

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Year Ending
31 March 2019



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Narrative Report of the Chief Financial Officer

Introduction

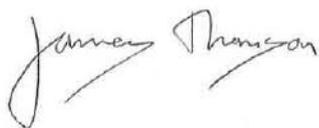
I am pleased to introduce the Statement of Accounts for the 2018/19 financial year for South Ribble Borough Council. The accounts are produced annually to give electors, local taxpayers, members of the Council, employees and other interested parties clear information on the Council's finances and the financial outlook for the future.

The accounts must be completed by law and in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The accounts provide all of the financial information for the 2018/19 financial year and there is a narrative that provides a high level overview of the key issues that affect the accounts including information on the Council's achievements during the year and a section that looks at the outlook for the future.

The Statement of Accounts is required to be accompanied by an Annual Governance Statement (AGS), which sets out the arrangements made by the Council to ensure that its business is conducted according to the required regulations, standards and proper practices. The audit of the Council's accounts for the year therefore cannot be completed, nor its final Statement of Accounts be approved and published, until after the AGS has itself been finalised. The completion of a comprehensive response to concerns which were raised, at the time that an initial draft AGS for 2018/19 was issued in May 2019, have led to the Council publishing a finalised version which covers both 2018/19 and 2019/20. This was approved by Governance Committee in June 2020 and has been further reviewed by the Council's auditor in the time since. The finalised version appears at page 108 below.

I hope you find this report and the Statement of Accounts useful in understanding the Council's financial position and performance for the year. If you would like more information on the accounts, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

I'd also like to thank the hard work and dedication of staff across the whole of the Council who have worked to consolidate the financial stability of the Council and ensure the finalisation of the Statement of Accounts.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James Thomson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'J'.

James Thomson CPFA
Deputy Chief Finance Officer/Section 151 Officer

South Ribble

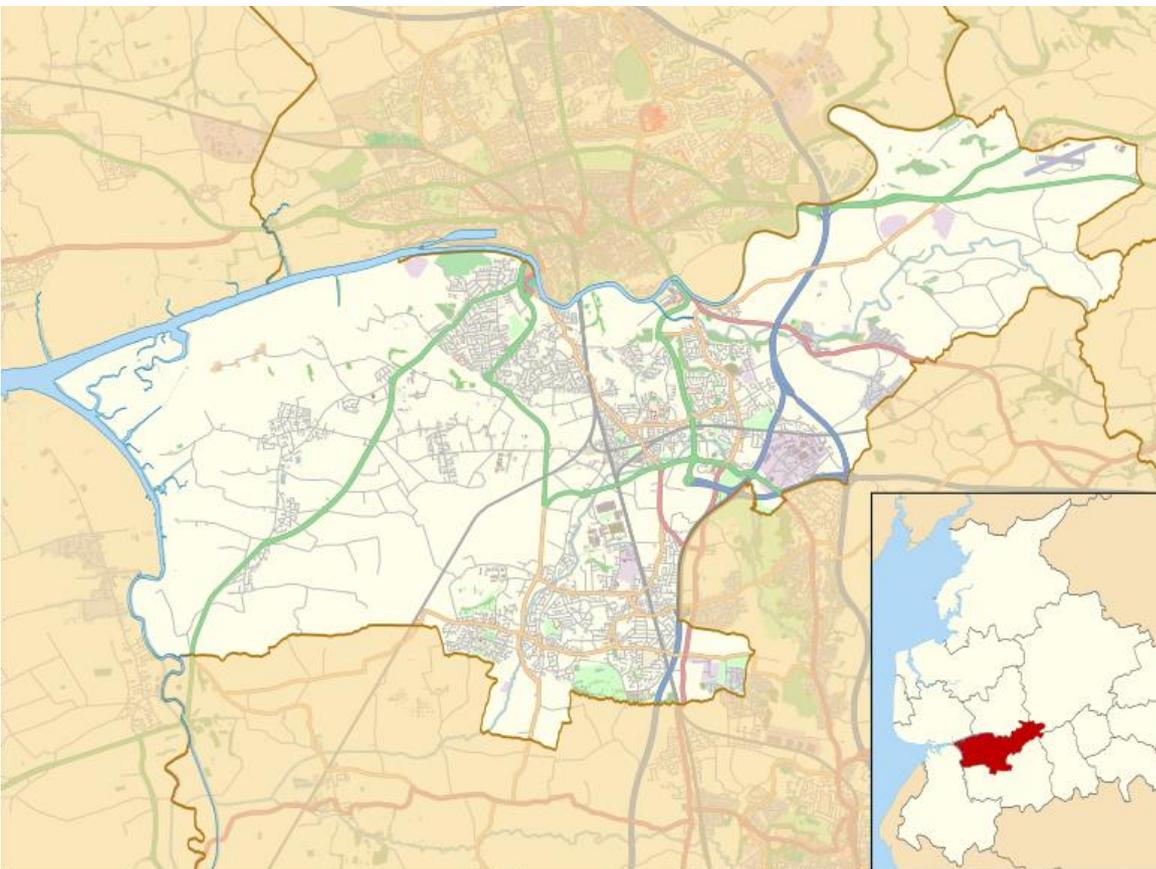
South Ribble Borough is located in Lancashire at the centre of the North West region, situated right on the M61, M6 and M65 motorways with easy access to the West Coast mainline and airports at Manchester and Liverpool with the Borough extending to about 113 km² (approximately 44 square miles). The Borough is on the edge of the West Pennine Moors with beautiful scenery and countryside and is just a short drive from the Lancashire coastline. The latest available Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures estimate that the total population of the borough was 110,788 in 2019.

The Council is based in the town of Leyland in the south of the borough with other notable population areas being Penwortham, Longton, Hutton, Walton-le-Dale, Bamber Bridge, Lostock Hall, Moss Side and a significant part of Buckshaw Village.

The district was formed on 1st April 1974 under the Local Government Act 1972, from Leyland and Walton-le-Dale urban districts, along with part of Preston Rural District. The borough shares its borders with Chorley, West Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen, Ribble Valley, Preston and Fylde Councils.

Regeneration, Inward Investment and working with partners to deliver the City Deal agreement are recognised as being very important to the future prosperity of the borough and are key priorities for the Administration. The Council has to provide services such that it meets the needs of its citizens, serving both an urban and rural environment. Another key priority for the Council is its Green Links programme for the protection of its parks and open spaces, leisure and sports facilities, encouraging this green environment to take on the increasing issues of Air Quality associated with the transport infrastructure.

Location and map of South Ribble borough



South Ribble Borough Council

South Ribble Borough Council is part of a two tier system in Lancashire that consists of a County Council, two unitary councils and 12 district councils. South Ribble Borough Council works collaboratively with a wide range of partners to deliver its vision of 'Working together to make South Ribble and its communities, great places to live, work, visit and play'. The Council is committed to working across organisational boundaries to improve outcomes for local people and communities and to ensure that high-quality services are readily accessible to the people of the borough.

The Council has 50 district councillors elected to cover all the electoral wards across the borough. District councillors represent their communities and bring their views into the Council's decision making process. Council meetings are publicised on the Council's website alongside agendas, reports and minutes. The meetings are open to members of the public to attend bringing decision-making closer to the public.

The political structure of the Council in the 2018/19 year was as follows, with the Conservative Party then forming a majority administration:

Party	No.
Conservative	27
Labour	16
Liberal Democrat	3
Penwortham Independents	1
South Ribble Independents	1
Vacant	2
TOTAL	50

Elections for the whole of the Council were held in May 2019, which resulted in the formation of a minority Labour administration, supported by the Liberal Democrats on a supply and confidence basis. The political structure at the end of 2019/20 was as follows:

Party	No.
Conservative	23
Labour	21
Liberal Democrat	5
Vacant	1
TOTAL	50

Management Structure

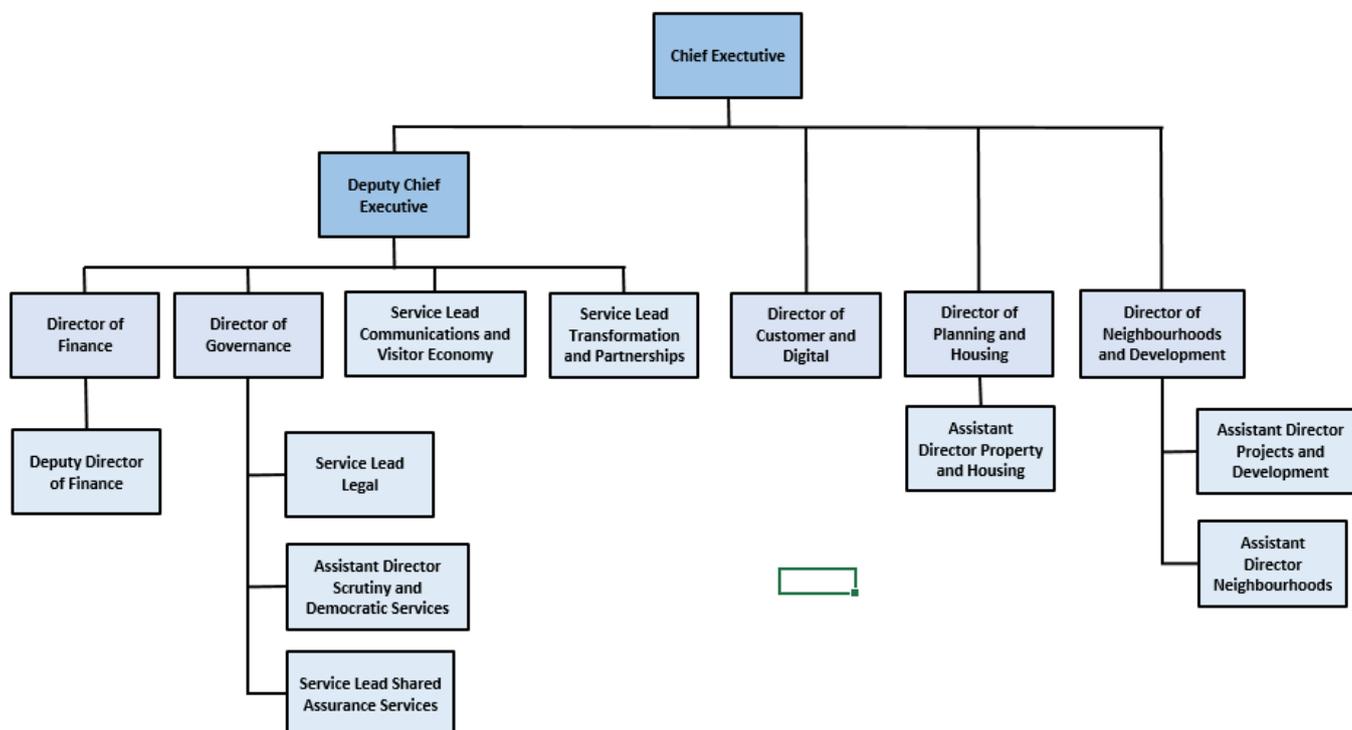
At the end of March 2018/19, the top tier of the Council's management structure consisted of the post of Chief Executive and two Deputy Chief Executives, one covering the areas of resource management and transformation and the other responsible for regeneration and growth. These were in turn supported by a team of Director and Assistant Director roles, each with direct responsibility for the management and delivery of services of particular services. The senior management structure was reviewed during 2019/20. This was done within the context of further developing Shared Services with Chorley Borough Council, with advantages in establishing an enhanced robustness and stability in the senior management environment, including appointments to the statutory officer roles of section 151 officer and monitoring officer, which are key to good governance. The Shared Services initiative also establishes shared Policy and Performance, HR and Communications teams, all of which will play key roles in addressing cultural change in the organisation in addition to leading on reviews of policies and procedures as well as re-establishing systems for monitoring. The revised structure is shown in the chart below.

More broadly, our staff are the most important resource we have to help us achieve our goals. The Council employs 279 staff in full time and part time contracts. A breakdown of our workforce by age and gender, as at 31 March 2019, is set out in the table below:

No. of Employees by Age and Gender.

	Male	Female
Under 20	3	0
20-29	22	10
30-39	25	26
40-49	35	36
50-54	18	27
55-59	22	22
60+	15	18
TOTAL	140	139

Senior Management Structure



Corporate Plan and Performance in 2018/19

The Annual Corporate Plan Performance Report for 2018/19 was received by Cabinet on 19 June 2019. The report provided an overview of how the Council performed against the identified deliverables for 2018/19, within the context of the then-current five-year 2018/23 Corporate Plan.

The report highlighted a number of successes that included a Digital Strategy Review, the implementation of the Living Wage Reform and development of a homelessness project to implement the new Homeless Reduction Act 2017. However, although reported as an achievement to note, the delivery of 491 new homes in 2018/19 with 97 of these being affordable, the authority was still underperforming by 10% against what was considered a low target and improvement upon this has been established as a priority target.

Three projects that shown as being off-track, but it was noted that these were in instances where the Council played more of an influencing and supportive role, rather than having the direct authority to deliver these projects, independent of decisions by key partners. These included, securing funding for the Ribble Crossing, the progressing of the Cuerden Strategic site and Shared Services arrangements with Chorley Borough Council, although it was noted at the meeting that, following a recent meeting with Chorley, Shared Services was now progressing at an increased pace.

It is important however to recognise that there are identified issues with performance reporting during this period. It is unlikely that there were at that time robust plans underpinning and informing the project rating reported. This is addressed more comprehensively within the Annual Governance Statement and actions have been taken to improve data quality in performance reporting.

The Corporate Plan itself was, at the time of the meeting, subject to review and a revised version for 2019-23 was approved by Council on 25 September 2019.

The Corporate Plan is delivered with the purpose to achieve the Council's vision and ambition. In the 2018-19 Plan, this vision was summarised as:

‘South Ribble is and continues to be recognised nationally as the best place in the UK’.

With the ambition to be:

‘A Council that is recognised for being innovative, forward thinking and financially self-sufficient, whilst putting people at the heart of everything we do’

From 2019/20 onwards the Council has committed to aligning the projects delivered within the Corporate Plan to the 2019/24 South Ribble Community Strategy, which was developed by the South Ribble Partnership in 2018. Doing this allows the Council to work towards shared community objectives in collaboration with community partners, in the priority areas of Effective Partnerships, Growth, Connected, and Place.

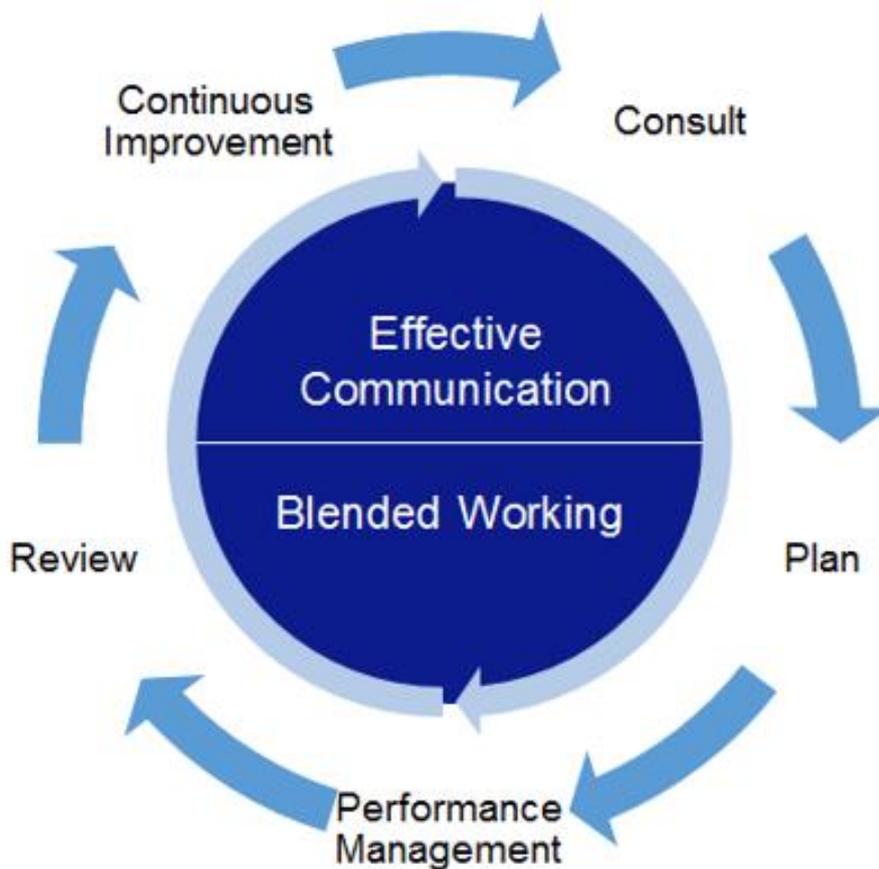
Although South Ribble Borough Council's Corporate Plan is directly informed by the South Ribble Community Strategy, both the Corporate Plan and Community Strategy are influenced by wider regional and sub-regional plans. The Council work closely with partners at a regional and sub-regional level to develop policies (*what is intended to be delivered*) and strategies (*how this is intended to be delivered*) that support these plans, and bring mutual benefits for all organisations and districts involved.

These policies and strategies then influence policies and strategies that are in place within the Council, however using the ‘performance management, review, and continuous improvement approach’ these policies and strategies remain equipped to facilitate the successful delivery of the Corporate Plan, whilst also producing outcomes aligned with the Community Strategy and wider regional and sub-regional plans.



Council officers (*also known as 'Our People' within the Corporate Plan*) are fundamental for successfully delivering the identified Corporate Priorities. The Corporate Planning and Delivery Framework sets out below the 'Corporate Planning and Delivery Cycle'. This cycle breaks down the annual process of Corporate Planning and Delivery into five stages, namely, Consult, Plan, Performance Management (*and Delivery*), Review (*and Evaluation*), and Continuous Improvement, whilst being underpinned by Effective Communication (*frequently and consistently throughout*), and the embedded Blended Working approach.

This framework and way of working echoes South Ribble Borough Council's ethos of being 'One Council, One Team, Creating Excellence', by both creating and supporting the high performing teams that have delivered the excellent progress made across the five-year Corporate Plan to date.



The Corporate Plan is broken into three key **Corporate Priorities** (as shown in the model below), each which contain programmes and projects for delivery. Each of these priorities are underpinned by '**Our People**', as we must develop and support our Council officers to facilitate the delivery of our Corporate Plan for all of South Ribble's communities.



The areas of activity and the identified projects associated with each of these are identified below, together with examples of performance against them in 2018/19. A detailed performance report for the year will be presented to full Council towards the end of July 2019.

Excellence and Financial Sustainability

This heading covers the following:

- Council Investment Portfolio Programme
- Transformation Programme
- Shared Services with Chorley Council

The table below sets out progress achieved in respect of the Council Investment Portfolio Programme.

Project (s):	2018/19 Performance Update	Status	Next Steps in 2019/20
Civic Centre Commercialisation Phase 1	The completion of the first phase of this project has included the successful renovation of the Civic Centre's Business and Conference Centre, which is now available for external use and generating revenue. Furthermore, improvements have been made to the reception area, including signage for the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) partners who are now located in the Civic Centre	Complete	Phase 2 of Business and Conference Centre project is set to commence through 2019/20, this is set to include further commercialisation and the renovation to the café area.
Worden Hall Arts Centre Commercialisation Phase 1	An investment opportunity was advertised for bids to be provided for the commercial use of Worden Hall, and applicants have now been shortlisted.	On-track	The investment opportunity shall be worked up and finalisation for consideration by Cabinet.
Depot Commercialisation Phase 1	The vehicle workshop at Moss Side Depot has now been outfitted with equipment to enable MOT tests to be carried out on the premises. The MOT test Centre is forecasted to be open for use from May 2019, initially starting with in-house vehicles and opening up to staff, partners, and the public via a phased approach.	On-track	Through 2019/20 Council officers will aim to seek additional opportunities to increase revenue through the Moss Side Depot's assets and services.
Surplus sites disposals programme Phase 1	The specification, scoring schedule and tender documentation have now been drafted for the procurement team. The tender aims to appoint advisors for a three-year period with the option to extend for an additional year.	On-track	Advisors will carry out a strategic asset review of surplus sites to identify next steps.

Develop business case for South Ribble Home Build proposal	A consultation exercise was carried out looking at a number of sites in the Council's ownership, this included letters to residents and public consultations. Both the 'McKenzie Arms' on Station Road, Bamber Bridge and Kingsfold Drive sites were identified as priorities for full business cases and options appraisals that must be reported back to Cabinet.	On-track	The Homebuild Strategy shall be reviewed with the new administration and a clear way forward shall be agreed.
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Health and Wellbeing

This heading covers the following:

- Health, Leisure and Wellbeing Campus Programme
- Homelessness and Independent Living Support
- Social Isolation and Loneliness
- Support for Communities and Volunteering
- Lancashire Mental Health Strategy
- Deliver the Borough's Air Quality Plan

Examples of progress achieved in 2018/19 are:

Homelessness and Independent Living Support

This programme is one multiple Corporate Plan programme that the Council have committed to in order to tackle inequalities that exist across the Borough. More specifically this programme looks to prevent the number of individuals that reach the stage of becoming homeless, and also ensure that those who do reach this stage are not in that situation for the long-term. Furthermore, this programme aims to ensure that those living with disabilities are able to improve their quality of life within their homes, in a way that is both quick and accessible.

Project (s):	2018/19 Performance Update	Status	Next Steps in 2019/20
Development of a Homelessness project to implement the new Homelessness Reduction Act 2017	This project was successfully delivered to implement the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017. The Homelessness Strategy is now ongoing as 'business as usual'.	Complete	Implement a new service delivery model of health focused on prevention.
Implement a project to deliver additional Independent living support to people living with a disability	The completion of this project has enabled customers who have been referred for assistance through the fast track process to benefit from adaptations to their homes quicker, and therefore been able to be discharged sooner. The project will continue to be delivered as 'business as usual'.	Complete	

Support for Communities and Volunteering

This programme focuses on how the Council, partners, and members of the community can work together to actively participate in improving the quality of life for those across South Ribble's communities living with inequalities.

Project (s):	2018/19 Performance Update	Status	Next Steps in 2019/20
Adopt a revised Council Tax Support Scheme for 2019/20	The Council Tax Support scheme was agreed for 2019/20 with no change to annual billing. Following an additional report to Council regarding the outcome of further modelling and recommendations for a review of the Hardship Policy, further work will be undertaken in 2019/20.	Complete	A review will take place for the Exceptional Hardship Payment Policy as part of the Council Tax Support Scheme for 2020/21, this will include carrying out a consultation on preferred scheme options.

<p>Develop volunteering strategy framework to support people and communities to be resilient</p>	<p>This has been developed alongside the South Ribble Community Strategy, with additional consultation specific to volunteering and participation also carried out.</p> <p>A drafted strategy has been produced and in agreement with Cabinet, the strategy will be going out for further consultation. This consultation programme will form the basis of an implementation and action plan to bring the strategy to life.</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>Work with partners to deliver actions identified in the Volunteering Strategy, with a key outcome going forward being to develop a 'deal' with communities that will support the Council's wider health and wellbeing approach as well as transformation of services.</p>
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The average number of days taken to process a new housing benefit claim (including weekends) for 2018/19 was 22 days, this being level with the England national average of 22 days. It is also worth noting that Quarter 4 achieved an average of 19.05 days. Council Officers have worked hard to maintain high performance despite the impact of Universal Credit.

Place

This heading covers the following:

- Cuerden Strategic Site
- Economic Strategy: Supporting Existing and New Businesses
- City Deal and Plan for Successors Programme
- Central Lancashire Core Strategy and South Ribble Local Plan
- Housing Framework: Delivery of a balanced housing market
- Place Promotion
- My Neighbourhood Plans
- River Ribble Masterplan
- Raising Community Aspirations in relation to Growth and Improvements in the Borough
- Renewable Energy

Examples of progress achieved in 2018/19 are:

Place Promotion

The Place Promotion programme aims to promote South Ribble both within local communities through investing in community events and festivals, but also on a regional and national level in order to attract more residents and businesses to choose South Ribble as a place to live, work, play, and do business.

Project (s):	2018/19 Performance Update	Status	Next Steps in 2019/20
Invest Central Lancashire and South Ribble Inward Investment Marketing Plan/Activity	This has included the joint promotion of investment opportunities with City Deal partners, working with industry partners such as Place Northwest and direct promotion through relevant business media. New materials have been produced both with City Deal branding and with 'Business in South Ribble' and Apprentice Factory branding, all promoting the investment opportunities and support in South Ribble. South Ribble attended MIPIM UK as a partner on the Lancashire stand, which was a major opportunity to reach the wider target market and that was complemented by more focussed Place Northwest Development updates at Lancashire level.	On-track	Develop Invest Central Lancashire and South Ribble Inward Investment Marketing Plan/Activity, and deliver actions.
Develop South Ribble Programme for festivals and events	A draft Events Programme for 2019/20 was approved and now plans for individual events are being worked up with more detail around health and safety, risk management, publicity and promotion.	On-track	Finalise the South Ribble Programme for festivals and events, to build on South Ribble's thriving community spirit, and begin to deliver planned events.
South Ribble Ambassador programme	This project has not progressed as quickly as anticipated due to further scoping being required. This project will be aligned with actions identified in the South Ribble Community Strategy, and delivery will begin to commence in 2019-20.	Off-track	Work with partners to build a network of South Ribble Ambassadors, representing different key stakeholder groups across the Borough.

Raising Community Aspirations in relation to Growth and Improvements in the Borough

This programme aims to engage the communities and partners within South Ribble to work towards collective community goals that raise aspirations in relation to growth and improvements in the Borough. This has been delivered throughout 2018-19 in the form of the South Ribble Community Strategy.

Project (s):	2018/19 Performance Update	Status	Next Steps in 2019/20
<p>Lead the development of the Borough Community Strategy</p>	<p>This strategy has now been developed by South Ribble Partnership, and allows the Council to collaboratively work towards shared community goals with partners.</p> <p>A significant amount of consultation was carried out to develop the strategy, this included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community survey that was representative of the population. • Over 20 organisations were interviewed 1-1 to identify their needs/aspirations. • Two workshops engaged with wider partners and communities. <p>Key partners continue to be active as members of the Steering Group which provides the direction and oversight for development of the Strategy. The draft strategy was presented to Partners in January 2019 and further work is now being completed to develop its structure and immediate work programme.</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>In collaboration with partners the Council will scope out the projects and actions that will add value to South Ribble's communities across the identified priority areas (Growth, Connection, and Place), and begin to commence delivery.</p>

Our People

Identified projects in this area are:

- Organisational Development
- Apprenticeships

Key Performance Measures in this area are:

- 12 Council officers are undertaking apprenticeship courses through the apprenticeship levy (including degree level).
- Sickness absence has improved from an average of 9.62% in 2017/18 to 8.15% in 2018/19, this now being below the LGA England national average of 8.2%.
- The gender pay gap has also decreased from 2016/17 to 2017/18 as both a median and mean average figure:
 - Mean: 5.49% to 3.87%
 - Median: 0.61% to 0.42%*(Please note: gender pay gap figures are reported one year late).*

Financial Performance

In 2018/19, the Council set a balanced annual budget of £14.128m which included efficiency savings of £0.628m and no budgeted contributions to or from general reserves.

The revised budget for 2018/19 forecast a net surplus of £0.219m to be transferred to the capital reserve to support the 4 year Capital Strategy and Programme. At the end of the year, the Council had underspent by a further £0.093m and this small surplus has been added to general reserves.

The outturn position will be considered as part of the update of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to ensure that ongoing additional income or reduced expenditure is fully reflected in the strategy.

In recent years austerity measures have been implemented by Central Government to reduce overall public sector spending. This has resulted in changes in the way the Council is funded and has seen the withdrawal of central government grant (revenue support grant) and the introduction of the local retention of business rates. The Council is part of the Lancashire Business Rate Pooling arrangement which allows increases in business rates to be retained locally but transfers the financial risk of maintaining and growing the tax base to local councils. These arrangements benefit South Ribble and therefore contribute positively to the Council's overall financial position. In September 2018 South Ribble participated in the Lancashire application for the Business Rates 75% pilot scheme. The Lancashire bid was successful and therefore, for 2019/20 only, South Ribble will benefit from retaining a higher proportion of any growth in business rates income. This increase in funding has been included in the 2019/20 budget forecast. For 2020/21, the locally retained share has reverted to the previous level of 50%.

Another core funding stream is New Homes Bonus (NHB) which relates to growth in housing supply in the borough. The NHB scheme was changed in 2017/18 when the benefit receivable was reduced from 6 to 4 years and a growth threshold was also introduced. South Ribble has committed to pay its receipts into City Deal and therefore, because of these changes, less funding will be available from this source for the Council to pay into City Deal and the Council's element will cease after 2019/20. Further allocations of NHB were made for 2020/21, but these were for one year only and the future of NHB beyond the end of that year remains very uncertain.

There is risk and uncertainty in relation to future years funding, not only because it is directly linked to growth in the borough, but also pending the outcome of Central Government's Fair Funding review and any potential reset to the business rates retention system. The outcome of this process was originally expected in the second half of 2019/20, in time for it to provide the basis for a new multi-year local government finance settlement from 2020/21 onwards, but this was postponed for a further year, leaving 2020/21 as an interim one-year settlement. A postponement for a further year has now been announced. When combined with the impacts of both the Covid 19 pandemic

and the final outcomes of the Brexit process, this means that both the immediate and longer-term futures of local government funding are highly uncertain.

In light of this, and the fact that Council tax is the major source of funding for local services, it is essential that councils monitor their collection rates and raise as much income as possible. Any under recovery of income can have a significant impact on the ability of a council to fund its service delivery. In 2018/19, South Ribble continued to perform well in this area with collection rates of 97.42% for council tax and 98.81% for business rates.

