



St Albans
City & District Council

Statement of Accounts
2016/2017

AUDITED

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Narrative Statement

Foreword by the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal)

Dear Reader,

I am pleased to present the Statement of Accounts for St Albans City and District Council for the year ending 31 March 2017.

The Council continues to operate in challenging financial times. Nevertheless, I am pleased to report that our financial position remains strong, with sound financial management practices and controls.

My report this year is expanded to include additional information to provide people with transparent information about the Council's financial position and how public money is spent.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob O'Callaghan", followed by a period. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal)

Narrative Statement

General Information

The City and District of St Albans has a special character, with a blend of City, towns, villages and Green Belt countryside. It has a population of 143,000, the second highest in Hertfordshire and covers an area of 63 square miles. The District is located in central Hertfordshire, within the Metropolitan Green Belt, 20 miles north of London. Hertfordshire's towns are strongly influenced by London. These towns are close to each other with complex spatial relationships between them for shopping, leisure, employment, education and other purposes.

The historic cathedral City of St Albans (approximate population 69,000) is the largest settlement in the District. It is Hertfordshire's oldest town. In Roman times, when it was called Verulamium, it was the third largest town in Roman Britain, after London and Colchester. A strong medieval heritage is still evident within the City core and with each successive historic period further architectural richness and variety has been added to create a City of superb townscape quality and character.

A home to major employers

The main sectors of employment in St Albans District are research and development, office (including headquarters and financial and business service industries) and retail.

There are over 8,000 businesses in the district, most of which are small businesses. 87% of businesses are micro-businesses and employ under 10 staff. There are 20 (0.2%) employers with over 250 staff. Many of the larger businesses are known nationally and globally, especially within the management consultancy, legal and financial sectors. These include Deloitte, Aecom, PwC, Premier Foods, Logica and Aon Hewitt. Two major world renowned centres of excellence in environmental issues are located in the district - Rothamsted Research in Harpenden and the Building Research Establishment (BRE).

About St Albans City and District Council

St Albans District is in west Hertfordshire.

- We are one of ten District and Borough councils in Hertfordshire.
- We provide a wide range of local services including planning and building control, housing, waste and environmental services.
- We are represented by 58 District Councillors in 20 wards, directly elected to serve four year terms.
- We directly employ 392 full time equivalent employees.
- We work with and support partners including the police, local and voluntary services, town and parish councils and health colleagues.
- We own our own housing stock and also work with a number of partner housing associations to provide homes for local people.
- We work with a number of commercial partner organisations that provide local services on our behalf.

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Our Vision, Commitments and Priorities

Our vision sets out what we aim to achieve. This is to contribute to a high quality life for all residents by delivering outstanding services, working with the community, county, town and parish councils.

Our vision and commitments are delivered by working with our partners, businesses and residents to achieve the aims and priorities set out in our Corporate Plan. These provide direction for our work and a focus for our activities.

Each year we develop and publish a Corporate Plan outlining the actions we will take to deliver our commitments, and how we will measure our performance. Priority projects are identified for each of the commitments. Performance is reported quarterly and published on the Council's website:

<http://www.stalbans.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/PerformSpendAccount/performance/>

Our Commitments and Priorities for 2016/17 were:

Commitment 1: Protecting the vulnerable and delivering for families

- Sheltered housing redevelopment programme
- Affordable housing on three garage sites in Batchwood (and to identify other sites for development)
- Move to one contract for all major housing improvement works

Commitment 2: Planning for the future

- Progress the Strategic Local Plan and other related Planning Policy documents, including the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
- Progress the development of the Civic Centre Opportunity Site (CCOS)

Commitment 3: Developing business and the visitor economy

- Implement the actions from the market review

Commitment 4: Delivering cultural, sport, leisure and heritage facilities

- Redevelop the Town Hall as a new City centre museum and gallery
- Shaping options for the future of Harpenden Sports Centre and Swimming Pool
- Shaping options for the future of Abbey View athletics track

Commitment 5: Keeping the District clean, green, healthy and safe

- Increase recycling above 60%
- Engage with local health partners, through the Health and Wellbeing Partnership, to input into future decisions on hospital provision in St Albans

Commitment 6: Ensuring value for money and outstanding customer service

- Implement digital technologies to make services more accessible and efficient
- Appropriate investment in professional staff to meet key service pressures particularly in Planning and Housing

Narrative Statement

Our Performance

<p>Protecting the vulnerable and delivering for families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There have been 66 new social housing units for rent or shared ownership. This includes 18 one and two bedroom flats at Choristers Court where the first tenants moved in in March 2017.• A contractor has been appointed for development of housing on the Batchwood garage sites and work commenced in March 2017. Work on two sites in Sandridge is at the pre-construction stage.	<p>Delivering cultural, sport, leisure and heritage facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fundraising activities for the New Museums and Galleries project continue with £1.1m of £1.7m target raised as at the end of March. Work is progressing on budget and construction is expected to complete in May 2018.• The Harpenden Sports Centre and Swimming Pool RIBA stage 2 Concept Design has been completed.
<p>Keeping the District clean, green, healthy and safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total recycling performance for the period is 57.2%, up from 52.4% for the previous year. Assuming current performance levels are met or improved upon, the forecast performance of 60.9% for 2017/18 should be achieved.• The Council, through the District Health Partnership, Members and Officers, have met regularly with the CCG and Hospital Trust throughout the year to feed into the Strategic Review, which is looking at the future of hospital services.• A state-of-the-art playground, at Holyrood Crescent in the Sopwell area, aimed at a wide range of age groups was opened. There were 5 prosecutions and 1 penalty notice issued for fly-tipping in the year.	<p>Ensuring value for money and outstanding customer service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed a balanced budget for 2017/18 with savings of £1.3m while maintaining services.• ARCUS Global has been selected to provide our digital platform and the first release of IT helpdesk tools has been developed. The Council invested additional resources in planning services and the number of planning applications that have not been determined on time has fallen significantly during the year. The number as at the end of March 2016 was 145 and this reduced to 45 at the end of March 2017.
<p>Developing business and the visitor economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Business Improvement District (BID) ballot was held and was successful. The BID was for a defined area in the City Centre and the levy raised will be used to improve and add services in that area.• Cost-related details for new market stall design has been determined. New designs will be implemented during 2017/18.	<p>Planning for the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our City Centre plans were given impetus when we were confirmed as the preferred bidder for the former Police station and NHS sites.

Narrative Statement

The Current Financial Climate

The Council, by law, manages its Housing finances (Housing Revenue Account) separately from those for the rest of its services (General Fund).

General Fund services are predominantly funded from Council Tax, returned Business Rates and government grants.

The Council during 2016/17 took up the Government's offer to fix its grant and Business Rates funding, albeit this included the reduction of grants to zero by 2018/19. It also incorporated into its plans the new, less generous New Homes Bonus scheme.

The Council has made savings and additional income of £1.1m, £1.8m, £1.0m, £0.9m, £0.8m and £1.1m in the six years up to 2017/18. We expect to make savings of approximately £3.5 million for the three years 2017/18 to 2019/20, i.e. approximately £1.2m per annum. The Council has begun work on this and amongst other things will be focusing on raising more income through commercial activities and digitisation. This includes taking on new building developments and activities where there are public and commercial benefits through the vehicle of a property company.

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is funded primarily by rents paid by tenants. It does not get income from local taxation. The main financial driver for the HRA is the requirement to cover borrowings, which are all at fixed interest rates. The Council produces a 30 year business plan for the HRA. This takes into account debt repayment, the amount it spends on providing housing services to tenants, including repairs and investment programmes, and the rents it expects to get. The latter is based on Government Guidance.

The main financial challenges for the HRA are:

- Changes to the government guidance on rents. This removed the requirements for rents to rise to converge with other parts of the social housing sector. Instead it requires authorities to decrease rents by 1% per annum for 2016/17 and the following four years.
- Balancing the investment needs against rent levels and a desire to clear the debt early if possible.
- Changes to benefit payments and methods of paying them which seem likely to increase rent arrears and write offs.
- New requirements to sell higher value properties (or make equivalent transfers to Government as if they had been sold).

