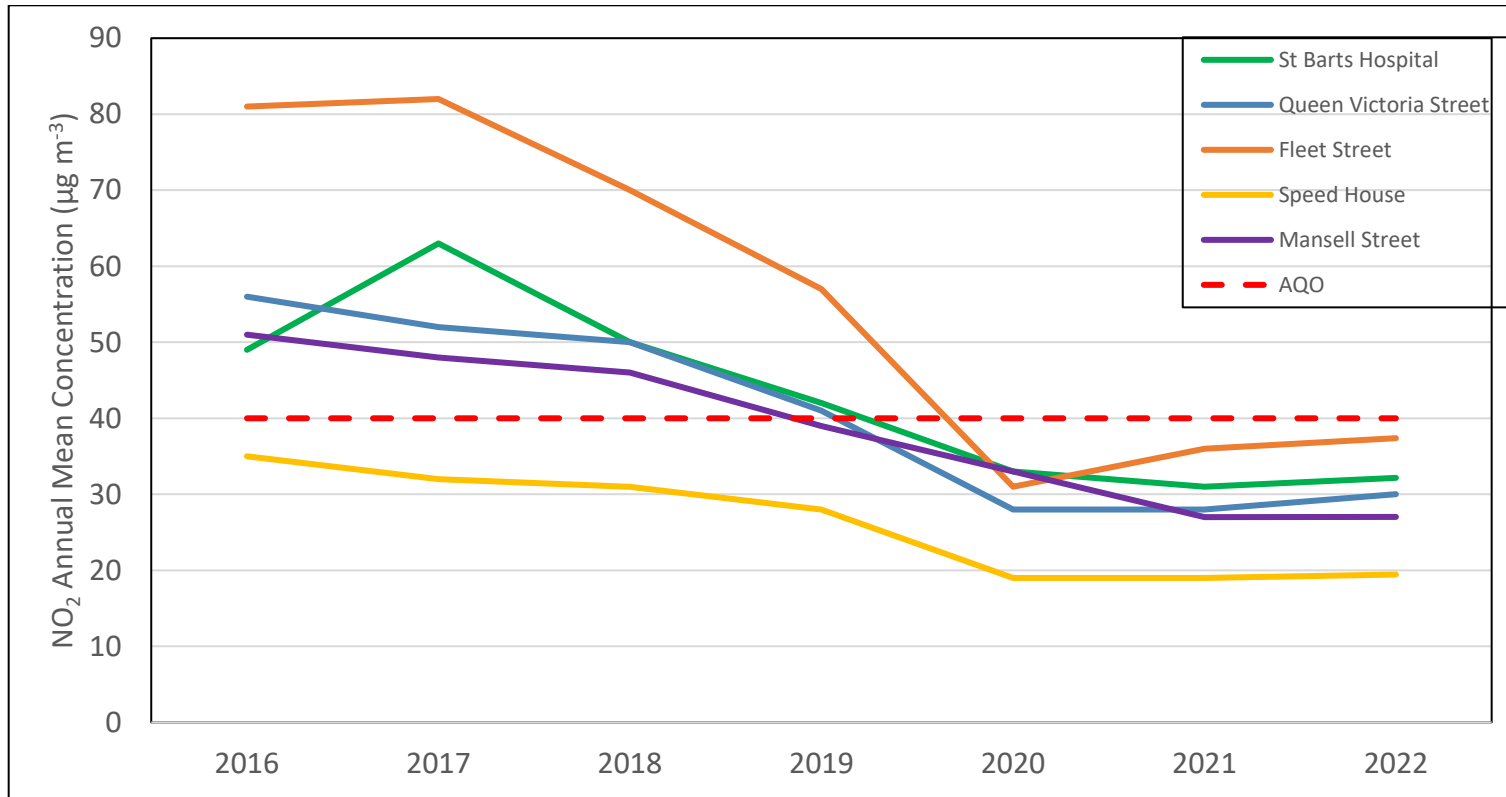
Site	Annual Mean (µg/m ³)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Farringdon Street	16	16	16	14	12	12	12
The Aldgate School	15	14	12	12	12	11	12

Graphs and Bar Charts

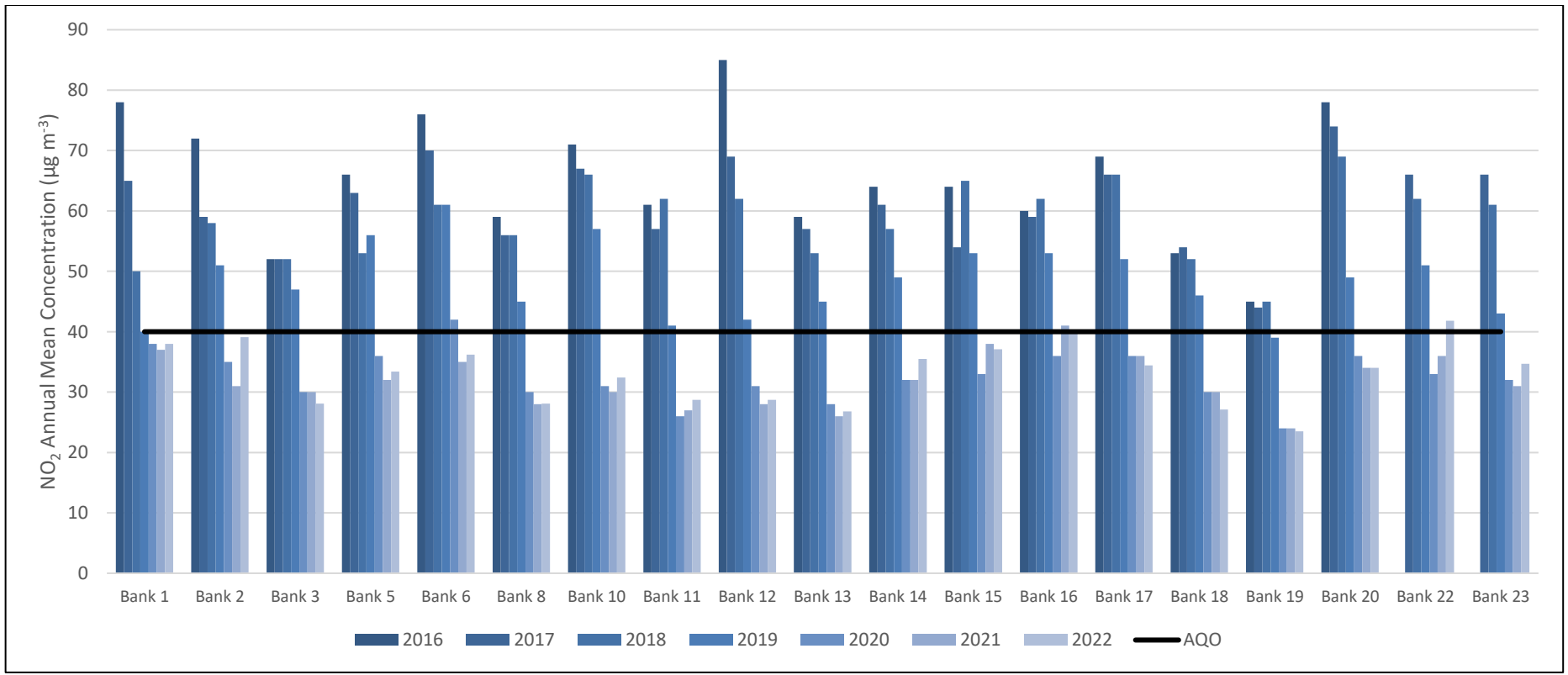
Annual Mean NO₂: Continuous Monitoring Sites