In July 2018, Council approved to transfer the 2017/18 underspend against the 2017/18 original budget of £0.770m from General Balances to the Borough Investment earmarked reserve. Total reserves for the Council increased by £0.531m to £19.519m by the end of the financial year of which £4.680m is held in a general reserve. The remaining reserves are earmarked for specific programmes of work or costs that are known to the Council. The plans within the Council's latest Medium Term Financial Strategy, as approved by Council in February 2020, will see reserves reduce to an estimated £13.265m by the end of the 2023/2024 financial year. In the context of the current uncertainties on the future of local government funding, referred to above, the careful management of reserves remains as high a priority as ever. Monitoring of reserves will continue to ensure they remain appropriate and reflect the level of risk that exists around unplanned/unforeseen expenditure or loss of income. A detailed breakdown of the individual reserves held is shown in Note 11 of the Statement of Accounts.

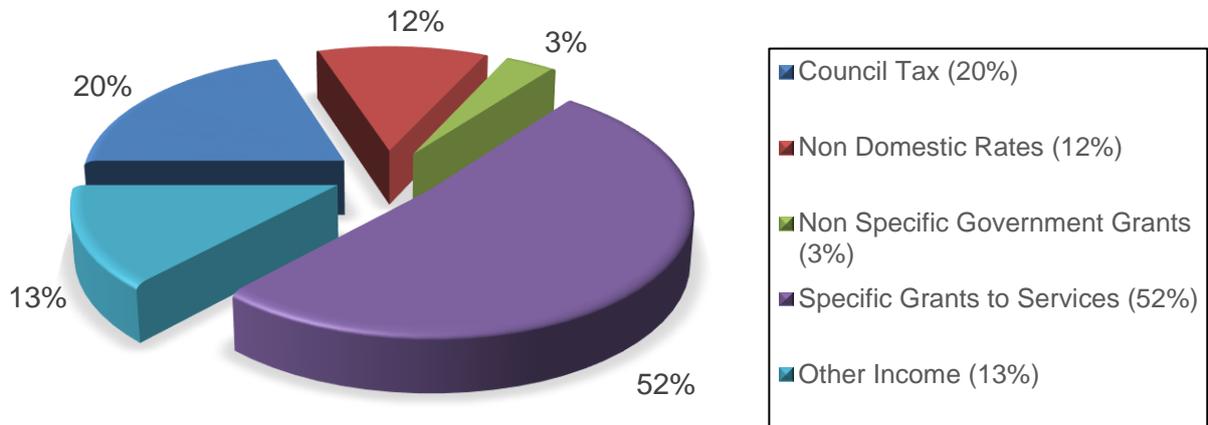
The approved budget and variances for the year are set out in the table below:

Approved Budget 2018/19

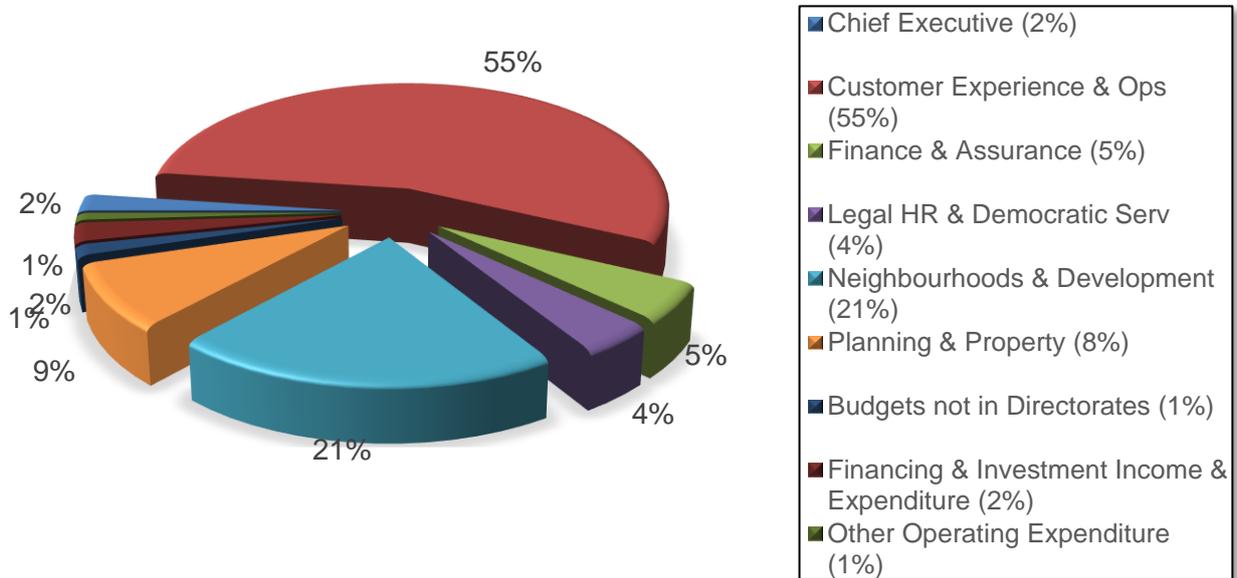
Details	Revised Budget £000	Outturn £000	Reserves Movements £000	Final Outturn £000	Outturn Variances (Under) / Overspend £000
Directorate					
Chief Executive	844	867	0	867	23
Neighbourhoods and Development	6,015	5,668	132	5,800	(215)
Planning and Property	609	397	291	688	79
Customer Experience and Operations	1,881	1,694	153	1,847	(34)
Finance and Assurance	1,693	1,686	60	1,746	53
Legal, HR & democratic	1,379	1,348	27	1,375	(4)
Budgets Not in Directorates					
Capital financed From Revenue	0	518	(518)	0	0
Debt Repayment	886	884	0	884	(2)
Interest	(100)	(175)	0	(175)	(75)
Parish Precepts	365	365	0	365	0
Pensions Costs	563	554	0	554	(9)
Funding					
Council Tax	(8,054)	(8,054)	0	(8,054)	0
New Homes Bonus	(1,391)	(1,399)	0	(1,399)	(8)
Business Rates s31 grant	(1,099)	(1,291)	190	(1,101)	(2)
Retained Business Rates	(3,508)	(3,504)	0	(3,504)	4
Reserves	(83)	349	(335)	14	97
TOTAL OUTTURN VARIANCE 18/19	0	(93)	0	(93)	(93)
Plus:					
Contribution of underspend in 2017/18 to Borough Investment Reserve (Council decision July 2018)					770
Net Deficit in Year					677
Contribution to/(from) General Reserve					(677)
Movement on General Fund as per Expenditure and Funding Analysis					(531)
Net Transfer to Earmarked Reserves					1,208
(Increase)/Decrease in General Reserves					677

The following charts show where the Council's money came from and how it was spent on services:

Where the money came from



Where the money was spent



Capital Programme

In February 2019 the Council approved a 4-year capital strategy of £41.4m. The key elements within this were:

- Health, Leisure and Wellbeing Programme including upgrades to key green infrastructure sites, updating existing leisure assets and facilities, a new leisure facility and a sports pitch hub with artificial grass pitches. £23.8m
- Master planning and regeneration of key strategic sites, more affordable housing, support to vulnerable people through disabled facilities grant and upgrading the condition of the Council's buildings. £8.1m
- Improved and updated ICT systems and technology including mobile technology, replacement of Council service vehicles and an update to the Civic Centre to create a more commercially focussed facility. £4.9m
- Funds released for an investment property programme to generate income for the Council. £4.6m

These have continued as priority themes into the 2019/20 and 2020/21 strategies, with the addition of other items, most notably the provision of Extra Care accommodation, for which provision of £10m has been made across the years 2021/22 to 2023/24. The most recent strategy, approved by Council in February 2020, contains total planned expenditure of £57.6m from 2020/21 to 2023/24.

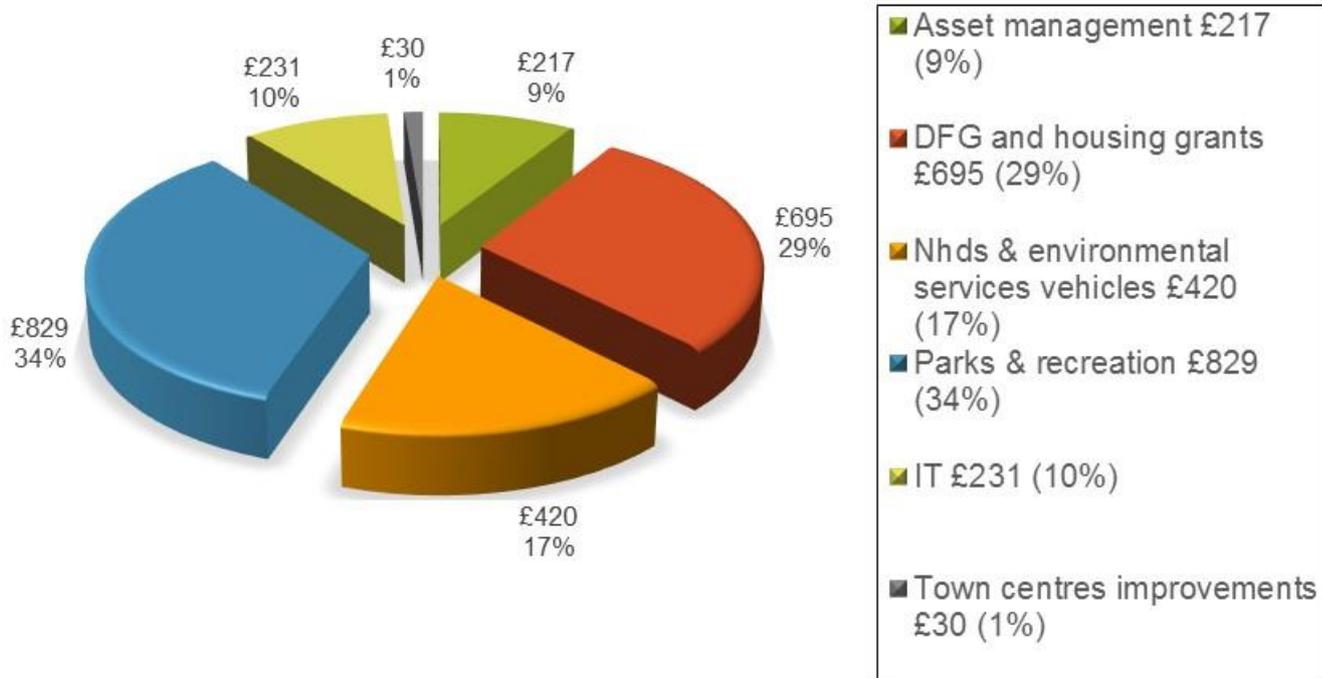
Within the £41.4m, the original capital programme budget for 2018/19 was £8.151m. With approved slippage from 2017/18 and other subsequent changes, the final budget was £9.882m. This was later revised to £2.897m in February 2019, to take account of slippage in the programme. In revising the 2018/19 budget, the Council took the decision to carry forward £6.654m into 2019/20, so that projects that were underway could be completed. That carry forward was reflected in the 2019/20 budget.

The position on the 2018/19 capital budget is set out in the following table.

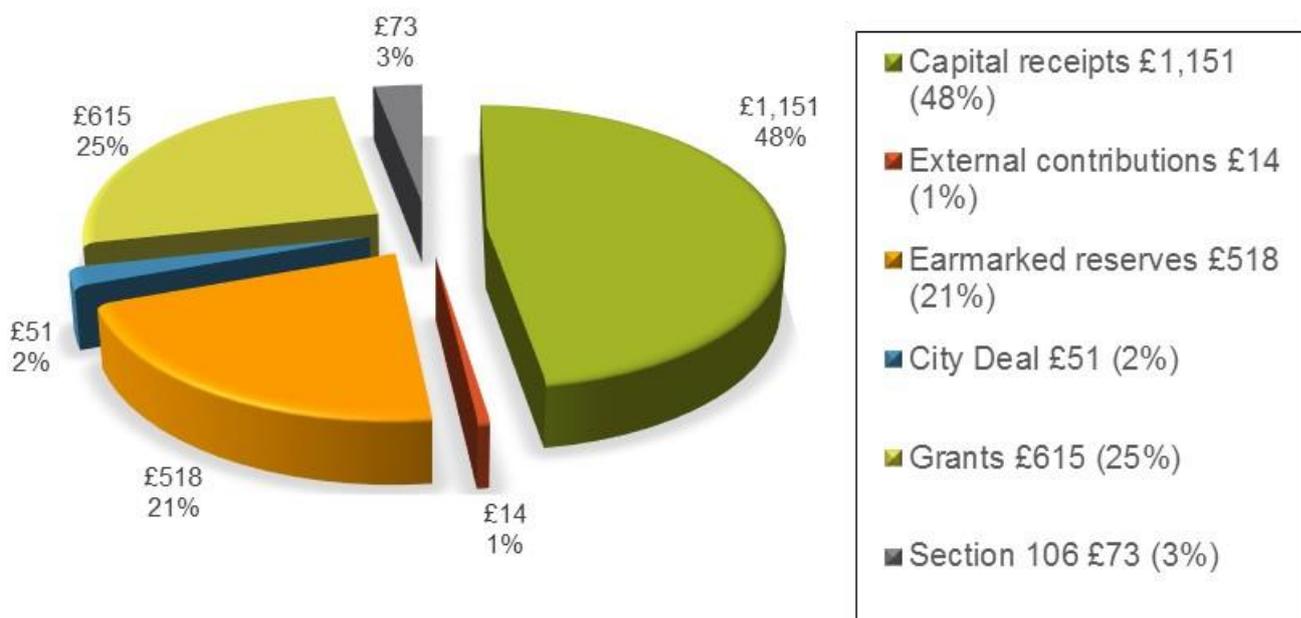
Description	Budget £000	Revised Budget (A) £000	Expend- iture (B) £000	Variance (B) – (A) £000	Re-phased into 2019-20 £000	Over / (Under) spend £000
Health, Leisure and Well Being						
Green Infrastructure	400	255	212	(43)	(43)	0
Existing Built Assets	655	249	249	0	0	0
Open Spaces and recreational areas	1,540	415	368	(47)	(45)	(2)
Place						
Master-planning and regeneration	427	89	78	(11)	(16)	5
Disabled Facilities Grants	848	757	621	(136)	(136)	0
Housing Grants	200	63	63	0	0	0
Affordable Housing	583	10	6	(4)	(4)	0
Excellence and Financial Sustainability						
ICT systems and technology	233	227	231	4	0	4
Vehicles and plant replacement	1,018	656	420	(236)	(236)	0
Corporate buildings	430	176	174	(2)	(6)	4
Investment Property	3,548	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9,882	2,897	2,422	(475)	(486)	11

The Council spent £2.422m against the revised budget of £2.897m, which equates to 83.6% and gives an overall variance of £0.475m. Of this, £0.486m was been carried forward into 2019/20 to enable projects to be completed. The remaining £0.011m was a net overspend. A summary position of capital expenditure is set out below.

Capital Expenditure £'000



Capital Financing £'000



The significant areas of spend (over £20,000) and major schemes completed in the 2018/19 capital programme were as follows:

Scheme Name	Spend £'000
Green Infrastructure:	
Central Parks Network	53
Shruggs Wood	32
Penwortham Holme Rec Centre drainage	128
Existing Built Assets:	
Farmyard Cottages roofing and cladding	43
Worden Park toilet facilities improvements	175
Open Spaces and recreational areas:	
New Leisure Campus Facility	175
Worden Park replacement conservatory	134
Master-planning and regeneration:	
City Deal - St Catherine's Park and Central Parks	46
Disabled Facilities Grants	621
Private Sector home improvement grants	63
ICT systems and technology:	
Civic Centre audio visual equipment	40
Civica EDRMS Data Retention Module	23
Moss Side Depot Networking	21
SAN hosts replacement	81
Wifi upgrade	35
Vehicles and plant replacement	420
Corporate Buildings:	
Civic Centre Banqueting Suite	80
Moss Side Depot building works	54
Moss Side Depot server room works	35

The Corporate Risk Register

The Corporate Risk Register is in place to identify and manage the risks that could impact on the delivery of the Council's objectives. Monitoring of the Corporate Risk Register is undertaken throughout the year and is reported to Governance Committee. More information on the Corporate Risk Register, and performance against it, can be found in the Year-end Performance Monitoring Report which will be reported to Full Council in July 2019 and which will then be accessible on the Council's website.

The table below sets out the some of the more significant risks facing the Council and the mitigating actions that are in place in order to manage the risk.

Corporate Risk Register 2018/19

The Register as it stood at 31 March 2019 is summarised below.

Risk Description	Inherent Risk Score	Existing Control Measure Description and additional mitigating actions taken in 2017/18	Residual Risk Score
Failure of corporate governance leading to external intervention	High	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Constitution and Codes of Conduct • Risk Registers reviewed regularly • Cross party Improvement Reference Group with external membership in place • Transformation Strategy • AGS Action Plan <p>Additional control measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a more inclusive approach to the development of the Annual Governance Statement • Member Development Charter • Member and Officer Protocol • Review of Council Constitution 	Low
Reduction in Government Grant threatens the financial sustainability of the Council	High	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Forecasting within MTFS with regard to Annual LG Finance Settlement • 5-year MTFS aligned to the 5-year Corporate Plan to ensure resources are allocated to deliver the corporate priorities • Robust monitoring and reporting of progress in delivering the Corporate Plan and MTFS • Financial Training for relevant staff and members • Maintain high Council Tax and Business Rates collection rates <p>Additional control measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Strategic Asset Review actions • Transformation projects: implement savings. income generation proposals • Clear targets in the Corporate plan and MTFS with robust performance monitoring and reporting • Develop models for and implement further shared services 	Low

Fraud & Corruption	Medium	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fighting Fraud and Corruption locally Probity Policies - Anti Fraud & Corruption / Fraud Response Plan / Whistleblowing etc. Periodic training / awareness sessions carried out with officers 	Medium
		<p>Additional control measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Anti-Fraud Strategy Review Corporate Fraud Risk Register in GRACE Comprehensive policy review and revised scheme of delegation to reflect the Council's new organisational structure 	
Impact of Brexit on Council Services	Low	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly policy review Brexit negotiations and legislation under regular review for developments that may have an impact on services 	Low
Failure of information systems and security	Medium	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high level of ICT security, achievement of PSN accreditation. Development of annual ICT work programme 	Medium
		<p>Additional control measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations of SOCITIM Review as appropriate 	
Lack of capital funding to undertake large scale improvements to parks, open spaces and leisure facilities	Medium	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital programme reflects the priorities in the Corporate Plan Regular monitoring of Capital Programme 	Low
		<p>Additional control measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop resource plan for Campus Programme 	
Lack of staff resources, systems and / or the skills needed to deliver services and corporate plan and improvement activities	High	<p>Existing control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformation Strategy Policies including Pay Policy / Recruitment policy Employee Benefits - keep under review and in line with best practice Implement the Transformation Strategy action plans - focus on organisational development Project Management System 	Medium
		<p>Additional control measures to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early implementation of the new organisational structure Organisational culture review liP Gold renewal Investment in organisational development, staff and member development Investment in programme and project management capacity and skills 	

Political decisions not taken by members in a timely way	Medium	Existing control measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross party working • Cross party Improvement Reference Group with external membership in place • Publication deadlines for Committee reports in place 	Low
		Additional control measures to be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More use of pre-scrutiny on key decisions • Early consultation with residents / businesses and member engagement on key strategic issues • Training and support on the use of the ModGov system to ensure that all members have immediate access to published reports within the statutory publication deadline 	

Covid-19 Pandemic and Plans for Recovery

The Covid-19 crisis will continue to have a significant operational and financial impact on the council, its partners and the communities it serves. It's now important that the council has a clear plan for how it will recover its services and return to business as usual as quickly as possible. A key focus will be on getting core services back up and running efficiently. However, there are some aspects of the response effort that will need to remain in place for an extended period of time, such as the community hub and enhanced support for local businesses.

Our plans will need to assess and align the resources required to get the council back on track, while taking account of new responsibilities and priorities as a result of the impact of Covid-19 on residents and communities. In response to this the Corporate Plan will be reviewed so that activities and programs are aligned to supporting communities and businesses through the period of recovery, as well as ensuring activities are appropriate to be delivered in an environment of social restrictions and distancing.

Outlook for the Future

All local authorities are currently faced with very high levels of uncertainty regarding the future funding of their services. The key factors in this are the ongoing Brexit process and the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic. The direct impact of the pandemic has required the council to adapt its approach to service delivery and take a more active role in supporting local residents and businesses. This has had major financial implications and, although government funding has been provided, because the situation remains extremely challenging and constantly developing, both exactly what is and will be required and how it will be funded remain uncertain.

On Brexit, at the time of writing, the country's future trading relationship with the EU remains uncertain and the expiry of the transitional agreement on 31 December 2020 is fast approaching, with the possibility that no agreement on the future will be reached by that date. The implications for the council would be difficult to quantify and are likely to be on a macro-economic scale such as potential national reductions in economic activity resulting in reduced business rates income, council tax receipts and increased benefit support payments.

The impact of Covid-19 and the Brexit negotiations has also resulted in a delay in the Government implementing the review of the Business Rates System as well as the Fair Funding review. The Government was also due to announce a three-year future funding settlement for local government, which would provide the basis needed for financial and service planning over the medium term.

This document presents the council's Statement of Accounts for the financial year 2018-19, at the end of which there was just one year left of the three-year period covered by the then current financial settlement. The Fair Funding review was due to be completed by the government in September 2019 and a new three-year settlement, based on the review, was to be announced in November/December 2019 and implemented from financial year 2020/21 onwards. In Autumn 2019, this timetable was put

back by a year and a single-year settlement announced for 2020/21. A further delay was announced in April 2020 and it has now been confirmed that there will be a further single-year settlement for 2021/22. The content of that settlement has yet to be confirmed, although the initial indications are that it will largely be a continuation of the current funding pattern, with some adjustments to reflect financial burdens arising directly from the pandemic and its broader effects on levels of income from business rates. South Ribble Council has also been permitted once more to apply to the Lancashire Business Rates Pool for 2021/22 which the council expects to be agreed on previous terms.

In January 2020, the Council updated its MTFS so that it reflected the Council's new corporate priorities and baselined changes in funding and expenditure. Gaps between the budget required and likely funding available were approved by Full Council based on prudent economic growth and Council Tax increases to achieve a balanced four-year MTFS without the need for significant savings.

The council's new Corporate Strategy was approved by Full Council on 30 September 2020 and the MTFS is being developed in consultation with officers and members to reflect this strategy. The new strategy retains the existing vision with an emphasis on 'accountability' to reflect the council's commitment to openness and transparency. The new strategy also reflects the council's commitment to businesses and residents to help manage, where possible, the uncertainties created during and after by Covid-19 pandemic.

Efficiencies identified and reported in previous years will continue to be developed and options for the delivery of more efficiency savings and investment returns are being created, this includes the delivery of an extended shared service with Chorley Council. The Council is introducing robust arrangements to ensure that plans for efficiencies are realistic and deliverable over agreed timescales. Performance against agreed objectives will be reported to Executive Cabinet at regular intervals throughout the year alongside budget monitoring reports. However, these all require additional monitoring and review in the context of the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic. This will remain vital throughout 2020/21 and will have a major impact on the 2021/22 budget preparation and subsequent MTFS.

The Council is in a high growth area for housing and business. As such it needs to manage this growth to ensure that the Council services and the wider infrastructure are reshaped accordingly. To deliver this the Council has embarked on an ambitious investment strategy utilising its own reserves, external funds and borrowing, where the appropriate business case exists to repay debt, to facilitate this transformational programme for its residents. This focus will be both on front line service delivery and back office support such that the Council has the resilience for growth from within existing resources. The Council also plans to deliver an ambitious housing programme, working alongside the City Deal, to facilitate housing options for all tenures and ages within the wider borough. Growth delivered without infrastructure can have negative environmental impacts such as Air Quality. Therefore at the same time the Council is investing in its Green Links programme to promote the wider Health Leisure and Wellbeing priorities associated with its Parks and Open Spaces and sports facilities as well as working with the County Council on highway infrastructure to offset these wider impacts.

As part of a longer term strategy a detailed asset review is being undertaken to identify those assets that are protected open spaces, retained for commercial purposes and those that can be released for housing or wider economic regeneration. This is being carried out alongside the council's current work to refresh its Local Plan. Economic growth results in future employment and the Council will be analysing its core demographic data to ensure that opportunities are maximised to its residents.

Overall the Council has a robust financial position over its Medium Term period utilising some reserves to deliver its Corporate objectives, informed by the Corporate Strategy. However, as already stated the progress of Corporate Priority projects could be affected by the financial impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, while the implications of the completion of the Brexit process also remain unknown. The effects of these on the council's budget and performance will be closely reviewed throughout the year.

Treasury Management

The treasury operations of the Council are conducted in accordance with its annual Treasury Strategy. This strategy document identifies the investment and borrowing policies of the Council over a three-year period, specifying, amongst other things, the criteria for investment counterparties, the maximum duration and amount of investments, and the need for borrowings.

The key facts for 2018/19 were:

- Investments were short-term, the maximum period permitted by the Council's Treasury Strategy being one year.
- The average cash balance invested was £40.055m at an average rate of 0.755% and generated £0.302m of interest during the year.
- No new Prudential Borrowing was entered into to finance capital expenditure, either from external loans or from internal cash balances.
- In 2018/19 there have been no repayments in respect of the Heritable investment claim. The balance of the claim remaining to be recovered is still £0.040m. In total, £1.974m of the original £2.000m investment has been recovered. Recovery to date is around 98% of the claim value, which has exceeded expectations.

Pension Fund Liability

The pension fund deficit reduced just slightly during the year, by £0.147m, from £32.961m to £32.814m, being the net pension liabilities. This reflects the value of pension liabilities which the Council is required to pay in the future when they fall due, offset by the value of assets invested in the pension fund. In addition, the Council's pension fund has to be revalued every three years to set future contributions into the fund. The most recent valuation, prior to 31 March 2019, was in 2016 and reported a funding level of 90%. The Council has a deficit recovery plan in place to reach a 100% funding level by making additional Deficit Recovery Contributions into the fund over the next 16 years.

This deficit figure is very much an estimate, being the actuary's assessment of the present value of the liabilities to be met by the fund over a long period less its current assets and anticipated future receipts. Note 37 presents detailed information about the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.

Main Accounting Changes

The new or amended international financial reporting standards or international accounting standards introduced by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19 include:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendments to IFRS 15: Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative

The impact of these changes on the Authority's financial statements is limited to minor changes to the wording of accounting policies and to the detail of the presentation of a small number of disclosures.

Going Concern

The council, in common with all local authorities, remains subject to the significant uncertainties resulting from both the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic and the ongoing Brexit process, together with those from the associated ongoing delays to the completion of a future national local government financing settlement. At present all indications are that a combination of government funding streams to meet additional expenditures, and the strong underlying position of the council's finances, will ensure that the council's financial and operational viability will remain robust.

The council has a number of large earmarked reserves including over £3m to manage any temporary reductions in business rates income, whether through Government reforms, economic downturns or national revaluations. The council also holds over £4m in general fund reserves to manage any other potential reductions in funding or additional expenditure requirements.

South Ribble Borough Council's current MTFS outlines the strategies it will pursue to meet current and future funding shortfalls. The approval of a balanced budgets for 2019/20 and 2020/21 has already been given and there is no reason to believe that the risks to the approval of the Council's budget in future years will not be entirely mitigated through the transformation programme. The process of refreshing the MTFS for the financial years from 2021/22 onwards is now under way. We have accordingly considered it appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

Further Information

If you would like to receive any further information about these accounts, please do not hesitate to contact South Ribble Borough Council on 01772 421491, by email at info@southribble.gov.uk or by post at the Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland, Lancashire, PR25 1DH.

Introduction to the Statement of Accounts

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the Council to produce a Statement of Accounts for each financial year.

This Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19 (The Code), which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Statement of Accounts contain a number of sections and statements and these are explained below:

STATEMENTS TO THE ACCOUNTS

Page 32 **The Independent Auditor's Report** – This gives the auditor's opinion of the financial statements and of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of its resources.

Page 37 **Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** – This summarises the responsibilities of the Council and the Responsible Financial Officer in relation to the Statement of Accounts.

Page 108 **The Annual Governance Statement** – The Council is required to conduct an annual review of the effectiveness of its system of corporate governance and to publish a statement on the adequacy of the system with its annual accounts. This statement is referred to as the Annual Governance Statement (AGS). The AGS explains our governance arrangements, the review of the governance framework against the Local Code of Governance and future plans to improve and strengthen the governance environment.

CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The core financial statements consist of the following:

Page 38 **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** – This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Page 39 **Movement in Reserves Statement** – Levels of reserves, and movements therein, are indicators of the financial strength of the organisation. This statement distinguishes usable from unusable reserves. The distinction is explained in the Balance Sheet comment below.

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the surplus or deficit arising in the year on the Provision of Service. This is the true economic cost of providing the authority's services (as detailed in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement). For the purposes of council tax setting, however, a series of statutory adjustments are then made, resulting in a line entitled "Increase/Decrease in year".

Page 40 **The Balance Sheet** – this shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The total of these, the Net Assets, is matched by the authority's reserves, as shown in the lower part of the Balance Sheet.

Reserves are categorised into "Usable", i.e. available to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation, and "Unusable". The latter includes the Revaluation Reserve (holding unrealised gains in property values), and other reserves holding amounts arising from

differences between the accounting basis used in compiling the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and statutory basis prescribed for taxation purposes.

Page 41 **Cash Flow Statement** – this shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period. It shows how cash and cash equivalents are generated and used by classifying cash flows into operating, investment and financing activities.

Page 42 **Notes to the Main Financial Statements** – these add to and interpret the individual statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Page 104 **Collection Fund** – this is an agents statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to record transactions relating to the collection of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates, and their distribution to precepting authorities, the Government, and the Council itself.