Narrative Statement

The main impact of general economic conditions on the Council's General Fund and HRA relate to:

- Our ability to set appropriate charges and collect them
- Interest rates and inflation.
- Any impacts on the economy due to the prospects of the UK leaving the EU

Risks

The Council manages risk via corporate and departmental risk registers where it sets out inherent risks, current mitigations and a residual risk as well as any further action proposed to be taken. The Council's approach in general has been to take action to reduce risks to an acceptable level and whilst it recognises that some of the commercial activity and income generation work that has been undertaken has a higher inherent risk than most current activity, it has seen the management of this risk and contingency approaches as a key part of this work and has not attempted to be involved in anything that is particularly novel or large in scale compared to other similar Councils, or in the case of property transactions, is outside the District.

Our main financial risks are those related to large capital project spending, or income streams which support them, income from recycling sales and the rate of recycling and the cost of planning appeals.

The Annual Governance Statement provides details about how the Council manages risk. The Council, when it sets the budget, reviews the major risks and the level of reserves that could be used to meet any costs. However, for both the General Fund and the HRA, the general balances are not, as part of the medium term policy, used to fund future costs.

The impact on the Council of the vote in June 2016 to leave the European Union is not yet clear. The Council has no European Union funding. However, we would be affected by general changes to the economy including via the pension fund, and investment returns. This is kept under review by the Council's management team. We also review the risks of any of the counter parties we lend to as a part of our Treasury Management Strategy. This is to take account of any possible adverse movements in credit ratings.

At the time of writing plans to change from 2020 the amount of Business Rates retained locally, as part of them being returned fully within Local government are not expected to progress quickly if at all.

Narrative Statement

Summary of the Council's Financial Performance in 2016/17

General Fund results compared to budget

The General Fund records all income and expenditure relating to the provision of services except amounts that go through the supplementary statements. Supplementary statements include the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account. The following table shows a comparison between the Council's agreed budget and our actual income and expenditure.

Comparison of Actual to Budget 2016/2017	Notes	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Net Cost of Services				
The Chief Executive		1,166	1,216	50
Deputy Chief Executive-Finance	i	3,228	2,903	(325)
Head Legal, Dem & Reg Services	ii	1,230	1,018	(212)
Head of Community Services	iii	6,963	5,939	(1,024)
Head Commercial & Development	iv	1,092	1,617	525
Head of Corporate Services		(129)	(39)	90
Head of Planning/Build Control	v	2,663	3,128	465
Head of Housing	vi	1,149	845	(304)
Contribution from General Fund		(75)	-	75
Net Council Budget		17,287	16,627	(660)
Parish Precepts		2,417	2,417	-
Net Council Budget including precepts		19,704	19,044	(660)
New Homes Bonus and other grants		(3,527)	(3,557)	(30)
Revenue Support Grant		(1,168)	(1,168)	-
Retained Business Rates	vii	(2,311)	(1,985)	326
Council Tax		(12,648)	(12,648)	-
Collection Fund Deficit/(Surplus)		(50)	(46)	4
Total Income		(19,704)	(19,404)	300
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year		0	(360)	(360)
Working Balance Brought Forward		(2,487)	(2,487)	-
Transfer from Earmarked Reserves to Balances	viii		(194)	(194)
Working Balance Carried Forward		(2,487)	(3,041)	(554)

Narrative Statement

The Council plans for a balanced General Fund budget for income and expenditure and therefore expects expenditure to be fully met by income.

The outturn for 2016/17 is a contribution to general reserves of £554k which includes the use of £194k of earmarked reserves. This resulted in a General Fund balance of £3.0m and earmarked reserves of £4.5m as at 31 March 2017.

Regular monthly budget monitoring reports are presented to the management team. The amounts in the 'actual' column in the table above are reconciled to the amounts reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES) in the Expenditure and Funding note 7.

The significant variances were as follows:

- i. a) £173k favourable variance resulting from additional interest earned on cash balances and meeting all unfunded capital spend from internal borrowings.
b) £220k favourable variance relating to the unspent contingency. The contingency is set aside for 'one off' costs relating to unforeseen items, set up costs for efficiency savings, and unmet income targets. In the event, expenditure was limited and savings were achieved without having to call on this budget.
- ii. £122k favourable variance in the Decriminalised Parking Account (on-street parking). Income was greater than budgeted from parking enforcement notices and this was achieved by increasing the number of enforcement officers patrolling the streets. In addition the costs of new signs and lines and traffic order amendments were lower than budgeted.
- iii. a) £708k favourable variance in waste, recycling and street cleansing service relating to the introduction of the new contract for waste, recycling and street cleansing.
b) £145k favourable variance from income generated from cemeteries and the surpluses generated by the West Herts Crematorium.
- iv. £531k unfavourable variance in Commercial and Development Department. Investment in the new team to generate additional income in future years and the early costs of major capital schemes that can't be capitalised.
- v. £465k unfavourable variance for Planning and Building control. The number of planning applications remains high in comparison to other District Councils. The nationally set planning fee does not cover the cost of dealing with the applications and the Council funded additional resources to reduce the backlog of planning applications.

Additionally the cost of planning appeals was £135k and is funded from an earmarked reserve.

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- vi. £304k favourable variance in Housing. This relates mainly to the recovery of overpaid benefits.
- vii. £326k unfavourable variance in business rates income. The Council retained a lower level of business rates income than budgeted. The government sets a safety net threshold for the business rates funding retained by the Council and the safety net is set at 92.5% of the baseline funding. This means that should the Council retain a lower amount of business rates income than the safety net threshold the government will make a grant payment up to the safety net level. The calculated safety net payment related to 2016/17 is £160k. The variance in business rates income is offset by applying £166k of an earmarked reserve to take account of the timing differences between the rates collected and the collection fund accounting procedures.
- viii. £194k contribution from earmarked reserves to fund expenditure incurred during the year and includes £166k from the business rates equalisation reserve.

Narrative Statement

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) compared to budget

The HRA budget of £1m (surplus) was approved at Council on 7th December. The following table shows the major variances between the approved HRA budget and the actual income and expenditure for the year. The table shows that the Council's net spend, including transfers to and from reserves, for 2016/17 was £91k less than originally budgeted and the HRA balance increased to £7,283k.

Comparison of Actual to Budget 2016/2017				
	Notes	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Income				
Dwelling Rents and service charges		(26,530)	(26,956)	(426)
Other Rents and income		(1,543)	(1,712)	(169)
Total Income	i	(28,073)	(28,668)	(595)
Expenditure				
Supervision & Management	ii	5,537	5,171	(366)
Repairs and Maintenance	iii	3,564	4,345	781
Other expenditure		370	444	74
Total Expenditure		9,471	9,960	489
Other charges to the HRA				
Capital programme charges	iv	10,522	8,279	(2,243)
Net Interest paid		5,060	5,061	1
Provision for debt repayment	v	1,800	4,160	2,360
Other		220	182	(38)
Total other charges to the HRA		17,602	17,682	80
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year		(1,000)	(1,026)	(26)
Balance brought forward		(6,192)	(6,192)	-
Transfer from Earmarked Reserves to Balances		-	(65)	(65)
Balance carried forward		(7,192)	(7,283)	(91)

- i. Total Income: The budget for dwelling rents for 2016/17 was reduced to take account of the 1% reduction in rents charged as required by the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016. Improved efficiencies in the collection of rent and the management of voids and service charges resulted in an improved dwelling rental income against budget. Garage rents were lower than budget due to the redevelopment of garage sites for social housing currently in progress. Recharged costs to Leasehold tenants were higher than budget but this would be offset by increased expenditure charged to the HRA.

Narrative Statement

- ii. Supervision and Management: The main savings were in employee costs due to vacancies (£209k), corporate recharges (£107k), unspent stock condition survey and other external costs (£103k) and a reduction in bad provision (£51k). The major overspends were on Insurances (£63k) and Legal costs (£96k).
- iii. Repairs and maintenance: There has been an overspend of £781k. A review of capital expenditure for the year identified a number of items totalling £831k budgeted for as capital but now identified and re-classified as revenue items and transferred to 'Repairs and Maintenance'.
- iv. Capital programme charges: An amount is set aside in the budget for 'Capital Programme' charges. This includes the depreciation charge and any revenue contribution to capital needed to fund the Housing Investment Programme (HIP) for the Council's housing stock. This expenditure is on enhancements such as new bathrooms, kitchens and windows that improve and add value to the housing stock. If the spend on capital enhancements is below budget the charge to the HRA is correspondingly lower. The underspend on the HIP was £2,155k part of which relates to the £831k transferred to repairs and maintenance mentioned in iii. above.
- v. The Council considers it prudent to provide for debt repayments with a charge to the HRA. It also has a strategy of providing for future repayments where possible as this increases the headroom between the debt ceiling set by government and the actual borrowings outstanding. In line with this, the full amount repaid in March 2016 has been provided for in the current year and the Council has currently provided for £1.4m more debt than has actually been repaid.