Annual Mean NO₂: Long Term Diffusion Tube Sites

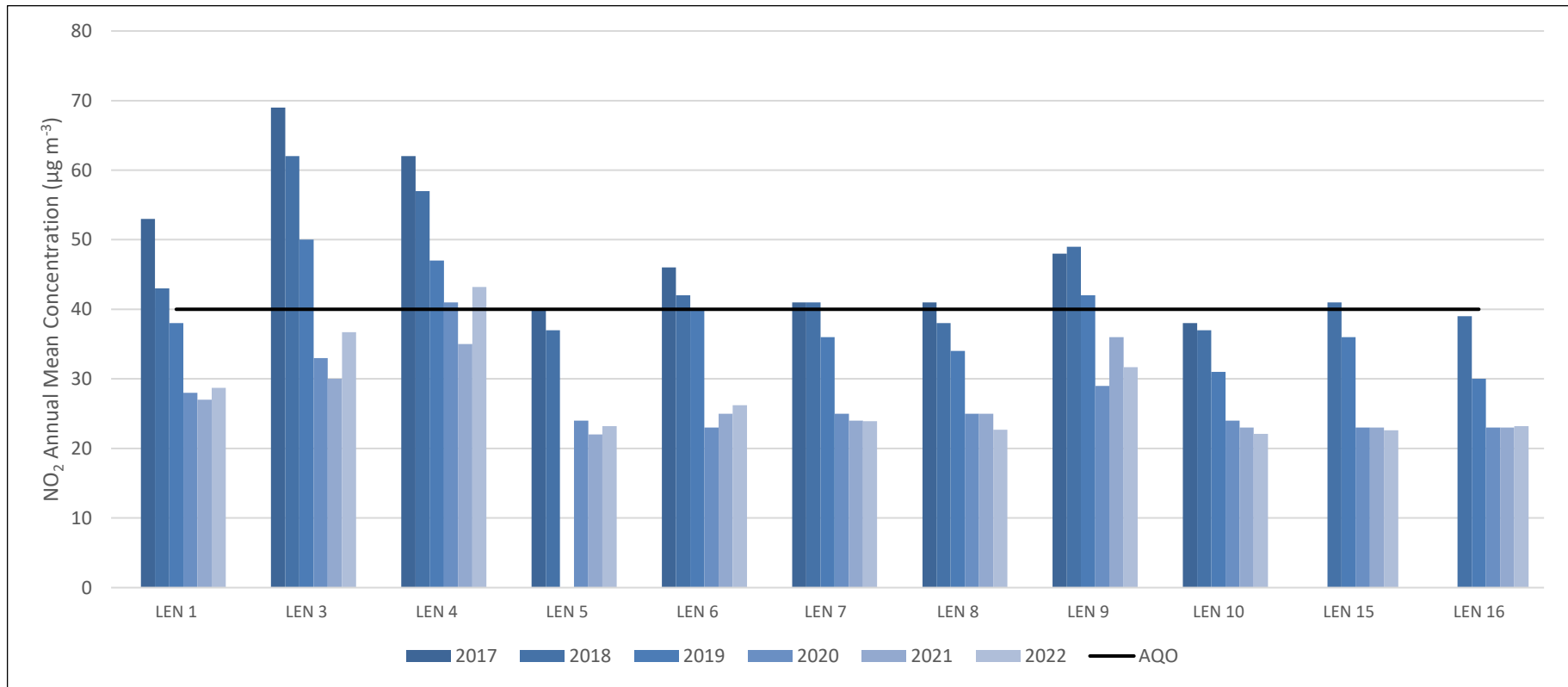


Annual Mean NO₂: Bank Area Diffusion Tubes



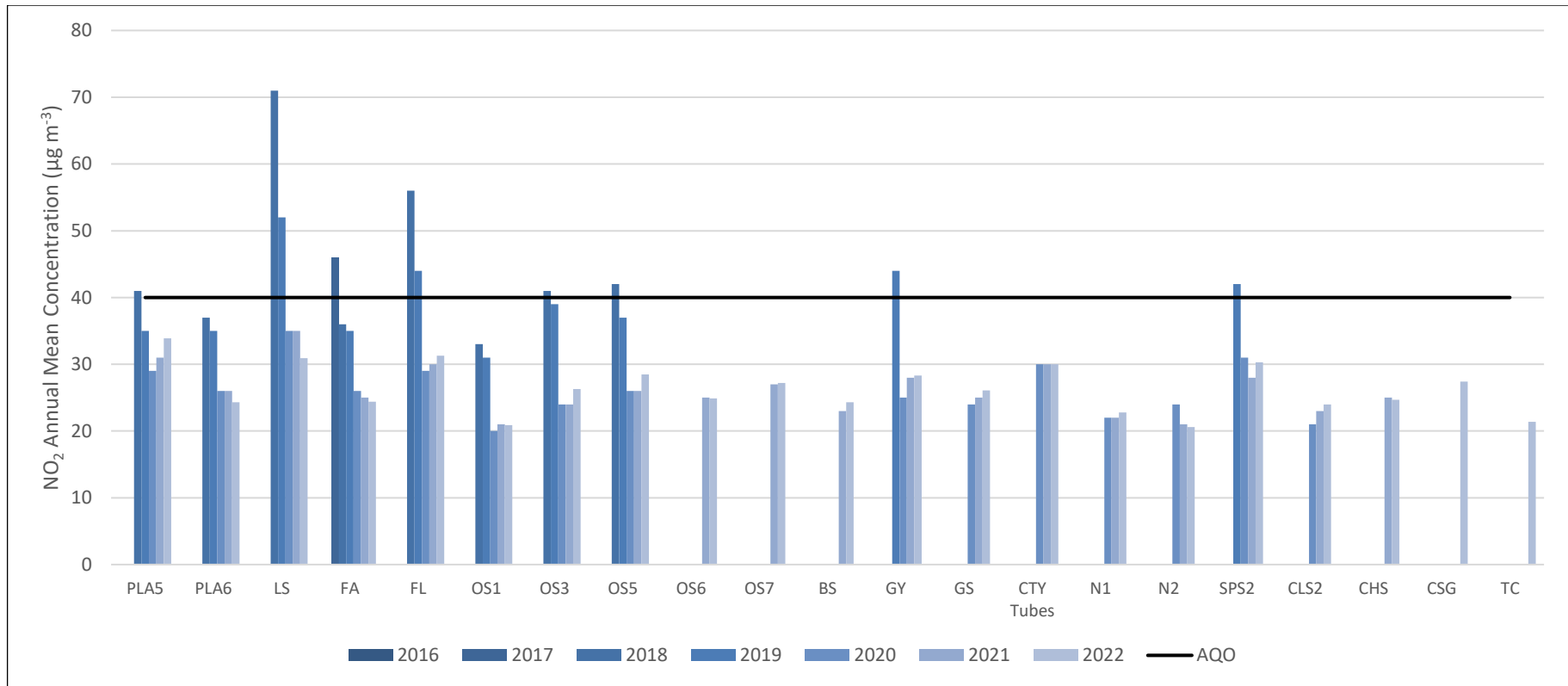
Annual Mean NO₂: LEN Area Diffusion Tubes