Page 105 **Notes to the Collection Fund** – these add to and interpret the Collection Fund statement.

The Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the members of South Ribble Borough Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of South Ribble Borough Council (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Collection Fund Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2019 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the Chief Financial Officer and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Authority's future operational arrangements.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the Authority's future operational arrangements. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for an authority associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority's

ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19 that the Authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the risks associated with the Authority's operating activities, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. We analysed how those risks might affect the Authority's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Authority will continue in operation.

Other information

The Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts, , other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge of the Authority obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other information we are required to report on by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with the 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Authority gained through our work in relation to the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or

- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters except on 22 December 2020 we made a written recommendation to the Council under section 24 (schedule 7) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in relation to the governance of the Council.

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 35, the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer. The Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the Authority will no longer be provided.

The Governance Committee is Those Charged with Governance. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Adverse conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General in November 2017, because of the significance of the matters described in the basis for adverse conclusion section of our report, we are not satisfied that, in all significant respects, South Ribble Borough Council put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Basis for adverse conclusion

In considering the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, we identified the following matters:

- there were significant weaknesses in the Council's governance arrangements, including concerns over the performance of senior officers, strained relationships between officers and members, a high level of turnover in the Director of Finance post, and failures to comply with the Council's constitution and national guidance;
- there were service performance failings in several areas, including delays in processing planning applications, backlogs in food and safety inspections and tree maintenance, and weaknesses in car parking management;
- the degree of inaccuracy found in performance information by the Authority's internal auditor resulted in the Authority concluding that the data in its 2018/19 Comprehensive Corporate performance report was not reliable; and
- there were several deficiencies in the Authority's system of internal control including a lack of compliance with its own procurement rules and with General Data Protection Regulations, weaknesses in contract management relating leisure pension liabilities, weaknesses in controls over creditor payments, and failings in the management of the Health and Well Being Leisure Campus project.

These matters are evidence of weaknesses in the Authority's arrangements for informed decision making, and include weaknesses in proper arrangements for:

- acting in the public interest through demonstrating and applying the principles and values of sound governance;
- understanding and using appropriate and reliable performance information to support informed decision making and performance management; and
- managing risks effectively and maintaining a sound system of internal control.

Responsibilities of the Authority

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2017, as to whether in all significant respects the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2019.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to be satisfied that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of South Ribble Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

M C Stocks

Mark Stocks, Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Birmingham

23 December 2020

Statement of Responsibilities

This statement defines the responsibilities of the Council and the Responsible Financial Officer in respect of the Council's financial affairs.

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council shall:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Deputy Chief Executive (Resources and Transformation) and S151 Officer.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Deputy Chief Executive (Resources and Transformation) and S151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19 (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the local authority Code;
- Kept proper accounting records which are up to date; and
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Further Information

Further information about the accounts is available from the Shared Financial Services Team, Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland, Lancashire, PR25 1DH

Certification

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of South Ribble Borough Council as at 31 March 2019 and its Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2019.



James Thomson CPFA
Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer
Date: 22 December 2020

CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. This is not the amount to be funded from taxation, since authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2017/18				Note	2018/19		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000			Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
1,007	(115)	892	Chief Executive		873	(2)	871
9,973	(2,836)	7,137	Neighbourhoods & Development		9,791	(2,645)	7,146
3,951	(2,423)	1,528	Planning & Property		3,765	(2,052)	1,713
1,657	(198)	1,459	Finance & Assurance		2,277	(277)	2,000
1,716	(327)	1,389	Legal, HR & Democratic Services		1,639	(293)	1,346
23,478	(21,683)	1,795	Customer Experience & Operations		22,247	(20,414)	1,833
1,214	0	1,214	Budgets Not in Directorates		464	0	464
42,996	(27,582)	15,414	Cost of Services		41,056	(25,683)	15,373
398	0	398	Other operating expenditure	12	369	0	369
3,484	(3,518)	(34)	Financing and investment income and expenditure	13	4,349	(3,512)	837
9,768	(26,867)	(17,099)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	14	10,055	(25,869)	(15,814)
56,646	(57,967)	(1,321)	(Surplus) / deficit on provision of services		55,829	(55,064)	765
		(128)	(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets				(607)
		(5,077)	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	37d			(1,318)
		(5,205)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				(1,925)
		(6,526)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure				(1,160)

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movements in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed between those that are “usable” (available to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation), and other reserves.

The line “(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services” shows the true economic cost of providing the authority’s services, as detailed in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. For the purposes of council tax setting however, a series of statutory adjustments are then made. These adjustments are shown in total below, and are also detailed in Note 10.

	General Fund £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2017	(18,593)	(2,106)	(6,451)	(27,150)	2,365	(24,785)
<u>Movements in 2017/18</u>						
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(1,321)	0	0	(1,321)	(5,206)	(6,527)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis (note 10)	926	174	(1,662)	(562)	562	0
(Increase) / Decrease in year	(395)	174	(1,662)	(1,883)	(4,644)	(6,527)
Balance at 31 March 2018	(18,988)	(1,932)	(8,113)	(29,033)	(2,279)	(31,312)
<u>Movements in 2018/19</u>						
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	765	0	0	765	(1,925)	(1,160)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis (note 10)	(1,296)	1,105	(998)	(1,189)	1,189	0
(Increase) / Decrease in year	(531)	1,105	(998)	(424)	(736)	(1,160)
Balance at 31 March 2019	(19,519)	(827)	(9,111)	(29,457)	(3,015)	(32,472)

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. It shows the net assets of the authority which are matched by the reserves held. Reserves are reported in two categories. 'Usable Reserves' includes reserves available to provide services and other reserves which may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt. 'Unusable Reserves' fall into two categories. The first consists of the Revaluation Reserve which holds unrealised gains and losses in asset values. The second category holds amounts resulting from the "adjustments between the accounting basis and the funding basis", as shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

31 March 2018 £'000		Notes	31 March 2019 £'000
28,147	Property, Plant & Equipment	15	28,461
11,332	Investment Property	16	10,679
188	Intangible Assets	17	150
50	Long Term Debtors	18	47
39,717	Long Term Assets		39,337
27,044	Short Term Investments	18	31,071
87	Inventories	19	88
3,728	Short Term Debtors	20	2,428
4,670	Cash and Cash Equivalents	21	3,126
35,529	Current Assets		36,713
(7,902)	Short Term Creditors	22	(8,054)
(1,700)	Provisions	23	(1,833)
(9,602)	Current Liabilities		(9,887)
(217)	Long Term Creditors	18	(183)
(596)	Other Long Term Liabilities	18	(259)
(32,961)	Net Pension Liability	37	(32,814)
(558)	Grant Receipts in Advance - Capital	33	(435)
(34,332)	Long Term Liabilities		(33,691)
31,312	Net Assets		32,472
(29,034)	Usable Reserves	24 & MiRS	(29,457)
(2,278)	Unusable Reserves	25	(3,015)
(31,312)	Total Reserves		(32,472)

The unaudited accounts were authorised for issue on 31 May 2019 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 22 December 2020.



James Thomson CPFA
Deputy Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer
Date: 22 December 2020

Cash Flow Statement

This shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period. It shows how cash and cash equivalents are generated and used by classifying cash flows into operating, investment and financing activities.

2017/18 £'000		Note	2018/19 £'000
1,321	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services (CIES page 53)		(765)
3,283	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	26a	3,432
(2,941)	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	26b	(1,886)
1,663	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	26	781
(759)	Investing Activities	27	(3,644)
52	Financing Activities	28	1,319
956	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,544)
3,714	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,670
4,670	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	21	3,126

Notes to the Main Financial Statements

NOTE: values throughout these accounts are presented rounded to whole numbers (usually thousands or millions of pounds). Totals in supporting tables and notes may appear not to exactly match to the Core Financial Statements or other tables, due to rounding differences.

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis Note, which is a note to the core financial statements, shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates.

Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). More information on the adjustments between expenditure charged to the General Fund and the CIES is provided in Notes 8 and 10.

2017/18				2018/19		
Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund Balance £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (note 8 and 10) £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000		Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund Balance £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (note 8 and 10) £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000
864	28	892	Chief Executive	867	4	871
5,799	1,338	7,137	Neighbourhoods & Development	5,668	1,478	7,146
105	1,423	1,528	Planning & Property	397	1,316	1,713
1,518	(59)	1,459	Finance & Assurance	1,686	314	2,000
1,345	44	1,389	Legal, HR & Democratic Services	1,348	(2)	1,346
1,600	195	1,795	Customer Experience & Operations	1,694	139	1,833
1,096	118	1,214	Budgets Not in Directorates	554	(90)	464
12,327	3,087	15,414	Net cost of Service	12,214	3,159	15,373
(12,722)	(4,013)	(16,735)	Other Income and Expenditure	(12,745)	(1,863)	(14,608)
(395)	(926)	(1,321)	(Surplus) / Deficit in year	(531)	1,296	765
(18,593)			Opening General Fund Balance at 1 April 2018	(18,988)		
(395)			Add (Surplus) / Less Deficit on General Fund Balance in Year	(531)		
(18,988)			Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March 2019	(19,519)		

2. Accounting Policies

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2018/19 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2019. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 which require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy 2018/19 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

Accruals of Income and Expenditure (Revenue Recognition)

The Income and Costs of the Council are accounted for in the period to which they relate, regardless of when the cash is paid or received. In particular:

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Revenue from Council Tax and Business Rates is measured at the full amount receivable (net of impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transactions shall be recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the authority, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand.

- Cash consists of cash in hand and deposits repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.
- Cash Equivalents consist of highly liquid investments which mature in less than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with depreciation charges, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of accumulated revaluation gains, and amortisation charges in respect of intangible assets.

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to meet these charges. Instead it has to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Authority in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (the Minimum Revenue Provision), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

Billing authorities such as South Ribble Borough Council act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the authority's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the authority's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the authority's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

These are assets and liabilities arising from past events the existence of which will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the Council's control. They are disclosed in the notes to the main financial statements. See Note 38 to the accounts.

Exceptional Items

When items of income or expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, or in the notes to the main financial statements, depending on their significance.

Employee Benefits

Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination benefits

These are amounts payable as a result of a decision to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date, or a decision to accept voluntary redundancy. The costs are recognised when the Council commits itself to terminate the employment of an officer or group of officers, or makes an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. The charge is made to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme which provides defined benefits to those members. Full details of transactions are given in Note 37 to the accounts. The following notes explain the methodology.

The liabilities of the fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc. and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate for the year (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- unitised securities – current bid price
- property – market value

The change in net pension liability is analysed into the following components:

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years will be debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs;
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability i.e. net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments;

Re-measurement comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the pension fund:

- cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Authority also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities thus arising are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Events after the Reporting Period

Where an event occurs after the Balance Sheet date and it provides evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date, the amounts recognised in the Statement of Accounts is adjusted.

Where an event that occurs after the Balance Sheet date is indicative of conditions that arose after the Balance Sheet date, the amounts recognised in the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted. The “non-adjusting event”, and an estimate of the financial effect, is however disclosed in the notes to the main financial statements.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. The annual charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is based on the carrying amount multiplied by the effective rate of interest. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal payable plus interest accrued at 31 March.

Gains or losses on premature redemption are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement unless they are the result of a restructure that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, in which case they are added to the amortised cost and charged over the life of the modified or exchanged loan. Where charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations require discounts to be amortised over the shorter of the life of the original loan or ten years. Greater discretion applies to premia, they can be amortised over the life of the original or replacement loan, or a shorter period. A transfer is done from the General Fund Balance to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account to give effect to these regulations.

Financial Assets

Financial assets i.e. amounts invested, are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the assets and their cash flow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVPL); and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The authority’s business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost. There are no FVPL or FVOCI financial assets.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the balance sheet when the authority becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for the interest receivable are based on the carry amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains for losses that arise on the de-recognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the CIES.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The authority recognises expected credit losses on all its financial assets held at amortised cost on either a 12 month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables and lease receivables held by the authority. The authority adopts the simplified approach to lease and trade receivables (debtors) held by the authority.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since the instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on a 12 month expected losses basis.

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Transfers of services under combinations of public sector bodies (such as local government reorganisation) do not negate the presumption of going concern.

Government Grants and Other Contributions

Government grants and other contributions for both revenue and capital purposes are accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised in the accounts when the conditions for their receipt have been complied with. If compliance has not been achieved, cash received is held on the Balance Sheet as a long term creditor.

The postings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement relating to capital grants and contributions are reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. If the monies have not been used they are credited to the Grants Unapplied Reserve. If they have been applied to fund capital expenditure they are credited to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Authority has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds with appropriate planning consent. The Authority charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The levy income will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects to support the development of the area. CIL received is limited by regulations. It is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the above core accounting policy for grants and contributions. CIL charges will be largely to fund capital expenditure with a small proportion used to fund revenue.

Intangible assets

Expenditure on assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences), is capitalised at cost if it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council for more than one financial year. Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that these will generate future economic benefits or service potential for the Council.

The cost is amortised over the economic life to reflect the pattern of consumption. The charge is made to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The postings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are reversed from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and charged to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Inventories and Long term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the First In First Out (FIFO) costing formula. Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are those held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. They are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value. Valuations are provided by Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)-qualified valuers, are on the basis recommended by CIPFA, and accord with the Statement of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by the RICS. They are not depreciated but are re-valued annually. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. Gains and losses on revaluation and disposal are not permitted by statute to impact on the council tax. A reversal is therefore done between the General Fund Balance and the Capital Adjustment Account (or, in the case of sale proceeds exceeding £10,000, to the Capital Receipts Reserve).

Operating income and expenditure from investment properties are charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. If the lease covers both land and buildings, then the land and building elements are considered separately for classification.

Assets that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Authority as lessee

Finance leases

An asset held under a finance lease is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the inception of the lease (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset is matched by a liability, being the obligation to the lessor. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease payments are split between a finance charge, charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and the principal element, applied to write down the lease liability. Assets held under a finance lease will be subject to depreciation and revaluation in the same way as any other asset.

Operating leases

Rentals are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service benefitting from the asset.

The Authority as lessor

Finance leases

Where the Authority grants a finance lease over an asset, it is written out of the Balance Sheet and charged to the "gain or loss on disposals" line in Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Authority's net investment in the lease is credited to the same line, matched by a Long Term Debtor in the Balance Sheet. Lease rental receipts are split between finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement), and the principal element applied to write down the Long Term Debtor.

Operating leases

Where the Authority grant an operating lease over an asset it remains on the Balance Sheet, and the income is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. See Note 36 to the accounts.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Accounting treatment is detailed in the Property Plant and Equipment, Disposal and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale policy.

Overheads

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change, and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment. Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practice or if the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts from prior periods. Material errors will also require a prior period adjustment. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the period.

Property Plant and Equipment (PPE)

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation, or enhancement of fixed assets is capitalised on an accruals basis in the accounts provided it exceeds the 'de minimis' threshold of £5,000 and provides benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Council. Should they be incurred, the Authority would capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst major assets are under construction.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure, Community Assets, Assets under Construction, and equipment, are held at depreciated historical cost.
- All other assets are measured at current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use.

In respect of specialised assets, if there is an absence of market based evidence of value, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.

Valuations are provided by Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)-qualified valuers, are on the basis recommended by CIPFA, and accord with the Statement of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by the RICS. Assets held in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years.

Increases in valuations are credited to the Revaluation Reserve unless they reverse previous losses charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, in which case the gain shall be credited to that account. A fall in value will be charged firstly against any balance held in the Revaluation Reserve. If this is insufficient or non-existent, the charge is made to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluations gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal inception. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Depreciation

Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated. Other property is depreciated over its useful life on a straight line basis. Depreciation is based on the closing value of assets. Components are separately depreciated if

- The total value of the host asset (excluding land) exceeds £0.500m and
- The value of the component exceeds 20% of the asset value (excluding land)

Depreciation periods are as follows:

	<u>years</u>
Property (excluding components separately identified)	5-60
Property components - mechanical	25
Portable office facilities	10-15
Vehicles	3-10
IT equipment	3-5
Other equipment	5-15

Revaluation gains are also depreciated by transfer of the difference between the current valuation depreciation charge and the historic cost depreciation charge, from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

All assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Impairment losses are charged against revaluations held in the Revaluation Reserve. If these are inadequate the loss is charged to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal, up to the amount of the original loss adjusted for depreciation, is credited to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Disposal and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale and shown within current assets. The asset is re-valued immediately and carried at the lower of this amount and current value less costs to sell. If assets subsequently fail to meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale (adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations) and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

On disposal the carrying amount of an asset is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts exceeding £10,000 from disposal are credited to the same line; lesser receipts are included as service income in cost of services. Any revaluation gains accumulated in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Capital Charges and Council Tax

The postings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in respect of depreciation, impairment, disposal and revaluation are reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement to avoid impacting on council tax. Capital Receipts exceeding £10,000 are reversed to the Capital Receipts Reserve. Other reversals are to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, but where the timing is uncertain. Provisions are charged to the appropriate revenue account, Expenditure, when incurred, is charged direct to the provision.

Reserves

Reserves are created by appropriating amounts from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from the reserve is incurred, it is charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and the reserve is appropriated back into the General Fund Balance through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset, has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

If the Authority has determined to use capital resources to meet the cost (as opposed to funding from revenue) a transfer is done in the Movement in Reserves Statement, from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account, so that there is no impact on the council tax.

Value Added Tax

VAT is included in the accounts only to the extent that it is irrecoverable.

Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Valuations of non-financial assets are provided by Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)-qualified valuers, are on the basis recommended by CIPFA, and accord with the Statement of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by the RICS.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for that asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3. Accounting standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The 2018/19 Code requires changes in accounting policy to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code. The Code requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year.

The standards that may be relevant for additional disclosures that will be required in the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial statements in respect of accounting changes that are introduced in the 2019/20 Code are:

- amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property in respect of transfers of Investment Property,
- annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle,
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration,
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, and
- amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in respect of prepayment features with negative compensation.
- IFRS 16 Leases

The Council does not anticipate that the above amendments will have a material impact on the information provided in the financial statements.

4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 2, the Authority has made certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

Funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service expenditure.

Investment Properties

Investment properties have been assessed using the identifiable criteria under the international accounting standards of being held for rental income or for capital appreciation. Properties have been assessed using these criteria, which is subject to interpretation, to determine if there is an operational reason for holding the property, such as regeneration.

Leases

The Council has examined its leases, and classified them as either operational or finance leases. In some cases the lease transaction is not always conclusive and the Council uses judgement in determining whether the lease is a finance lease arrangement that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. In reassessing the lease the Council has estimated the implied interest rate within the lease to calculate interest and principal payments.

Fair Values

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council uses judgement to ascertain a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. It also uses judgements regarding inputs to valuation techniques, particularly whether they are applicable and relevant to the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly, being valued. The classes of assets to which this applies are detailed in Notes 15e and 16.

Business Rate Appeals

With business rates, ratepayers who consider the rateable values of their properties to be too high can lodge an appeal with the Valuation Office to have it reviewed. Any resulting reduction in bills can be backdated, perhaps over several years. This creates an uncertainty, because it means that the amount of income for the year from business rates, which has been included by the council in this Statement of Accounts, may later be reduced. Given that the gross income (before reliefs) in each financial year is over £40m and that the provision is required to cover several years, even a relatively low percentage allowance produces a material amount, so the council must acknowledge this in its Statement.

Given that the uncertainties involved, ie the numbers of future appeals, their value and how far they will be backdated are all unknown, the question arises as to whether this should be treated as a provision or as a contingent liability. It is considered that it should be recognised as a provision, rather than as a contingent liability, because it meets the definition of a provision under IAS 37, in that there is:

- (1) a present obligation arising from a past event;
- (2) payment is probable;
- (3) the amount can be estimated reliably.

In respect of (1), the 'present obligation' can (under IAS 37) be either legal or constructive. For appeals already lodged the present obligation would be legal. However, for appeals not yet lodged, the present obligation is constructive, on the basis that the past practice of the council, in processing liability adjustments and associated refunds, creates a valid expectation on the part of the business rates payer that refunds will be granted in the future, as a result of equivalent liability adjustments. The past event is the raising of the business rates charge.

In respect of (2), there is a probability of payment, although there is a chance that refunds may not be payable, if individual businesses no longer exist. However, the number of such credits written off is very low. Any credits that are written off require liability adjustment (effectively re-raising the debt for refunds that are not payable). As such they are included in the data that feeds into the provision calculation.

In respect of (3), because of the nature of the revised appeals process introduced from April 2017 onwards, there are particular issues in estimating the potential value of appeals against valuations effective from that time onwards. The pattern of liability movements resulting from successful appeals across the years from 2010/11 to 2016/17 have been reviewed. This, together with comments by the Valuation Office that the approach adopted for the 2017 revaluation was the same as for earlier valuations and a review of the approaches adopted by other authorities, supports the view that the level of provision made by the council at the end of 2018/19, although higher than the average, is within the appropriate range.

The need for local authorities to consider making a business rates appeals provision developed as a result of the change to 'Business Rates Retention' within the local government finance system from 2013/14 onwards. Prior to this, the impact of appeals was absorbed within the amounts paid by the council into the then national business rates pool. The relevant CIPFA guidance clarified the view on whether authorities should include an element for refunds on appeals not yet lodged. It quoted IAS 37, paragraph 39 which deals with situations involving large populations where the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities. It is considered that the appeals provision methodology adopted by the council is entirely consistent with this 'expected value' methodology.

5. Assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains figures estimated on the basis of historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. The following table notes items for which there is a significant risk of material future adjustment:

Item	Uncertainty	Effect if actual results differ
Pensions liability	The estimated liabilities depend on a number of complex judgements. These include future retirement ages, mortality rates, salary increases, returns on investments and discount rates. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide advice on these assumptions.	Sensitivity to the factors contributing to this estimate is shown in Note 37i. Small changes have major impacts on the pension deficit.
Debtors	<p>The most significant debtor issue for the Council is its responsibility for collecting £99.570m in business rates and council tax. It is however mainly as agent for government and major preceptors. The major recovery risk resulting from shortfalls in collection falls to these bodies. Various notes present debtor information. Note 18a and 18c shows net total of £0.597m for debtors which are classed as financial instruments. The gross total is £1.859m against which a bad debt provision of £1.262m has been made.</p> <p>This total debtors figure includes Housing benefit debtors of £1.161m (i.e. recovery of overpayments). Changes in the administration of benefits are pending which may affect recovery in future years. The provision made for these debts has therefore been maintained at over 90% to reflect this.</p>	<p>Any additional impairment will be a charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.</p> <p>A 1% increase in the impairment of doubtful debts would result in an additional charge of £0.019m to the CI&ES.</p>
Asset valuations	<p>Note 15e shows that fixed assets valued at £26.650m (£26.544m of Operational Land and Buildings and £0.106m of Community Assets) are carried at either current value or depreciated replacement cost value.</p> <p>Note 16 shows that investment properties valued at £10.679m are carried at current value.</p> <p>The valuations have been carried out by qualified valuers in accordance with Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Guidance</p>	<p>The values are only estimates and thus could over or understate the actual values realisable if sale actually occurred. A fall of 10% in the value of these assets would amount to £2.665m, with the charge being split between the CIES and the Revaluation Reserve, dependent upon the valuation histories of the individual assets.</p> <p>A fall in the value of the Council's investment properties will result in a charge to the CI&ES. Every 10% fall in the total value of the Council's investment properties would result in a £1.068m charge to the CI&ES.</p>

Item	Uncertainty	Effect if actual results differ
Provisions	A provision of £1.833m has been recognised for the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged business rates up to 31 March 2019. The estimate has been calculated using the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) ratings list of appeals and the analysis of successful appeals to date when providing the estimate of total provision up to and including 31 March 2019. See Note 23.	If the value of successful appeals exceeded the provision there would be a reduction in the local share of business rates income available to fund the Authority's services. Similarly, an increase in the provision to cover such appeals would be a charge to the Collection Fund which would also reduce the local share of business rates income available to fund the Authority's services. A 1% increase in the provision would result in an additional charge to the Collection Fund of £0.046m, of which this Authority's share of the cost would be 40% or £0.018m.
Fair value measurements	When the fair values of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Council employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the Council's valuers). Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in Notes 2, 15e, 16 and 18c.	The impact of a variation of 10% in the values of the Council's non-financial assets, which are measured at fair value, is shown under 'Asset Valuations' above. There are currently no financial assets or liabilities which are carried at fair value, although information is shown as an additional disclosure at Note 18c.

6. Material items of income and expense

All material items have been disclosed in the statement or in the notes to the main financial statements. In preparing the Draft Statement of Accounts for 2018/19, as published on 31 May 2019, the Council considered material items to be those greater than £0.864m (2017/18 £0.850m). This equated to 2% of the Council's gross expenditure for the preceding financial year and matched the threshold initially indicated by the Council's auditor, as stated in External Audit Plan for the year. Following the identification of the governance issues which gave rise to the additional work deemed necessary by the auditor, the limit for the purposes of the audit was reduced to £616k and so, accordingly, for this purposes of completing this final Statement, the Council considers material items to be those greater than £0.616m.

7. Events after the reporting period

The audited Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Deputy Chief Finance Officer & Section 151 Officer on 22 December 2020. Subsequent events are not reflected in the financial statements or in the notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2019, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There are no non-adjusting events after the Balance Sheet date.

8. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis, which forms Note 1 to the Accounts, can be found on page 42.

2018/19	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note A)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note B)	Other Statutory Adjustments (Note C)	Total Statutory Adjustments	Non-Statutory Adjustments (Note D)	Total Adjustments
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	2	(5)	7	4	0	4
Neighbourhoods & Development	1,787	(61)	(29)	1,697	(219)	1,478
Planning & Property	307	(21)	4	290	1,026	1,316
Finance & Assurance	4	581	(2)	583	(269)	314
Legal, HR & Democratic Services	18	(12)	(8)	(2)	0	(2)
Customer Experience & Operations	161	(30)	8	139	0	139
Budgets Not in Directorates	0	(90)	0	(90)	0	(90)
Net Cost of Service	2,279	362	(20)	2,621	538	3,159
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(2,073)	809	(61)	(1,325)	(538)	(1,863)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	206	1,171	(81)	1,296	0	1,296

2017/18 Comparative Figures Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note A)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note B)	Other Statutory Adjustments (Note C)	Total Statutory Adjustments	Non-Statutory Adjustments (Note D)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000			£'000
Chief Executive	25	4	(1)	28	0	28
Neighbourhoods & Development	1,498	92	2	1,592	(254)	1,338
Planning & Property	367	33	(2)	398	1,025	1,423
Finance & Assurance	4	121	(1)	124	(183)	(59)
Legal, HR & Democratic Services	16	23	5	44	0	44
Customer Experience & Operations	161	44	(10)	195	0	195
Budgets Not in Directorates	0	131	(13)	118	0	118
Net Cost of Service	2,071	448	(20)	2,499	588	3,087
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(4,439)	888	126	(3,425)	(588)	(4,013)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,368)	1,336	106	(926)	0	(926)

Note A Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the service line, and for:

- Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets
- Finance and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing, i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and other revenue contributions, are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices (GAAP).
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under GAAP. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable during the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied within the year.

Note B Net Change for Pension Adjustments

The net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of the IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income are reflected as follows:

- For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as determined by statute and their replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- For financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

Note C Other Statutory Adjustments

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the CIES and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute are:

- For financing and investment income and expenditure - the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- For taxation and non-specific grant income - the charge represents the difference between what is chargeable under statute for Council Tax and Business Rates that was forecast to be received at the start of the year, and the income recognised under GAAP. This is a timing difference as any difference is brought forward in the surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

Note D Other Non-statutory Adjustments

Other non-statutory adjustments represent amounts debited/credited to service segments which need to be adjusted against the 'Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis' line to comply with the presentational requirements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are:

- For financing and investment income and expenditure, adjustments in respect of the income and expenditure on investment properties and in respect of charges for the provision for non-collection of outstanding debts.

9. Expenditure and Income Analysed By Nature

The authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure/Income	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	11,382	10,692
Other service expenses	29,565	28,278
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,530	3,384
Interest payments	3,003	3,053
Precepts and levies	10,166	10,418
Loss on the disposal of assets	0	4
Total Expenditure	56,646	55,829
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(9,031)	(7,064)
Interest and investment income	(2,455)	(2,401)
Income from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates	(21,121)	(21,676)
Government grants and contributions	(25,360)	(23,923)
Total Income	(57,967)	(55,064)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,321)	765

10. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by the statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of the Council are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Council are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year and includes Earmarked Reserves (see Note 11).

Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

2018/19	General Fund Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000
<u>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</u>			
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:			
Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve) (note 25e)	(1,171)		
Financial instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account) (note 25c)	(2)		
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account) (note 25f)	65		
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve) (note 25g)	19		
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account) (note 25b)	(2,655)		
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(3,744)	0	0
<u>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</u>			
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account) (note 25b)	886		
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account) (note 25b)	518		
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	1,404	0	0
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources</u>			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure (MiRS page 66)		1,151	
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure (MiRS page 66)	1,044	(46)	(998)
Total Capital Resources	1,044	1,105	(998)
Total Adjustments	(1,296)	1,105	(998)

2017/18	General Fund Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000
<u>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</u>			
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:			
Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve) (note 25e)	(1,335)		
Financial instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account) (note 25c)	(2)		
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account) (note 25f)	(124)		
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve) (note 25g)	21		
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account) (note 25b)	(954)		
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(2,394)	0	0
<u>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</u>			
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account) (note 25b)	990		
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account) (note 25b)	668		
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	1,658	0	0
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources</u>			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure (MiRS page 54)		174	
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure (MiRS page 54)	1,662		(1,662)
Total Capital Resources	1,662	174	(1,662)
Total Adjustments	926	174	(1,662)

11. Transfers to / from earmarked reserves

The movements in earmarked reserves during the year were as follows. The movements in the general reserve are also included, producing the overall total for general fund reserves that appears in the Movement in Reserves Statement on page 39.