The government introduced Housing Self Financing (HSF) in April 2012. Under this scheme the costs of running, maintaining and replacing the Council's housing stock is financed from income generated from rents and, if necessary, capital borrowing. The government set a limit to the amount of borrowing, which for this Council is £191,076k and the Council took out loans to this amount in order to pay The Secretary of State under the terms of HSF. The Council took out a series of fixed interest loans and has so far repaid £10,660k to the lender, the Public Works Loans Board. The headroom created by the repayment could be borrowed for future capital expenditure if required.

The Council prepares a 30 year business plan for housing and the original plan in 2012 incorporated rent increases based on formulae set by the government at that time. However, under the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016/17 the Council was required to reduce rents by 1% for 2016/17 and the next four years. The loss in income for 2016/17 is estimated at £261k and over the 30 year business plan cycle at £28m. The Council continually reviews the business plan, in particular the capital programmes, to try to mitigate for the loss of income. However, we currently expect to have to borrow in 2021/22 to enable the capital programme to be fulfilled and stop the HRA going into deficit.

During 2016/17 the Council sold 24 council homes under the government's Right to Buy scheme and the Council purchased 12 homes on the open market. The closing stock of housing at 31 March 2017 was 4,899 properties.

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Capital

Capital expenditure relates to the acquisition of non-current assets or expenditure that adds to (and not merely maintains) the value of an existing asset.

The following table shows the capital outturn results for 2016/2017 compared to budget and approved capital spend for the following two years.

SERVICE	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Housing Investment Programme (HRA)	9,560	7,426	(2,134)
Housing Investment Programme (Affordable Housing)	6,892	6,871	(21)
Community Services	7,133	5,380	(1,753)
Commercial and Development	3,324	2,424	(900)
Other Departments	516	116	(400)
Total	27,425	22,217	(5,208)
This Capital Programme was financed as follows:			
Capital receipts	6,892	6,499	(393)
Major repairs reserve	9,560	6,052	(3,508)
Government grants and third party contributions	1,623	2,287	664
Revenue contribution to capital expenditure	507	1,258	751
Prudential borrowing	8,843	6,121	(2,722)
Total	27,425	22,217	(5,208)
APPROVED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IS:			
	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	
General Fund	43,625	38,156	
Housing investment programme	13,720	16,764	
Total Capital Expenditure	57,345	54,920	
Financed by:			
Borrowing requirements	40,661	30,000	
Major repairs reserve	6,368	8,003	
Grants and contributions	2,949	614	
Capital reserves / receipts	7,367	16,303	
Total	57,345	54,920	

Narrative Statement

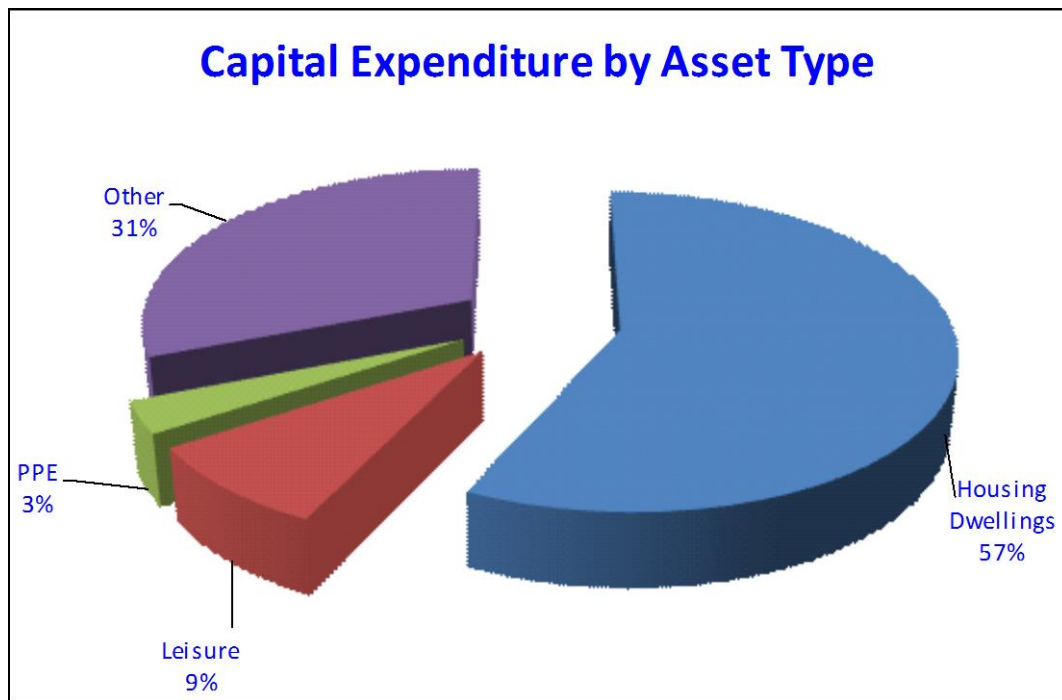
The main projects incurring expenditure during the year include:

- Within Community Services expenditure of £5m was incurred on new waste, recycling and street cleansing vehicles and equipment. A new refuse collection system for the district was introduced in July 2016 and this expenditure was necessary to meet the requirements of the new contract which generated significant revenue savings and increased recycling rates. .
- Further spend of £1.9m was incurred on the Council's new £7.75m St Albans Museum and Gallery project. This ambitious project is to convert the City's Town Hall into a new state of the art museum and art gallery.
- £460k was spent on the site of the former Museum of St Albans. Council is developing the site for housing and profits from the development will be used to fund the New Museums and Galleries project.
- The Housing capital spend was £14.3 million against a budget of £16.5 million. The main areas of spend were: the annual spend on the housing stock on items such as bathrooms, kitchens, windows and doors of £5.8 million, purchase of properties on the open market of £3.0 million and new housing development (mainly the redevelopment of the Batchwood garage site) of £2.4 million. We also spent £0.6 million on disabled adaptations and renovation grants and over £300k on fire safety enhancements and lift upgrades.

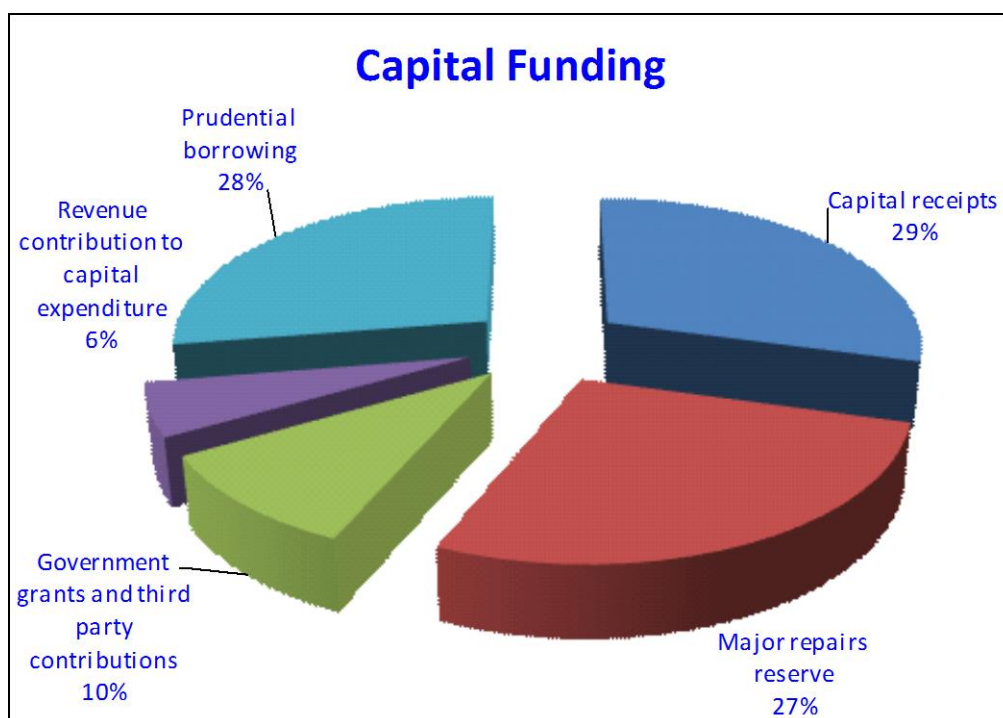
The capital budget was underspent by £5.2m, the main variances being:

- £1.3m underspend on the purchase of contractor equipment and vehicles. This project will be re-phased to 2017/18.
- £460k underspend on Harpenden Leisure & Cultural development. This will be re-phased to 2017/18.
- The Housing capital budget was underspent by £2.2m. The main reasons are the re-phasing of the redevelopment of Wavell House supported accommodation and delays on major contract work on window replacements and electric wiring.