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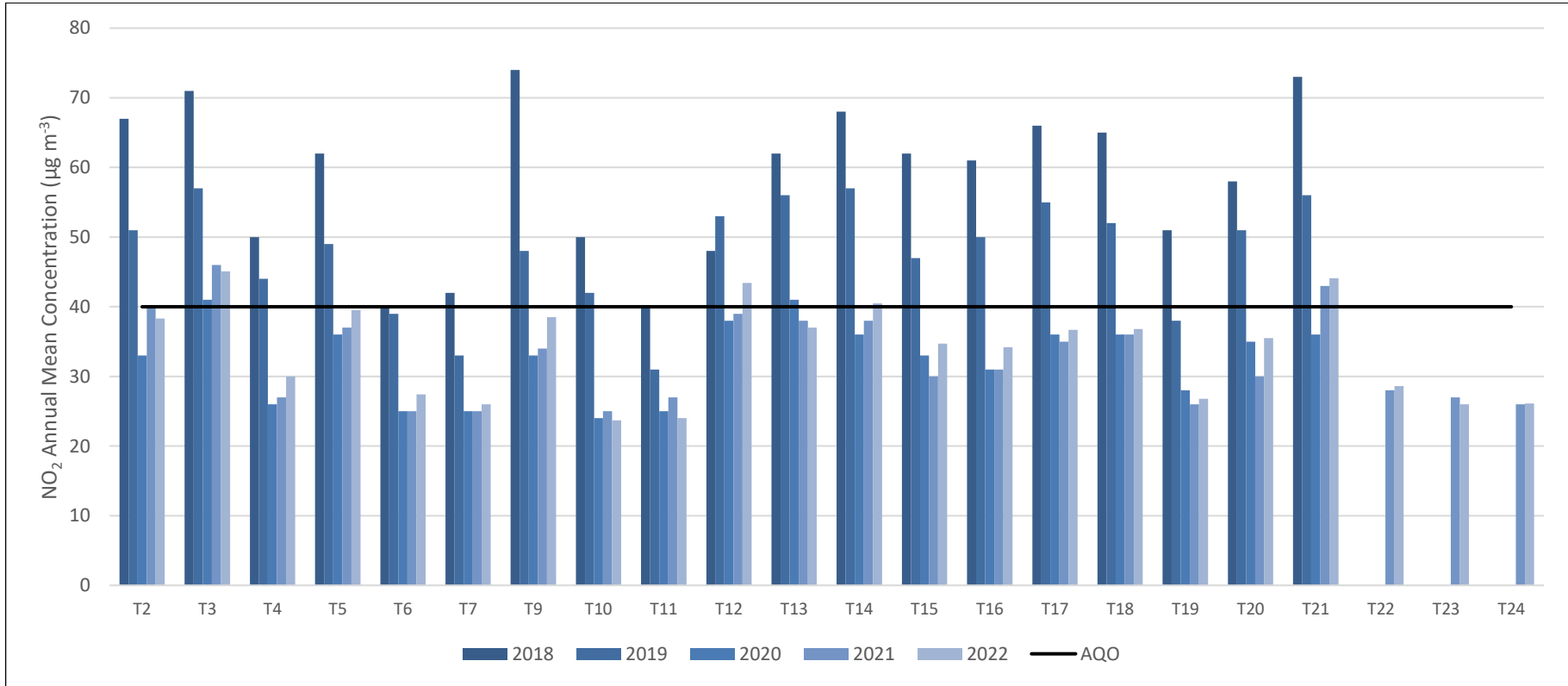
Annual Mean NO₂: City Area Diffusion Tubes

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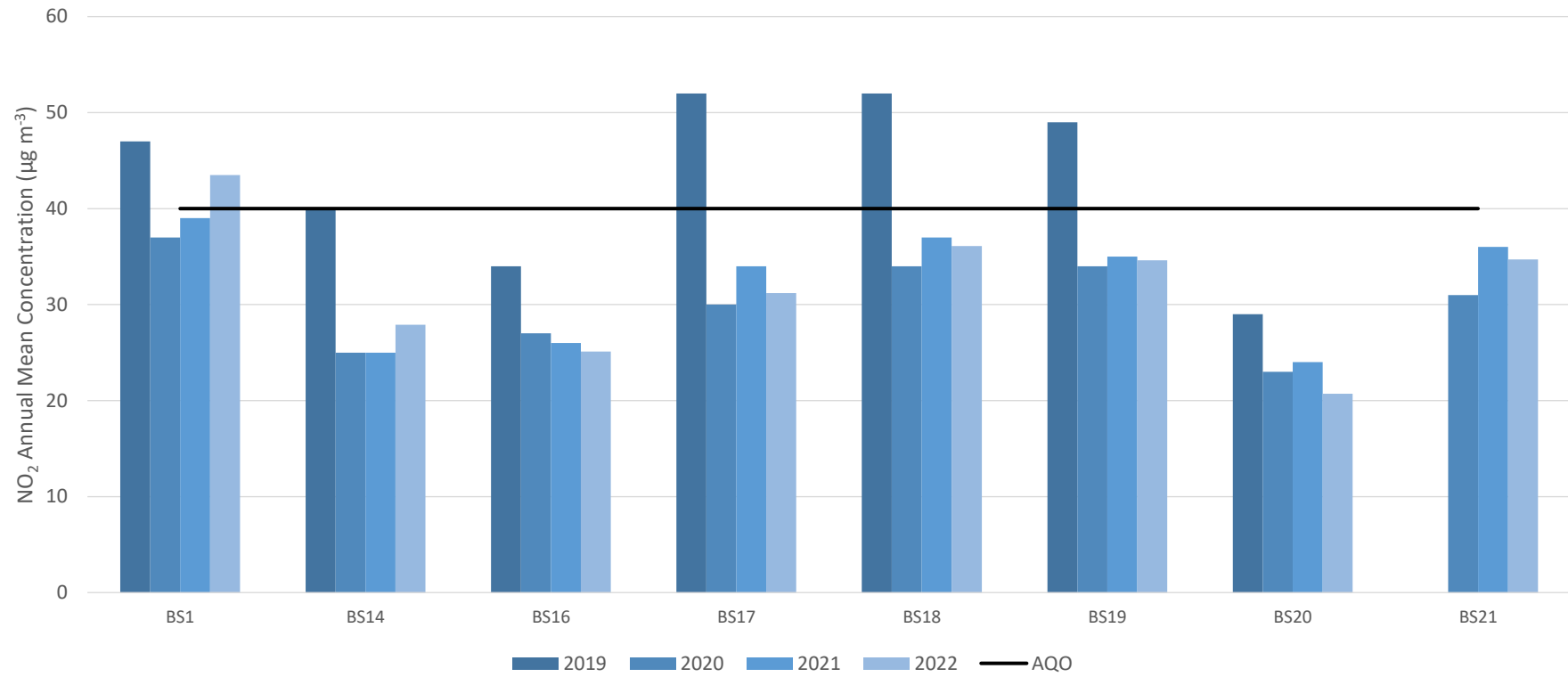