	Balance 31 March 2017 £'000	Transfers In 2017/18 £'000	Transfers Out 2017/18 £'000	Balance 31 March 2018 £'000	Transfers In 2018/19 £'000	Transfers Out 2018/19 £'000	Balance 31 March 2019 £'000
My Neighbourhoods	(45)	(6)	0	(51)	(3)		(54)
Asset Management	(1,494)	(500)	1,994	0			0
Borough Council Elections	(82)	(30)	0	(112)	(30)	28	(114)
Building Control Reserve	(22)	0	22	0			0
Housing Needs Survey	(87)	(20)	10	(97)	(20)	34	(83)
ICT Strategy Reserve	(988)	0	988	0			0
Local Development Framework	(80)	0	0	(80)	(175)		(255)
Performance Reward Grant	(68)	0	20	(48)	(24)	26	(46)
Public Open Space Funds	(1,535)	(96)	1,631	0			0
Organisation Restructure Costs	(385)	0	295	(90)		63	(27)
Vehicle and Plant replacement	(21)	0	21	0			0
Leisure sites repair and maintenance	(160)	0	160	0			0
Borough Investment Account	(3,824)	0	0	(3,824)	(770)		(4,594)
Business Rates Retention	(3,250)	(516)	1,509	(2,257)	(504)	10	(2,751)
City Deal Reserve	0	(1,811)	140	(1,671)	(40)		(1,711)
New Burdens Funding Reserve	(222)	(59)	281	0			0
Capital Funding Reserve	0	(3,460)	0	(3,460)	(177)	564	(3,073)
Repairs and Maintenance Fund	0	(500)	0	(500)			(500)
Transformation Fund	0	(500)	0	(500)			(500)
Apprenticeship Reserve	0	(335)	0	(335)	(2)	70	(267)
Other Earmarked Reserves	(1,733)	(120)	1,247	(606)	(401)	143	(864)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(13,996)	(7,953)	8,318	(13,631)	(2,146)	938	(14,839)
General Reserve	(4,597)	(760)	0	(5,357)	(93)	770	(4,680)
Total General Fund Reserves	(18,593)	(8,713)	8,318	(18,988)	(2,239)	1,708	(19,519)

Below is a description of the purpose of each of the earmarked reserves identified above:

Earmarked Reserve	Reason / Use
My Neighbourhoods	An accumulation of unspent core funding allocated to be spent in accordance with the local priorities determined by each of the My Neighbourhood Forums.
Asset Management	Sums set aside to support the cost of maintaining and improving the Council's property portfolio to ensure its long term viability as an asset and to protect income generation. The balance has been transferred into the Capital Funding reserve, following the strategic review of reserves.

Earmarked Reserve	Reason / Use
Elections Provision	An annual transfer from revenue is made to cover the four yearly Borough Elections. The next election is due to take place in May 2019.
Building Control Reserve	Surpluses generated on Building Control fee-earning service set aside to support continuing service delivery.
Housing Needs Survey	Annual contribution made to fund the costs of carrying out detailed Housing Needs Surveys.
ICT Strategy	To fund IT replacement programme and other technologically based service transformation projects. The balance has been transferred into the Capital Funding reserve, following the strategic review of reserves.
Local Development Framework	To fund one-off costs in relation to the production of planning policy documents in relation to the Local Development Framework.
Performance Reward Grant	External revenue funding held by the Council on behalf of South Ribble Partnership set aside for spending on South Ribble Partnership projects in future years.
Public Open Space Commuted Sums	Cash endowments for the maintenance of assets transferred from the Central Lancashire New Town. The balance has been transferred into the Capital Funding reserve, following the strategic review of reserves.
Organisation Restructure Costs	To be used to assist in funding the one-off costs of any service reviews designed to improve the efficiency of the Council.
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Residual balance of sums set aside to fund the replacement of vehicles, plant and equipment which are not funded from other sources of finance. The balance has been transferred into the Capital Funding reserve, following the strategic review of reserves.
Leisure Sites Repair and Maintenance	To fund any repair costs for which the Council is committed to under the contract with the Leisure Trust. The balance has been transferred into the Capital Funding reserve, following the strategic review of reserves.
Borough Investment Account	To facilitate income generation schemes and create a diverse and self-sustaining income portfolio to enable the Council to bridge the funding gap. In July 2018, Council approved an increase of £770k in the available funds to support the Investment Property strategy.
Business Rates Retention	To mitigate the potential risk to the Council's medium-term financial strategy by providing funds to smooth out the inherent fluctuations that occur in the Business Rates Retention System.
City Deal	To be used to fund additional costs in relation to the delivery of City Deal projects and outcomes.
New Burdens Funding	Funds retained to support work undertaken in future years in relation to new central government initiatives. The balance has been transferred into the General reserve, following the strategic review of reserves.
Capital Funding Reserve	In 2017/18 a number of individual reserves were merged to create a single Capital Strategy reserve. This is to fund capital expenditure in line with the Council's Corporate Plan priorities, as set out in the approved Capital Strategy and Medium-Term Financial Strategy.
Repairs and Maintenance Fund	The revenue budget includes an annual provision for the costs of repairs and maintenance of the Council's property assets. The purpose of the reserve is to meet the costs of any major repairs and maintenance works which cannot be met from this base budget.
Transformation Fund	In November 2017, Council approved the transfer of £500k from General Reserves to set up a Transformation Fund. The purpose of this reserve is to provide funding for projects which will generate a

Earmarked Reserve	Reason / Use
	payback into the Council's revenue budget through sustainable income generation and/or recurring cost savings.
Apprenticeship Reserve	This relates to funding set aside to fund Apprenticeship costs.
Other	To allow the carry forward of specific funding where the revised expenditure plans mean it will fall in subsequent years. This includes funding planned new areas of investment in the medium-term financial strategy in future years.

12. Other operating expenditure

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
398	Parish Council precepts	365
0	(Gains) and losses on the disposal of non-current assets	4
398	Total	369

13. Financing and investment income and expenditure

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
138	Interest payable and similar charges	137
888	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (note 37d)	809
(180)	Interest receivable and similar income	(312)
(291)	Income and Expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value (note 16)	702
182	Allowance for impairment of outstanding debts*	269
(771)	Losses or (surplus) on trading accounts (note 29)	(768)
(34)	Total	837

* This item shows the charge to the General Fund for the provision made for the non-recovery of outstanding debts. It is shown here following a change in accounting requirements in 2018/19 and would previously have appeared within the Net Cost of Services, on the line for Finance & Assurance. Allowance for the non-collection of outstanding Council Tax and Business Rates court costs has also been included for the first time, having previously been made within the Collection Fund. Of this, a total of £210k relates to the need to make provision for debt in respect of previous financial years. Without this, the charge for the year would be £59k.

14. Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
(7,840)	Council tax income	(8,119)
(3,514)	Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(3,504)
(3,216)	Non-ring fenced government grants	(2,689)
(2,529)	Capital grants and contributions	(1,502)
(17,099)	Total	(15,814)

Non-domestic Rates Income and Expenditure - The Lancashire Business Rates Pool

This Council is part of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool which began on 1 April 2016. In a Business Rate Pool, tariffs, top-ups, levies and safety nets can be combined. This can result in a significantly lower levy rate or even a zero levy rate meaning that more or all of the business rate growth can be retained within the pool area instead of being payable to the Government.

The Lancashire Business Rates Pool, which includes most but not all of the local authorities in Lancashire, has been designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the retained levy in Lancashire has been distributed as follows:

- Lancashire County Council is paid 10% of the overall retained levy;
- Each district within the pool retains 90% of their levy.

With regard to this council, the retained levy would be £1.191m (£1.237m in 2017/18), hence under pooling we have benefitted from extra income of £1.072m (£1.113m in 2017/18). Lancashire County Council has received the remaining 10% of retained levy.

As part of the pool arrangements, one authority must be designated as lead authority, which in the case of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool is Ribble Valley Borough Council. As part of this arrangement a fee of £0.002m is payable by each pool member to Ribble Valley Borough Council in their role as lead.

In the Lancashire Business Rates Pool each council bears its own risk and takes its own reward under the pool agreement, i.e. no sharing of a volatility reserve.

Below is a summary of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool members and relevant transactions.

Lancashire Business Rates Pool Members 2018/19	Authority Type	Tariffs and Top-Ups in Respect of 2018/19 £'000	Retained Levy on Growth 2018/19 £'000	10% Retained Levy Payable to/Received by Lancashire County Council £'000	Net Retained Levy 2018/19 £'000
Burnley Borough Council	Tariff	5,813	(779)	78	(701)
Chorley Borough Council	Tariff	6,256	(798)	80	(718)
Fylde Borough Council	Tariff	7,793	(640)	64	(576)
Hyndburn Borough Council	Tariff	3,818	(554)	55	(499)
Pendle Borough Council	Tariff	3,260	(356)	36	(320)
Ribble Valley Borough Council	Tariff	4,147	(726)	73	(653)
Rossendale Borough Council	Tariff	2,610	(603)	60	(543)
South Ribble Borough Council	Tariff	9,934	(1,191)	119	(1,072)
West Lancashire Borough Council	Tariff	8,367	(889)	89	(800)
Wyre Borough Council	Tariff	6,577	(609)	61	(548)
Lancashire County Council	Top-Up	(152,079)	0	(715)	(715)
Central Government	-	93,504	0	0	0
Total		0	(7,145)	0	(7,145)

Pool membership in 2017/18 did not include Burnley Borough Council

The Net Retained Levy for the Council is shown within Business Rates Retention income on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with the council's own share of growth achieved in the year.

15. Property, plant and equipment

15a Movements in Property Plant and Equipment

2018/19	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2018	27,162	12,226	2,529	106	262	42,285
Additions	306	662	277	0	401	1,646
Revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve (RR)	447	0	0	0	0	447
Revaluations recognised in CIES	193	0	0	0	0	193
De-recognition - disposals	0	(274)	0	0	0	(274)
De-recognition - other	0	0	0	0	(4)	(4)
Assets reclassified	101	11	90	0	(202)	0
At 31 March 2019	28,209	12,625	2,896	106	457	44,293
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2018	(2,984)	(10,316)	(838)	0	0	(14,138)
Depreciation charge	(843)	(1,065)	(224)	0	0	(2,132)
Depreciation written out of RR	160	0	0	0	0	160
Depreciation written out of CIES	4	0	0	0	0	4
Impairment losses recognised in RR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses recognised in CIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition - disposals	0	274	0	0	0	274
Assets reclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2019	(3,663)	(11,107)	(1,062)	0	0	(15,832)
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2019	24,546	1,518	1,834	106	457	28,461
At 1 April 2018	24,178	1,910	1,691	106	262	28,147

2017/18	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2017	26,068	11,847	1,886	75	134	40,010
Additions	229	441	596	99	175	1,540
Revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve (RR)	58	0	0	30	0	88
Revaluations recognised in CIES	362	0	0	(98)	0	264
De-recognition - disposals	0	(62)	0	0	0	(62)
Assets reclassified	445	0	47		(47)	445
At 31 March 2018	27,162	12,226	2,529	106	262	42,285
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2017	(2,381)	(9,340)	(599)	0	0	(12,320)
Depreciation charge	(780)	(1,038)	(239)	0	0	(2,057)
Depreciation written out of RR	40	0	0	0	0	40
Depreciation written out of CIES	137	0	0	0	0	137
Impairment losses recognised in RR	-	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses recognised in CIES	-	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition - disposals	-	62	-	-	-	62
Assets reclassified	-	-	-	-	-	0
At 31 March 2018	(2,984)	(10,316)	(838)	0	0	(14,138)
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2018	24,178	1,910	1,691	106	262	28,147

15b Depreciation

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

<u>Type of Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Other Land & Buildings	5-60
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	3-15
Infrastructure	5-60

15c Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2019, there was one significant contractual commitments relating to capital expenditure. The value was £109,400 and relates to the purchase of five vehicles.

15d Effects of Changes in Estimates

There were no material changes in accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment in 2018/19.

15e Property, Plant and Equipment Valuations

The authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. During 2018/19 the valuations were carried out on behalf of the Council by Sanderson Weatherall LLP. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The basis of valuation is set out in Note 2 Accounting Policies.

	Other land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant Furniture & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Carried at historical cost	1,665	12,625	2,896	0	457	17,643
Valued at current value as at:						
31 March 2019	2,225	0	0	12	0	2,237
31 March 2018	4,368	0	0	65	0	4,433
31 March 2017	3,605	0	0	29	0	3,634
31 March 2016	16,316	0	0	0	0	16,316
31 March 2015	30	0	0	0	0	30
Total cost or valuation	28,209	12,625	2,896	106	457	44,293

16. Investment properties

Details of rental income and operational expenditure are given in Note 29 and have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or its right to receipt of income or the proceeds of disposal.

At 31 March 2019, the Council had no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Fair Value 1 April	11,479	11,332
Additions – Subsequent expenditure	7	49
Disposals	0	(19)
Net gains / (losses) from fair value adjustments	291	(683)
Transfers (to) / from Property Plant and Equipment	(445)	0
TOTAL	11,332	10,679

Fair Value Hierarchy – Investment Properties

All the Council's investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 (other significant observable inputs) on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes. See the Fair Value Measurement section of Note 2 Accounting Policies for an explanation of the fair value levels.

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation techniques used to determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values for Investment Properties

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value for the level 2 investment properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the Council's area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Valuation Techniques

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). During 2018/19 the valuations of investment properties were carried out on behalf of the Council by Sanderson Weatherall LLP. The basis of valuation is set out in Note 2 Accounting Policies.

17. Intangible assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The following periods have been used in amortising the Authority's significant intangible assets.

Asset Description	Amortisation Period
IT work programme	5 years
Customer Contact Centre and Relationship Management System	5 years
Revenues and Benefits System	5 years
Human Resources System	5 years
Licensing Management System	5 years
Planning & Building Control System	5 years
Committee Management System	5 years
Financial Management Information System	5 years
Performance Management System	5 years

Amortisation is on a straight line basis. In 2018/19 amortisation of £0.073m was charged to the following lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Customer Experience & Ops	55	60
Finance & Assurance	4	4
Legal HR & Democratic Serv	14	18
Total	73	82

The movements on Intangible Asset balances during the year are as follows:-

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Cost at start of year	1,281	1,374
Additions in year	93	44
Reclassifications in year	0	0
Gross cost at end of year	1,374	1,418
Accumulated amortisation at start of year	(1,113)	(1,186)
Amortised in year	(73)	(82)
Accumulated amortisation	(1,186)	(1,268)
Net carrying amount at the start of the year	168	188
Net carrying amount at the year end	188	150

At 31 March 2019, there were no significant contractual commitments, and no individual intangible assets the amortisation of which is materially significant to the Council.

18. Financial instruments

18a Categories of Financial Instrument

The following categories of Financial Instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet:

Long Term 31 March 2018 £'000	Current 31 March 2018 £'000		Long Term 31 March 2019 £'000	Current 31 March 2019 £'000
		Financial Assets		
		<i>Carried at Amortised Cost</i>		
0	27,044	Short Term Investments	0	31,071
50	837	Debtors	47	597
50	27,881	Total Financial Assets	47	31,668
		Financial Liabilities		
		<i>Carried at Amortised Cost</i>		
(596)	0	Long Term Creditors - Finance lease liabilities	(259)	0
0	(304)	Creditors - Finance lease (due within 12 months)	0	(344)
(217)	(1,726)	Creditors	(183)	(1,577)
(813)	(2,030)	Total Creditors	(442)	(1,921)
		<i>Memo: Items that are not Financial Instruments</i>		
0	4,670	Cash & cash equivalents (note 21) net of bank overdraft	0	3,126
0	2,891	Debtors	0	1,830
0	(5,872)	Creditors	0	(6,134)

There has been no reclassification of assets and no pledges of collateral have been made in the periods reported in these statements.

18b Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

The amounts charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line (and shown in Note 13) are as follows:-

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services £'000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000	Total £'000	Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services £'000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000	Total £'000
Interest revenue on Financial Assets measured at amortised cost	0	(180)	(180)	0	(312)	(312)
Interest expense	0	138	138	0	137	137
Net (gain) / cost for the year			(42)			(175)

18c The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at Fair Value (but for which Fair Value disclosures are required)

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long term debtors and creditors are carried on the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy), using the following assumptions:

- For non-PWLB loans payable (such as the Council's Leisure Finance Lease), PWLB new borrowing rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

All financial assets and liabilities held by the Council are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost.

Financial Liabilities

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Finance Lease (short and long-term)	(900)	(1,114)	(602)	(592)
Short Term Creditors	(1,726)	(1,726)	(1,577)	(1,577)
Long Term Creditors	(217)	(217)	(183)	(183)
Total Liabilities	(2,843)	(3,057)	(2,362)	(2,352)

For the Leisure Finance Lease the fair value represents the value of the liability if the Council were to prematurely repay the debt and so would incur a premium.

Long-term creditors comprises numerous commuted sums relating to grounds maintenance. Any difference between carrying amount and fair value of each of these small sums would be immaterial, and therefore they are carried at cost as a fair approximation of their value.

Financial Assets

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,670	4,670	3,126	3,126
Investments - Loans	27,044	27,044	31,071	31,071
Short Term Debtors	837	837	597	597
Long Term Debtors	50	50	47	47
Total Assets	32,601	32,601	34,841	34,841

Long-term debtors comprise a number of small debts such as some small loans. Any difference between carrying amount and fair value of each of these small sums would be immaterial, and therefore they are carried at cost as a fair approximation of their value.

18d Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Key risks

The authority's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk – that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.
- Liquidity risk – that the Authority might not have liquid funds available to make payments when due.
- Market risk – the possibility of financial loss arising from movements in interest rates.

Overall procedures for managing risk

In managing investment risk the Council works within the legal framework set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. This requires compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice, the Prudential Code, and investment guidance issued through the Act. A key requirement is that the Council should annually consider its Treasury Management Strategy which incorporates the following:

Prudential indicators specifying:

1. Maximum and minimum exposure to fixed and variable rates;
2. Limits on the maturity structure of the debt portfolio;
3. Limits on total borrowing.

An Investment Strategy specifying:

1. The use that should be made of credit ratings and other indicators to determine the financial standing of counterparties;
2. The use of sovereign ratings to limit investments to specific countries;
3. The maximum amounts that might be deposited with any institution;
4. The lengths of time for which deposits can be made.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which is available on the Authority's website.

Credit Risk Management Practices

The authority's credit risk management practices are set out in section 11.2 of the Annual Investment Strategy, which forms part of the Council's Treasury Strategy for the year. With particular regard to determining whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Annual Investment Strategy:

- requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's Credit Ratings Services, and
- it also considers maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

This Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by its external treasury management advisors. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies, ie Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- Credit Default Swap spreads (an indication of the level of risk involved in lending to a particular organisation) to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries

The full Investment Strategy for 2018/19 was approved by Full Council on 28th February 2018 and is available on the Council's website.

Expected Credit Loss

The Council is required to disclose any material expected credit loss on its financial assets held at the end of the financial year, both in the following twelve months and over the lifetime of those assets.

The Council's material financial assets consist of a combination of:

- deposits and investments, all of which have a life of less than twelve months, and
- short term debtors for trade receivables

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in financial institutions cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. As noted above, the Council's Investment Strategy restricts investments to a narrow range of counterparties. At 31 March 2019 it had deposits totalling £34.197m (£31.711m at 31 March 2018) with a number of different institutions. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. Review of the specific deposits and investments held at 31 March 2019 has indicated that there is no material risk of credit loss.

Assessment of the expected credit loss on the outstanding balance of trade receivables is made using a provision matrix based on the age of the outstanding debt and previous experience of recovery rates. At 31 March 2019, the outstanding gross amount was £1.859m (£2.118m at 31 March 2018) and the maximum exposure to credit loss was assessed as £0.597m (£0.837m at 31 March 2018). The risk of loss has been fully provided for. No collateral is held as security.

Liquidity risk

The authority has ready access to borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board and the money markets. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures outlined above as well as through cash flow management procedures required by the Council.

Market risk

Interest rate risk – The Council has limited exposure to interest rate movements on its investments. Short term investments are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate investments do not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

To mitigate risk the Treasury Strategy reviews interest rate forecasts and fixes prudential indicators for fixed and variable interest rate exposure.

If all variable interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would have been as shown in the following table:

	£'000
Gain - Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	401
Gain - Impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	401

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed

Price risk

The Council has no material exposure to this risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no material exposure to this risk.

19. Inventories

	2017/18			2018/19		
	Consumable Stores £'000	Maintenance Materials £'000	Total £'000	Consumable Stores £'000	Maintenance Materials £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April	76	21	97	65	22	87
Purchases	345	232	577	439	169	608
Issued in year	(354)	(232)	(586)	(429)	(170)	(599)
Written off in year	(2)	1	(1)	(9)	1	(8)
Balance at year end	65	22	87	66	22	88

20. Short term debtors

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Trade receivables	425	261
Prepayments	488	529
Other receivable amount	4,594	3,640
Gross carrying amount at the year end	5,507	4,430
Less provision for bad debts	(1,779)	(2,002)
Net carrying amount at the year end	3,728	2,428

21. Cash and cash equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Cash held by the Authority	2	1
Bank current and call accounts	2,667	3,125
Short term deposits	2,001	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,670	3,126

22. Short term creditors

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Trade payables	(1,834)	(1,843)
Other payables	(6,068)	(6,211)
Total cash and cash equivalents	(7,902)	(8,054)

23. Provisions

The movements in provisions during the year were as follows:

	Business Rates Appeals £'000
Balance at 1 April 2017	(1,200)
Additional provisions made in 2017/18	(816)
Amounts used in 2017/18	316
Balance at 31 March 2018	(1,700)
Additional provisions made in 2018/19	(995)
Amounts used in 2018/19	862
Balance at 31 March 2019	(1,833)

The Council has only one class of provision, this relates entirely to Business Rates Appeals. Due to the localisation of Business Rates, which became effective from the 1st April 2013, the Council now bears part of the risk for future appeals against rateable valuations of business premises. Therefore, the Council has set aside a provision for any potential liabilities as a result of appeals. The Council is responsible for a 40% share of this liability along with The Department for Communities and Local Government (50%), Lancashire County Council (9%) and the Lancashire Fire Authority (1%). These were borne wholly by the Government under the old scheme. The Council's estimate of the value of outstanding appeals up to 31 March 2019 is £4.583m (£4.250m at 31 March 2018). The Council has made a provision for 40% of this figure totalling £1.833m (£1.700m at 31 March 2018). Appeals are assessed and decided by the Valuation Office Agency, an executive agency of HM Revenue & Customs, rather than by the Council and as such the timing of the settlement of any successful appeals is uncertain.

24. Usable reserves

Movements in the Authority's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement (page 39).

25. Unusable reserves

	Note	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	25a	(5,780)	(6,275)
Capital Adjustment Account	25b	(29,254)	(29,266)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	25c	(3)	(1)
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	25d	(20)	(20)
Pensions Reserve	25e	32,961	32,814
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	25f	(348)	(413)
Accumulated Absences Account	25g	165	146
Total Unusable Reserves		(2,279)	(3,015)

25a Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains arising from increases in the valuation of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised

The reserve holds only gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date it was created. Gains prior to that date are consolidated in the Capital Adjustment Account.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(5,743)	(5,780)
Upward revaluation of assets	(136)	(608)
Downward revaluation & impairment not charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8	1
Difference between fair value and historic cost depreciation	91	112
Balance at 31 March	(5,780)	(6,275)

25b Capital Adjustment Account

This account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or additions to those assets. The account contains the following:

- Sums set aside to finance capital expenditure.
- Accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties.
- Revaluation gains on Property, Plant and Equipment accumulating prior to 1 April 2007.
- The difference between the charges required by accounting practice for the amortisation of assets (depreciation and impairment) and the de-recognition of assets, and the capital charges required by statute.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(28,284)	(29,254)
<i>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the CIES:</i>		
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	2,057	2,132
Revaluation (gains)/losses on property, plant & equipment	(401)	(196)
Amortisation of intangible assets	73	82
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	794	685
Net cost of disposal of assets	0	23
	2,523	2,726
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(91)	(112)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	2,432	2,614
<i>Capital financing applied in the year:</i>		
Capital receipts used to finance new capital expenditure	(174)	(1,151)
Grants and contributions used in the year to fund capital expenditure	(1,279)	(753)
Statutory & voluntary provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(990)	(886)
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund Balance	(668)	(518)
	(3,111)	(3,308)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(291)	682
Balance at 31 March	(29,254)	(29,266)

25c Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This account contains postings arising from the difference between the requirements of accounting practice and statute in respect of certain financial instruments.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(6)	(3)
Premiums on early debt redemption	(5)	(5)
Discounts on early debt redemption	8	7
Balance at 31 March	(3)	(1)

25d Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

This account shows the sums recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(20)	(20)
Transfer to Capital Receipts Reserve on receipt of cash	0	0
Balance at 31 March	(20)	(20)

25e Pensions Reserve

This account contains postings arising from the difference between the requirements of accounting practice and statute in respect of pensions. The costs of benefits are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are earned rather than when they are paid. Statutory arrangements however require that benefits be financed only when the Authority makes contributions to the pension fund. The debit balance on the Pension Reserve therefore shows that benefits earned by employees exceeds the payments made by the authority to fund them. Statutory arrangements require that adequate funding will ultimately be set aside.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	36,703	32,961
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability.	(5,077)	(1,318)
Reversal of charges posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	3,057	3,400
Employer contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	(1,722)	(2,229)
Balance at 31 March	32,961	32,814

25f Collection Fund Adjustment Account

This account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax and Business Rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax payers and Business Rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(471)	(348)
Amount by which Council Tax and Business Rate income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement differs from the amount required by statute.	123	(65)
Balance at 31 March	(348)	(413)

The following table breaks down the above total into the amounts in respect of each source of Collection Fund income.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Amounts in respect of Council Tax	150	215
Amounts in respect of Business Rates	188	135
Additional amount in respect of element for Renewable Energy Schemes in Business Rates	10	63
Balance at 31 March	348	413

25g Accumulated Absences Account

The cost of compensated absences (e.g. leave entitlement) not taken by employees during the year of account, is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Statutory arrangements require however that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from this account.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Balance at 1 April	186	165
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis differs from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(21)	(19)
Balance at 31 March	165	146

26. Cash flow statement – operating activities

26a Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Depreciation	2,057	2,132
Impairment and downward valuations	(401)	(197)
Amortisation	73	82
Increase/(decrease) in impairment for bad debts	183	223
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,272)	997
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,088	(1,814)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	10	(1)
Movement in pension liability	1,336	1,171
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	0	23
Contributions (to) / from Provisions	500	133
Movement in investment property values	(291)	683
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0	0
Net adjustment	3,283	3,432

26b Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	0	0
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	0	0
Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(2,941)	(1,886)
Net adjustment	(2,941)	(1,886)

26c Interest received and interest paid

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Interest received	242	312
Interest paid	(138)	(137)
Net cash flow in / (out)	104	175

27. Cash Flow Statement – investing activities

The following items have been included within investing activities in the cash flow statement:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets	(1,470)	(1,579)
Purchase of short and long term investments	(39,000)	(36,811)
Other payments for investing activities	0	0
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	0	0
Proceeds from short and long term investments	37,000	32,784
Other receipts relating to investing activity (government grants)	2,711	1,962
Total cash flows from investing activities	(759)	(3,644)

28. Cash Flow Statement – financing activities

The following have been included within financing activities in the cash flow statement:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Cash paid to reduce lease liabilities.	298	(274)
Other Payments for financing activities - change in indebtedness relating to NNDR (due from Government and Preceptors) and Council Tax (due from Preceptors).	(350)	1,593
Total cash flows from financing activities	(52)	1,319

29. Trading operations

The Council manages an investment portfolio consisting of 75 industrial units (28 Investment managed, 47 economic regeneration), 55 other properties (Worden, shops, offices and residential), 24 plots of leased land, others (allotments, garages, parking plots, grazing).

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
(1,063)	Turnover	(1,112)
254	Direct costs	306
38	Capital charges	38
(771)	Net (surplus) or deficit	(768)

30. Members allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to its members during the year:

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
351	Allowances	357
351	Total	357

31. Officers remuneration

Senior Officers are defined as those officers who form part of the Council's Leadership Team. A new senior management structure was implemented effective from 1st April 2018, with the roles marked with an asterisk * being the new permanent leadership posts. During the interim period a number of temporary appointments were made to deliver specific roles and or the strategic transformation undertaken. These interim posts have come to an end as the permanent employees have commenced positions.