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The Council has an ongoing programme of capital expenditure for improvements to our housing stock. A breakdown list of housing additions is shown in the HRA section of the statement of accounts.



Narrative Statement

Collection Fund

The Council collects Council Tax for itself and also on behalf of a number of other public bodies. These are Hertfordshire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire and Town and Parish Councils. It also collects Business Rates for itself and on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council and Central Government.

The Collection Fund records the income from Council Tax and Business Rates and its distribution.

The Collection Fund had a surplus for the year of £1,424k (2015/16 £2,956) reducing the 2015/16 deficit of £4,342k to £2,917k. Under the Business Rates Retention Scheme introduced in 2013/14, St Albans City and District Council retains 40% of the business rates collected for the area. A further 10% is payable to Hertfordshire County Council and 50% to Central Government. Amounts are paid to precepting bodies on estimates at the beginning of the year. Any over or under payments are accounted for in subsequent years estimates.

A key element of the Collection Fund is the estimation of the Business Rates Appeals provision. This is explained in the notes to the Collection Fund.

The Council's share of the Collection Fund deficit of £2,917k is £2,087k. This will be taken into account in future years' distributions in accordance with the legislation for business rates and council tax.

The Council has set aside an earmarked reserve to mitigate the effect of the deficit relating to business rates on the General Fund Balance in future years.

Pensions

The Pensions liability in the Balance Sheet reflects the underlying commitments that the Council has, in the long term, to pay retirement benefits.

Overall, the pension fund deficit has increased by £8,251k during the year to £50,732k (2015/16 £42,481k). This is because of the impact of actuarial assumptions. The pension liability has a significant effect on the net worth of the Council. However statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean the financial position of the Council is not adversely affected. Detailed information on the performance of the Pension Fund is set out in the Core Financial Statements.

The Triennial pension valuation took place in March 2016 and the Council's pension contributions for 2017/018 onwards have been adjusted to reflect the changes. The employer's contribution increased from 16.8% to 18.5% and the lump sum increased from £1.322m to £1.422m.

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Introduction to the Statement of Accounts

The Accounts and Audit Regulations (England) 2015 require the Council to produce a 'Statement of Accounts' each financial year. The Council's accounts for the year 2016/17 are set out from page 22 onwards. The accounts have been prepared on an International Financial Reporting Standards basis and may, by necessity, contain technical terminology. To aid the reader, the core statements are supported by explanatory notes and a glossary of terms is included from page 125 onwards.

Core Financial Statements

- **Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)** – this statement shows the movement in the year on different reserves held by the Council analysed into “usable reserves” (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other (unusable) reserves.
- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES)** – a summary of the resources generated and consumed by the Council in the year in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The format has changed in 2016/17 to reflect the way we budget and report to management, which is in accordance with revisions to the code of accounting practice.
- **Balance Sheet (BS)** – shows the Council's balances, reserves and long term indebtedness at the financial year end, and the non-current and net current assets employed in its operations.
- **Cash Flow Statement (CFS)** – shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.
- **Expenditure and Funding Analysis** – shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from core resources (government grants, council tax, rents and business rates) by the Council in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. It also shows how the expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's services. Income and expenditure is accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices and is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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Supplementary Statements

- **The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Movement on the HRA Balance** – reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for the local authority housing service in accordance with Part 6 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The first part of the statement shows expenditure on Council housing and how this is met by rents, interest and other income. The second part reconciles the surplus or deficit on the HRA I&E Account to the movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance for the year.
- **Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account** – reflects the statutory requirement for the Council as a billing authority to maintain a separate Collection Fund, which shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax, and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to the major precepting bodies, namely the Department for Communities and Local Government, Hertfordshire County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire.

Other Statements

- **Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** – this outlines the responsibilities of the Council and the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) with respect to the Statement of Accounts.
- **The Auditor's Statement** – this is the independent Auditor's report to members of the Council including the Conclusion on Arrangements for Securing Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness in the use of resources. This Statement will be included on completion of the audit in the audited, approved Statement of Accounts to be published before the 30 September 2017.
- **The Annual Governance Statement** – this gives a public assurance that the Council has proper arrangements in place to manage its affairs. It summarises the Council's responsibilities in the conduct of its business, the purpose and key elements of the system of internal control and the processes applied in maintaining, reviewing and developing the effectiveness of those controls.

These accounts are supported by Accounting Policies (Note 1 to the Core Financial Statements) on which the Council has based the Statements, and by various further notes to the Core Financial Statements, providing additional information in support of the main Financial Statements.

Narrative Statement

Accounting Policies

The Council's Accounting Policies follow the Core Financial Statements below and there have been no changes during the year.

About this Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts provides information about how the Council has used its financial resources during the year and its financial position at year end.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with two financial codes.

The first is the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (The Code), issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code constitutes a "proper accounting practice" under the terms of Section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2003.

The second is the Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities 2015/16, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards. In England and Wales, The Code constitutes a "proper accounting practice" under the terms of Section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2003.

Glossary of Terms

While the Council makes every effort to make the Statement of Accounts as simple as possible, it is necessary to comply with accounting regulations and standards and as such, terms and phrases not in ordinary use are necessary. A glossary of terms explaining some of the main accounting terms and phrases used in the Statement of Accounts is included at the back of this document.

Further information

The Council welcomes the views of local residents, businesses, user groups, and other stakeholders about our performance.

If you would like to receive further information about these accounts, please contact us at contactus@stalbands.gov.uk, telephone 01727 86610

Statement of Responsibilities

The Authority's responsibilities

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 Executive (Finance and Legal).
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations, I certify that the Statement of Accounts was approved by the Audit Committee on 28th September 2017.



Councillor G Mchale
Chair of the Audit Committee

Date: 28th September 2017

The Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal)'s responsibilities

The Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom referred to as 'The Code'.

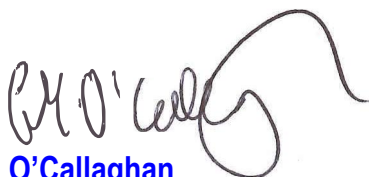
In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) has:

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

Certification of the Accounts

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at 31 March 2017 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended.

These financial statements replace the unaudited financial statements certified by the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) on 29th June 2017.



C O'Callaghan
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal)

Date: 28th September 2017

Movements in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax and rents for the year. The 'Net increase/ decrease' line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance following those adjustments and after any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

2016/2017	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2016	(2,487)	(4,719)	(6,192)	(646)	(19,399)	(4,713)	(636)	(38,792)	(451,832)	(490,624)
Movement in reserves during 2016/17										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,900		8,986		-	-	-	12,886	(85,785)	(72,899)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 8)	(4,260)		(10,012)		2,851	(1,427)	(357)	(13,205)	13,205	-
Transfers to/from earmarked Reserves (note 9)	(194)	194	(65)	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease in 2016/17	(554)	194	(1,091)	65	2,851	(1,427)	(357)	(319)	(72,580)	(72,899)
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(3,041)	(4,525)	(7,283)	(581)	(16,548)	(6,140)	(993)	(39,111)	(524,412)	(563,523)

Unusable reserves are not available to fund future expenditure and include, for example, unrealised gains following the revaluation of the Council's property assets.