Annual Mean NO₂: Transport Strategy Diffusion Tubes

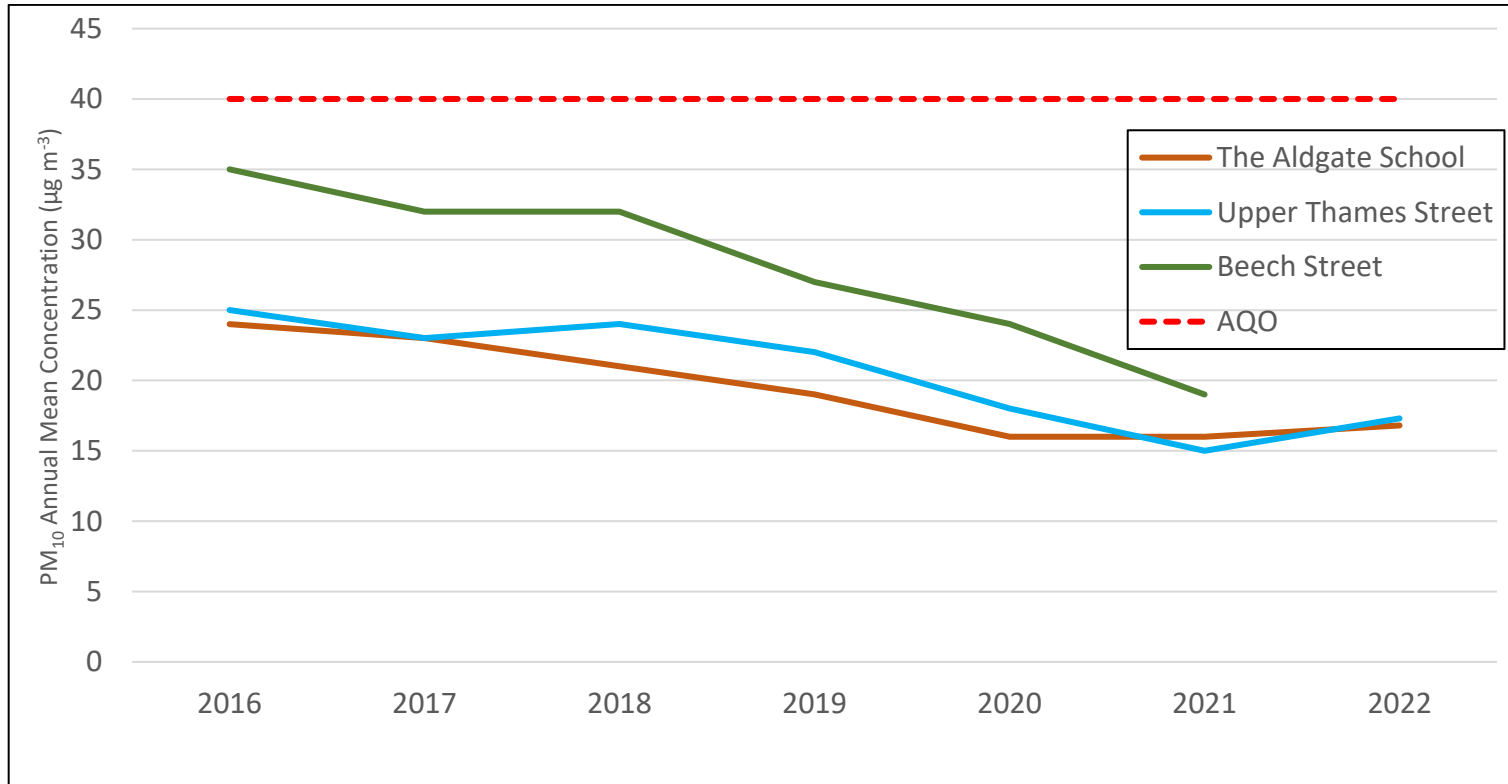
Page 37



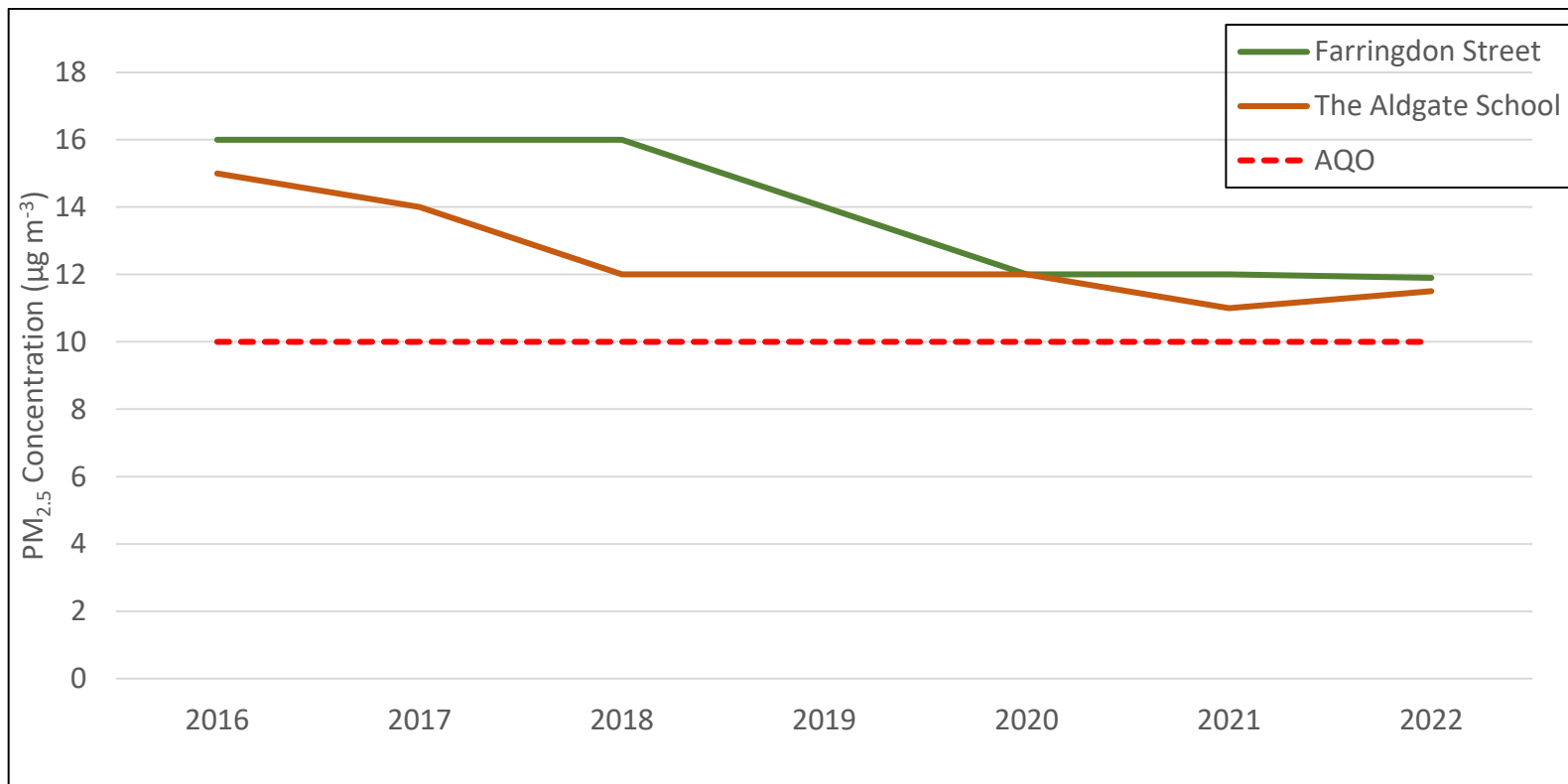
Annual mean NO₂: Beech Street Pilot Diffusion Tubes



Annual Mean PM₁₀



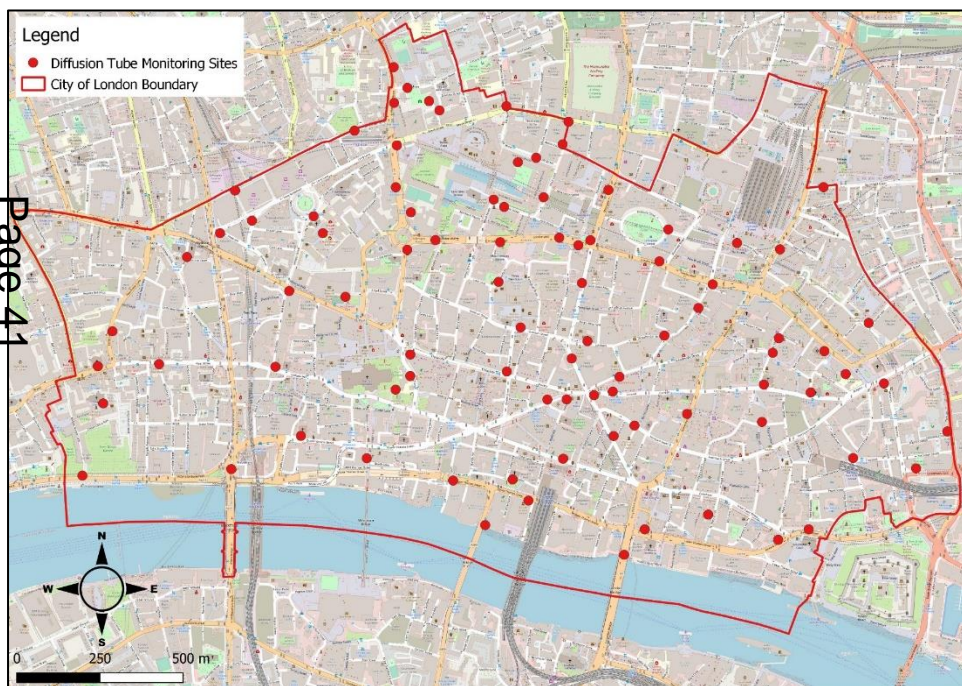
Annual Mean PM_{2.5}



Air quality monitoring locations, 2022

Air quality monitoring locations are reviewed annually. Some core monitoring sites are maintained, and other sites are added and removed according to the needs of research projects, planned programmes and local investigations or concerns.