2018/19 Remuneration	Note	Salary and allowances	Expenses allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits In Kind	Pension Contribution	Total Remuneration
Post Title		£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	*	114,473	-	-	-	17,056	131,529
Deputy Chief Executive – Regeneration and Growth	A*	34,472	502	-	-	5,136	40,110
Deputy Chief Executive – Resources and Transformation (and Section 151 Officer)	B*	27,876	406	-	-	4,154	32,436
Deputy Chief Executive – Resources and Transformation (and Section 151 Officer) <i>[Interim April to June 2018]</i>	C	21,440	-	-	-	3,195	24,635
Section 151 Officer <i>[Interim July to September 2018]</i>	C	24,960	-	-	-	-	24,960
Section 151 Officer <i>[Interim October to November 2018]</i>	C	7,650	-	-	-	-	7,650
Director of Neighbourhoods and Development	*	63,011	1,239	-	-	9,389	73,639
Director of Planning and Property	*	63,011	1,239	-	-	9,389	73,639
Director of Customer and Digital	D*	36,292	103	-	-	5,407	41,802
Legal Services Manager (and Monitoring Officer)	*	52,818	-	-	-	7,870	60,688
Assistant Director of Neighbourhoods	*	50,000	1,170	-	190	7,450	58,810
Assistant Director of Projects and Development	E*	11,694	290	-	-	1,742	13,726
Assistant Director for Property and Housing	F*	11,997	306	-	-	1,788	14,091
Assistant Director of Housing and Environmental Services <i>[Interim May to November 2018]</i>	F	29,306	494	-	-	-	29,800
Assistant Director of Scrutiny and Democratic Services	*	47,066	1,239	-	-	7,013	55,318
Head of Shared Assurance Services <i>[retirement]</i>	G	31,847	826	29,040	-	126,640	188,353
Head of Shared Assurance Services <i>[Interim agency]</i>	G*	44,540	-	-	-	-	44,540
Interim Specialist Projects Consultant	H	20,856	-	-	-	-	20,856
Interim HR & OD Consultant	I	66,928	-	-	-	9,712	76,640
Interim Improvement Manager	J	-	-	-	-	-	-

- A) The *Deputy Chief Executive – Regeneration and Place* was appointed on 5th November 2018.
- B) The *Deputy Chief Executive – Resources and Transformation* was appointed on 3rd December 2018.
- C) Prior to the appointment of the current *Deputy Chief Executive – Resources and Transformation*, the post was filled on a temporary basis between 1st April and 30th November 2018. Different people were appointed as *Section 151 Officer* subject to availability for interim appointments.
- D) The *Director of Customer Experience and Operations* was appointed on 10th September 2018.
- E) The *Assistant Director of Projects and Development* was appointed on 7th January 2019.
- F) The *Assistant Director of Housing and Environmental Services* was appointed on 2nd January 2019. The post was filled on a temporary basis between 30th April and 30th November 2018.
- G) The *Head of Shared Assurance Services* retired on 2nd November 2018. The pension contributions comprise £4,475 in relation to salary costs and £121,895 in relation to pension strain costs. A temporary appointment has been in place since 15th October 2018, and is paid via an agency arrangement. The cost of the role is shared with Chorley Borough Council.
- H) The *Interim Specialist Projects Consultant* ceased employment on 31st May 2018.
- I) The *Interim HR & OD Consultant* ceased employment on 30th September 2018.
- J) The *Interim Improvement Manager* was paid via a consultancy arrangement that ended on 29th June 2018, at a cost of £30,649.
- K) The *Head of Finance Services* role (not listed in the table above) was carried out under the Shared Services Agreement with Chorley Borough Council up to 13th May 2018. The member of staff was a Chorley Borough Council employee but ceased employment at that date.

The comparative information for 2017/18 is shown below.

2017/18 Remuneration	Note	Salary and allowances	Expenses allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits In Kind	Pension Contribution	Total Remuneration
Post Title		£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	A	82,888	-	-	-	12,350	95,238
Interim Chief Executive	B	106,137	-	-	-	-	106,137
Director of Development, Enterprise & Communities	C	72,187	929	41,088	-	16,379	130,583
Director of Neighbourhoods, Environmental Health & Assets	D	73,693	929	36,979	-	217,155	328,756
Head of Shared Assurance Services	E	53,019	1,239	-	-	7,900	62,158
Human Resource Manager	F	22,716	516	12,200	25	3,005	38,462
Legal Services Manager (Monitoring Officer)		49,857	-	-	-	7,429	57,286
Interim Specialist Projects Consultant	G	59,961	-	-	-	-	59,961
Interim HR & OD Consultant	H	114,587	-	-	-	17,074	131,661
Temporary Governance Manager	I	77,448	-	-	-	-	77,448
Interim Improvement Manager	J	-	-	-	-	-	-

- A) The *Chief Executive* was appointed on 1st July 2017.
- B) The *Interim Chief Executive* ceased employment on 30th June 2017. The salary and allowances figure includes pay in lieu of notice.
- C) The *Director of Development, Enterprise & Communities* ceased employment on 31st December 2017. The salary and allowances figure includes pay in lieu of notice.
- D) The *Director of Neighbourhoods, Environmental Health & Assets* ceased employment on 31st December 2017. The pension contributions include pension strain that is payable to the Pension Fund. The salary and allowances figure includes pay in lieu of notice.
- E) The *Head of Shared Assurance Services* post is shared between South Ribble and Chorley Councils.
- F) The *Human Resource Manager* ceased employment on 4th August 2017.
- G) The *Interim Specialist Projects Consultant* commenced employment on 11th September 2017.
- H) The *Interim HR & OD Consultant* commenced employment on 15th May 2017.
- I) The *Temporary Governance Manager* ceased employment on 21st December 2017.
- J) The *Interim Improvement Manager* was paid via a consultancy arrangement at a cost of £115,828 for the year.
- K) The *Head of Finance Services and Section 151 Officer* role (not listed in the table above) was carried out under the Shared Services Agreement with Chorley Borough Council. The member of staff was a Chorley Borough Council employee.

Authorities are required to disclose the number of other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration, excluding pension contributions. In both 2017/18 and 2018/19 no other employees had a salary of more than £50,000 but there were additional payments regarding compensation for loss of office which took the total remuneration of the following numbers of employees above that threshold. The following table shows the bandings into which their total remuneration fell.

Total Remuneration Banding	Number of employees 2017/18	Number of employees 2018/19
£50,000 to £55,000	1	0
£55,001 to £60,000	0	1
£60,001 to £65,000	0	0
£65,001 to £70,000	0	0
£70,001 to £75,000	1	0
Total	2	1

The following table gives details of employee exit packages in the current and preceding years.

Exit Package cost banding	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other agreed departures		Total number of exit packages		Total cost of exit packages	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
£0 to £20,000	1	1	4	5	5	6	£54,426	£77,925
£20,001 to £40,000	0	1	3	0	3	1	£105,941	£30,857
£40,001 to £60,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	£49,486	0
£60,001 to £80,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	£0	£62,738
£80,001 to £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	£0	0
£100,001 to £150,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	£130,770	0
£150,001 to £200,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	£0	£150,935
£200,001 to £250,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	£246,154	0
Total	1	2	10	7	11	9	£586,777	£322,455

32. External audit costs

The Authority has incurred the following costs relating to external audit:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Fees for statutory inspection and audit	44	68
Fees for the certification of grant claims and returns	7	7
Balance at 31 March	51	75

33. Grant income

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		
National non-domestic rates	(1,110)	(1,290)
Revenue support grant	(437)	0
Grants – New Homes Bonus	(1,669)	(1,399)
Community Infrastructure Levy	(611)	(990)
Grants & Contributions - Other	(1,918)	(512)
Total	(5,745)	(4,191)
Credited to Services		
Grants – benefits related	(20,929)	(19,539)
Grants & Contributions – other	(2,433)	(2,038)
Contribution – County Council waste recycling	(909)	0
Total	(24,271)	(21,577)
Grand Total	(30,016)	(25,768)

The Authority has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached that could require the monies to be returned to the giver. The balances at year end are as follows:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Various contributions	558	435
Total	558	435

34. Related parties

The financial statements must disclose material transactions with related parties, to draw attention to the possible extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

◆ **Central Government**

Central government has effective control over the operations of the Council as it provides the statutory framework within which it operates and the majority of its funding in the form of grants. Details of government grants received are given in Note 33.

◆ **Members of the Council**

Councillors have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. Elected members are required to complete a Notice of Registerable Interests and notify the Council of any changes within 28 days. Declarations of interests in meetings, including the personal interest of partners, relatives or friends, are also recorded in the minutes of the meeting and in a register, both of which are open to public inspection.

Note 30 refers to the allowances paid to members. A detailed breakdown of these figures can be found on the Council's website.

The Council has representation on various voluntary bodies. During 2018/19, the Council paid grants totalling £0.022m (2017/18 £0.022m) to some of these organisations.

◆ **Officers**

If appropriate, Directors complete a voluntary declaration of transactions involving related parties.

◆ **Partnerships, Companies and Trusts**

Financial & Assurance Shared Services Partnership (F&ASSP) – In January 2009 this partnership was established under an Administrative Collaboration Agreement entered into by South Ribble and Chorley Borough Councils. This provides for the provision of accountancy, exchequer, treasury management, procurement and assurance services across the administrative areas of the two Councils. A Shared Services Joint Committee has been established to discharge the Chorley and South Ribble Councils' functions of providing these services.

In 2018/19 gross expenditure of £1.736m (2017/18 £1.581m) was incurred on the shared services which was fully funded by recharges to the two Councils.

An outstanding F&ASSP creditor as at 31st March 2019 amounts to £0.183m.

◆ **Simple Investment**

In 2005/06 the Council's leisure centre operation transferred to South Ribble Community Leisure Limited (SRCLL), which is a company with charitable objectives. The Council pay SRCLL a Leisure Services Fee (LSF) for the running of its leisure centres. The contract with SRCLL is for a period of 15 years and 10 months which commenced on 1 June 2005.

Name of Undertaking	South Ribble Community Leisure Limited
Type of Organisation	Limited liability.
Nature of Business	Provision and Development of leisure facilities in South Ribble
SRBC share holding	14.2%
Grant Paid in the Year	£0.022m
Leisure Services Fee	£0.200m
Creditor/Debtor	There was an outstanding creditor balance of £0.017m at 31 March 2019

35. Capital expenditure and financing

The total capital expenditure in the year is shown below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it.

The statement incorporates details of the movements in the Capital Financing Requirement. This is a measure of the capital expenditure historically incurred by the Authority that has yet to be financed. This will be discharged by future charges to the revenue account.

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	5,302	4,626
<i>Capital investment:</i>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,540	1,645
Investment property	7	48
Intangible Assets	93	44
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	794	685
<i>Sources of finance:</i>		
Capital Receipts	(174)	(1,151)
Government Grants and Other Contributions	(1,279)	(753)
<i>Sums set aside from revenue:</i>		
Earmarked Reserves	(668)	(518)
Revenue Financing	0	0
Minimum Revenue provision	(743)	(640)
Voluntary Revenue Provision	(246)	(246)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	4,626	3,740
<i>Explanation of movements in year:</i>		
Assets financed by prudential borrowing	55	0
Assets acquired under deferred purchase arrangement	257	0
Provision made for debt repayment	(990)	(886)
Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(678)	(886)

36. Leases

36a Authority as lessee

Finance leases

Works have been done to leisure centres owned by the Authority under a deferred purchase arrangement. The expenditure incurred, net of repayments made, is shown in the table below:

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Works to Leisure Centres	900	602

The Authority is committed to making minimum payments under these leases to discharge the outstanding liability plus finance costs that will accrue while the liability remains outstanding.

The agreement commits the lessor to invest £4.819m in their refurbishment in the years 2005/06 to 2020/21. As at 31 March 2019 £4.691m had been spent (£4.691m to 31 March 2018). The minimum payments under the lease total £6.638m of which, £0.872m is still to be paid. Payments in 2018/19 totalled £0.436m and the same amount is due in 2019/20.

The minimum lease payments in respect of the completed works to leisure centres are shown below. These minimum payments are different to the £0.872m still to be paid and identified above. This is because the figure of £0.872m represents amounts still to be paid under the terms of the contract and takes into account capital expenditure yet to be incurred, whereas the minimum payments below relate to the actual capital expenditure incurred at the Balance Sheet date.

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Not later than one year	436	436	304	344
Later than one and not later than five years	683	296	596	258
Total	1,119	732	900	602

Operating leases

The Authority operates office equipment under an operating lease. The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Not later than one year	20	20
Later than one and not later than five years	21	1
Total	41	21

The operating lease rentals charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year were as follows:

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Minimum lease payments	21	20
Total	21	20

36b Authority as lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has leased one property for 125 years. In the following table the gross investment in the lease is reconciled to the present value of the minimum lease payments:

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Finance lease debtor (present value of minimum lease payments)	20	20
Unearned finance income	89	88
Total	109	108

The gross investment in the lease and the minimum lease payments will be received over the following periods:

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Not later than one year	1	1	1	1
Later than one and not later than five years	5	4	5	4
Later than five years	103	103	103	103
Total	109	108	109	108

No contingent rents were receivable in the years of account.

Operating leases

The Council lets certain offices and industrial units. The future minimum lease payments receivable are:

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Not later than one year	736	569
Later than one and not later than five years	1,478	1,343
Later than five years	14,344	14,102
Total	16,558	16,014

37. Defined benefit pension scheme

37a Governance

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Authority offers retirement benefits through the Local Government Pension Scheme. This scheme is administered by Lancashire County Council who have appointed a Pension Fund Committee (comprising a mix of County Councillors and representatives from other employers) to manage the Fund. The Committee is assisted by an investment panel which advises on investment strategy and risk management. The scheme is funded and pays defined benefits based on how long employees are active members, and their salary when they leave (a “final salary” scheme) for service up to 31 March 2014 and on revalued average salary (a “career average” scheme) for service from 1 April 2014 onwards.

37b Funding the liabilities

Regulations require actuarial fund valuations to be carried out every 3 years. Contributions for each employer are set having regard to their individual circumstances. Contributions must be set with a view to targeting the Funds solvency (the detailed provisions are set out in the Fund’s Funding Strategy Statement). The latest valuation, carried out as at 31 March 2016, showed a shortfall for all employers of £690m or 10%. Employers are paying additional contributions over 16 years to meet the shortfall. For the three year valuation period beginning 1st April 2017 the Council opted to pre-pay the new future service rate and deficit recovery payments as a single amount in April each year of the 3 year valuation period to 2019/20 in return for a small overall discount. The discounted sum paid in April 2018 was £0.930m for the future service rate and £0.567m for the deficit recovery sum.

37c Risks

The primary risk is that the Fund’s assets will, in the long-term, fall short of its liabilities to pay benefits to members.

Investment risk management seeks to balance the maximisation of the opportunity for gain and minimise the risk of loss, on the fund’s investments. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk), by ensuring counterparties meet credit criteria, and that investments are within the limits set by the investment strategy.

Other risks - The fund managers have to ensure that the fund has adequate liquidity to meet its obligations as they arise. They must also be sensitive to any actions of government or changes in European legislation which might affect funding requirements.

Sensitivity to these risks is estimated in paragraph 37i.

37d Transactions relating to retirement benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the revenue account in the Cost of Services, when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are actually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable to the fund during the year. An adjustment is therefore made to the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following table shows the transactions made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
<i>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
<i>Cost of Services:</i>		
Administration	31	31
Current service cost	2,106	1,968
Past service cost	0	0
Effect of curtailments	32	592
<i>Net interest on the net defined benefit liability:</i>		
Interest costs	2,865	2,916
Expected return on scheme assets	(1,977)	(2,107)
Total post-employment benefit charged to the (Surplus) / Deficit on the Provision of Service	3,057	3,400
<i>Other post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense	(863)	(7,144)
Experience gain & loss	0	0
Actuarial gains & losses from changes in demographic assumptions	0	0
Actuarial gains & losses from changes in financial assumptions	(4,214)	5,826
Total re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(5,077)	(1,318)
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,020)	2,082
<i>Movement in Reserves Statement</i>		
Reversal of net charges made to the (Surplus) / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,057)	(3,400)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	1,722	2,229

37e Pension assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows

	Scheme Liabilities Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(113,858)	(121,700)
Fair value of plan assets	80,942	88,837
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(32,916)	(32,863)

37f Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	Scheme Assets Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
1 April	79,489	80,942
Interest on plan assets	1,977	2,107
Re-measurement gain/(loss)		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense	863	7,144
Employer contributions	1,715	2,135
Employee contributions	406	408
Benefits paid	(3,477)	(3,868)
Other	(31)	(31)
31 March	80,942	88,837

The actual return on the plan assets was £9,251k in 2018/19 (£2,840k 2017/18).

37g Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)

	Scheme Liabilities Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
1 April	(116,140)	(113,858)
Current service cost	(2,106)	(1,968)
Interest cost	(2,865)	(2,916)
Contributions by scheme participants	(406)	(408)
Re-measurement gains and (losses)		
Changes in financial assumptions	4,214	(5,826)
Experience gains & losses	0	0
Gains & losses from changes in demographic assumptions	0	0
Curtailments	(32)	(592)
Benefits paid	3,477	3,868
31 March	(113,858)	(121,700)

37h Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised

	Fair value of scheme assets			
	2017/18	Percentage	2018/19	Percentage
	£'000	total of asset	£'000	total of asset
Cash				
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,956)	(2.4%)	0	0.0%
Cash accounts	3,416	4.2%	453	0.5%
Net Current Assets	(1,798)	(2.2%)	63	0.1%
Subtotal Cash	(338)	(0.4%)	516	0.6%
Bonds				
UK corporate	461	0.6%	603	0.7%
Overseas corporate	961	1.2%	439	0.5%
Government	1,931	2.4%	3,123	3.5%
Overseas fixed interest	78	0.1%	0	0.0%
Subtotal bonds	3,431	4.3%	4,165	4.7%
Property				
Retail	2,226	2.8%	2,138	2.4%
Commercial	5,386	6.7%	6,142	6.9%
Subtotal property	7,612	9.5%	8,280	9.3%
Private equity				
UK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overseas	41,840	51.6%	45,987	51.8%
Subtotal private equity	41,840	51.6%	45,987	51.8%
Other				
Infrastructure	10,257	12.6%	12,558	14.1%
Property funds	1,229	1.5%	1,360	1.5%
Credit funds	14,914	18.4%	6,308	7.1%
Pooled income fund	1,997	2.5%	9,663	10.9%
Subtotal alternatives	28,397	35.0%	29,889	33.6%
Total	80,942	100.0%	88,837	100.0%

37i Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The liabilities have been assessed by Mercer Limited, an independent firm of actuaries. Estimates for the County Council Fund are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2016.

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been as follows:-

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2017/18	2018/19
Mortality assumptions		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners		
Men	22.7 yrs.	22.8 yrs.
Women	25.4 yrs.	25.5 yrs.
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
Men	25 yrs.	25.1 yrs.
Women	28 yrs.	28.2 yrs.
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.1%	2.2%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%	3.7%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.2%	2.3%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%	2.4%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes in the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, and for each assumption assumes that other factors remain unchanged.

	Impact on the defined benefit obligation in the scheme
	£'000
Longevity (increase 1 year)	2,449
Rate of inflation (increase of 0.1% p.a.)	2,033
Salary inflation (increase of 0.1% p.a.)	286
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase of 0.1%)	(2,000)

37j Impact on the Authority's Future Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over 16 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation of the Fund is due as at the 31st March 2019. Based on the results of that valuation, the contribution rates payable by the individual employers will be revised with effect from 1 April 2020.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes made under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31st March 2014. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The authority anticipates paying £1.724m expected contributions to the scheme in 2018/19.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17 years.

38. Contingent liabilities

the end of March 2019, the council had a contingent liability was disclosed in respect of claims made, against councils throughout the country, for mandatory charitable business rates relief by NHS Trusts and NHS Foundation Trusts. The backdated relief was potentially worth hundreds of millions of pounds in total across all of the councils. The councils had rejected the claims on the grounds that the NHS bodies are not charities, and therefore the claims were unfounded. The value of the appeals received by South Ribble Borough Council was estimated at £0.990m. In December 2019, the High Court ruled that these bodies are not eligible for such relief, with their activities being classified as governmental rather than charitable, so the council no longer has a contingent liability for this.

In 2005/06 the Council's leisure centre operation transferred to South Ribble Community Leisure Limited (SRCLL), which is a company set up with charitable objectives. Serco Leisure Operating Ltd (SLOL) manage the services from the council's leisure sites with payments made by South Ribble Council via SRCLL. The agreement ends in March 2021. The accounts at SRCLL indicate a pension related liability of c£2m. Within the agreement SLOL are required to indemnify for any shortfall in pension liabilities. The contract specifies that this indemnity should be attained though SLOL providing a bond to mitigate this risk exposure. As such, South Ribble Council is not deemed to be exposed to any outstanding pension liability risk associated with this contract terminating. However, as the value of the bond to be attained by SLOL is not yet fully ascertained, a contingent liability has been deemed to exist at 31 March 2019.

Collection Fund Statement

The Collection Fund (England) is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers, and distribution to local authorities and the Government, of council tax and non-domestic rates (Business Rates).

2017/18 Business Rates £'000	2017/18 Council Tax £'000		2018/19 Business Rates £'000	2018/19 Council Tax £'000
		Income		
	59,979	Council Tax Receivable		63,837
37,930		Business Rates Receivable	35,733	
37,930	59,979	Total Income	35,733	63,837
		Expenditure		
		Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus/(Deficit)		
314		Central Government	(68)	
251	145	South Ribble Borough Council (note 14 page 91)	(54)	61
57	783	Lancashire County Council	(12)	342
	108	Police & Crime Commissioner for Lancashire		46
6	44	Lancashire Combined Fire Authority	(1)	18
		Precepts, Demands and Shares		
16,372		Central Government	16,983	
13,098	7,751	South Ribble Borough Council (note 14 page 91)	13,586	7,992
2,947	43,112	Lancashire County Council	3,057	46,022
	5,838	Police & Crime Commissioner for Lancashire		6,307
327	2,311	Lancashire Combined Fire Authority	340	2,398
33,372	60,092	Total Expenditure	33,831	63,186
		Charges to Collection Fund		
41	162	Write offs of uncollectable amounts	59	175
335	108	Increase / (Decrease) in Bad Debt Provision	110	(69)
1,250		Increase / (Decrease) in Provision for Appeals	333	
124		Cost of Collection Allowance	124	
9		Disregarded Amounts		
		Renewable Energy Schemes	78	
		Enterprise Zone	418	
2,990		Transitional Protection Payments	913	
4,749	270	Total Charges to the Collection Fund	2,035	106
(191)	(383)	Surplus / (deficit) arising during the year	(133)	545
		Collection Fund Balance		
662	1,548	Surplus / (deficit) brought forward at 1 April	470	1,164
(191)	(383)	Surplus / (deficit) arising during the year	(133)	545
471	1,165	Surplus / (deficit) carried forward at 31 March	337	1,709
		Allocated to		
188	150	Transfer to / (from) Collection Fund Adjustment Account (Note 25f page 108)	135	215
235		Central Government	169	
43	854	Lancashire County Council	30	1,249
5	45	Lancashire Combined Fire Authority	3	65
	116	Police & Crime Commissioner for Lancashire		180
471	1,165	Surplus / (deficit) carried forward at 31 March	337	1,709

Notes to the Collection Fund

1. Accounting for Council Tax

The amount of Council Tax to be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for both billing authorities and major preceptors is their share of the accrued income. However, statute requires that the amount to be credited to the General Fund should be the authority's precept or demand for the year plus its share of the previous year's Collection Fund surplus or deficit. The difference between this regulatory charge and the accrued income is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. This adjustment is included in the Movement in Reserves Statement and also appears in Note 10.

Revenue relating to council tax shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

Since the collection of council tax is an agency arrangement, debtor and creditor balances belong proportionately to the billing authority and the major preceptors. This results in a debtor/creditor position between the billing authority and each major preceptor.

2. Council Tax details of charge

For the purpose of calculating Council Tax residential properties are classified into eight valuation bands. Each valuation band is proportionate to the central Band D property. This enables calculation of the total tax base. The Council Tax Base for 2018/19 was calculated as follows: -

Band	No. Dwellings	Total No. Equivalent dwellings	Proportion of Band D Charge	Band D Equivalent
A (disabled)	13	12.00	5:9	6.7
A	10,030	8,327.60	6:9	5,551.7
B	13,065	11,471.15	7:9	8,922.0
C	12,131	10,949.95	8:9	9,733.3
D	7,868	7,308.50	9:9	7,308.5
E	3,937	3,725.90	11:9	4,553.9
F	1,592	1,516.95	13:9	2,191.2
G	511	476.75	15:9	794.6
H	21	19.75	18:9	39.5
Total	49,168	43,808.55		39,101.4
Less local Council Tax Support Scheme discounts				(2,941.2)
Less adjustments for losses on collection				(723.2)
Addition for anticipated changes in the base, reduced discount on second homes and other technical changes				103.8
Band D Equivalent Number of Properties				35,540.8

Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting authorities for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the council tax base. This results in a basic Band D charge (excluding Parish Precepts) of £1,754.44 for 2018/19 (£1,661.07 for 2017/18). The other valuation bands are proportionate to this. The full list of charges is as follows:

Band	Proportion of Band D Charge	Council Tax Levied Excluding Parish Precepts	
		2017/18 £	2018/19 £
A	0.67	1,107.38	1,169.62
B	0.78	1,291.93	1,364.57
C	0.89	1,476.51	1,559.49
D	1.00	1,661.07	1,754.44
E	1.22	2,030.21	2,144.31
F	1.44	2,399.32	2,534.19
G	1.67	2,768.45	2,924.03
H	2.00	3,322.14	3,508.88

3. Accounting for business rates

The NDR income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and paid out to major preceptors (excluding police bodies) and the Government. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Authority's estimated share of NDR for the year from the National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) 1 return.

The NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Authority's share of the Collection Fund's accrued income for the year from the NNDR 3 return. The difference between this value and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Revenue relating to non-domestic rates shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

The cash collected by the Authority from NDR payers belongs proportionately to all the major preceptors (excluding police bodies) and Government. The difference between the amounts collected on behalf of the other major preceptors, Government and the payments made to them is reflected as a debtor or creditor balance as appropriate.

Regulations require that only the deficit or surplus estimated in the annual National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) 1 Return before the year-end be recovered from or shared with preceptors. Therefore, a deficit of £0.135m was shared between preceptors during 2018/19, being the estimate included in NNDR1 2018/19, whereas the actual amount for 2017/18 was a surplus of £0.471m.

Note 14 Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure shows net Non-Domestic Rates Income and Expenditure for 2018/19 to be £3.504m (2017/18 £3.514m). This can be reconciled to South Ribble Borough Council's share of Business Rates Income in the Collection Fund statement in the following table:

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
13,098	South Ribble Borough Council's share of Business Rates	13,586
0	Tariff payable to Central Government	
(9,644)	Tariff Payable to the Lancashire Business Rates Pool	(9,934)
(124)	Levy Payable to the Lancashire Business Rates Pool	(119)
0	Amounts retained by South Ribble Borough Council in respect of Renewable Energy Schemes	15
(76)	South Ribble Borough Council share of accumulated surplus or deficit for year (transferred to Collection Fund Adjustment Account - Note 25f)	10
260	South Ribble Borough Council share of previous year's estimated surplus or (deficit) as per NNDR1 under regulation	(54)
3,514	NNDR Net Income per Note 14	3,504

This Council is part of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool which began on 1 April 2016. In a Business Rate Pool, tariffs, top-ups, levies and safety nets can be combined. This can result in a significantly lower levy rate or even a zero levy rate meaning that more or all of the business rate growth can be retained within the pool area instead of being payable to the Government. For more information on the Lancashire Business Rates Pool see Note 14.

4. Business rates details of charge

Business Rates are organised on a national basis. In 2005/2006 the Government introduced a Small Business Rate Relief Scheme. This results in there being two multipliers – one for small businesses at 48.0.6p in 2018/19 (46.6p in 2017/18) and one for larger businesses at 49.3p in 2018/19 (47.9p in 2017/18).

The Business Rates income for 2018/19, after reliefs and provisions, was £35.231m (£36.304m in 2017/18).

The rateable value for the Council's area at the end of the financial year 2018/19 was £88.204m (£87.752m in 2017/18).

Annual Governance Statement 2019 and 2020

INTRODUCTION

This, in many respects, is an unusual document. Annual Governance Statements (the “AGS”) are prepared as a point in time assessment of a Council’s governance framework and compliance with it. It normally covers a single year and supports a council’s Statement of Accounts providing comfort to members and the public that the decisions taken to support the financial decisions of the council have been made correctly and lawfully.

It is of course more than this, it addresses all decision-making processes. It provides confidence to the public that officers and councillors are acting with probity, that decisions are made transparently and that the best interests of the public are protected.

This document covers 2 years, the AGS presented to Governance Committee last year could not be signed off or approved. Both Internal Audit and External Audit were unable to accept statements made concerning the governance framework, nor compliance with it. In short there were significant governance failings identified (after the initial production of the draft AGS) that meant the AGS presented was simply not correct.

While some elements of this document will be familiar, following the format used for previous years, the contents of these sections will be significantly different. This will reflect the issues which were identified and have continued to be identified since the start of the municipal year 2019/20. Progress has been made to improve the council’s approach to governance. Section 5 of this AGS not only addresses the governance failings identified but also updates on improvements that have been made. It should also be accepted that the fact there continue to be issues identified is evidence of a more challenging approach to governance which in itself supports a culture of improvement.

However, the purpose of the AGS is to provide a stark and honest position statement of the Council’s approach to governance. This document will not only deliver a realistic assessment of the Council’s position but also provide an action plan for improvement against which progress can be monitored.

1. What we are responsible for

South Ribble Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law, to high standards and that there is a sound system of governance (incorporating the system of internal control). Public money must be protected and properly accounted for. We also have a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to continually review and improve the way we work, while at the same time offering value for money and delivering an efficient and effective service.

To meet this responsibility we should put in place proper arrangements for overseeing what we do (this is what we mean by governance). These arrangements are intended to make sure we do the right things, in the right way, for the right people, in a fair, open, honest and accountable way.

South Ribble Borough Council has approved and adopted a code of governance that is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework¹
².

The Council are legally obliged to prepare an Annual Governance Statement which demonstrates how we have complied with the requirements of our code³. Unfortunately, this governance statement details how we failed to follow our local code, how these failings were identified and how we are taking steps to ensure that our governance framework can be improved and our statement of internal controls are complied with.

In May 2019 this document (in a similar form) was presented to Governance Committee for consideration as a draft. This draft stated that, not only is there a robust and comprehensive governance framework but that this framework had sufficient controls to ensure it was complied with. Subsequent to this, important and longstanding governance failings have come to light, highlighting that the AGS was incorrect. Further work undertaken over the last twelve months by the council's internal audit team has identified additional failings.