Movements in Reserves Statement

2015/2016	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2015	(1,689)	(6,595)	(3,276)	(646)	(15,234)	(4,035)	(404)	(31,879)	(371,768)	(403,647)
Movement in reserves during 2015/16										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	2,133	-	(4,688)	-	-	-	-	(2,555)	(84,422)	(86,977)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 8)	(1,055)	-	1,772	-	(4,165)	(678)	(232)	(4,358)	4,358	-
Transfers to/from earmarked Reserves (note 9)	(1,876)	1,876								
Net (Increase)/Decrease in 2015/16	(798)	1,876	(2,916)	-	(4,165)	(678)	(232)	(6,913)	(80,064)	(86,977)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(2,487)	(4,719)	(6,192)	(646)	(19,399)	(4,713)	(636)	(38,792)	(451,832)	(490,624)

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded by taxation or rents. The Council raises taxation and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Movement in Reserves Statement and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

The Service breakdown in the Costs of Service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement has been regrouped to follow the Council's reporting framework rather than following CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) categories. This is required in the updated code. To aid the reader, last year's figures have been restated under the new categories. No other changes were made in the restated accounts.

Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
2015/2016 Restated*	2015/2016 Restated*	2015/2016 Restated*		2016/2017	2016/2017	2016/2017
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
Service Segments						
1,740	(240)	1,500	Chief Executive	1,453	(221)	1,232
2,973	(577)	2,396	Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)	2,529	(498)	2,031
5,582	(4,523)	1,059	Legal, Democratic and Regulatory Services	5,190	(4,503)	687
10,512	(2,515)	7,997	Community Services	9,993	(2,885)	7,108
3,840	(1,813)	2,027	Commercial and Development Services	6,149	(1,892)	4,257
131	(78)	53	Corporate Services	241	(85)	156
4,292	(1,559)	2,733	Planning and Building Control	4,722	(1,700)	3,022
Housing Services						
36,087	(34,495)	1,592	General Fund Housing (i)	37,620	(35,580)	2,040
15,208	(28,982)	(13,774)	Housing Revenue Account (ii)	27,028	(28,668)	(1,640)
80,365	(74,782)	5,583	Cost of Services (iii)	94,925	(76,032)	18,893
		7,624	Other operating expenditure	note 10		10,110
		5,726	Financing and investment income and expenditure	note 11		6,188
		(21,488)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	note 12		(22,305)
		(2,555)	(Surplus)/deficit on Provision of Services			12,886
		(77,416)	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets	note 25.1		(93,214)
		(7,006)	Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension	note 39		7,429
		(84,422)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(85,785)
		(86,977)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(72,899)

* The prior year gross figures were misstated in 2015/16 by £628k due to a historic incorrect treatment of internal recharges. The Net Expenditure figure is not affected and the correction has no material impact on the understanding and interpretation of the Final Accounts.

- General fund housing includes home renovation grants, costs of caring for homeless people and the cost of administering housing benefits.
- The Housing Revenue Account is a ring-fenced account for Council tenants, which has a separate section in the Financial Statements.
- The net expenditure in note 7 reconciles to the management reporting information in the Narrative.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council.

31 March 2016 £'000		Note	31 March 2017 £'000
692,851	Property Plant and Equipment	13	774,165
5,661	Heritage Assets	14	5,709
7,582	Investment property	15	7,632
552	Intangible Assets	16	399
148	Long term debtors	17	206
706,794	Long Term Assets		788,111
5,007	Short Term Investments	17	5,005
206	Assets Held for Sale	18	606
45	Inventories	19	49
6,464	Short Term Debtors	20	6,704
14,067	Cash and Cash equivalents	21	14,522
25,789	Current Assets		26,886
(4,160)	Short Term Borrowing	17	(7,000)
(10,027)	Short Term Creditors	22	(15,778)
(478)	Short term provisions	23	(3,048)
(14,665)	Current Liabilities		(25,826)
(42,481)	Pension Liability	39	(50,732)
(180,416)	Long term borrowing	17	(173,416)
(3,406)	Other Long term Liabilities and Provisions	23	(1,016)
(991)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	35	(484)
(227,294)	Long Term Liabilities		(225,648)
490,624	Net Assets		563,523
(38,792)	Usable Reserves	24	(39,111)
(451,832)	Unusable reserves	25	(524,412)
(490,624)	Total reserves		(563,523)



C O'Callaghan
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal)

Date: 28th September 2017

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017 continued

The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves – those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the capital receipts reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

The second category of reserves is unusable reserves – those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line “Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations”.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

2015/2016 £'000		Notes	2016/2017 £'000
2,555	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(12,886)
20,746	Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	26	32,885
(8,595)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	27	(7,941)
14,706	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		12,058
(11,449)	Investing Activities	28	(9,143)
2,207	Financing Activities	29	(2,460)
5,464	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		455
8,603	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		14,067
14,067	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		14,522

Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 General Policies

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the year-end 31 March 2017. The Council is required to prepare an Annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011, which require the Statement of Accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

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

1.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Activity is accounted for in the year it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- 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. The exceptions to this rule are energy payments (e.g. electricity, gas, etc) and similar quarterly payments, which are charged at the date of meter readings rather than being apportioned between financial years and rental income, where credit is taken according to rental periods. The policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on any one-year's accounts.
- 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 is receivable on investments and payable on borrowings and 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 recognised 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 the revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Notes to the Accounts

1.3 Principal and Agent accounting policy

The majority of transactions the Council undertakes, it is acting entirely on its own behalf and completely own any risks and rewards of the transactions. This is known as the Council acting as a 'Principal'.

However, there are some situations where the Council is acting as an Agent, that is, the Council is acting as an intermediary for all or part of a transaction or service. The two main instances where this occurs are in relation to Council Tax and Business Rates where the Council is collecting Council Tax and Business Rates income on behalf of itself and its precepting bodies (Hertfordshire County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire in relation to Council Tax and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Hertfordshire County Council in relation to Business Rates).

The implications for this is that, at year end, any balance sheet balances in relation to these Agent relationships are split between the Council and its precepting bodies and, therefore, the balances contained in the Balance Sheet for a particular debt are the Council's own proportion of the debt and associated balances. The proportions of transactions that relate to the other parties to the relationship are shown separately as amounts due from/to the precepting bodies.

1.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three calendar months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

1.5 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 accounting 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 practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material errors discovered in prior figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Notes to the Accounts

1.6 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Service revenue accounts, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding Non-Current Assets during the year.

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by relevant service
- Revaluation and Impairment losses on assets used by services where there are no accumulated gains in the revaluation reserve against which losses can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible non-Current Assets attributable to the service

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction of its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the Minimum Revenue Position in the General Fund or HRA Balances by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two. The only exception to this is non-dwelling assets held by the HRA, where the revaluation and impairment losses are not reversed to the Capital Adjustment Account.

1.7 Employee Benefits

1.7a Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those expecting to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees, and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which the employee renders the service to the Council.

Short term employee benefits earned by the employees but not taken before the year-end, which employees can carry forward into the next year, consists mainly of untaken leave. The Council has a policy of not carrying forward leave except for exceptional circumstances and therefore the value of untaken leave at year-end is not material to the accounts and no accrual is made.

1.7b Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Non-Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises the costs of a restructuring.

Notes to the Accounts

1.7b continued

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Employment Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination 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.

1.7c Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Hertfordshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sum and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the pension scheme attributable to the Council 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 the retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and the projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a discount rate.
- The assets of the Hertfordshire Local Government Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet as their fair value:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - Unitised securities – current bid price
 - Property – market value

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

- Service Cost comprising:
 - Current service costs – increase in liabilities as result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employee worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs;

Notes to the Accounts

1.7c continued

- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability, i.e. net interest expense for the authority – 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.
- Remeasurements comprising:
 - The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – 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 Hertfordshire Local Government Pension Fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund.

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 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 Reserves to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and any amounts payable to the fund 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 able to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff 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.

Notes to the Accounts

1.8 Events after the Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, either favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. The two types can be identified:

- **Adjusting events** – those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date and materially affect the amounts included. The Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- **Non-adjusting events** – those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

1.9 Financial Instruments

1.9a Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure Line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective rate of interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For all of the Council's borrowings, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and the interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

1.9b Financial Assets

Financial Assets held by the Council consist of 'Loans and Receivables'. That is, assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market, for example bank deposits, investments and trade receivables.

Loans and Receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measure 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 for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For all of the Council's loans made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Notes to the Accounts

1.10 Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

- The Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- The grants or contributions will be received

Conditions are stipulations which specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or combination are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as receipts in advance. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Notes to the Accounts

1.11 Heritage Assets

A tangible Heritage Asset is a physical asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

The Council's Heritage Assets can be categorised as follows:

- Land and buildings
- Artefacts
- Sculptures, and war memorials
- Civic regalia and chains of office
- Ancient walls and ruins

There are very few acquisitions or disposals. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost, and donated assets at insurance valuation.