The maps below show locations where monitoring took place during 2022 using diffusion tubes, and the more accurate automatic monitoring equipment



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Committee(s): Port Health and Environmental Services Committee	Dated: 19 September 2023
Subject: Medium and High-Rise Building Safety Programme	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 4, 6, 10 and 12.
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	Yes
Report of: Bob Roberts, Interim Executive Director - Environment	For Information
Report authors: Rachel Pye - Assistant Director of Public Protection Mark Preston – Environmental Health Consultant	

Summary

Following the Grenfell tragedy, the Government, via the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) asked Local Authorities to gather data on privately owned residential high-rise blocks of flats. Subsequently, DLUHC called upon Local Authorities to use their powers under the Housing Act 2004 to investigate, inspect and where necessary take enforcement action to rectify fire safety issues in these buildings.

The City of London Corporation has responded to this by establishing a building safety programme to investigate these mid and high-rise residential buildings.

The purpose of this programme is to make sure that residents of mid and high-rise buildings are safe, and feel safe, now, and in the future.

This note sets out the current position with the project and the way forward.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. Following the Grenfell tragedy, the Government, via the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) asked Local Authorities to gather data on privately owned residential high-rise blocks of flats (either converted or purpose built) that required a variety of information including the materials used in the make-up of external wall systems (EWS) of these buildings.

2. One of the areas of concern raised by the Grenfell tragedy was the use of combustible materials in the external wall systems. Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) was, in particular, identified as a contributor to the fire, and it was initially information on ACM clad buildings that was the primary focus of data gathering. This has subsequently been extended to other potentially combustible external wall materials used in high-rise buildings. This has in effect created a list of buildings in the City of London that may have issues with their EWSs.
3. Following on from this data gathering exercise DLUHC called upon Local Authorities to use their powers under the Housing Act 2004 to investigate, inspect and where necessary take enforcement action to rectify fire safety in these buildings.
4. The City of London Corporation have responded to this by establishing a building safety programme to investigate these high-rise buildings. As this is a specialised area of work a suitably qualified professional was engaged to lead on the project. This included data management and case investigation. This has been fully funded through the government's New Burdens regime.
5. The project, at the request of DLUHC, has also been extended to look at mid-rise privately owned residential blocks of flats.
6. High-rise is where a building is over 18m in height (there is a specific methodology for establishing height). This definition has now been extended by the Building Safety Act 2022 (BSA 2022) to include buildings that are 7 or more storeys in height. Mid-rise relates to a building that is 11m in height and again this definition has been extended by the BSA 2022 to include buildings that are 5 or more storeys in height. Under the BSA 2022 these are defined as 'high-risk' buildings. These definitions and terminology are also used in the new Fire Safety Regulations 2022 (enforced by the Fire and Rescue Services), which set out new requirements on the responsible person.
7. The City of London Corporation is required by DLUHC to collect data on privately owned blocks of flats, hotels, hostels, and hospitals. Social Housing Providers (Registered Providers) provide data directly to DLUHC.
8. Appendix one sets out the legislative context for this project.

Current Position

9. 85 mid and high-rise blocks have so far been identified. Of these 10 are mid-rise, 8 are hotels, leaving 67 privately owned high-rise blocks of flats or student accommodation. The City of London Corporation collaborates closely with colleagues in the London Fire Brigade (LFB) on these buildings and it is the LFB that have jurisdiction over the hotels. Officers have collaborated with colleagues in Building Control, City Surveyors, DCCS and Operations in the identification of properties and are grateful for the intelligence supplied.
10. These buildings are subject to a risk prioritisation assessment and ranked accordingly. A RAG traffic light system is used. Prioritisation is based on

height, the possible combustibility of the EWS, the information held on the property and confidence in the building owners (e.g., if the building owners fail to engage and provide survey data). Although this information is limited and there is other information that could be used to prioritise a building, it is the information available via the initial survey questionnaires sent out (as dictated by DLUHC) and therefore used as a base for the risk rating. This means that as information is established this could result in the movement of a building into a different risk prioritisation category. This has resulted in the following assessments on the high-rise privately owned high-rise blocks of flats or student accommodation:

- a) 6 high-risk buildings (9%)
 - b) 39 medium-risk buildings (58%)
 - c) 5 low-risk buildings (8%)
 - d) 17 uncategorised buildings (25%)
11. Of the high-risk buildings four have a form of ACM or MCM (metal composite material) in their EWS and the remaining have other combustible materials in the EWS, with the exception of one, which is discussed separately (see Appendix 2).
 12. Investigations are ongoing on the high-risk buildings, which includes enforcement to require information and documentation to allow an assessment of all the fire safety measures in place at the buildings and inspections. Appendix 2 sets out the position on each of the high-risk buildings.
 13. Information is being continually updated by officers via investigations and sending out further EWS questionnaires to keep the DLUHC data up to date.
 14. An Environmental Health Specialist has been engaged to conduct this work, who provides a one day a week resource for the project.
 15. A total of £110,897 to date (£31,656 for financial year 2022/23 and £79,241 for financial year 2023/24) of New Burdens funding from DLUHC has been awarded to the City of London Corporation to assist in resourcing this ongoing project. The 2022/23 funding was received too late in that year to be used but was the subject of a successful carry-forward bid to 2023/24, so remains available.

Proposals

16. The Environmental Health Specialist remains responsible for:
 - a. Data collection and providing that data to DLUHC. This includes the continuation of data gathering on buildings that the City of London Corporation is unable to take action on, such as hotels and liaising with partners so that action can be taken forward.
 - b. Liaison and collaboration with LFB and DLUHC colleagues as well as the Building Regulator as it comes onstream.
 - c. Investigation, inspection assessment and where necessary enforcement.

- d. Providing an expert resource to the City of London Corporation on this project and associated legislation/guidance.
17. Once the required investigations into high-rise blocks of flats have begun to reach conclusions we will begin work on the mid-rise interventions.
18. DLUHC have now voiced that they expect Local Authorities to investigate and enforce on social housing providers (Registered Providers) with high and mid-rise blocks of flats. This is change in approach. Previously DLUHC had relied on the social housing providers to deal with their own stock. However, they are concerned that some providers are not being proactive in their approach and that intervention is required. Unfortunately, DLUHC are unable to share the data they have on the buildings they have concerns about in this sector (due to data protection issues). Liaison continues with DLUHC on this issue and officers will look to independently start gathering data on Social Housing stock in the City that may have issues with their EWS. This has the potential of increasing both the high and mid-rise programmes.
19. Officers will consider the powers available under the Building Safety Act 2022, such as Remediation Orders and use these, if warranted, on a case-by-case basis.
20. Officers will continue to review the data collection to ensure all relevant buildings have been captured.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Financial implications

This project has been developed in liaison with the Chamberlains Department. The Government has provided the City of London Corporation with New Burdens funding. This will be used to fully finance the project. There is an expectation that there will be further funding on a year-by-year basis.