¹ The CIPFA / SOLACE (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy / Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers) framework "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government".

² South Ribble Borough Council has approved and adopted a code of governance that is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework. A copy of the local code is available on line at www.southribble.gov.uk or can be obtained by contacting D Whelan, Deputy Monitoring Officer - Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland, Lancs, PR25 1DH

³ Regulation 6(b) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015

2. Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values by which we direct and control our activities including those by which we account to, engage with and lead the community. It enables us to monitor how we are achieving our long-term aims and to demonstrate where this has led to improved services that are delivering value for money. The council has responsibility for ensuring that there is a sound system of governance.

The system of internal control is a significant part of the framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot remove all risk of failing to achieve our priorities and aims, so it can only offer reasonable protection. It is based on an ongoing process that is designed to:

- Identify and prioritise the risks that could prevent us achieving our aims and objectives
- Assess the likelihood and impact of the risk occurring
- Manage the risks efficiently, effectively and economically.

3. Our Governance Framework

Our Governance Framework, which was adopted by full Council at its meeting on 24 May 2017, promotes and demonstrates our commitment to the principles of good governance and incorporates the council's values that emphasise how we do things at South Ribble Borough Council. It is important to note that a robust governance framework only has value if it is complied with and contains sufficient controls to ensure this. While the governance framework detailed below is correct and is on its face comprehensive some of the detail which would have protected the Council is absent. These identified issues are included in the Comments column. The council approach to improving these defects will be addressed in section 5 of the AGS.

The principal elements of our governance arrangements in 2018/19 and 2019/20 and our commitment to our local code are described below:

Good governance means behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law			
The Council's commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comments
Behaving with integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council has a set of Core Values in place which inform everything we do Our values of Integrity, Positive Attitude, Learning Organisation, Teamwork and Excellence are at the core of our business and they influence everything we do. They demonstrate that we are serious not just about what is achieved but also how business is done We communicate our shared values with members, staff, the community and partners Our Core Values are incorporated into role profiles for senior managers and are embedded into our induction programmes for new officers and members. 	Local Code of Governance Transformation Strategy Corporate Plan Suite of policies available through intranet – See Appendix C Action 6. Member and officer protocol	<p>Whilst throughout this period there were a comprehensive suite of governance polices nevertheless some of those policies were in need of updating</p> <p>2018/19 No Personal Development and Review process in place, 2019/20 PDR process introduced, Induction improved, PDR's in general completed for all staff, 2020/21 process to be further embedded</p> <p>Management Controls require improving in regard to ensuring appropriate induction for individuals are promoted into Management roles, ensure appropriate regulation and rules training is undertaken.</p> <p>Breaches of CPR's and attempts to circumvent Financial Procedure Rules during 2018/19, early 2019/20. Training and review has taken place during 2019/20 and is ongoing.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have a suite of relevant policies in place – i.e. Whistleblowing policy, Antifraud and Corruption Strategy, Fraud Response Plan, Anti Bribery Policy, Anti Money Laundering Policy and Guidance, RIPA Contracts and service specifications for the main partnerships are informed by our values 		<p>Number of temporary arrangements in 2018/19 re s151 and into 2019/20. Assistant Director of Finance post now filled permanently; recruitment to Director of Finance in progress.</p> <p>A number of policies relating to anti-fraud and corruption, whistleblowing etc. require review and update and appropriate training provided for officers.</p>
<p>Demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have a robust Members' Code of Conduct in place which was refreshed in 2017 We had a Member and Officer Protocol which was adopted in March 2018 – all members and officers signed up to it for the year 2018 – 2019. For the year 2019 - 2020 (following the election in May) members were again asked to sign up to this protocol. The vast majority of members have signed up to this. We have a robust Employee Code of Conduct in place We are committed to raising the profile of our Standards Committee –the Chair of Standards reports to full Council on an annual basis The Protocol for the Independent Person was formalised and is included in the Constitution We strengthened our standards arrangements by appointing a second Independent Person We have an Investigation and Hearing policy which sets out how we deal with complaints against Members – this was updated and strengthened in 2017 We have Member learning hours as well as tailored training for members on particular committees 	<p>Members Code of Conduct Constitution (Part 5A) – See Appendix C Action 2.2</p> <p>Code of Conduct for employees Constitution (Part 5B)</p> <p>Standards Committee Terms of Reference.</p> <p>Independent Person Protocol - Constitution (Part 4J)</p> <p>Member and officer protocol</p> <p>Member learning hours – Schedule in place</p> <p>Register of interests</p>	<p>Project Group established to align Code of Conduct across CBC and SRBC as part of shared arrangements, will include taking account of LGA model code as appropriate.</p> <p>Internal Audit Identified that a number of policies relating to the ethical governance of the Council require reviewing and updating.</p> <p>Provision of ethical training for Members and Officers is required</p> <p>Agreed values in partnership working require review and update, align to Corporate Strategy and Corporate Values</p> <p>Partnership Framework identified as out of date, requires review and update</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the elections in May 2019 training was provided for all members on Standards issues and additional training was provided to the members of the Standards Committee. • We have a register of interests in place for officers and members to declare interests. Members are advised on an annual basis to review their declaration of interest's forms and interests are published online • We have a robust Scrutiny Committee 		
<p>Respecting the rule of law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of statutory officers including; Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and S.151 Officer who fulfil their responsibilities within legislative and regulatory requirements • Compliance with CIPFA's statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer in Local Government (2016) • We have an induction programme for new Officers and members • We have Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules in place • Substantial work has been completed on reviewing and updating our Constitution, this is undertaken on an on-going basis. • Legal Officers provide advice on all committee reports and delegated decisions 	<p>Constitution Review of compliance with statement on role of CFO. Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules – See Appendix C Actions 1 & 5 Effective Anti-fraud and corruption policies and procedures Local Assurance testing</p>	<p>It should be pointed out that Internal Audit have identified a number of failings to comply with Contract Procedure Rules for the year up to May 2019. Since then extensive training has been delivered on this issue.</p> <p>Internal Audit reviews identified significant breaches of Contract and Financial Procedure Rules in respect of Contracts and Tender processes. CPR's in relation to High Value Procurement in respect of some Utilities contracts breached. Also breach of European Procurement Rules, failure to achieve and demonstrate Value for Money, also breach of Constitution as appropriate decision-making process not adhered to; contract not agreed and signed by Legal Services.</p> <p>Internal Audit review identified instances of waiver process not complied with; contracts extended without adhering to appropriate decision-making process and without obtaining waivers of CPR's in line with Constitution.</p> <p>There have been instances of legal advice being sought without going through the internal team, Monitoring Officer advice not always followed.</p> <p>Internal audit reviews identified circumvention of Financial Procedure Rules, they are ambiguous and require interpretation, not aligned to current operation of services ; - Financial Regulations are in need of updating</p> <p>Fraud & corruption risks for Council require assessment Service Assurance Statements require testing to determine effectiveness of controls</p>

Good governance means ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

The Council's Commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comments
<p>Ensuring openness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Local Code of Governance, Constitution and Annual Governance Statement show the Council's commitment to openness • Our Corporate Plan in February 2019 provided a focus, setting out the priority objectives, key targets and supporting improvement actions, the plan is reviewed and updated on an annual basis and is communicated through our website. In 2018-19 we undertook extensive consultation on priorities with residents, businesses and partners to inform the development of a new 5-year Corporate plan for 2019-24 • Following a change of political administration in May 2019 work commenced on a new Corporate Plan. This was finalised and published in September 2019. It covers the period 2019 – 2023. Extensive consultation was carried out prior to its introduction. • Council and Committee agendas and decisions are available to the public through our website except where confidential matters are being disclosed • The culture in the council is that wherever possible all reports should be open to the public; we minimise the number of exempt reports • Wherever possible exempt reports are made public following a six month period upon request • Public participation is encouraged at our council and committee meetings – for 	<p>Local Code of Governance Constitution Annual Governance Statement Corporate Plan 2018-2023 New Corporate Plan 2019 - 2023 Compliance with Transparency Code Freedom of Information publication scheme All agendas and minutes are available through the website. Scrutiny Committee Terms of Reference Results of employee survey Results of member survey Results of cultural mapping review Community Engagement Strategy Community Engagement</p>	<p>Internal Audit reviews identified a failure to review and action by Management of outstanding / overview contracts and excess spend levels outlined in the Transparency Register resulting in contracts continuing beyond agreed extensions. Not all spend in excess of £5000 is included in the Transparency register, thus failing to comply with Transparency Code.</p> <p>The Council's Contracts Management system is not up to date and does not contain all contracts;</p> <p>Community Engagement Strategy requires reviewing and updating.</p> <p>Consultation and Engagement toolkit requires developing</p> <p>Review of Internal and external communications required</p>

	<p>example at Planning committee the public have greater rights to speak than is found at many councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements of the Code of Transparency are generally being complied with but there have been some instances where this has not occurred • The Corporate Plan, financial strategy and governance arrangements are reviewed annually and incorporate the key improvement areas. They ensure that resources are directed towards our priority areas and that our aims are realistic in the context of the funding constraints placed upon us • Scrutiny Committee report to every Council meeting – it meets 6 times a year – Scrutiny Committee have clear terms of reference • Every two years we have an Employee survey • Staff are consulted on matters through a South Ribble Action Group, CONNECT, and the Leadership Team key messages and briefings. In addition there has been extensive consultation with staff as part of the cultural mapping review • The Transformation Strategy and Transformation Programme, progress was reviewed and reported to Cabinet in the year 2018/2019. • In the year 2018/2019 In collaboration with North West Employers, we carried out a review of our organisational culture, as part of this we developed a staff engagement measurement tool. 		<p>An approach to the review and updating of the Transparency Register must be developed and adhered to by Leadership Team. Leadership Team members must also ensure the high value spend report is reviewed to ensure spend above £5000 is recorded on the Transparency Register and determine goods/ services identified in the high value suppliers list, have been procured in accordance with the Council Contract & Financial Procedure Rules.</p> <p>For reasons explained further on in this document there is no current Transformation Strategy</p> <p>This staff engagement tool has not been properly implemented, developed or embedded</p>
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<p>Engaging comprehensively with institutional stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We had a Communications Strategy 2017-19 in place which enabled the establishment of communication task and finish groups on an ad-hoc basis when required • There is significant consultation with voluntary, community and faith sector groups via the South Ribble VCFS Network, Neighbourhood Forums and through Partnerships • South Ribble Partnership's Community Strategy 2019-2024 was developed allowing partners across the borough to work towards shared objectives in the interests of the local community – extensive consultation was carried out with all partners in developing this Strategy. The Strategy is available through South Ribble Partnership website. Council representation on South Ribble Partnership includes the leader (vice chair) and the Chief Executive. All agenda and minutes are distributed to all partners. • The Council has close links with Disability Equality Northwest • Safer Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership • My Neighbourhoods surveys and My Neighbourhood forums provide opportunities for public involvement, 3 meetings per area are undertaken • Public involvement with any current consultation through website e.g Greenlinks consultation • Collaborative working with a wide range of public sector agencies and businesses to improve outcomes for local people and 	<p>Communications Strategy 2017-19 Customer Feedback Policy Community Strategy 2019-24 My Neighbourhood Plans Schedule of Neighbourhood forum meetings (3 per annum) Greenlinks consultation Corporate Plan 2019-2024 Updated Corporate Plan 2019 – 2023. Equality Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Communications strategy requires updating, Draft version 2019-22 has been developed, however requires updating, to address Communications team is now a shared service with Chorley. The Partnership Framework requires review and update in order to ensure the partnerships reflect the Corporate Plan and the Council's values.</p>
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	<p>communities. Key Partnerships support this collaborative working and include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Ribble Partnership • South Ribble Community Leisure Trust • Central Lancashire health and wellbeing partnership • Lancashire Enterprise Partnership • Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal • Lancashire County Council • Chorley Borough Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018-19 we undertook extensive consultation with partners from the public sector, business and community to develop a new 5 year Community Strategy this is directly linked to the Council's Corporate Plan priorities and sets out how we will work with partners to use our joint resources to provide the services people need. • In 2017-18 we undertook extensive consultation on priorities with residents, businesses and partners to inform the development of a new 5 year Corporate Plan for 2019 – 24. • We also carried out a robust consultation exercise with all relevant parties prior to the development and adoption of a new Corporate Plan (following the change in administration in May 2019) in September 2019 		
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<p>Engaging with individual citizens and service users effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council uses a range of mechanisms to understand the views and needs of its residents and partners. These include: public meetings, partnerships, multi-agency working, community and voluntary groups • The Council's website was developed to improve citizen engagement • The council is constantly examining its service delivery arrangements based on feedback in order to achieve best value, Improve customer service and take corrective action as necessary • All council/committee agendas, reports and minutes are openly available and can be viewed through the council's website • The council produces an Annual Report which provides a clear and concise summary of the council's activity over the previous year, so that residents can see where money has been spent and what has been achieved • Customer feedback policy was introduced in 2017 and resident satisfaction measures and proxy measures for customer care have been routinely reported to Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet throughout 2018-19 as part of the quarterly performance report. • There is public involvement with any current consultation through the council website e.g. Greenlinks consultation, Town Centre Masterplanning. Consultation is being developed for the budget setting process. 	<p>LGA Customer Survey Customer Feedback Policy Council website – committee reports and minutes Annual report Quarterly performance reports Records of public consultation Social Media (Facebook, Twitter etc.)</p>	<p>Procedures / processes relating to the Record of public consultations require review and update.</p> <p>Review and Update of Communications Strategy (as above)</p> <p>Review of Internal and external communications.</p> <p>Review and Update Community Strategy</p>
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Good governance means defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits

The Council's Commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comments
<p>Defining outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the year 2018/2019 we had a new Corporate Plan 2019-2024 which was agreed by Council and reflected the council's priorities. The Plan was aimed at maintaining high resident satisfaction with the council and with the services we provide. It was also aimed at ensuring that the council remains financially self-sufficient with a focus on income generation. Regular reporting of progress towards achievement of the Corporate Plan was made to Scrutiny and Cabinet throughout 2018-19. In the year 2019/2020 (following a change of political administration after the local elections in May) a new Corporate Plan was introduced in September 2019. The South Ribble Partnership is made up of a number of organisations which represent each sector from South Ribble – they lead and influence the strategic vision of the Partnership The South Ribble Partnership's Community Strategy was aligned with countrywide priorities and the council's Corporate Plan. The priorities of partners are also aligned to this A medium-term financial strategy was in place which set out the financial assumptions and provided a set of goals for financial decision making for the planning period ahead, this is backed up with robust budget monitoring Contract Procedure Rules and the guidance accompanying them contains advice on the social value dimension of 	<p>Quarterly performance reports Corporate plan 2018-2023 Corporate Plan 2019 - 2023 Transformation Strategy 2017-18 Community Strategy Medium-Term Financial Strategy CPRs – See Appendix C Action 5 AGS action plan Improvement Reference Group Quarterly Performance Reports</p> <p>Risk Management Framework Agreed set of quality standard measures Treasury Management update Capital Strategy update</p>	<p>It has become apparent that performance information previously reported was inaccurate, not evidenced and not properly signed off. During 2019/2020 a great deal of work has been done to address this – see further on.</p> <p>Further work is required to ensure process is embedded, a further review of Performance Management will be undertaken by Internal Audit as part of the 2020/21 Audit Plan work.</p> <p>Risk management inadequately evidenced through use of the Grace system</p> <p>Service Plans have not always been in place.</p> <p>Whilst there is a risk management framework in place, risk is not managed effectively, there is no Risk Strategy in place, a review is required of the Risk Management Strategy and Framework.</p> <p>Comments are made further on in this report about the work of the Improvement reference Group. Serious concerns have emerged about the accuracy of data reported to full Council about the completion of necessary work in the relevant Action Plan.</p>

	<p>procurement – this is backed up by advice from the council’s legal and procurement officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings of the cross-party improvement reference group took place in 2018/19, to consider the actions set out in the Peer review. This will be commented on further later on in the report. • Contracts are in place for our major partnerships covering in particular Waste, Leisure, City Deal, Payroll, Shared Services (the latter with Chorley BC). • Quarterly performance and financial reports are produced and presented to Cabinet and Scrutiny • We have a risk management system (Grace) in place 		
<p>Sustainable Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We had a Transformation Strategy for the year 2018/2019 in place and developed a transformation programme that demonstrated our continued commitment to customer centric service improvement and financial savings • The council sets out the factors it has taken into consideration when making decisions in reports which are available on our website • We have in place a Disaster Recovery Plan, an Emergency Plan and a Business Continuity Plan • There is an annual review process resulting in a Governance improvement action plan • We have a Customer Feedback Policy in place and is available to view on our website. This informs our customers of their right to complain and we monitor the number of complaints within the quarterly 	<p>Transformation Strategy and transformation programme Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan – See Appendix C Action 8 AGS action plan Customer Feedback Policy Quarterly Performance Reports Corporate Plan and priorities MTFS Capital Programme Capital Strategy Record of decision making and supporting materials</p>	<p>In 2019/2020 council elected not to introduce a new updated Transformation strategy. Transformation was considered part and parcel of everyday working. Also a key driver for transformation is shared services – a great deal of progress was made in considerably expanding the scope of shared services during this process.</p> <p>Internal Audit reviews identified insufficient information in budget setting process to ensure Members have appropriate information to make robust decisions; detailed information in respect of key decisions to be included in future budget setting processes.</p> <p>Improvements are required in the area of Customer Feedback.</p> <p>There are no formal procedures in place in any service for incorporating feedback from customers into reviewing/revising policies and delivery of services. Also complaints feedback is dealt outside of the system.</p>

	performance report considered by Leadership Team and members		
Good Governance means determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes			
The Council's Commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comment
Determining interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's constitution governs the way we conduct our business and is based on the principles of accountability, transparency, efficiency and openness The constitution clearly explains how decisions are made; the extent of delegated powers and includes standing orders, contract procedure rules and financial regulations Our delegated decisions are published and are subject to call in The Monitoring Officer regularly advises on the correct interpretation of the Scheme of Delegation Scrutiny Committee has a vital role to play in scrutinising and challenging the decisions of cabinet and individual officers e.g, 3 Scrutiny call-ins of cabinet decisions in 2018/19. During 2019/2020 there was a Scrutiny Committee call in on the cross-party strategic review of community involvement including My Neighbourhoods The Scrutiny Committee supports citizens in highlighting community matters by holding public inquiries into matters of local concern. Regular meetings of the cross-party improvement reference group took place in 2018/19, to consider the actions set out in the Peer review Minutes of Council and Committee minutes are published and available on 	Constitution Scheme of delegation, Financial Regulations and CPRs – See Appendix C Actions 1 &57 Scrutiny Committee Terms of Reference IRG- Record of decisions, supporting materials, minutes of meetings are all published on website. Performance Management Framework Corporate Plan MTFS	<p>In terms of the work of the Improvement Reference Group issues have emerged about this – in particular inaccurate information has been reported to cabinet and Council the actions that had been carried out to address the Action Plan.</p> <p>As above – ensure sufficient detail is included in discussions, including options to consider in order that Members can make robust decisions.</p> <p>Ensure risks are outlined and sufficient information is available to demonstrate that best value has been achieved in service delivery.</p> <p>Failings in the operation of the improvement reference group addressed in this document</p>

	<p>the Council's website wherever possible the Monitoring Officer discourages exempt committee reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports set out alternative courses of action (to what is proposed) in all appropriate circumstances • We have Neighbourhood Area meetings 		
<p>Planning interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We had a Corporate Plan 2019-2024 which had been agreed by Council and reflected the council's priorities. The Plan is aimed at maintaining high resident satisfaction with the council and with the services we provide. It was also aimed at ensuring that the council remained financially self-sufficient with a focus on income generation through integration with the council's Medium -Term Financial Strategy. • In the year 2019/2020 (following a change of political administration after the local elections in May) a new Corporate Plan was introduced in September 2019. • The council had in place a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor service delivery and progress against Corporate Plan activities. Reports are compiled quarterly and are submitted to the Leadership Team, Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet. • The South Ribble Partnership is made up of a number of organisations which represent each sector from South Ribble – they lead and influence the strategic vision of the Partnership. • Codes of Conduct and protocols help to ensure effective communication between members and Officers 	<p>Corporate Plan 2019-2024 (September 2019) Corporate Plan 2019 - 2023 Quarterly Performance Report Code of Conduct for elected members Code of Conduct for Officers Member / Officer protocol – Community Strategy Communication Strategy 2017-18 Council Calendar of meetings Local Plan Use of InPhase for Project Management Project Management Toolkit</p>	<p>As part of a review of Project Management of a significant Council project it was identified by Internal Audit that, governance arrangements were ineffective in that agreed governance arrangements put in place had not been complied with and processes in regard to milestone decisions had not been complied with, demonstrating that project management was ineffective.</p> <p>Internal Audit identified a number of issues relating to Performance Management and reporting, in that data was inaccurately calculated, recorded and reported and there was a lack of compliance with the Council's Data Quality Policy. In 2019/20 significant work was undertaken to address this, Internal Audit will undertake a further review of Performance Management as part of the 2020/21 Audit Plan to ensure revised systems and controls are effective.</p> <p>It was identified from the Service Assurance Statements that improvements are required in regard to follow up processes where corrective action is identified, e.g. outputs of Residents Surveys and complaints etc. as there is currently no formal process for ensuring that feedback is taken account in service delivery improvements.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We had a Communications Strategy 2017-19 in place - this enabled the establishment of communication task and finish groups on an ad-hoc basis when required It is now acknowledged that this needs to be updated. 		
Optimising achievement of intended outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We had a Financial Strategy in place backed up with robust budget monitoring and the MTFS Delivery Plan was monitored by both the Council's programme Board and Scrutiny committee Contract Procedure Rules and the guidance accompanying them contains advice on the social value dimension of procurement – this is backed up by advice from the council's legal and procurement officers Budget alignment with key priority areas provides capacity and investment A new Capital programme and MTFS for 2019-23 is closely aligned to the Corporate Plan for 2019-24. 	Medium-term Financial Strategy Contract Procedure Rules and Financial Procedures (Constitution) – See Appendix C Actions 1 & 5 Budgeting guidance and protocols Resident Consultation Capital Programme Project Management Toolkit Use of InPhase for project management Budget setting process links to Corporate Plan, Service Plans; engages with officers and members (administration and opposition) MTFS Draft Budget Quarterly budget monitoring reports Review of corporate outcomes and associated capital and revenue projects	
Good governance means developing the council's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it			
The Council's Commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comments
Developing the organisation's capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's Transformation Strategy focused on building and maintaining leadership and organisational capacity and articulated how we will support staff and members helping them to develop the 	Transformation Strategy Strong and effective leadership Shared Services – See Appendix C Action 3 Investors in People Medium-Term Financial Strategy	<p>The principles behind the Transformation Strategy were sound but no actions were taken to implement them. Also there was a failure to comply with the governance arrangements that were adopted in this regard.</p> <p>No workforce plan has been in place during these years nor was any Organisation Development undertaken during this period.</p>

	<p>skills they need for the future. The transformation aims were;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and embed an organisational culture that encourages, empowers and recognises ambition and innovation • A highly motivated and flexible workforce • Developing a performance culture • Encouraging and nurturing talent • To reduce the cost of service delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has a strong record of investing in its workforce to develop the culture of the organisation and ensure that current and future strategic priorities are met • In 2018/2019 in collaboration with North West Employers, we carried out a review of our organisational culture, as part of this we have developed a staff engagement measurement tool. • Members and officers work in partnership to deliver the priorities, promote our values and work collaboratively across Lancashire • Budget alignment with key priority areas provides capacity and investment ensuring the correct reserve allocation to deliver outcomes. • The Council is committed to increasing its capacity by working in partnership with a wide range of organisations including public, private, voluntary and community groups to build and share resources and deliver locally joined up services • Private sector partnerships provide investment and enhanced customer service for Leisure and Waste services • A long term partnership with Chorley BC to deliver Financial and Assurance 	<p>Community Strategy</p>	<p>During 2018/2019 the HR service was not helped by a lack of consistent HR management and use of temporary HR resources</p> <p>It was identified by Internal Audit as part of discussions in relation to the Service Assurance Statements that whilst some work is undertaken in regard to the review of activities, outputs and planned outcomes, in respect of benchmarking, measuring performance etc., the Service Assurance Statements identified that it is not consistent / formalised across the Council.</p> <p>The Council must develop an agreed approach in respect of clear expected outcomes in order that services can demonstrate the achievement of their service delivery objectives.</p> <p>The development of an agreed approach to benchmarking and assessing services against comparative data should also be undertaken assessing and acting on the outcomes / feedback from surveys and complaints and a reporting mechanism established.</p> <p>Further there is very little work undertaken in regard to the reviewing of partnerships / contract management and the review of expected outcomes / deliveries of these key partnerships / contracts to demonstrate that the partnerships / contracts demonstrate best value in delivery of those services / service areas and that service objectives are being achieved.</p> <p>The Council must develop and agree an approach to reviewing key partnerships / contracts in order to demonstrate / evidence that key partnerships / contracts are delivering effective, efficient and economic services / service areas and demonstrating that these partnerships / contracts evidence best value for the Council.</p> <p>The identification of financial discrepancies within a key partnership / contract arrangement has demonstrated that contract management in that area is ineffective and controls have failed. Appropriate contract management / partnership management processes require development and implementation for each contract / partnership / framework in order to ensure that efficient and effective delivery of services can be demonstrated and failure of delivery can be addressed.</p> <p>Review and update of Organisational Development Plan / Planning</p> <p>Review and update workforce plan / planning</p>
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	<p>services both increases capacity and skills whilst delivering efficiency savings through the use of appropriate technologies In 2019 – 2020 the council also agreed and implemented an expansion of shared services, including a number of senior posts that will provide resilience, development opportunities and increased capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our values and integrated approach to financial and risk management are key to sustained progress against priorities • The Corporate Plan is supported by financial, risk and other cross cutting strategies and further deployed through service and individual performance plans to ensure that resources are focused on agreed priorities • Success in leadership and workforce related governance has been recognised in the achievement of Investors in People 		
<p>Developing the capability of the organisation's leadership and other individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council Leader and Chief Executive have clearly defined roles and maintain a shared understanding of roles and objectives. • The constitution clearly explains how decisions are made; the extent of delegated powers and includes standing orders, contract procedure rules and financial regulations. • The Council maintains a Scheme of Delegation setting out which decisions and powers have been delegated to various Committees and Officers. • Protocols ensure that communication between elected members and officers is both effective and appropriate • The role of the section 151 officer is supported by the shared financial and assurance services team – this is a 	<p>Constitution Scheme of delegation, Financial regulations and CPRs – See Appendix C Actions 1 & 5 Codes of Conduct; Member / Officer protocols – See Appendix C Action 2.2 Shared Services – See Appendix C Action 3 Role of Monitoring Officer as detailed in the constitution Committee membership Leadership Team – Compliance with CIPFA statement on the roles of CFO Public Sector Internal Audit Standards Transformation Strategy 2017- 18 – See Appendix C Actions 1 & 3</p>	<p>During 2018 -2019 there was no organisation structure chart. The blended approach to working (see further on for more information) failed to identify accountability and responsibility. A review of whole organisational structure will be undertaken as part of the Shared Service review.</p> <p>During 2018/2019 no performance and development reviews were carried out. During 2019/2020 a new procedure was introduced, PDR's in general have been undertaken for all staff, the process requires embedding during 2020/21, Internal Audit will undertake some testing of this area as part of the 2020/21 Service Assurance Statement testing.</p> <p>The Council scheme of delegation is out of date and requires reviewing and updating particularly following the further development of Shared Services.</p> <p>Scheme of delegation has not been reviewed for some time, requires review and updating particularly to include the Shared Service changes.</p>