1.11a *Land and Buildings*

Heritage Property is often operational. Where this is the case, the asset remains in its operational category, and is not separately identified as Heritage Property. These assets are included in the appropriate Property Plant and Equipment or Investing Property category.

Property Heritage Assets that are not operational are identified separately on the face of the Balance Sheet as 'Heritage Assets'. The assets are re-valued every five years on a depreciated replacement cost basis as no market exists for such assets.

These assets are deemed to have an indeterminate life and high residual values and the Council does not consider it necessary to provide for depreciation.

1.11b *Artefacts*

Cost information for artefacts is not available and the Council is of the opinion that the cost of obtaining valuations for these assets, due to their unique nature, would be disproportionate to any benefit derived.

1.11c *Sculptures and War Memorials*

These assets are re-valued every five years at insurance values (replacement cost). They are deemed to have an indeterminate life and high residual values and the Council does not consider it necessary to provide for depreciation

Notes to the Accounts

1.11d *Civic Regalia and Chains of Office*

The chains of office and general civic regalia are valued on the basis of the insurance replacement cost. The values are reviewed every five years. These assets are deemed to have an indeterminate life and high residual values, and the Council does not consider it necessary to provide for depreciation.

There are very few acquisitions or disposals. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost, and donated assets at insurance valuation.

1.11e *Ancient Walls and Ruins*

St Albans is rich with ancient remains, and these include Roman Walls, archaeological gardens and ruins. These have no intrinsic value.

The Council has made appropriate disclosures for these assets not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

1.12 **Intangible Assets**

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as the result of a past event (e.g. software licences and system development expenditure) is capitalised when it is expected that future benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Intangible assets are measured at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. The valuation of an intangible asset is amortised over the asset's useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired with any losses recognised posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the other operating expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance. Such gains and losses are therefore reversed out of General Fund balance in the Movement of Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10k) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Notes to the Accounts

1.13 Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

1.14 Investment Property

Investment Properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation such as shops and offices let to other organisations. Where an asset is used for an operational purpose, i.e. to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale, it will be considered as Property Plant and Equipment. Also, if the asset is only partially used for operational purposes it will still be classified as Property Plant and Equipment and not Investment Properties.

Investment Properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued where it is considered there has been a material change in value. All Investment Properties are reviewed every year to establish which may have been subject to a material change and those identified as such are re-valued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. 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.

Rentals received in relation to Investment Properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10k) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

1.15 Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

The Council is one of five contributing to the operations of the West Hertfordshire Crematorium Joint Board. The Council's share of the activity is considered to be immaterial, and is disclosed by the way of a note to the Statement of Accounts and therefore Group Accounts are not prepared. The Council does not control the assets and therefore they are not included in the Balance Sheet.

Notes to the Accounts

1.16 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are operational leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and building elements are considered separately for classification.

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

1.16a *The Council as Lessee*

Finance Leases

The Council has no finance leases.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operational leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service benefiting from the use of the leased property plant and equipment. Charges are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

1.16b *The Council as Lessor*

Finance Leases

The Council has no finance leases.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

1.17 Overheads and Support Services

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

Notes to the Accounts

1.18 Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment. The Council does not capitalise small value items (under £10k) unless the items can be grouped together to create an asset group over £10k, for example computer equipment. Items not capitalised are charged as an expense when incurred.

1.18a Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with them will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to the potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

1.18b Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets Under Construction – depreciated historical cost
- Dwellings – current value determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – historical cost is used as a proxy for fair value on the grounds of materiality.
- All other assets – current value determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying value is not materially different from their value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. This may be done on a rolling basis (for example 20% per annum) so that all assets are revalued over a five year period. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Gains are credited to the Income and Expenditure Account where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

Notes to the Accounts

1.18b continued

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

1.18c *Impairment*

An impairment occurs when the value of an asset is reduced by other than normal market value changes. These include physical damage, obsolescence and deterioration in the expected level of performance. Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Notes to the Accounts

1.18d *Depreciation*

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture, Equipment and Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Depreciation is not charged in the year of acquisition.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

1.18e *Disposals 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 its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer 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 that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

Notes to the Accounts

1.18e continued

When an asset or a component of an asset is disposed of, derecognised or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset or component in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10k are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1.19 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 and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged to the appropriate service revenue account in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, based on the estimation of likely settlement as at the Balance Sheet date. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year; where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service account.

Provisions for bad or doubtful debts are included within debtors on the Balance Sheet and not in the provisions figure. Known uncollectable debts have been written off.

Notes to the Accounts

1.20 Contingent Liabilities

A Contingent Liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in Note 40.

1.21 Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Earmarked Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund and HRA Balances in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service revenue account in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service in the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Earmarked Reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets financial instruments and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

1.22 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of non-current assets has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance or the Housing Revenue Account Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

1.23 Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenues and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

Notes to the Accounts

2. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

Paragraph 3.3.2.13 of the 2016/17 Code requires changes in accounting policy to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code. Paragraph 3.3.4.3 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 introduced in the 2017/2018 Code that are relevant to the requirements of paragraph 3.3.4.3 are:

- Amendment to the reporting of pension fund scheme transaction costs
- Amendment to the reporting of investment concentration (see paragraph 6.5.5.1 (m) of the 2017/18 Code for further details) for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations)

It is anticipated that the above list of accounting standards will not have a material impact on the accounts of St Albans City and District Council.

3. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

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

Notes to the Accounts

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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date and the amounts reported for the revenue and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The Council has a programme of capital work of around £8m per year on the housing stock, and undertakes major repairs and maintenance which will be able to sustain assumptions made regarding the useful lives assigned to assets.

A review of HRA Asset Components during 2014/15 resulted in a categorisation of properties by type before components are assigned and valued. The review included an analysis of components used by the National Housing Federation, St Albans Stock Condition Survey and LAAP86.

HRA dwellings are now categorised as a House, Flat or Bungalow as the first stage of component calculation. The depreciation of each component is then calculated with the main fabric of the building considered to last for 100 years.

If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that if the annual depreciation charge for assets were to increase by 1% the extra charge would amount to £104k.

Pensions liability

The estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions cannot be precisely calculated. The assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2016/17, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £8.2m to £50.7m (2015/16 £42.5m).

Notes to the Accounts

4. continued

Business rates appeals provision

Since the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme effective from 1 April 2013, Local Authorities are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in 2016/17 and earlier financial years in their proportionate share. Therefore, a provision has been recognised for the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2017. It is unknown how many of the outstanding appeals will be successful, though estimation techniques have been applied to the outstanding appeals using historic success rate data and the latest Valuation Office (VAO) ratings list of appeals. The total provision for appeals is £9,720k (2015/16 £9,233k) and the Council's share held in the Balance Sheet is £3,888k (2015/16 £3,693k). The increase in total provision from last year is £487k.

If business rate appeals were to increase significantly, the provision would have to be reassessed and increased and any increase in liability would be shared between the Council, Central Government and Hertfordshire County Council. The Council has taken independent advice on the level of provision required and believe the provision to be reasonable. However, as an example, a decrease in the business rate yield of 5% as a result of successful appeals would increase the required provision by £486k affecting the surplus/deficit on the Collection Fund and amounts to be distributed to the precepting bodies and Central Government.

Arrears

At 31 March 2017, the Council had a balance of sundry debtors. A review of significant balances suggested that a doubtful debt impairment of 28.2% (£813k) was appropriate.

If collection rates were to deteriorate an increase in the impairment of doubtful debts would be required. To provide in full for all overdue sundry debtors would require an additional £363k to be set aside as an allowance.

Notes to the Accounts

5. Material items of income and expenditure

5.1 Pension Fund Actuarial Loss

The Pension Fund Actuary has reported an actuarial loss for 2016/17 of £8.2m (2015/16 £5.9m gain), contributing to the pension fund deficit of £50.7m. This is reported as a loss on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and subsequently adjusted (in accordance with proper practice) via the Movement in Reserves Statement to ensure it has no General Fund Balance implications.

6. Events after the Balance Sheet date

The Statement of Accounts was certified for issue by the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) on 28 September 2017. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. No events leading to adjustments have occurred as of 28 September 2017.