There is the possibility that the City of London Corporation may have to fund certain investigations into conditions found in any given building, for example, compartmentation surveys, etc. Where possible this money will be recovered via enforcement action, but this may not always be possible. Therefore, where it is later expected that expenditure may exceed the existing agreed resource, separate authorisation will be sought.

Resource implications

The City of London Corporation is utilising the New Burdens funding to fund an expert resource (one day week). This resource is also being used to assist in the development of in-house staff.

The project is overseen by the Assistant Director of Public Protection, Environment. This equates to approximately 5% of the post's time.

There are also administrative functions undertaken to support the expert resource, such as obtaining printing and posting, land registry searches, etc. This is estimated at being 10% of a 1 FTE and is being undertaken by existing resource.

Legal challenges to the City of London Corporation's enforcement action (see legal implications below), may also result in unrecoverable costs.

Legal implications

The City of London Corporation is utilising an expert resource to assist with this project, which helps to minimise the legal challenges to this work.

However, the work involves enforcement action, some of which provides for legislative rights of appeal. The expert resource has considerable experience in appeals to action under the Housing Act 2004. However, if appeals are lodged then the City of London Corporation will need to use legal representation via the Comptroller and City Solicitor and may require the appointment of external counsel. This will come at both a cost and will also impact on resourcing.

In addition to this, new legislation is in place, such as the Building Safety Act 2022, which is a relatively untested piece of legislation. It might be appropriate for the City of London Corporation to use powers under these statutory instruments, and it may therefore be necessary to utilise legal representation (possibly external) for this activity.

It should be noted that DLUHC have and continue to offer assistance in these areas, should it be needed.

Risk implications

Reputational – there are ongoing reputational risks associated with this project, such as a high-profile building being identified for investigation. However, these buildings are subject to a systematic and methodical programme of risk analysis and investigation, this reduces the risk.

Where necessary the City of London Corporation Media Team will be engaged ahead of any significant action, such as taking enforcement action. In addition, Ward Members will be briefed ahead of any action.

Financial and resource risks have been discussed under the relevant sections.

Conclusion

DLUHC has set out its expectation that local authorities play a key role in driving the remediation of unsafe cladding on mid and high-rise residential buildings in their areas by managing and prioritising the risks to residents; escalating and taking enforcement action where needed.

The City of London Corporation has in place an appropriately funded and resourced programme to investigate fire safety in mid and high-rise residential blocks of flats. The programme seeks to ensure information and data are kept up to date and reported on investigations into buildings are risk rated to ensure those that suggest the highest risk are investigated first.

The outcome of this programme will be that residents of mid and high-rise buildings are safe, and feel safe, now, and in the future.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - Legislative Context.
- Appendix 2 – High-Risk Buildings in the City of London (non-public)

Background Papers

[Risk Management Update for ARMC May 2023](#)

[DLUHC Building Safety Programme Guidance](#)

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Appendix 1 - Legislative Context

1. There is a variety of legislation that applies to fire safety in residential high and mid-rise blocks and there are different enforcing authorities depending on the legislation. All these statutory instruments are powers available to enforce standards in mid and high-rise blocks and there is already a level of collaboration between Local Authorities and the Fire and Rescue Services and this will be extended to the New Regulator, once they are on-board.
 - a. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 ([The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)). This is enforced by the Fire and Rescue Service (the London Fire Brigade (LFB) in London). This applies to all buildings (commercial and residential common parts) but excludes individual dwellings.
 - b. The Fire Safety Act 2001 ([Fire Safety Act 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)). This is enforced by the LFB. This amended the Fire Safety Order and was an enabling act for further statutes.
 - c. The Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022 ([The Fire Safety \(England\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)). These are enforced by the LFB. These were introduced in in January 2023. These place specific requirements on operators of mid and high-rise blocks of flats in relation to fire safety.
 - d. The Housing Act 2004 ([Housing Act 2004 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)). This is enforced by Local Authorities (LAs). This is the basis of housing standards in all forms of residential accommodation. It is primarily used by LAs to enforce housing standards in rented accommodation. Traditionally most LAs did not enforce fire safety in common parts of blocks of flats, this being left to the Fire and Rescue Services due to the complex nature of fire safety in these buildings but is and remains available to LAs to enforce fire safety in common parts and the flats.
 - e. The Building Safety Act 2022 ([Building Safety Act 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)) and subordinate Orders and Regulations has introduced a new regime for building safety in primarily high-rise (commercial and residential) and to a lesser degree mid-rise. This covers a variety of issues but introduces a new Building Regulator (overseen by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)) for high-rise, changes the Building Regulation regime, introduces protections for leaseholders and provides a process for several bodies, including LAs, to apply for Orders to remediate historic fire safety and structural defects in residential mid and high-rise.
 - i. The new Regulator is operating ([Building Safety Regulator - Building safety - HSE](#)) and performing some of its functions, though it is still fundamentally in the preparatory stages. It is estimated that operators of buildings that fall within the regime will be able to register these buildings by October 2023, with further functions coming online between 2024 and 2025. The Regulator will be able to enforce on high-rise from October 2023.

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Agenda Item 8

Committees: Port Health and Environmental Services	Date: 19 September 2023
Subject: Resolution from the Ward of Portsoken	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 4, 5 and 10
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
Report of: Bob Roberts, Executive Director (Interim), Environment	For information
Report author: Rachel Pye, Assistant Director Public Protection	

Summary

A resolution was made at the 20 March 2023 wardmote meeting for the Ward of Portsoken. This resolution has been through the Grand Court of Wardmote (a meeting of the Aldermen), the Licensing Committee and now is to be considered at your committee as the relevant committee for environmental anti-social behaviour (ASB) matters.

Officers have responded by implementing a collaborative multi-agency intervention across Environmental Health, Cleansing, City of London Police, and the Aldgate Business Improvement District. A series of monitoring visits to understand the scale of the problem have been carried out, actions implemented, and further monitoring is underway to ensure outcomes have been effective.

The City of London via the Safer City Partnership has experienced a refreshed approach to ASB over recent years. This is set to continue as further measures in the City Corporation's Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy are implemented. Action on ASB is strongly supported across the organisation by a wide range of policies and strategies. This is most notable being the Safer City Partnership Strategy, the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy, and the Noise Strategy.

The existing Safer City Partnership and Anti-Social Behaviour Strategies run to the end of 2025. Work has commenced to develop a new Anti-Social Behaviour Policy which will set out minimum service standards across all City departments with a responsibility for responding to ASB in all its forms.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the contents of the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The following resolution was made at the 20 March 2023 wardmote meeting for the Ward of Portsoken. This resolution has been through the Grand Court of Wardmote (a meeting of the Aldermen) and has been put to the Licensing Committee.

“The Ward of Portsoken request the relevant department(s) and/or services of the City of London Corporation consider what mitigating actions could be taken to resolve current anti-social behaviour (public urination/vomiting) associated with the night-time economy/licensed premises in the vicinity of Beaufort House, EC3”.

2. Officers were made aware of the resolution on the 16th May and a collaborative, multiagency problem-solving response instigated and is detailed in paragraph 6.
3. The resolution was put to the Licensing Committee on the 7th of July and members were informed of the actions that had already been undertaken by the City of London Corporation.
4. Members were pleased that officers were considering the issues raised by constituents in terms of educating those nearby premises. It was suggested that the City Corporation consider what could be done to keep patrons informed and educated about anti-social behaviour in the area.
5. The Committee was, however, aware that the matter of street cleansing and the built environment did not fall within the functions of the Licensing Committee. It was agreed that this was a matter for Port Health and Environmental Services to consider.