	<p>service that we share with Chorley Borough Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Monitoring Officer is supported by the council's legal services team • The Chief Executive is the Head of Paid Service – the role is supported by the Leadership Team • Each Cabinet Member has portfolio responsibilities for leading strategic matters and for championing specific services and initiatives • Council business is conducted in accordance with the Constitution which governs and controls its business responsibilities and activities. • Good practice standards are annually assessed against the CIPFA statements for the roles of the Chief Finance Officer and the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards • The Transformation Strategy incorporated Member Development & identified the priority areas for officer development. Monitoring is undertaken by the Leadership Team and the Scrutiny Committee. • Staff are consulted on matters through a South Ribble Action Group, CONNECT (Intranet), the Leadership Team. In addition there has been extensive consultation with staff as part of the cultural mapping review and review of organisational culture. 	<p>Performance and Development Reviews – See Appendix C Action 7</p> <p>Cultural Mapping Review – Access to update courses and information briefings for Members</p> <p>Training & Development Plan for Members 2019/20</p> <p>Residents Panel</p> <p>Stakeholder Forums</p> <p>Cabinet in the Community</p> <p>Youth Council</p> <p>Neighbourhood Area meetings</p> <p>Public Consultation</p> <p>Review Individual Member performance regularly</p> <p>Peer reviews</p> <p>Training and PDR's for Staff</p> <p>HR Policies</p>	<p>Breaches of Financial Regulations have been identified in Audit reviews, this is sometimes due to ambiguity of the Financial Procedures Rules, these require review and updating to ensure in accordance with CIPFA / Best Practice and align to Chorley Council as Finance is a Shared Service.</p> <p>In 2019/20, the Administration have developed a number of initiatives in order to ensure public participation during the year including holding Cabinet in the Community, however, due to COVID-19, this implementation has been delayed.</p> <p>A number of HR Policies are out of date and require review and updating, to be undertaken as part of the Shared Services agenda.</p>
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Good governance means managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong financial management			
The Council's Commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comments
Managing Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has a Risk Management Framework that outlines the responsibilities for risk The Chief Executive has overall responsibility for risk management; a cabinet member has portfolio responsibility; operationally a Head of Service leads the risk management function and is recognised as the officer champion. Governance, Risk Assessment & Control Evaluation software (GRACE) has been procured which enables continuous risk and control self-assessment by services. In addition Corporate Plan projects and project risks are monitored via InPhase. The Programme Board functions as the corporate risk management group and annually agrees and prioritises the corporate risk register which is aligned with the corporate plan Legal and Finance review all Committee reports and delegated decisions A quarterly review of the Corporate Risk Register is reported to both Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet alongside the quarterly performance reports The council takes a proactive approach to both prevent and detect fraud and this is supported by the Council's Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy, Internal Audit programmes, fraud investigations, participation in National Fraud Initiative exercises, and publication of proven cases. 	<p>Risk Management Framework Constitution GRACE InPhase Corporate Risk Register Corporate Plan Risk Register Fighting Fraud and Corruption Locally – The Local Government Counter Fraud and Corruption Strategy 2016-2019 Customer Feedback Policy Whistle-Blowing Policy Suite of Anti-fraud policies – See Appendix C Action 6</p>	<p>The use of Inphase needs to be reviewed.</p> <p>A review of the risk management framework is required. There is no risk strategy or policy. Use of Grace / risk system (approach to risk management) needs to be developed further.</p> <p>There is an identified need to review risk management within projects – evidence of inadequate or poor risk registers</p> <p>Business Continuity Plans were identified as being out of date and not in place in some areas; Plans require further review and update following on from the current national crisis and to ensure they reflect the priorities of the Council BCP plans require continuous maintenance, review and testing to ensure they are fit for purpose and up to date.</p> <p>There are a number of significant Emergency Plans in place, these require, review, update and testing to ensure they are fit for purpose; regular exercise should be planned to stress test plans.</p> <p>Risk management is not fully embedded, this is reflected in the lack of up to date risk registers, the framework and management of risk requires review and update to ensure risks are being managed effectively and to ensure risk management is embedded.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Complaints Procedure and a Whistle-Blowing Policy are kept under review, providing the opportunity for the public and employees to raise issues for investigation 		
Managing Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has in place a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor service delivery and progress against Corporate Plan activities. Reports are compiled quarterly and are submitted to the Leadership Team (Programme Board), Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet • We have introduced a Corporate Planning and Delivery Framework which will be used to monitor and manage the delivery of service plans and all corporate plan projects and for reporting progress to members • The council has a variety of control mechanisms to ensure compliance with legal requirements, public law and Council policy. These include the roles of the Monitoring Officer; the Chief Financial Officer (Section 151); the assurance work undertaken by both External and Internal Audit; and the Council's committee reporting system • The Monitoring Officer is responsible for keeping abreast of all legal requirements and informing relevant officers • The Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and challenging the adequacy of the council's governance arrangements. It closely monitors progress on control matters including improvement plans, external and internal audit programmes and reports, and risk management., 	Quarterly Performance Report Role of Monitoring Officer as detailed in Constitution. Role of S.151 Officer as detailed in Constitution Internal Audit Plan Governance Committee Terms of Reference - Monthly Programme Board meetings Financial Standards and Guidance Financial Regulations and CPR's	<p>Service Assurance Statements identified that Benchmarking and cost performance is not undertaken in all service areas, independent post implementation reviews of service delivery is not undertaken in areas where new processes / systems are developed to determine if project / system objectives are met. A number of audit reports have been classified as providing limited assurance in respect of controls, indicating that there are risks to the effective, efficient and economic delivery of services and their performance.</p> <p>Management actions arising from individual audit reviews must be implemented in a timely manner, managed by the Directors and the implementation reported to Governance the Committee.</p>

<p>Effective overview and scrutiny</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet is supported and challenged by the Scrutiny Committee which plays an active role in scrutinising decisions, monitoring performance, shaping policies and strategies and reviewing the effectiveness of partnerships and external organisations. The agenda, reports and minutes are publicly available on the Council's website 	<p>Scrutiny Terms of Reference and workplan The Role and responsibility for Scrutiny has been established and is clear Training for Members Evidence of improvements as a result of scrutiny</p>	
<p>Robust Internal Control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council maintains a robust Internal Audit service, which annually provides an independent and objective opinion on the internal control environment, verifies compliance with policies, laws and regulations, evaluates and makes recommendations to improve the effectiveness of risk management, value for money and governance processes The Audit Plan is compiled following consultation with Directors and Heads of Service We have a suite of relevant policies in place – i.e. Whistleblowing policy, Anti-fraud and Corruption Strategy, Fraud Response Plan, Anti Bribery Policy, Anti Money Laundering Policy and Guidance The Head of Shared Assurance Services is a member of the Leadership Team and reports directly to Governance Committee and provides an assessment of the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control within the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) 	<p>Internal Audit Annual Plan, Internal Audit Strategic Plan Internal Audit Charter Internal Audit Reports</p> <p>Constitution Anti-fraud and corruption strategy - See Appendix C Action 6 AGS process Risk Management Framework Compliance with Code of Practice on Managing the risk of fraud and corruption Compliance with Fighting Fraud locally Effective Internal Audit Service Effective Governance Committee</p>	<p>Last year's AGS process was not completed – significant failings emerged after the preparation of the draft AGS – procedures for the production of an AGS have been toughened and rendered more robust</p> <p>Develop Risk Management Strategy and review and update Risk Management Framework</p> <p>Whilst anti-fraud and corruption policies etc., are in place they require review and update. Further a review of the Council's measures to prevent and detect Fraud and Corruption is required and appropriate training is required.</p> <p>A Strategic Audit Plan is being developed to determine the resource requirements of the Internal Audit Service as part of the review of Shared Services.</p> <p>The Council's Governance Committee membership changed following the Elections in May 2019, CIPFA guidance recommends a review of the effectiveness of the Audit Committee in line with best practice, this independent review will be undertaken by Internal Audit as part of the Audit Plan for 2020/21.</p>
<p>Managing Data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council has a suite of policies, protocols and/or strategies in place dealing with the issue of data 	<p>IT Strategy Information Security Policy Records Management Guidance</p>	<p>It has become apparent (through the work of the Internal Audit team) that there have been instances of failing to comply with the Transparency Code and with the implementation of GDPR – please see Section 5 infra.</p>

	<p>management – safe collection, storage, use and sharing of data, They are designed to deal with the requirements of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Data Protection Act 2018 • The Freedom of Information Act 2000 • The Transparency Code 2015 • GDPR • We launched a dedicated GDPR section on Connect (Intranet) providing regular blogs, information and tips, update of procedures • The GDPR officer group met on a fortnightly basis to monitor and review progress of the action plan 	<p>Compliance with DPA and FOI Acceptable Use Policy –</p>	<p>Internal Audit identified a number of control issues and non-compliance in regard to Data protection as part of the GDPR review, these have issues have been identified to Governance Committee and a follow up review will be undertaken as part of the 2020/21 Audit Plan.</p> <p>A number of arrangements were still required at the time of the review to ensure the implementation of GDPR was complete, this will be reviewed as part of the follow up.</p>
<p>Strong Public Financial Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A medium-term financial strategy was in place which set out the financial assumptions and provided a set of goals for financial decision making for the planning period ahead, this is backed up with robust budget monitoring • Financial regulations and CPRs are detailed within the constitution • Legal and Finance review all Committee reports and delegated decisions • The Section 151 Officer is an experienced Local Government Finance Practitioner at a senior level 	<p>Medium-Term Financial Strategy Financial Regs. And CPRs – See Appendix C Actions 1 & 5 Budget Monitoring Reports CPR's</p>	<p>A complete service review of Shared Financial Services including shared Management Accounts is in progress and will help align the work of the management account service to better support organisational development.</p> <p>As part of an audit review of Creditors a number of issues were identified in respect of payments processed for significantly more than order value and in excess of available budget, this identified a lack of significant controls within the Creditors system and the potential that management controls in regard to the ordering, receipting and payment of goods and services are not applied in accordance with the Council's Financial Procedure Rules. In order to determine the extent of the issue, further work will be undertaken in respect of the creditors review and a review of budget monitoring / management will be undertaken to determine if any compensatory controls are in place thus mitigating risk..</p>

Good governance means implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability			
The Council's Commitment to Good Governance	How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action	Comments
Implementing good practice in transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Transparency Code has generally speaking been complied with (but there have been some instances of failure in this regard – please see Section 5 of this AGS) The council maintains a user friendly and up to date Website. Information on expenditure, performance and decision making is published and can be accessed quickly and easily. The Corporate Plan is approved by full Council and communicated via our Website The Corporate Plan is communicated to employees via Connect and Team Brief The South Ribble Partnership is made up of a number of organisations which represent each sector from South Ribble My Neighbourhood forums are a key opportunity to communicate directly with the local community 	Local Government Transparency Code 2014 Southribble.gov.uk website Southribblepartnership.org.uk website Schedule of Neighbourhood forum meetings (3 per annum)	There have been some instances of failure to comply with the Code – please see Section 5 of this AGS)
Implementing good practices in reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Corporate Plan and Annual Report are published on the Council's website and show detailed progress towards its vision and priorities Annual financial statements are reported and published on the Council's website Assessment of the Council's governance arrangements and the production and publication of An Annual Governance Statement including an action plan identifying the governance challenges it needs to address in the next financial year. 	Corporate Plan and Annual report Annual Financial Statement Annual Governance Statement Contracts Register Transparency	Comments elsewhere in this table expose the weaknesses of this element

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Governance Committee and specified in their Terms of Reference within the Constitution. 		
Assurance and effective accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council were subject to a Corporate Peer challenge in March 2017, the findings from which were used in 2017 to inform further improvement work. A re-visit took place in late January and early February 2018. Overall the Peer Review Team found that the Council had made some progress in taking forward a number of the recommendations that the peer review team made in 2017, including the establishment of an Improvement Reference Group, the recruitment of a new Chief Executive and a new organisational structure, albeit that implementation of this was still in the early stages at that point. There was considerable member engagement in 2018/19 in developing a Corporate Plan for the borough. The work of the Improvement Reference Group was brought to an end. The Council though remains fully committed to improving further our governance arrangements wherever possible. • There was considerable consultation and member engagement in developing the new Corporate Plan for the borough following the change of administration after the elections in May 2019 • All recommended corrective action by either External or Internal Audit is implemented. Assurance reports are presented to Governance Committee summarising the Council's performance in implementing recommendations. 	<p>Peer review findings and improvement plan and Report from 2018 re-visit.</p> <p>AGS</p> <p>All recommendations are tracked through Internal Audit follow up processes and progress reported to Governance Committee –An External Peer review of compliance with PSIAS standards was undertaken in 2018 and reported to Governance Committee.</p>	<p>Comments have already been made – and will be made further on – about the issues centred on the work of the Improvement Reference Group</p> <p>2018/19 – Internal Audit reviews identified issues in regard to the apparent circumvention of the Council's Financial Procedure Rules</p> <p>2019/20 Robust financial management procedures have been implemented and whilst there have been 3 different S151 Officers there has been a consistent approach by those officers which has improved controls and management in that area.</p> <p>A number of services are delivered by third party providers, there have been issues identified in a specific contract that could have resulted in significant financial loss to the Council. These issues highlighted a number of concerns in relation to contract management, effective delivery of the service and what assurance the Council has that the services delivered are still being delivered effectively, efficiently and economically. Third parties must provide assurance statements where appropriate.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of the Council's governance arrangements as part of the AGS process• Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIS) set out the standards for internal audit and have been adopted by the Council.		
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4. How we review effectiveness

This section would usually identify the structures, committees and officer roles which serve to review the appropriateness of the governance arrangements and their application. Those identified are correct. However, it has to be acknowledged that there has been a significant breakdown in governance arrangements at this council. That is not to say that all the individual processes failed, but in order to have a robust system of corporate governance they must all operate complementary. This has not happened. This will be addressed in section 5.

The Council has a responsibility to keep the effectiveness of its governance arrangements under review to ensure continuous improvement. This review is informed by the work of the Governance Committee supported by management, internal and external auditors and other review agencies.

For the sake of clarity the commentary below relates to both the year 2018 – 2019 and 2019 – 2020.

Council committees

A number of committees of the council have responsibilities that relate to the implementation and oversight of the council's governance framework:

Governance Committee - The Governance Committee provides member oversight and scrutiny of the Council's business controls. The Governance committee undertakes all of the core functions of an audit committee as identified in the relevant CIPFA guidance. During the course of the year 2018 - 2019 the committee agreed recommendations arising from a report on its Terms of Reference and Development Plan. The committee is supported by Leadership Team and both contribute to the continuous improvement and strengthening of the governance environment. In 2018/19 and 2019/20 the committee received regular reports on governance, finance and risk. It continues to carry out a major review of the Constitution. In addition Governance Committee has, amongst other things, considered reports on:

- Internal Audit Plan 2018/2019 and Internal Audit Charter
- Risk Management Framework
- Closure of accounts
- Statement of Accounts for the 2017/2018 Financial Year
- Budget Out Turn 2017/2018
- Internal Audit Annual Report
- Treasury Management Annual Report 2017/2018
- Audited Statement of Accounts 2017/2018 and Letter of Representation
- The work of Internal Audit
- The work of External Audit
- Amended Investment Strategy Options 2018-2019
- Treasury Management Activity Mod Year Review 2018/2019

- GDPR Update

During the year 2019/2020 Governance Committee considered reports on:

- Internal Audit Plan 2019/2020
- Internal Audit Annual Report 2018/2019 – summary of the work carried out during that period
- A number of reports from External Audit
- A number of Internal Audit progress reports
- Treasury Management Annual Report 2018/2019
- Treasury Management Activity Mid Year Review 2019/2020
- Review of Contract Procedure Rules
- Consideration of two Internal Audit reports with assurance opinions of limited assurance – namely Performance Management and GDPR
- Further reports that are due to be presented where the assurance opinions are limited include Environmental Health – Food safety, Car Park Management/Enforcement, Tree Inspection and Maintenance, Commercial Properties Follow Up and Creditors

For reasons explained elsewhere in this report it was not possible to sign off the AGS and accounts for 2019.

Shared Services Joint Committee - The Joint Committee monitors service performance of the Shared Assurance and Finance Partnership between South Ribble Borough and Chorley Borough Councils, and is a good example of our effective governance of partnerships.

Standards Committee - the committee's is to promote high ethical standards. Standards Committee reports to full Council on an annual basis on the work that it carried out. During the course of 2018/19, there were three meetings of the Standards Committee Initial Assessment Hearing Panel.

- In 2019/2020 (following on from the elections in May 2019) we had a number of new members – training on Code of Conduct and Standards issues was provided to new members. Bespoke training was also provided to new members on Standards Committee. Far fewer complaints were received about members during this period. For the year 1st of November 2018 to 31st of December 2019 7 formal complaints were made. By way of comparison for the year 1st of November 2017 to 31st of October 2018 23 such complaints were received. The previous 12 month period to that 23 complaints had also been received.

Scrutiny Committee

2018/2019

- The Scrutiny Committee continued to successfully hold the Cabinet to account and proactively work to improve the quality of life of local people.
- The Committee played an active role in the development of the Corporate Plan and in scrutinising the medium-term financial strategy.
- In addition to holding individual Cabinet Members to account the Committee received quarterly performance and budget monitoring reports.
- The Chair of the Scrutiny Committee is the Council's representative on the County Council's Health Scrutiny Committee and the Committee looked at preventative health models and the Our Health, Our care review of services in central Lancashire.
- The committee considered three call-ins during the year:
 - Communicating with residents and businesses
 - Council tax support scheme
 - Campus programme
- Bringing the Worden Hall buildings back into use was a particular focus for the Committee.
- The Committee again undertook a skills audit, undertook training, held a workshop and was an active member of the North West Strategic Scrutiny Network.

2019/2020

- The new Scrutiny Committee following the all-out Council elections received an extensive induction programme including training from the LGA, North West Employers' and Dr Stephanie Snape.
- The Committee took an active part in the development a new re-freshed corporate plan following the elections.
- A new budget and performance scrutiny panel was created by the Scrutiny Committee to look in detail at the quarterly performance and budget monitoring information prior to it being considered by Cabinet, which has significantly strengthened our performance management framework.
- Scrutinising partners continues to be a strength with South Ribble Partnership, Leisure Partnership and Community Safety Partnership being scrutinised during the year.

- We retain close links with Lancashire County Council's Health Scrutiny Committee with South Ribble's Chair being the Council's representative.
- The committee has had a focus on bringing Worden Hall back into use, commercialisation and property investment and Our Health, Our Care review of healthcare in central Lancashire.
- There has been one call-in during the year on the cross-party strategic review of community involvement, including My Neighbourhoods.

IMPROVEMENT REFERENCE GROUP/PEER REVIEW

On the 31st of January and 1st of February 2018 an LGA Corporate Peer Challenge follow up visit took place – the original Peer Review challenge had taken place in March 2017.

Overall the Peer Team found that the Council had made progress in taking forward a number of the recommendations that the peer review team made in 2017, including the establishment of an Improvement Reference Group, the recruitment of a new Chief Executive and a new organisational structure, albeit that implementation of this was still in the early stages at that point.

On the 31st of July 2018 External Audit issued a qualified value for money conclusion. Further External Audit considered it appropriate to use their statutory powers to make a recommendation under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. External audit considered that slow progress had been made by the Council in respect of responding to the recommendations made by the Local Government Association (LGA) in their Corporate Peer Review 2017. It was considered that there were two recommendations in particular that needed to be implemented as a matter of urgency namely:

- Implementing the new senior management structure
- Developing the leadership potential of the new senior team.

On the 6th of February 2019 a report was taken to Council providing an update on the Corporate Peer Challenge Action Plan and the Response to the External Auditors' Statutory Recommendation. At that time, Council noted the significant improvement work that had been carried out. However – as a consequence of subsequent work carried out by the Internal Audit team – it has become apparent that the report that was considered by Council was inaccurate and some of the actions that had been reported as having been completed had not actually been finished. This is being addressed by Internal Audit who are reviewing the reporting undertaken.

Officer arrangements

In developing this Annual Governance Statement, the council's senior officers have worked collectively to understand and assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the council's governance framework. This work has been overseen by a Corporate Governance Group comprising:

- Interim Chief Executive
- Deputy Chief Executive
- Director of Governance (Monitoring Officer)
- Shared Service Lead (Legal)
- S151 Officer
- Shared Service Lead (Transformation and Partnerships)
- Interim Head of Shared Assurance Services

The Corporate Governance Group have worked with the council's Leadership Team who have individually produced and collectively reviewed service assurance statements which assess compliance with and understanding of the council's governance framework. This assessment has supported the production of this document.

It is also important to note the ongoing role that a council's senior officers have in ensuring that good governance is enacted in the working of the organisation. There have been a number of significant changes over 2018/19 and 2019/20 which are summarise below to provide context to the AGS

Internal Audit

Internal Audit is responsible for monitoring the quality and effectiveness of the system of governance and internal control. A risk based Internal Audit Plan is produced. The reporting process for Internal Audit requires a report of each audit to be submitted to the relevant service. This report includes recommendations for improvements that are included within a Management Action Plan and require agreement or rejection by service managers.

The Internal Audit Annual Report contains a statement/ judgement on overall levels of internal control (a view based on the relative significance of the systems reviewed during the year, in the context of the totality of the control environment). The Report identified the following areas as having Limited Control.

1. *To be completed following receipt of IAAR*

External Audit

The Council receive regular reports on elements of its internal control environment, including performance management, risk management, financial management and governance.

We have been advised of the results of the reviews of the effectiveness of the governance framework and statement of internal control by these bodies and plan to address the weaknesses identified and will ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place through the proposed action plan in section 5.

5. Significant Governance Failings

This section will be completed as follows

- Narrative outlining reasons for governance failings
- Actions completed in relation to the 2018 AGS
- Failings identified in May 2019
- Failings identified post May 2019
- Action plan

In order for the council to properly consider these failings it is important to address how they arose. External Audit have given a qualified value for money conclusion on the Statement of accounts since the year 2015/16. The basis for this conclusion initially related to findings connected to the operation of the Licensing Service. But in subsequent years this has qualification has been due to failures to implement an improvement plan agreed by the Council with the Local Government Association.

On 26 July 2018 external audit published their Audit Findings Report for the period ending 31 March 2018. This report made a statutory recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. This is effectively a form of sanction imposed upon Councils by external audit where they find that there has been a significant and unacceptable failure by the authority in the discharge of their statutory functions. In this instance the recommendation required the council to make demonstrable progress in the implementation of the 8 recommendations in the LGA peer review report, in particular the implementation of the senior leadership structure and the development of the leadership potential of those staff to ensure that the Council agendas relating to Place, Strategic Finance and Transformation were progressed. This step was not taken lightly by external audit but it was felt by them that as this was the third year of qualification of the accounts action was necessary and appropriate. To be clear, continued failing to implement such a recommendation can lead to the issuing of a public interest report as serious action against the council which could lead to intervention by the Secretary of State.

For the year end 2019 (last year) representations were made to external audit by the council as regards progression of the implementation of the section 24 report recommendation. Upon testing this information, external audit were unable to accept the representations and given these and other governance failings which are identified in this document declined to sign off the statement of accounts. In December 2020 external audit issued an adverse value for money conclusion and additional statutory recommendations due to governance failings at the Council. As a result of this history this significant governance failings section of the report seeks to identify the governance failings over a number of years, recognise the improvements that have been undertaken but also provide an action plan to address those that remain outstanding.

When the history to this matter and the rest of this section is considered, it is apparent that the failings can be attributed to the following:-

Leadership

South Ribble Council has, for a number of reasons had a period of instability at Leadership level. In the last 5 years there have been 2 Chief Executives and 2 Interim Chief Executives. There were at the start of this period existing governance issues which had led to LGA intervention.

In the more recent history this level of change at senior management level has been more acute.

In July 2017 a new Chief Executive commenced work in the council. The appointment had a remit to address identified governance and performance failings. On commencement in the role the CE undertook work to develop a management structure that would support a strong growth agenda and improve efficiency and performance. A new management structure was approved by Full Council in March 2018. Recruitment to the roles created was undertaken with appointments being made up to February 2019. This was a prolonged period although given the significant nature of the changes is not unexpected.

It must be recognised however, that the prolonged nature of the appointments will have contributed to uncertainty within the organisation, unclear decision-making lines due to the vacant posts and increased pressure placed on those in post. These must be recognised as factors that contribute to failings in governance arrangements. This is seen in relation to the statutory posts of Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer. These posts too have been recently occupied on an interim and temporary basis. These are key governance posts providing both advice and challenge on financial and decision-making issues.

This may have been resolved or the risks mitigated if clear and robust leadership structures had been put into place to manage the making of decisions. A new management structure was implemented which fed into a new “blended working” approach. The new management structure took a dispersed approach to decision making and responsibility. However, the absence of clear accountability, delegations or strong culture meant confusion arose over who was responsible or accountable for decisions and implementing the governance framework, as evidenced later in this section. This will be considered further in culture below.

Culture

There have been longstanding governance issues at this authority which date back a number of years. This is demonstrated through the findings of Internal Audit, most seriously in relation to the taxi licensing issues that were identified and investigated in 2015/16. While this is an isolated example it is illustrative of a cultural approach to governance.

The Council recognised these failings in culture and sought to address them through changes to senior management and to approach. In accordance with the objectives set by the Council the organisation took actions to address the cultural ethos of the Council. A new way of “blended working” was developed and principles established within the organisation. The purpose of blended working was to empower staff, providing them with the opportunity to take responsibility and ownership of the issues before them.

It should be noted that this principle is sound. Staff work more effectively when they feel empowered and the quality of work improves. There are greater opportunities for individual development and team working.

However, if culture change is not implemented correctly then it can severely damage an organisation. In this instance this may have been exacerbated by the lack of clarity in relation to the leadership structures and ownership of decision making.

The culture changes were not embedded, as a result there was confusion over who “owned” issues with there being the opportunity to rely on a conflict between the old and new processes as a reason for no-one taking ownership. The changes to the statutory officer posts both in terms of holder and position within the leadership structure undermined their ability to challenge governance failings effectively or put them in a position where challenges raised were dismissed or not taken seriously. The impact of the absence of challenge was to reinforce the behaviours that contributed to governance failings. This was demonstrated by the completion of the service assurance statements last year. The service assurance statements are part of the Council’s process to assess compliance with the Governance Framework. The service assurance statements suggested a strong and robust approach to governance which was not supported by evidence. The culture of the organisation was unchanged.

Process

These tensions between new and old ways of working and cultures could have been resolved by ensuring there were clear processes and policies established to support the new environment.

Evidence suggests that this did not happen. Reviews of policies have found that whilst some are maintained properly, others are not updated or reviewed and some were absent altogether. This is reflected in the findings of section 3 above. The 2019 AGS could not be approved at least in part because this framework of documents was not adequate.

Monitoring and Review

The testing of a governance framework is the only way to ensure it is appropriate and being used. While there are processes in place for the testing of systems and the challenging of failings, this will only have value if the testing and challenge is considered appropriately.

Failings in relation to monitoring and review have also been identified.

Narrative - Conclusion

The themes identified above when they work complimentary to each other are the foundations of a strong governance framework. However, when any of them falters, then this impacts on all of them and the framework will fail.

It is against this context that the significant governance issues identified should be considered. The AGS is a corporate level document and should be used to consider not individual failings but themes and trends.

5a. Action Completed in respect of the 2018 Annual Governance Statement

A number of actions arising from the 2018 Annual Governance Statement (see Appendix B) were fully implemented by 31 March 2019. These include:

- Member & Officer Development – appropriate financial training was identified and delivered
- Contract Procedure Rules – an electronic waiver system was introduced;
- The terms of reference for Governance committee were reviewed, revised and agreed;
- Improved communication effected;
- Member/Officer protocol has been signed up to by all members;
- Cabinet's training needs were identified and delivered on
- There were regular briefings of Shadow Cabinet

5b. Issues identified in May 2019 at the time that the initial draft Annual Governance Statement was presented to Governance Committee

The following are matters that were identified as governance failings that prevented the 2019 AGS being approved.

Theme	Governance Failing	Actions undertaken	Actions Outstanding
Leadership /Culture	Updating Constitution	A great deal of work has been devoted to updating the Constitution in recent years. That was true of 2018/2019.	The principal areas that need to be updated are the Scheme of Delegation and Financial regulations.
	Ethical Governance	Internal audit undertaken	The principal outstanding action here is that a number of Governance policies need to be updated. Training for officers is also required.
	Shared Services	During the year 2018/2019 very little progress was made on implementing the new Shared Services proposals.	During 2019/2020 great progress was made. Individuals were appointed to 6 of the 7 agreed senior posts. Shared services has now been greatly expanded.
	Increased Awareness Fraud	A limited amount of progress has been made in this regard	Policies need to be updated in this area and alongside that training provided.

	Value for Money	Very little progress has been made here.	This is an issue that needs to be addressed. In the Action Plan that we propose there is reference to developing a corporate approach to benchmarking and use of comparative data.
Policies / Procedures	HR Policies	Some updating of policies has taken place but this process has not been completed.	A number of policies still need to be updated. This also needs to be seen in the context of shared services for Human Resources.
	Contract Procedure Rules	An electronic waiver system was introduced in 2018/2019	A review of CPRS took place in 2019/2020. The rules were brought up to date.
	Development Review Process	During 2018/2019 no staff PDRs were carried out.	During 2019/2020 a new PDR process has been introduced and implemented. This needs to be embedded now.
	Business Continuity Plans	Have been reviewed due to Covid-19 lockdown. Testing by the LRF has shown them to be adequate.	
Review / Monitoring	Asset Register	Some progress has been made here. New staff have been appointed to the	However, there are outstanding actions. There is no evidence

		Estates team within the last 12 months. Revised asset valuations have been carried out.	that all assets have been recorded.
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Actions identified as outstanding will be carried forward into the action plan to address all remaining governance failings.

5c. Issues which have subsequently come to light since May 2019

At the meeting of Governance Committee on 30 May 2019 queries were raised about whether all of the actions reported in Appendix B (Action Plan 2018 -2019) to that report had been carried out. This led to the Interim Chief Executive commissioning Internal Audit to carry out further work in this regard. At the same time other issues of concern emerged. This was the correct approach to respond to these concerns.

These investigations focused on failings to adhere to HR policies, failing to comply with procurement policies and procedures and specific outcomes relating to improvements recommended within the LGA Corporate Peer Challenge.

Further a number of other Internal Audit reports have been carried out in the last 12 months which are of particular significance and must be referred. A number of these reports were only given limited assurance. Some of these reports reveal long standing problems.

These audit reports relate to:

- GDPR Compliance – GDPR not fully implemented, required policies and procedures not in place, weaknesses in control and non-compliance in areas where policies had been implemented. Failure of management controls as LT / Information Asset owners had failed to take responsibility and own requirements of GDPR and ensure implementation of requirements within their service areas.
- Environmental Health – Food Safety – Adequate framework governance to manage inspections and interventions, however, timescales not complied with, continual backlog from the FSA inspection and further weaknesses in control in respect of management controls with little / no performance management undertaken / evidenced.
- Car Park Management/Enforcement – Effective governance in respect of off-street parking, however, in regard to car parks, lack of planned inspection and maintenance policy, despite previous agreed management actions, no evidence of a signed framework agreement to demonstrate contract / agreement is properly managed, car part fees not reviewed since 2017, in contravention of Financial Procedure Rules.
- Tree Inspection and Maintenance – no tree inspection and maintenance policy, therefore no effective governance framework is in place which the service is required to operate to, shortcomings identified in regard to systems utilised, backlog of outstanding work orders, budget pressures are an issue due to the lack of correlation between the delivery of the service and cost of delivery, this risk will increase in line with the increase in tree planting.
- Performance Management – significant issues in regard to the collections, calculation, definition and reporting of performance management information in respect of 2018/19 and the first quarter of 2019/20. Data collections procedures were ineffective and there was no evidence to

demonstrate senior officer sign off, further lack of compliance with principles of the policy including the lack of review of the policy since April 2014.