Notes to the Accounts

7. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by the Council in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's service departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES).

Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2016/2017	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balance	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the HRA Balance	Adjustments relating to internal management reporting	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive and Policy	1,216		-	(16)	1,232
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)	2,903		812	60	2,031
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory Services	1,018		4	327	687
Community Services	5,939		(168)	(1,001)	7,108
Commercial & Development Services	1,617		350	(2,990)	4,257
Corporate Services	(39)		38	(233)	156
Planning & Building Control	3,128		-	106	3,022
General Fund Housing	845		-	(1,195)	2,040
HRA Housing		(5,105)	5,943	(9,408)	(1,640)
Net Cost of Services	16,627	(5,105)	6,979	(14,350)	18,893
Other Income and Expenditure	2,504	(5,143)	(5,053)	(7,696)	10,110
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	(89)	9,222	(1,926)	4,871	6,188
Taxation and other non-specific grant income and expenditure	(19,402)	-	-	2,903	(22,305)
Deficit/(surplus) on Provision of Services	(360)	(1,026)	-	(14,272)	12,886
	General Fund	HRA	Total		
Opening General Fund and HRA Balances	(7,206)	(6,838)	(14,044)		
Less/plus surplus or deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in	(360)	(1,026)	(1,386)		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balances at 31 March	(7,566)	(7,864)	(15,430)		

The statement above reconciles the net expenditure in the CI&ES to the 'Comparison of Actual to Budget' management reporting outturn shown in the Narrative.

Notes to the Accounts

7. Expenditure and Funding analysis continued

Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2015-2016	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balances	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the HRA Balances	Adjustments relating to internal management reporting	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Chief Executive and Policy	1,454		-	(46)	1,500
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)	2,516		851	(731)	2,396
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory Services	770		81	81	608
Community Services	7,306		83	(1,225)	8,448
Commercial & Development Services	1,055		116	(1,089)	2,028
Corporate Services	211		334	(176)	53
Planning & Building Control	2,818		20	64	2,734
General Fund Housing	1,607		-	16	1,591
HRA Housing		(4,870)	8,144	761	(13,775)
Net Cost of Services	17,737	(4,870)	9,629	(2,345)	5,583
Other Income and Expenditure	2,496	(5,154)	(5,109)	(5,173)	7,624
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	(233)	7,108	(4,520)	5,669	5,726
Taxation and other non-specific grant income and expenditure	(18,922)	-	-	2,566	(21,488)
Deficit/(surplus) on Provision of Services	1,078	(2,916)	-	717	(2,555)
	General Fund	HRA	Total		
Opening General Fund and HRA Balances	(8,284)	(3,922)	(12,206)		
Less/plus surplus or deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in year	1,078	(2,916)	(1,838)		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balances at 31 March	(7,206)	(6,838)	(14,044)		

Notes to the Accounts

7. a Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis

2016/17				
Adjustments from General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note i)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note ii)	Other Differences (Note iii)	Total Adjustments
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Chief Executive and Policy	(45)	29	-	(16)
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)	(5)	65	-	60
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory Services	218	109	-	327
Community Services	(1,055)	54	-	(1,001)
Commercial & Development	(3,030)	40	-	(2,990)
Corporate Services	(290)	57	-	(233)
Planning & Building Control	(14)	120	-	106
General Fund Housing	(1,233)	38	-	(1,195)
HRA Housing	(9,467)	90	(31)	(9,408)
Net Cost of Services adjustments	(14,921)	602	(31)	(14,350)
Other Income and Expenditure	(7,696)	-	-	(7,696)
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	6,295	(1,424)	-	4,871
Taxation and other non-specific grant income and expenditure	2,644	-	259	2,903
Difference between General Fund and HRA surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(13,678)	(822)	228	(14,272)
2015/16				
Adjustments from General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note i)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note ii)	Other Differences (Note iii)	Total Adjustments
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Chief Executive and Policy	(68)	22	-	(46)
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)	(753)	22	-	(731)
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory Services	-	81	-	81
Community Services	(1,265)	40	-	(1,225)
Commercial & Development	(1,114)	25	-	(1,089)
Corporate Services	(217)	41	-	(176)
Planning & Building Control	(14)	78	-	64
General Fund Housing	(16)	32	-	16
HRA Housing	727	65	(31)	761
Net Cost of Services adjustments	(2,720)	406	(31)	(2,345)
Other Income and Expenditure	(5,173)	-	-	(5,173)
Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	7,156	(1,487)	-	5,669
Taxation and other non-specific grant income and expenditure	1,431	-	1,135	2,566
Difference between General Fund and HRA surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	694	(1,081)	1,104	717

Notes to the Accounts

7.a continued

Explanation of adjustments

i. 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 and transfers of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** - capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in 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 in the year.

ii. Net Change for the Pension Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* pension related expenditure and income:

- **For services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the 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 CIES.

iii. Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- The charge under **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

Notes to the Accounts

7.b Adjustments Relating to Internal Management Reporting

Information presented to management is in a format to enable a quick and easy assessment of performance against the approved budget. There are a number of items that are reported to management as part of their service income and expenditure that are not included in Service Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (as required by generally accepted accounting practice). These are interest, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay (RCCO). The adjustments for 2016/17, which enable reconciliation of the Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances for Service Headings to the outturn reports included in the narrative, are shown below.

Adjustments Relating to Internal Management Reporting 2016/2017					
	Interest	MRP	RCCO	Trading Accounts	Total
Service	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive and Policy	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)	(90)	902	-	-	812
Legal, Democratic & Regulatory Services	-	-	4	-	4
Community Services	-	-	65	(233)	(168)
Commercial & Development Services	-	-	350	-	350
Corporate Services	-	-	38	-	38
Planning & Building Control	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund Housing	-	-	-	-	-
GF Total	(90)	902	457	(233)	1,036
HRA Housing	5,143	-	800	-	5,943

Comparative figures are not required as the comparison of outturn to budget in the Narrative Report does not have prior year comparatives.

Notes to the Accounts

7.c Segmental Income

2015-2016 £000's		2016-2017 £000's
	Services	
(590)	Chief Executive and Policy	(577)
(4,502)	Community Services	(4,553)
(1,958)	Commercial & Development	(1,996)
(3,663)	Corporate Services	(3,452)
(2,129)	Finance	(2,211)
(34,902)	General Fund Housing	(35,758)
(28,846)	HRA Housing	(28,628)
(6,079)	Legal, Democratic & Regulatory Services	(6,295)
(2,258)	Planning & Building Control	(2,526)
(84,927)	Total Income analysed on a segmental basis	(85,996)
(23,030)	Non-segmental	(23,995)
(107,957)	Total Income	(109,991)

Notes to the Accounts

7.d Expenditure and Income analysed by Nature

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

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
	Expenditure/Income	
	Expenditure	
15,889	Employee benefits expenses	16,195
57,700	Other Service Expenses	57,370
10,297	Support Service recharges	10,017
7,160	Revaluation gains, depreciation, amortisation and impairment	22,425
5,157	Interest payments	5,145
1,494	Pension adjustment	1,433
2,350	Precepts and levies	2,417
998	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,525
4,357	Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets and derecognition of replaced asset components	6,350
105,402	Total expenditure	122,877
	Income	
(39,612)	Fees, charges & other service income	(39,880)
(81)	Other capital receipts and income	(182)
(10,302)	Support Service recharges	(10,034)
(153)	Interest and investment income	(173)
(12,692)	Income from council tax	(12,787)
(1,313)	Income from business rates	(1,715)
(43,804)	Government grants and other contributions	(45,220)
(107,957)	Total Income	(109,991)
(2,555)	(Gain) or Loss on the Provision of Services	12,886

Notes to the Accounts

8. 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 the resources that are specified by 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. However, the balance is not available to be applied to funding HRA services.

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The Housing Revenue Account Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or (where is deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

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.

Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) for housing purposes. The MRR is restricted to being applied to new capital investment on HRA assets or the financing or historical capital expenditure by the HRA.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (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.