Progress with Actions

6. The following actions have been undertaken:
 - A collaborative multiagency response between Police, Environmental Health, Cleansing, and the Aldgate Business Improvement District was instigated.
 - Officers from all services have undertaken monitoring of the locality at all times of the day and night to understand the issues, causes and to identify controls.
 - The monitoring has shown that the location in question had a very transient population, including the homeless community and is a busy area between transport hubs of Liverpool Street, Aldgate, and Aldgate Bus Station.
 - Officers have been working in partnership with the building managers on this issue.
 - Environmental considerations have been actioned e.g., lighting levels and the repositioning of large planters that provide cover.

- Regular flushing and other cleansing is being carried out.
- The location is the subject of Licensing and Operation Reframe deployments to provide visibility and no specific links have been made to licenced premises.
- Additional signage and education for premises and patrons in the area has been actioned.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Strategic implications

7. ASB policy and action at the City Corporation is framed in the Safer City Partnership Strategy 2022 – 2025. It is supported by the ASB Strategy 2022 to 2025, Noise Strategy 2016 to 2026 and draft ASB Policy.
8. The work on ASB directly supports five Corporate Plan outcomes:
 - ‘People are safe and feel safe’.
 - ‘People enjoy good health and wellbeing’.
 - ‘Communities are cohesive and have the facilities they need.’
 - ‘Businesses are trusted and socially and environmentally responsible.’
 - ‘Our spaces are secure, resilient and well maintained.’

Financial implications

9. None.

Resource implications

10. None

Legal implications

11. None

Risk implications

12. There are reputational risks for the responding agencies if ASB is not dealt with in accordance with agreed service standards and in accordance with the City’s Enforcement Policy.

Equalities implications

13. Action to improve anti-social behaviour has a positive impact on all sections of the population.

Security implications

14. None

Conclusion

15. The City Corporation is committed to ensuring that residents, workers, and visitors to the City feel safe.
16. An effective, multi-agency approach has been invoked with pace to respond to the issues raised in Portsoken Ward. Further monitoring is being undertaken to ensure the actions carried out continue to have a positive outcome and this will be kept under review.
17. The City has a strategic approach to reducing ASB with a focus on maintaining a safe nighttime economy, delivered through the Safer City Partnership.

Background Papers

- [Licensing Committee minutes 7th July 2023](#)
- [CITY OF LONDON SAFER CITY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY 2022-25](#)
- [Reducing neighbourhood crime and ASB, including in the night- time economy SCP Strategy 2022-2025](#)

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Agenda Item 9

Committee(s): Port Health and Environmental Services	Dated: 04 07 2023
Subject: Revenue Outturn 2022/23	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	n/a
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	n/a
What is the source of Funding?	n/a
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	n/a
Report of: Chamberlain Executive Director Environment	For Information
Report author: Jenny Pitcairn, Chamberlain's Department	

Summary

This report compares the revenue outturn for the services overseen by your Committee in 2022/23 with the final budget for the year. Overall total net expenditure for the year was £16.361m, whereas the total agreed budget was £16.214m, representing an overspend of £147,000 as set out below:

Summary Comparison of 2022/23 Revenue Outturn with Final Budget				
	Original Budget £000	Final Budget £000	Revenue Outturn £000	Variation Better/ (Worse) £000
Direct Net Expenditure				
Environment	(7,255)	(8,546)	(8,690)	(144)
City Surveyor (including Cyclical Works Programme)	(637)	(1,042)	(826)	216
Total Direct Net Expenditure	(7,892)	(9,588)	(9,516)	72
Capital and Support Services	(6,409)	(6,626)	(6,845)	(219)
Overall Total	(14,301)	(16,214)	(16,361)	(147)

The Executive Director Environment submitted a request to carry forward local risk underspendings within the Department, and these were considered by the Chamberlain in consultation with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Resource Allocation Sub Committee. One carry-forward of £32,000 was agreed in relation to the work of this Committee.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report and the proposed carry forward of local risk underspending to 2022/23.

Main Report

Revenue Outturn for 2022/23

1. Actual net expenditure for your Committee's services during 2022/23 totalled £16.361, an overspend of £147,000 compared to the final budget of £16.214m. A summary comparison with the final budget for the year is tabulated below. In this and subsequent tables, figures in brackets indicated expenditure, increases in expenditure or decreases in income.

Summary Comparison of 2022/23 Revenue Outturn with Final Budget				
	Original Budget £000	Final Budget £000	Revenue Outturn £000	Variation Better/ (Worse) £000
Local Risk				
Environment	(7,247)	(8,443)	(8,606)	(163)
City Surveyor	(347)	(358)	(458)	(100)
Total Local Risk	(7,594)	(8,801)	(9,064)	(263)
Central Risk				
Environment	(8)	(103)	(84)	19
Total Central Risk	(8)	(103)	(84)	19
Cyclical Works Programme	(290)	(684)	(368)	316
Capital and Support Services	(6,409)	(6,626)	(6,845)	(219)
Overall Total	(14,301)	(16,214)	(16,361)	(147)

2. The most significant local risk variations comprise:
 - **Environment, (£163,000) overspend:**
 - reductions in income from:
 - Port Health, due to delayed implementation of checks on EU imports, (£1.318m)
 - Animal Health Services, (£1.078m)
 - a net increase in transfers to reserves for Port Health (£1.627m) and Cemetery & Crematorium, (£150,000)
 - an overspend of (£760,000) against contingencies, which represented the savings target for the Committee to be met by reductions on individual budget lines
 - a reduction in employee costs, mainly from vacancies, £1.840m
 - an increase in grant funding and other contributions, mainly for Port Health Brexit preparations and sampling, £1.704m

- increases in income from:
 - o Cemetery & Crematorium, £570,000
 - o Construction / Deconstruction Levy, £250,000;
 - o Public conveniences, £126,000
 - o Waste disposal, £120,000
 - o Commercial waste, £36,000
 - o Other services, £96,000
 - **City Surveyor, (£100,000) overspend:**
 - increases in reactive repair works mainly at Heathrow Animal Reception Centre and the Crematorium.
3. The £316,00 underspend on the Cyclical Works Programme is primarily in relation to a number of projects that whilst started in 2022/23 will now complete in 2023/24 due to programme phasing.
 4. The (£219,000) overspend on capital and support services is due primarily to budgets for departmental support service costs being based on previous years actual attributions whereas the final charges for 2022/23 reflect the most recent time and costs attributions.
 5. Appendix 1 provides a more detailed comparison of the local risk outturn against the final budget, including explanation of significant variations. Appendix 2 shows the gross local risk expenditure and income against budget for each Division of Service.
 6. Appendix 3 shows the movement from the 2022/23 original budget to the final budget.

Local Risk Carry Forward to 2023/24

7. The Executive Director Environment has a local risk overspending of £163,000 on the activities overseen by your Committee. Across the wider Environment Department the Executive Director had net local risk underspendings totalling £1.288m on activities overseen by other Committees, after adjusting for unspent carry-forwards from 2021/22. The Director requested that her maximum eligible underspend of £500,000 be carried forward, of which £32,000 relates to activities overseen by your Committee for the following purpose:
 - to employ a specialist contractor to carry out prioritisation work in relation to cladding remediation of high-rise private sector buildings.
8. Carry-forward requests were considered by the Chamberlain in consultation with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Resource Allocation Sub Committee, and the requested £32,000 for this Committee was agreed.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Strategic implications – none.

Financial implications – none.

Resource implications – none.

Legal implications – none.

Risk implications – none.

Equalities implications – none.

Climate implications – none.