- Commercial Properties – Follow Up – Previous opinion was Limited, follow up identified a number of management actions not fully implemented relating to the asset register, revised asset valuations have been undertaken however, no single record is in place and no evidence to demonstrate all SRBC assets are recorded, inconsistent filing and retention of property management records, rent reviews and lease renewals have not been undertaken.
- Creditors – Review focuses on controls with the Creditors system itself and identified significant failure or lack of controls within the system, which constitute significant breaches in the governance framework that is the Council's Financial Procedure Rules. The weaknesses in control leave the council open to the risk of fraud, error, potential for officers to act beyond their delegated authority and could result in material misstatement.
- Procurement – Utilities Contract – Fundamental failure of Contract Procedure Rules and elements of the Council's Constitution, further issues identified in this report also constitute a failure of European Procurement Rules, in that, the contract was not contracted in accordance with any rules / regulations, there is no evidence of value for money and the contracts have not been agreed or signed off by Members in accordance with the appropriate rules

5d. Remedial action has been taken since May 2019

Since the challenges raised by Governance Committee in late May 2019 a great deal of work has been done to remedy the situation.

The approach to improvement has been risk based with areas of greatest risk being attended to first. The first priority was to move forward with Shared Services which would enable the organisation to establish a stable senior management environment and appoint to the statutory officer roles of section 151 officer and monitoring officer who are key to good governance. Shared Services also establishes shared Policy and Performance, HR and Communications teams. These are all areas identified as having governance failings and will play key roles in addressing cultural change in the organisation in addition to leading on reviews of policies and procedures as well as re-establishing systems for monitoring.

South Ribble and Chorley progressed the establishment of 7 new Senior Management posts in Shared Services. Those posts are:

- Deputy Chief Executive
- Director of Finance/Section 151 Officer
- Deputy Director of Finance (Deputy Section 151 Officer)
- Director of Governance/Monitoring Officer
- Shared Services Lead – Legal (Deputy Monitoring Officer)
- Shared Services Lead – Communication and Visitor Economy
- Shared Services Lead – Transformation and Partnerships

In November 2019 officers were appointed to 6 of the 7 roles. We were in the process of going through a recruitment process for the Director of Finance post when the Coronavirus crisis intervened. That recruitment process will be renewed in due course. In the meantime the Deputy Director of Finance has been appointed to fulfil the Section 151 officer role in both councils.

In this context Actions 4 (Review of Services) and 16 (Management Structure) which are shown in the Action Plan (Appendix B) as not being completed by the 31st of March 2019 were thus completed in the year 2019/2020 – hence there is no need to carry them over. They can come off the Action Plan moving forward.

One of the key aims of Shared Services is to introduce greater resilience by combining relatively small teams. There is also a conscious attempt to strengthen the corporate centre in South Ribble. The Monitoring Officer and Section 151 officer posts are both now Director roles. There was a recognition that the Corporate centre needed to be enhanced. A council needs to have robust checks and balances in place. Also bringing in a policy and performance team which will have oversight of the policy, transformation and strategy development should have a very beneficial impact in terms of introducing the further improvements that are required in this area.

One issue of real concern that had been highlighted was a failure on a number of occasions to follow the council's Contract Procedure Rules. In March 2020 extensive training was provided for approximately 50 senior managers and team leaders in this regard. Further during 2019/2020 the council's Contract Procedure Rules were reviewed and updated.

Another area of concern which had emerged related to recruitment processes. During the year 2018/2019 changes had been made to our recruitment processes. The HR team had not been fully involved in this and the new procedures were not properly documented. Since late May 2019 these processes were discontinued. The HR team is again fully involved in our recruitment processes. A new recruitment process was established and agreed – we are confident that these new procedures have been followed nevertheless Internal audit will be asked to test whether this is indeed the case. The processes that were adopted for the recruitment of the senior Shared Services posts were particularly robust involving senior members from both authorities.

During 2019/2020 standard updated Job Description and Personal Specifications were developed and provided to Directors for use.

A wide range of HR policies have been reviewed and updated.

Also in the area of HR a new Performance Development Review process was reviewed, agreed and implemented during the year 2019/2020. It is still early days and this needs to be embedded thoroughly but good progress is being made. Induction processes have also been developed during this period but more work is required.

Performance Management has been further developed as part of the Revised Corporate Plan (2019 – 2023) During the year 2018/2019 in a number of instances Performance Management information provided to members was found to be incorrect and inaccurate. During the year 2019/2020 a revised robust performance framework was developed and agreed including management options from audit reports. Further a revised Data Quality policy is now in place with processes developed to ensure the quality and accuracy of data.

Clearly for members to fulfil their roles properly they need to have access to accurate and reliable data. Further they need access to good quality training. During 2019/2020 a Training and Development plan was implemented ensuring all members can receive appropriate training for their respective roles and overall training in respect of issues relevant to all members such as GDPR.

During the year 2018/2019 there were some instances of external legal advice being acquired without involving the internal Legal Services team in the process. This is poor practice and can lead to difficulties and complications. All legal advice must be sought through the Monitoring Officer or the Shared Services Lead for Legal. Throughout 2019/2020 these issues have not recurred. More generally throughout 2019/2020 there has been an improvement in how the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 officer have been involved in the decision making process. Advice has been readily sought and followed.

During the 2018/2019 there had been some instances of proper procedures not being followed for the making and publication of key decisions. During 2019/2020 all such issues have been eradicated.

It must be stated that the year 2019/2020 was a very challenging year for the council as a whole and the Internal Audit Team. Many issues of concern had to be addressed. Additional resources were identified for the Internal Audit team to enable them to carry out all the work they required.

5e. What remaining actions are required?

Having completed actions identified as high risk, the organisation are now in a position to move on to other identified actions and the following action plan has been prepared.

Action	By when	Lead
Undertake a review of the council's corporate governance policies: and Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy • Anti-Bribery Policy • Whistleblowing Policy • Complaints Policy • Risk Management Policy / Strategy & Framework 	August 2020	Chris Moister / Dave Whelan
Deliver governance and ethical awareness training to relevant staff and all members	August 2020	Chris Moister / Dave Whelan
Review the council's constitution, including financial regulations and scheme of delegation	July 2020	Chris Moister / Dave Whelan / James Thomson
Review the structures and processes of the new shared services to ensure they work efficiently, effectively and economically for the council		Chris Sinnott
Review and identify any necessary improvements in the council's compliances with the Transparency Code	August 2020	Chris Moister / Dave Whelan / James Thomson
Develop and agree a business planning process for services	Initial works – September 2020	Vicky Willett
Develop a new performance management framework and data quality policy	September 2020	Vicky Willett
Develop an Organisational Development Strategy	December 2020	Vicky Willett

Develop a Communications Strategy	tbc	Andrew Daniels
Develop a consultation framework and community engagement strategy	tbc	tbc
Agree an approach to monitoring and managing the implementation of management actions agreed in internal audit reports	tbc	Chris Moister/Dave Whelan
Review and update the council's HR policy framework	September 2020	Vicky Willett
Develop a partnerships framework	tbc	Vicky Willett

6. Conclusion

The council is fully committed to ensuring that its governance arrangements are and continue to be as robust as possible. As part of that process the council will monitor implementation of all actions set out in our Action Plan.



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Leader of the Council



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Chief Executive

Date: 22 December 2020

On behalf of the Members and Senior Officers of South Ribble Borough Council.

GLOSSARY

Annual Audit Letter	An External Audit report presented to Council and containing the findings of the Audit Commission's work. It is a requirement of the Code of Practice for Auditors.
Assurance	An evaluated opinion based on evidence and gained from review.
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
Control Environment System of Internal Control	Comprises the organisation's policies, procedures and operations in place to : Establish and monitor the achievement of the organisation's priorities; Identify, assess and manage the risks to achieving the organisation's objectives; Facilitate policy and decision making; Ensure the economical, effective and efficient use of resources; Ensure compliance with policies, legislation and regulations; Safeguard the organisation's assets; Ensure the integrity and reliability of information, accounts and data.
Corporate Governance	Corporate governance is the system by which local authorities direct and control their functions and relate to their communities.
Corporate Governance Group	In 2017 this involved the following officers: Chief Executive; Section 151 Officer; Monitoring Officer; Head of Shared Assurance; Corporate Governance Manager; Corporate Improvement Manager.
LT	Leadership Team
SOLACE	Society of Local Authority Chief Executives

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT ACTION PLAN 2018

Themes	Recommended Improvements	Actions Taken & In Progress As At March 2019	Status
1. Member & Officer Development	To develop the current level / programme of financial training packages for Budget Holders (& Members) to include use of systems, process improvement and financial management techniques.	A review of core finance activities are in place and an approach will be developed in the first quarter of the year. From this, training will be designed and developed and specifically tailored to meet specific needs, i.e. general budget and finance overview, budget monitoring etc. A programme of work will be communicated to staff and members. Member learning hours will also be used to provide training on specific issues as they arise during the year.	Complete
2. Constitution	To ensure that the Constitution is as clear as possible, completely up to date and fit for purpose	The review of the constitution will be finalised and will incorporate new financial regulations that support the new organisation structure. Review and updates to the Constitution have been undertaken during 2018/19, FPRs and Scheme of Delegation have been reviewed and the re-drafted documents are to be finalised to take into account the new management structure then formally agreed and implemented.	C/FWD to 2019
3. Ethical Governance	Greater priority, liaison and support be provided to the Scrutiny, Governance and Standards Committees in promoting high ethical, performance and governance standards.	Further training for members and officers is to be identified and undertaken.	C/FWD to 2019
4. Review of Services	The role, capability and capacity of the in-house legal and democratic services team and that of Shared Financial Services be reviewed to ensure they provide proactive advice to Members and Officers to ensure compliance with the constitution and governance frameworks.	A review of the shared service arrangement will be conducted during the 2018/19 financial year. Council approved the revised shared services structure in March 2018. Draft job descriptions have been co-created with existing staff. An action plan is being developed to test future shared services opportunities. External capacity is being sourced to strengthen the existing shared services legal agreement. Transformation of services is progressing, statutory S.151 and monitoring officer positions in place.	C/FWD to 2019

Themes	Recommended Improvements	Actions Taken & In Progress As At March 2019	Status
		Shared Services deferred until June 2019.	
5. Review of HR Policies	Undertake a review of the HR policies.	HR policies were to be reviewed as a key action in the new Transformation Strategy approved by the Cabinet on 27 th July 2017. A number of these policies have indeed been reviewed but more work is required. There are questions about how robust the reviews were.	C/FWD to 2019
6. Strong and effective political leadership	Review alternative models for Governance Committee.	Discuss outcome of the desktop review at the meeting of the Improvement Reference Group in May 2017 and develop an action plan to complete the review and to implement the recommendations. Governance Committee Terms of Reference have been reviewed, updated and approved.	Complete
7. Compliance with Contract Procedure Rules (CPRs)	To further embed procurement policies and procedures, and to strengthen the current CPRs.	Introduce an electronic CPR waiver process including authorisation by S151 Officer and Principal Procurement Officer Communicate agreed changes to CPRs to relevant officers and members	Complete
		Implement a simple central corporate contract management system to help prevent and mitigate the risk of lost contract documents, missed review and notice deadlines, loss of knowledge and information due to staff changes etc.	C/FWD to 2019
		ELT include provision on their agenda plan for a quarterly review of (1) the Procurement Plan referencing a forward look of not less than 12 months (2) the Contracts Transparency register.	C/FWD to 2019
		ELT review / implement a list of Authorised Officers including the extent of their delegated authority and applicable financial thresholds and ensure that this is appropriately communicated to the officers concerned as required by CPR 5.1	C/FWD to 2019
8. Fraud	Increased fraud awareness.	Fraud awareness training to be delivered to all relevant officers using MILO e-learning modules.	C/FWD to 2019
9. Data Management	Compliance with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)	Compliance delivery action plan in place, to be overseen by programme board and report into inphase.	C/FWD to 2019
10. Communication	To improve internal communication and clarity with staff about the vision and next steps for transformation	This will be addressed as part of our new Transformation and Organisational Strategy	Complete

Themes	Recommended Improvements	Actions Taken & In Progress As At March 2019	Status
11. Strong and effective political leadership	To renew the focus of and commitment to the Improvement Reference Group (IRG)	The Group was stood down early in 2019. However, issues have subsequently emerged about the accuracy of reporting of actions taken.	Not Completed satisfactorily
12. Strong and effective political leadership	To resolve the ongoing political tensions. For example through robust implementation of the new officer/member protocol.	Protocol to be signed by all members and relevant officers.	Complete
		Impact of the protocol to be monitored by ELT through the quarterly performance report	Complete
		Joint Cabinet / Shadow Cabinet meetings to be held quarterly to review impact of the Protocol	C/FWD to 2019
		Member development programme to be developed and implemented.	C/FWD to 2019
13. Strong and effective leadership	Align political and officer processes to ensure decisions are implemented with no last minute changes	IRG to jointly develop an agreed approach to how much and when information is shared between political groups to ensure that all members have the information they need to make decisions in a timely way. Developed approach includes; Senior officer meetings programmed to clear all council reports. Portfolio holder discussions take place to confirm reports. Pre-cabinet briefings take place. Shadow cabinet briefings introduced on all cleared cabinet reports.	C/FWD to 2019
14. Strong and effective leadership	Support and develop the new Cabinet to be appointed in May 2018	The development and training needs of the new Cabinet to be identified and delivered	Complete
15. Strong and effective leadership	Greater support to the shadow Cabinet	Shadow Cabinet to be provided with briefings on all Cabinet reports (once published)	Complete
16. Management Structure	Implement the new senior management structure	New management structure approved by Council is largely in place with the exception of the shared services posts.	C/FWD to 2019

17. Leadership development	Develop the leadership potential of the new senior team to take forward the place, strategic finance and transformation agendas	To develop a leadership development programme for the senior management team to ensure that senior managers have the necessary skills to take forward the transformation agendas.	C/FWD to 2019
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APPENDIX C

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT ACTION PLAN 2019

For the sake of clarity the recommended improvements within this action plan will be incorporated into the Corporate Improvement Plan. This plan will detail the key milestones with target completion dates and allocate responsibility for each action to Key Officers or groups of Officers. Progress of the Corporate Improvement Plan will be monitored by the Leadership Team and regularly reported to Governance Committee.

Themes	Recommended Improvements	Proposed Actions	Source
1. Constitution	To ensure that the Constitution is as clear as possible, completely up to date and fit for purpose	The review of the constitution will be finalised and will incorporate new financial regulations that support the new organisation structure.	B/FWD from 2018
2. Ethical Governance	Greater priority, liaison and support be provided to the Scrutiny, Governance and Standards Committees in promoting high ethical, performance and governance standards.	Further training for members and officers is to be identified and undertaken.	B/FWD from 2018
		The development (with Chorley Borough Council) of a new Code of Conduct for members	Corporate Assessment
3. Ethical Governance	Updating of Policies	A review of the full suite of our Corporate Governance policies - this includes Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy, Anti-Bribery policy, Whistleblowing policy and Complaints policy	Corporate Assessment
4. Review of HR Policies	Undertake a review of the HR policies.	A number of HR policies have been reviewed during the last 12 months, the remainder will be reviewed this year. There is now a commitment to review all our HR policies on an annual basis. Also the policy framework needs to be reviewed in the context of Shared Services.	B/FWD from 2018

5. Compliance with Contract Procedure Rules (CPRs)	To further embed procurement policies and procedures, and to strengthen the current CPRs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a simple central corporate contract management system to help prevent and mitigate the risk of lost contract documents, missed review and notice deadlines, loss of knowledge and information due to staff changes etc. • Leadership Team include provision on their agenda plan for a quarterly review of the Procurement Plan referencing a forward look of not less than 12 months and the Contracts Transparency register. • Leadership Team review / implement a list of Authorised Officers including the extent of their delegated authority and applicable financial thresholds and ensure that this is appropriately communicated to the officers concerned as required by CPR 5.1 	B/FWD from 2018 / Spend Analysis
6. Fraud	Increased Fraud awareness.	Fraud awareness training is to be delivered to all relevant officers	B/FWD from 2018
7. Strong and effective political leadership	To resolve the ongoing political tensions. For example through robust implementation of the new officer/member protocol.	<p>Joint Cabinet /Shadow Cabinet meetings to be held quarterly to review impact of the protocol.</p> <p>Member development programme to be developed and implemented.</p>	B/FWD from 2018
8. Strong and effective leadership	Align political and officer processes to ensure decisions are implemented with no last minute changes	The developed approach on how much and when information is shared between political groups to ensure that all members have the information they need to make decisions in a timely way is to be formally agreed and implemented.	B/FWD from 2018
9. Strong and effective leadership	Develop the leadership potential of the new senior team to take forward the place, strategic finance and transformation agendas	To develop a leadership development programme for the senior management team to ensure that senior managers have the necessary skills to take forward the transformation agendas.	B/FWD from 2018

10. Strong and effective leadership	Support and develop the new Cabinet appointed in May 2019	The development and training needs of the new Cabinet to be identified and delivered on	Chief Executive
11. Business Continuity Plans	To review and update the business continuity arrangements	To review and update the business continuity arrangements	Service Assurance Statement
		BCP testing to be undertaken	
12. VFM	To develop a corporate approach to benchmarking and the use of comparative data	To develop a corporate approach to benchmarking and the use of comparative data	Service Assurance Statement
	To maximise VFM and social value from procurement	To continue to monitor the Council's supply chain with the desire to maximise VFM and social value from its procurement.	External Audit challenge questions
		To develop and implement a Social Value Policy	
13. Asset Register	To review and update the Council's Asset Register	To undertake a strategic review of all assets.	Internal Audit Review
14. Communications	Communications Strategy	The development and approval of up to date communications strategy	Corporate Assessment
15. Risk Management	Strategy and Framework	The development and approval of a Risk Management Strategy and Framework	Corporate Assessment
16. Partnership Working	Framework and Protocols	The development and approval of up to date Partnership framework together protocols for partnership working	Corporate Assessment
17. Transparency	Transparency	A review of how we are complying with the Transparency Code needs to be carried out – in particular we must ensure that our Transparency Register is fully populated with all relevant contract details and updated on a regular basis	Corporate Assessment
18. Shared Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Job descriptions and personal specifications will need to be drawn up for all posts within the expanded Shared Services team • Review the services in question and then restructure accordingly 	Corporate Assessment

19. Organisational Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A formal process for the development of Service Delivery Plans needs to be introduced • A business planning process for services to be introduced • Further work is required to improve our Performance Management arrangements – this is to include a review of what benchmarking activities take place • The introduction of an up to date Organisational Development Plan 	Corporate Assessment
20. Ethical Governance	Complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update Complaints Framework and Policy 	Corporate Assessment
21. Consultation	Consultation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and approval of a Consultation Framework and Strategy 	Corporate Assessment
22. Ethical Governance	Internal Audit reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of how recommendations from Internal Audit reports are managed and monitored 	Corporate Assessment

Glossary of Terms

Accounting Policies

The rules and practices adopted by the authority that determine how the transactions and events are reflected in the accounts.

Accruals Basis

The accruals principle is that income is recorded when it is earned rather than when it is received, and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received rather than when the payment is made.

Agency Services

These are services that are performed by or for another Authority or public body, where the principal (the Authority responsible for the service) reimburses the agent (the Authority carrying out the work) for the costs of the work.

Appointed Auditors

From 1 April 2015 the appointment of External Auditors to Local Authorities is undertaken by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA), an independent company limited by guarantee and incorporated by the Local Government Association in August 2014. This role was previously undertaken by The Audit Commission. Grant Thornton UK LLP is the Council's appointed Auditor.

Balances

The balances of the Authority represent the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure on any of the Funds.

Capital Adjustment Account

The Account accumulates (on the debit side) the write-down of the historical cost of non-current assets as they are consumed by depreciation and impairments or written off on disposal. It accumulates (on the credit side) the resources that have been set aside to finance capital expenditure. The same process applies to capital expenditure that is only capital by statutory definition (revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute). The balance on the account thus represents timing differences between the amount of the historical cost of non-current assets that has been consumed and the amount that has been financed in accordance with statutory requirements.

Capital Expenditure

This is expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, or expenditure, which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing Charges

This is the annual charge to the revenue account in respect of interest and principal repayments and payments of borrowed money, together with leasing rentals.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

CFR is a measure of the capital expenditure historically incurred by the Authority that has yet to be financed. This will be discharged by future charges to the revenue account. In determining Council Tax charges, authorities have to make a specific provision for the financing of capital expenditure. The outstanding amount for which provision has to be made is known as the Capital Financing Requirement.

Capital Receipts

Income received from the sale of land or other capital assets, a proportion of which may be used to finance new capital expenditure, subject to the provisions contained within the Local Government Act 2003.

Carrying Amount

The Balance Sheet value recorded of either an asset or a liability.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is the leading professional accountancy body for public services.

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (The Code)

The Code incorporates guidance in line with IFRS, IPSAS and UK GAAP Accounting Standards. It sets out the proper accounting practice to be adopted for the Statement of Accounts to ensure they 'present fairly' the financial position of the Council. The Code has statutory status via the provision of the Local Government Act 2003.

Collection Fund

The Council as a billing authority has a statutory obligation to maintain a separate Collection Fund. This shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and its distribution to local government bodies and the Government.

Community Assets

These are non-current assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity which have no determinable finite useful life and, in addition, may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks and historical buildings not used for operational purposes.

Contingency

This is money set aside in the budget to meet the cost of unforeseen items of expenditure, or shortfalls in income, and to provide for inflation where this is not included in individual budgets.

Contingent Liabilities or Assets

These are amounts potentially due to or from individuals or organisations which may arise in the future but which at this time cannot be determined accurately, and for which provision has not been made in the Council's accounts.

Council Tax

A local tax on residential properties within the Council's area, set by the charging (South Ribble Borough Council) and precepting authorities. The level is determined by the revenue expenditure requirements for each authority divided by council tax base for the year.

Council Tax Base

The amount calculated for each billing authority from which the grant entitlement of its share is derived. The number of properties in each band is multiplied by the relevant band proportion in order to calculate the number of Band D equivalent properties in the area. The calculation allows for exemptions, discounts, appeals and a provision for non-collection.

Council Tax Requirement

This is the estimated revenue expenditure on General Fund services that will be financed from the Council Tax after deducting income from fees and charges, General Fund Balances, specific grants and any funding from reserves.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered, for which payment has not been made at the date of the balance sheet.

Current Service Cost

Current Service Cost is the increase in the present value of a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period, i.e. the ultimate pension benefits "earned" by employees in the current year's employment.

Current Value

The current value of an asset reflects the economic environment prevailing for the service or function the asset is supporting at the reporting date.

Curtailement

Curtailements will show the cost of the early payment of pension benefits if any employee has been made redundant in the previous financial year.

Debtors

These are sums of money due to the Council that have not been received at the date of the Balance Sheet.

Deferred Capital Receipts

These represent capital income still to be received after disposals have taken place and wholly consists of principal outstanding from the sale of council houses.

Defined Benefit Scheme

This is a pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

DCLG is a Central Government department with the overriding responsibility for determining the allocation of general resources to Local Authorities.

Depreciation

This is the measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of property plant and equipment assets.

Derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities will need to be removed from the Balance Sheet once performance under the contract is complete or the contract is terminated.

Discounts

Discounts represent the outstanding discount received on the premature repayment of Public Works Loan Board loans. In line with the requirements of the Code, gains arising from the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing have been written back to revenue. However, where the repurchase or borrowing was coupled with a refinancing or restructuring of borrowing with substantially the same overall economic effect when viewed as a whole, gains have been recognised over the life of the replacement loan.

Earmarked Reserves

The Council holds a number of reserves earmarked to be used to meet specific, known or predicted future expenditure.

External Audit

The independent examination of the activities and accounts of Local Authorities to ensure the accounts have been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and proper practices and to ensure the Authority has made proper arrangements to secure value for money in its use of resources.

Fair Value

Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Finance Lease

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables and the most complex ones such as derivatives and embedded derivatives.

Financial Regulations

These are the written code of procedures approved by the Council, intended to provide a framework for proper financial management. Financial regulations usually set out rules on accounting, audit, administrative and budgeting procedures.

General Fund

This is the main revenue fund of the Authority and includes the net cost of all services financed by local taxpayers and Government grants.

Highways Network Asset

A grouping of interconnected components, expenditure on which is only recoverable by continued use of the asset created, i.e. there is no prospect of sale or alternative use. Components include carriageways, footways and cycle tracks, structures, street lighting, street furniture, traffic management systems and land. District Council's such as South Ribble Borough Council rarely hold such assets as they are not Highways Authorities.

Housing Benefit

This is an allowance to persons receiving little or no income to meet, in whole or part, their rent. Benefit is allowed or paid by Local Authorities but Central Government refunds part of the cost of the benefits and of the running costs of the services to Local Authorities. Benefits paid to the Authority's own tenants are known as rent rebate and that paid to private tenants as rent allowance.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of assets below its value brought forward in the Balance Sheet. Examples of factors which may cause such a reduction in value include general price decreases, a significant decline in a fixed asset's market value and evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset.

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed Assets which generally cannot be sold and from which benefit can be obtained only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of such assets are highways, footpaths, bridges and water and drainage facilities.

Intangible Assets

These are assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council. Examples include software, licenses and patents.

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)

Defined Accounting Standards that must be applied by all reporting entities to all financial statements in order to provide a true and fair view of the entity's financial position, and a standardised method of comparison with financial statements of the other entities.

Inventories

Amounts of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use. Inventories are comprised of the following categories:

- Goods or other assets purchased for resale

- Consumable stores
- Raw materials and components
- Products and services in intermediate stages of completion
- Finished goods

Investment Properties

Property, which can be land or a building or part of a building or both, that is held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for operational purposes.

Joint Venture

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties who have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Leasing Costs

This is where a rental is paid for the use of an asset for a specified period of time. Two forms of lease exist: finance leases and operating leases.

Materiality

Information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence the decisions that users make on the basis of financial information about a specific reporting authority.

Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)

This is a financial planning document that sets out the future years financial forecasts for the Council. It considers local and national policy influences and projects their impact on the general fund revenue budget, and capital programme. At South Ribble Borough Council this usually covers a four year timeframe.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year through a revenue charge. MRP is the minimum amount which must be charged to an Authority's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for credit liabilities, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and calculated in accordance with The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003.

Non-Domestic Rate (NDR) (also known as Business Rates)

NDR is the levy on business property, based on a national rate in the pound applied to the 'rateable value' of the property. The Government determines national rate poundage each year which is applicable to all Local Authorities.

Net Book Value (NBV)

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Realisable Value (NRV)

NRV is the open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets) less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Operating Lease

This is a type of lease, usually of computer equipment, office equipment, furniture, etc. where the balance of risks and rewards of holding the asset remains with the lessor. The asset remains the property of the lessor and the lease costs are revenue expenditure to the Authority.

Precept

The amount levied by various Authorities that is collected by the Council on their behalf. The major precepting Authorities in South Ribble are Lancashire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire, and the Lancashire Combined Fire and Rescue Authority. Parish precepts are also collected on behalf of a number of Parish and Town Councils in the area.

Premiums

These are discounts that have arisen following the early redemption of long term debt, which are written down over the lifetime of replacement loans where applicable.

Prior Period Adjustments

These are material adjustments which are applicable to an earlier period arising from changes in accounting policies or for the correction of fundamental errors.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE are tangible assets (i.e. assets that have physical substance) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year.

Provisions

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which it is anticipated will be incurred but where the amount and/or the timing of such costs are uncertain.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

An arm of Central Government which is the major provider of loans to finance long term funding requirements for Local Authorities.

Related Parties

Related parties are Central Government, other Local Authorities, precepting and levying bodies, subsidiary and associated companies, Elected Members, all senior officers from Director and above and the Pension Fund. For individuals identified as related parties, the following are also presumed to be related parties:

- members of the close family, or the same household; and
- partnerships, companies, trusts or other entities in which the individual, or member of their close family or the same household, has a controlling interest.

Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability

Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability (asset) comprises:

- b) actuarial gains and losses
- c) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), and
- d) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Reporting Standards

The Code of Practice prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for all normal transactions of a Local Authority. It is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) plus UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) and Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

Regulation(s)

Various Acts of Parliament, Statutory Instruments and Bills that require local authorities to account for transactions in a particularly way which might depart from proper accounting practice, IFRS or other Reporting Standards.

Reserves

Amounts set aside to help manage future risks, to provide working balances or that are earmarked for specific future expenditure priorities.

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve records the accumulated gains on the non-current assets held by the Authority arising from increases in value as a result of inflation or other factors (to the extent that these gains have not been consumed by subsequent downward movements in value).

Revenue Support Grant

The main Government grant paid to local authorities. It is intended to adjust for differences in needs between areas so that, if all local authorities were to spend at the level which the Government assess that they need to spend, the council tax would be the same across the whole country.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset that has been charged as expenditure to the CIES.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) is a professional body that accredits professionals within the land, property and construction sectors worldwide.

Members holding RICS qualifications may use the following designations after their name: MRICS (Member), FRICS (Fellow), AssocRICS (Associate). Those with the designation MRICS or FRICS are also known as chartered surveyors.

Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP)

Prepared and published by CIPFA, the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) is reviewed annually to ensure that it develops in line with the needs of modern Local Government, Transparency, Best Value and public services reform. SeRCOP establishes proper practices with regard to consistent financial reporting for services and in England and Wales, it is given legislative backing by regulations which identify the accounting practices it propounds as proper practices under the Local Government Act 2003.

Treasury Management

This is the process by which the Authority controls its cash flow and its borrowing and lending activities.

Treasury Management Strategy (TMS)

A strategy prepared with regard to legislative and CIPFA requirements setting out the framework for treasury management activity for the Council.

Voluntary Revenue Provision

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year through a revenue charge (the Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required, this is the Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP).