

Port Health and Environmental Services Committee
Comparison of 2019/20 Revenue Outturn with Final Budget

	Final Budget	Revenue Outturn	Variation Better/ (Worse)	Variation Better/ (Worse)	
	£000	£000	£000	%	
LOCAL RISK					Reasons
Built Environment					
City Fund					
Public Conveniences	(568)	(627)	(59)	(10)	1
Waste Collection	(1,938)	(1,810)	128	7	2
Street Cleansing	(5,153)	(5,038)	115	2	3
Waste Disposal	(729)	(801)	(72)	(10)	4
Transport Organisation	(381)	(249)	132	35	5
Cleansing Services Management	(148)	(434)	(286)	(193)	6
Total City Fund	(8,917)	(8,959)	(42)	0	
Markets & Consumer Protection					
City Fund					
Coroner	(269)	(267)	2	1	
City Environmental Health	(2,148)	(2,007)	141	7	7
Animal Health Services	1,015	1,266	251	25	8
Trading Standards	(381)	(393)	(12)	(3)	
Port & Launches	(1,057)	(1,013)	44	4	
Total City Fund	(2,840)	(2,414)	426	15	
Open Spaces					
City Fund					
Cemetery & Crematorium	1,599	1,757	158	10	9
Total City Fund	1,599	1,757	158	10	
City Surveyor	(419)	(491)	(72)	(17)	10
TOTAL LOCAL RISK	(10,577)	(10,107)	470	4	

Reasons for Significant Variations

Note that only variances of at least £50,000 or 10% of budget for a service are explained below.

1. **Public Conveniences** – this overspend is mainly due to a decrease of £107,000 in income from barrier conveniences due to reduced usage, partly offset by a decrease of £58,000 in Community Toilet Scheme payments.
2. **Waste Collection** – this underspend is primarily due to:
 - an increase of £34,000 in commercial waste royalty income
 - additional income of £32,000 for waste collection and recycling, mainly from schools and Smithfield Market
 - a decrease of £25,000 in third party payments due mainly to timing of the waste contract changeover
 - a decrease of £26,000 in equipment costs as a result of reduced maintenance requirements
 - a reduction of £19,000 in employee costs as a result of vacancies
3. **Street Cleansing** – this underspend is primarily due to:
 - an increase in income of £80,000 from cleansing for events and third-party land
 - a reduction of £42,000 in equipment costs due to reduced requirements for bin replacement
4. **Waste Disposal** – an increase of £142,000 in waste disposal contract costs due to higher than anticipated throughput, partly offset by an increase of £61,000 in income for third party waste disposal and royalties.
5. **Transport Organisation** – a decrease in vehicle maintenance costs of £189,000 due mainly to a reduction in the number of vehicles using the maintenance contract, partly offset by a reduction of £58,000 in income from vehicle maintenance recharges.
6. **Cleansing Services Management** – this overspend is primarily due to a budgeted transfer from reserves of £290,000 which did not take place.
7. **City Environmental Health** – this underspend is primarily due to:
 - a reduction of £30,000 in employee costs as a result of lower than anticipated training expenditure;
 - additional income of £90,000 across a range of services, mainly the Construction/Deconstruction Levy
 - a reduction of £13,000 in equipment costs.
8. **Animal Health Services** – this underspend is primarily due to:
 - additional income of £582,000 due to increased throughput, partly offset by:

- an increase of £135,000 in employee costs as a result of increased use of casual workers and overtime, maternity cover, and increased training requirements due to staff turnover;
- an increase in bad debt provision of £114,000 as a result of the potential impact of COVID-19 on customers' ability to pay;
- an increase of £37,000 in vehicle maintenance costs;
- an increase of £24,000 in cleansing costs due to the increase in throughput.

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

- additional income of £61,000 (1.2%) from cremations, burials, sales of graves, and memorial dedications as a result of higher than anticipated sales
- a reduction of £18,000 in vehicle purchase and maintenance costs;
- a reduction of £32,000 in equipment and materials costs;
- a reduction of £16,000 in IT costs.

10. **City Surveyor** – the overspend is mainly due to an increase in routine repairs and maintenance costs as a result of essential and compliance requirements at the HARC, such as ceiling repairs and completion of DEFRA recommendations. The CSD are now realigning the forward maintenance plan following the recent decision to defer relocation and asset disposal.