Security implications – none.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Port Health and Environmental Services Committee Comparison of 2022/23 Local Risk Revenue Outturn with Final Budget
- Appendix 2 – Port Health and Environmental Services Committee Analysis of 2022/23 Local Risk Revenue Outturn by Service
- Appendix 3 – Port Health and Environmental Services Committee Analysis of Movements 2022/23 Original Budget to Final Budget

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Port Health and Environmental Services Committee
Comparison of 2022/23 Local Risk Revenue Outturn with Final Budget

	<i>Original Budget</i>	Final Budget	Revenue Outturn	Variation Better/ (Worse) £000	Reasons
	£000	£000	£000		
LOCAL RISK					
Environment					
City Fund					
Public Conveniences	(484)	(487)	(372)	115	1
Waste Collection	(1,937)	(2,020)	(1,917)	103	2
Street Cleansing	(4,388)	(4,693)	(4,757)	(64)	3
Waste Disposal	(935)	(961)	(887)	74	4
Transport Organisation	(273)	(287)	(266)	21	
Cleansing Services Management	568	320	(423)	(743)	5
Coroner	(308)	(310)	(348)	(38)	
City Environmental Health	(2,088)	(2,060)	(1,531)	529	6
Animal Health Services	1,705	1,557	963	(594)	7
Trading Standards	(380)	(464)	(326)	138	8
Port & Launches	(567)	(792)	(1,048)	(256)	9
Cemetery & Crematorium	1,840	1,754	2,306	552	10
Total Environment City Fund	(7,247)	(8,443)	(8,606)	(163)	
City Surveyor	(347)	(358)	(458)	(100)	11
TOTAL LOCAL RISK	(7,594)	(8,801)	(9,064)	(263)	

Reasons for Significant Variations

Note that only variances of at least £50,000 for a service are explained below.

1. **Public Conveniences** – this underspend is mainly due to an increase of £126,000 in income from barrier conveniences.
2. **Waste Collection** – this underspend is primarily due to:
 - an increase of £36,000 in commercial waste royalty income due to increasing trade;
 - a reduction of £70,000 in employee costs as a result of vacancies.
3. **Street Cleansing** – this overspend is primarily due to:
 - an increase of £76,000 in equipment costs mainly in relation to bin replacements;
 - an increase of (£140,000) in contract costs due mainly to third-party and grant funded cleansing (offset by income) and additional enhanced cleansing of high-profile areas;
 - an increase of £114,000 in income for third-party and grant funded cleansing;
 - a reduction of £30,000 in employee costs as a result of vacancies.
4. **Waste Disposal** – this underspend is mainly due to:
 - an increase of (£48,000) in waste disposal contract costs due to a combination of price increase and changes in throughput;
 - an increase of £120,000 in income for third party waste disposal and royalties.
5. **Cleansing Services Management** – this overspend is primarily due to budgeted savings for the Committee of (£706,000) which were held here as a contingency, together with an increase of (£53,000) in employee costs mainly in relation to redundancy.
6. **City Environmental Health** – this underspend is primarily due to:
 - government grant income of £42,000 for new burdens regulatory work in relation to food safety and to cladding remediation of high-rise private sector buildings.
 - an increase in income of £250,000 from the Construction / Deconstruction Levy and of £96,000 from other fees & charges mainly for work in relation to Thames Tideway Tunnel and Bank station upgrade.
 - a reduction of £119,000 in employee costs as a result of vacancies.
7. **Animal Health Services** – this overspend is primarily due to:
 - a reduction of (£1.078m) in income;
 - a reduction in employee costs of £313,000 due to vacancies;
 - a reduction of £96,000 in premises costs mainly due to planned works no longer being required;
 - a reduction of £63,000 in supplies and services costs due mainly to reduced throughput.

8. **Trading Standards** – this underspend is mainly due to a reduction of £110,000 in employee costs as a result of vacancies.

9. **Port & Launches** – this overspend is primarily due to:

- a net increase in transfers to reserves of (£1.627m);
- a reduction in income of (£1.318m), this is mainly due to the delayed introduction of checks on EU imports partly offset by an increase in throughput from non-EU imports;
- an increase of (£77,000) in sampling costs due to increased non-EU throughput
- a decrease in employee costs of £960,000 due to vacancies;
- additional grant funding for sampling of £54,000;
- additional grant funding for Brexit preparations of £1.608m.

10. **Cemetery & Crematorium** – this underspend is primarily due to:

- additional income of £570,000 from cremations, burials, sales of graves, and memorial dedications as a result of higher than anticipated sales;
- a reduction of £238,000 in employee costs as a result of vacancies;
- increases in energy and water costs of (£59,000) and (£60,000) respectively due to changes in price and usage;
- a reduction in transfer from reserves of (£150,000) that was not required.

11. **City Surveyor** – this overspend is primarily due to:

- an increase in reactive repair call-outs to Heathrow Animal Reception Centre, particularly for shutters (£46,000);
- an increase in cremator repair works carried out by specialist contractors (£48,000).

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Port Health and Environmental Services Committee
Analysis of 2022/23 Local Risk Revenue Outturn by Service

	Final Budget			Revenue Outturn			Variance Better / (Worse)
	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	£'000
	Environment						
Public Conveniences	(552)	65	(487)	(563)	191	(372)	115
Waste Collection	(2,416)	396	(2,020)	(2,348)	431	(1,917)	103
Street Cleansing	(5,261)	568	(4,693)	(5,439)	682	(4,757)	(64)
Waste Disposal	(1,719)	758	(961)	(1,765)	878	(887)	74
Transport Organisation	(348)	61	(287)	(370)	104	(266)	21
Cleansing Management	320	0	320	(423)	0	(423)	(743)
Coroner	(310)	0	(310)	(348)	0	(348)	(38)
City Environmental Health	(2,424)	364	(2,060)	(2,283)	752	(1,531)	529
Animal Health Services	(3,497)	5,054	1,557	(3,013)	3,976	963	(594)
Trading Standards	(464)	0	(464)	(330)	4	(326)	138
Port & Launches	(6,606)	5,814	(792)	(7,206)	6,158	(1,048)	(256)
Cemetery & Crematorium	(3,682)	5,436	1,754	(3,563)	5,869	2,306	552
Total Environment	(26,959)	18,516	(8,443)	(27,651)	19,045	(8,606)	(163)
City Surveyor							
Public Conveniences	(18)	0	(18)	(1)	0	(1)	17
Street Cleansing	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)
Animal Health Services	(114)	0	(114)	(160)	0	(160)	(46)
Port & Launches	(24)	0	(24)	(46)	0	(46)	(22)
Cemetery & Crematorium	(202)	0	(202)	(250)	0	(250)	(48)
Total City Surveyor	(358)	0	(358)	(458)	0	(458)	(100)
TOTAL PORT HEALTH & ENV SRV COMMITTEE	(27,317)	18,516	(8,801)	(28,109)	19,045	(9,064)	(263)

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**Port Health and Environmental Services Committee Analysis of Movements
2022/23 Original Budget to Final Budget**

	£000
Original Local Risk Budget (incl Cyclical Works Programme)	(7,884)
Adjustments:	
Carry-forwards from 2021/22	(353)
Central funding of apprentice posts towards the corporate target	(108)
Central funding of pay award	(740)
Changes to phasing of Cyclical Works Programme	(394)
TOM restructure implementation	
– virement to Licensing Committee	1
– virement to Markets Committee (COO)	29
Allocation from central contingency for inflation	(223)
Transfer to capital for Cemetery excavator replacement and HARC kennel projects	187
Final Local Risk Budget incl CWP	(9,485)
Original Central Risk Budget	(8)
Adjustments:	
Priorities Investment Pot carry-forwards from 2021/22	(17)
Central funding of flexible retirement pension strain costs	(78)
Final Central Risk Budget	(103)
Original Capital & Support Services Budget	(6,409)
Adjustments:	
Increase in recharges within fund (TOM implementation)	(652)
Reduction in recharges between funds (TOM implementation)	435
Final Capital & Support Service Budget	(6,626)
TOTAL Original Budget	(14,301)
Movement in Local Risk Budget incl CWP	(1,601)
Movement in Central Risk Budget	(95)
Movement in Capital & Support Services Budget	(217)
TOTAL Final Budget	(16,214)

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