

## Significant Items of Variance from Working Budget

### Budget 2019/20 Q2 - General Fund revenue

Service Grouping	Reason for Outturn Variance	Full year budget £'000	Budget to date £'000	Actual to date £'000	Actual (Favourable) / Adverse variance to date £'000	Variance to date %
<b>Overhead Accounts</b>						
ICT Development	Getting good information in relation to ICT budgets has historically been difficult though progress is now being made. The overspend is partly due to the payment for the use of the old Financial Management System of around £50,000 however £33,000 relates to future years and will be charged equally to 2020-21 and 2021-22. The remainder of the overspend does look to be a true overspend and it is expected that the year end position will be much the same. Having said that it is likely that underspends elsewhere will be available to make up this difference.	1,917	392	461	69	18%
Cambourne Office	The Cyclical maintenance budget is showing an overspend due to some catch up works required following the appointment of a new facilities manager. A small overspend is probable by the year end.	915	618	658	40	6%
<b>Corporate Services</b>						
Electoral Registration Service costs	£18,000 Govt. grant received for additional costs but not expected in the budget, saving on postage costs. Budget will probably be underspent at the year end.	200	61	28	(32)	-53%
Democratic Representation Service costs	The budget was set based on the costs incurred before the number of members was reduced. A recent report was agreed that increased allowances but overall achieved a saving of £60,000 on the original budget. Part of the underspend shown is a saving and is to be built into budgets going forward.	462	232	170	(62)	-27%

Health and Environmental Services						
Street Cleansing Service costs	Fleet maintenance costs are overspent by £13,000 and expenditure has been incurred on anti-flytipping campaign (SCRAP). The latter will be offset by grant funding, currently in an earmarked reserve, funded by the government grant received at the end of last year. A year end overspend does look possible.	245	60	83	23	38%
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Services - Service costs* Results shown are those of the Shared Service, not SCDC alone.	The budget has two parts, vehicle related (£1,578,000) and waste disposal costs (£2,438,000). The majority of the underspend relates to the former, partly fuel savings due to more efficient working and partly fewer vehicle repairs. This underspend is likely to remain unless for example fuel prices were to rise significantly.	4,016	1,726	1,537	(189)	-11%
Renewable Energy Grants	This budget is for small grants for local renewable energy projects. Applications are due to be considered during November with successful applications being paid thereafter with most spend likely in Quarter 4. It is thought unlikely that the full budget will be allocated.	200	0	0	0	0%
Health and Wellbeing Services	This budget is made up of a number of supplies and services type items which look likely to underspend by the year end. It has been proposed that £25,000 of the expected underspend be released to support the mobile warden service.	135	62	28	(34)	-55%

Trade and Recycling Income	Major Income items relate to Trade Waste and Recycling Credits. Both are more or less on track and income levels at the year end are likely to be in line with expectations.	(7,020)	(3,583)	(3,477)	106	3%
Taxi Licensing Service Income	Income is up but some of this offsets additional costs for the purchase of licence plates. The year end income position is expected to be better than that predicted.	(189)	(87)	(114)	(27)	-32%
<b>Housing General Fund</b>						
Homelessness Services including Prevention	There are a number of items making up this underspend such as the Trailblazer project contribution (£20,000) and the Sub-Regional Single Homelessness Service (£6,000) and Hostel payments (£17,000). Whilst it is expected that these budgets will be spent a small underspend is possible. The budget does also include temporary accommodation costs which are showing an overspend at this point and indications are that this will probably overspend though not significantly. A proportion of these costs are met by Housing Benefit.	262	137	85	(52)	-38%
Private Sector Leasing Scheme Service costs	This relates to service charges levied on the Council by Shire Homes lettings and is broadly on track.	348	157	160	3	2%
Private Sector Leasing Scheme Income	This relates to cost recovery from Shire Homes in relation to staff and overheads. The budget should be met at the year end.	(107)	(53)	(39)	14	26%
Homelessness Income	Actual income has exceeded the full year budget already and includes £35,000 income from staff on secondment to Fenland District Council for the trailblazing project. £30,000 has been invoiced to recover rent and deposits paid to prevent homelessness. This income though true income to the Council is notoriously difficult to collect and there is a good chance that this may not all be recovered and some may need to be written off.	(465)	(416)	(483)	(67)	-16%

Planning						
Development Management Service costs (net of Agency costs)	Planned expenditure on the transformation budget is expected to be incurred in last 6 months of year. Some of the transformation costs will be spent on additional staff, some on ICT additions. It is quite possible that a degree of underspend will occur here.	1,107	647	326	(321)	-50%
Planning Policy Consultancy	The budget is profiled in line with expectations though actual spend to date is lower than predicted. The budget is expected to be fully spent by the year end.	580	413	347	(66)	-16%
Development Management Income	Actual income for the period is above target and the final position at the year end is expected to be better than the budget predicted.	(3,897)	(1,676)	(1,838)	(162)	-10%
Strategic Sites Income	Income now being captured on separate cost centre. Some billing is behind, with potentially an additional £300,000 expected for the first two quarters' work. This can be finalised once the cost calculations have been completed. It is therefore very likely that the predicted income will be exceeded significantly by the year end.	(607)	(304)	(279)	24	8%