Notes to the Accounts

8. continued

Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	Usable reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
2016/2017	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources						
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:						
Pension Costs (transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve)	(701)	(121)	-	-	-	822
Council Tax and NDR (transfers to/(from) the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	260	-	-	-	-	(260)
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)	(3,658)	(27,471)	-	-	(628)	31,757
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(4,099)	(27,592)	-	-	(628)	32,319
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of non-current asset sales proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	6	4,991	(4,997)	-	-	-
Administration costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	-	(31)	31	-	-	-
Payments to the government of housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(1,526)	-	1,526	-	-	-
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to Major Repairs Reserve	-	7,479	-	(7,479)	-	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	902	4,160	-	-	-	(5,062)
Other capital receipts taken to the CI&ES	-	181	(181)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	458	800	-	-	-	(1,258)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(160)	17,580	(3,621)	(7,479)	-	(6,320)
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	6,499	-	-	(6,499)
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	6,052	-	(6,052)
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	271	(271)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts	(1)	-	(27)	-	-	28
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(1)	-	6,472	6,052	271	(12,794)
Total Adjustments	(4,260)	(10,012)	2,851	(1,427)	(357)	13,205

Notes to the Accounts

8. continued

Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	Usable reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
2015/2016	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments to the Revenue Reserves						
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:						
Pension Costs (transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve)	(925)	(156)	-	-	-	1,081
Council Tax and NDR (transfers to/(from) the Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	1,135	-	-	-	-	(1,135)
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)	(1,717)	(16,402)	-	-	(291)	18,410
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(1,507)	(16,558)	-	-	(291)	18,356
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of non-current asset sales proceeds from revenue to Capital Receipts Reserve	-	6,933	(6,933)	-	-	-
Administration costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	-	(31)	31	-	-	-
Payments to the government of housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(998)	-	998	-	-	-
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to Major Repairs Reserve	-	6,299	-	(6,299)	-	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	873	2,000	-	-	-	(2,873)
Other capital receipts taken to the CI&ES	67	114	(181)	-	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	610	3,015	-	-	-	(3,625)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	552	18,330	(6,085)	(6,299)	-	(6,498)
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	1,834	-	-	(1,834)
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	5,621	-	(5,621)
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	59	(59)
Repayment of capital deposit	(100)	-	100	-	-	-
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts	-	-	(14)	-	-	14
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(100)	-	1,920	5,621	59	(7,500)
Total Adjustments	(1,055)	1,772	(4,165)	(678)	(232)	4,358

Notes to the Accounts

9. Transfers To/From Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balances to earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Expenditure in 2016/17.

	Balance at 31 March 2015 £'000 *restated	Transfers out 2015/16 £'000	Transfers In 2015/16 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2016 £'000	Transfers out 2016/17 £'000	Transfers In 2016/17 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £'000
General Fund							
Planning appeals reserve (1)	1,276	(404)		872	(135)	-	737
Collection Fund Equalisation Account (2)	3,250	(1,104)	517	2,663	(166)	-	2,497
Westminster Lodge capital reserve	144		72	216	-	72	288
Amenity Area Maintenance Fund	189	(189)		-	-	-	-
Leisure SDA	81	(30)		51	-	69	120
Building maintenance reserve	184		59	243	(63)	27	207
Building control account	382	(151)		231	(214)	-	17
Local development framework	258	(258)		-	-	-	-
Other Reserves Under £100k	838	(664)	269	443	(46)	262	659
General Fund sub-total	6,602	(2,800)	917	4,719	(624)	430	4,525
HRA							
Revenue earmarked reserve	65	(65)	65	65	(65)	-	-
Capital expenditure reserve	581	-	-	581	-	-	581
HRA sub-total	646	(65)	65	646	(65)	-	581
Total	7,248	(2,865)	982	5,365	(689)	430	5,106

1. The Council does not budget for the cost of planning appeals but rather maintains an earmarked reserve to cover the costs of possible future appeals.
2. The Collection Fund Equalisation Account is equal but opposite to the business rate proportion of the Collection Fund Adjustment Account (in unusable reserves). It ensures that the General Fund Balance does not reflect past over distributions from the Collection Fund. It will be released to the General Fund Balance over following years, in line with adjustments to the Collection fund Adjustment Account, as Collection Fund distributions take account of the current deficit on the business rates Collection Fund Account.

* The prior year figures are correct, however the sub-total and total have been restated. This is a minor correction with no impact on the understanding and interpretation of the Final Accounts.

Notes to the Accounts

10. Other Operating Expenditure

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
2,350	Parish Council Precepts	2,417
998	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,525
(3,012)	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(335)
7,369	Write-off of replaced asset components *	6,684
(81)	Other Capital receipts and income	(181)
7,624		10,110

*Write off or derecognition of replaced components relates to the writing off of significant components (for example bathrooms and windows) of housing properties that were replaced during the year.

11. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
5,157	Interest payable and similar charges	5,145
1,494	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	1,433
(154)	Interest receivable and similar income	(174)
(725)	Changes in fair value of investment properties	(49)
(46)	(Surplus)/deficit from trading operations not included in Net Cost of Services	(167)
5,726		6,188

Notes to the Accounts

12. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2015/2016		2016/2017
£'000		£'000
	Council Tax	
(12,362)	Council Tax Income	(12,648)
(330)	Transfer from the Collection Fund	(139)
(12,692)	Council Tax net	(12,787)
	Business Rates	
(22,833)	Share of Business Rate income	(24,039)
23,512	Tariff paid to central government	23,708
(1,122)	Council's share of Business Rates deficit	(166)
(870)	Safety net payment due from central government	(1,218)
(1,313)	Business Rates net income	(1,715)
	Non-specific Grants	
(1,968)	Revenue support grant	(1,168)
(825)	Small Business Rate relief	(436)
(3,001)	New Homes Bonus	(3,532)
(107)	Council Tax Freeze Grant	-
(1,582)	Capital grants and contributions	(2,667)
(7,483)	Non-specific Grants sub-total	(7,803)
(21,488)	Total	(22,305)

Notes to the Accounts

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement on Balances

The following two tables show the movements in PPE during the current and prior year analysed between categories of PPE.

PPE Movements 2016/2017	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure £'000	Asset Under Construction £'000	Property, Plant & Equipment Total £'000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2016	493,032	203,258	10,536	1,822	2,213	710,861
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	9,193	615	5,289	27	5,315	20,439
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	78,588	6,854	-	-	-	85,442
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	467	(11,041)	-	-	-	(10,574)
Write off - disposals	(4,519)	(2)	(416)	-	-	(4,937)
Write off - replaced components	(6,132)	(552)	-	-	-	(6,684)
Assets reclassified (to)/from	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from assets held for sale	(606)	-	-	-	-	(606)
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	570,023	199,132	15,409	1,849	7,528	793,941
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2016	(6,014)	(4,552)	(6,573)	(869)	-	(18,008)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(7,251)	(2,175)	(894)	(99)	-	(10,419)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	5,944	1,781	-	-	-	7,725
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services	78	370	-	-	-	448
Write off - disposals	62	-	416	-	-	478
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	(7,181)	(4,576)	(7,051)	(968)	-	(19,776)
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2016	487,018	198,706	3,963	953	2,213	692,853
At 31 March 2017	562,842	194,556	8,358	881	7,528	774,165

Notes to the Accounts

13. continued

PPE Movements 2015/2016	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure £'000	Asset Under Construction £'000	Property, Plant & Equipment Total £'000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2015	452,603	167,644	9,524	1,944	6,631	638,346
Transfers	-	477	128	(183)	-	422
Additions	7,899	812	853	62	2,712	12,338
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	40,613	29,762	-	-	-	70,375
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	956	(354)	-	-	-	602
Write off - disposals	(3,643)	-	(35)	-	-	(3,678)
Write off - replaced components	(6,843)	(526)	-	-	-	(7,369)
Assets reclassified to/(from) assets under construction	-	5,413	65	-	(5,478)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from assets held for sale	1,447	30	-	-	(1,653)	(176)
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	493,032	203,258	10,535	1,823	2,212	710,860
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2015	(5,593)	(4,423)	(5,776)	(834)	-	(16,626)
Transfers	-	(5)	(30)	58	-	23
Depreciation charge	(6,067)	(1,841)	(802)	(94)	-	(8,804)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	5,207	1,689	-	-	-	6,896
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services	389	28	-	-	-	417
Write off - disposals	50	-	34	-	-	84
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	(6,014)	(4,552)	(6,574)	(870)	-	(18,010)
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2015	447,010	163,221	3,748	1,110	6,631	621,720
At 31 March 2016	487,018	198,706	3,961	953	2,212	692,850

Notes to the Accounts

13. continued

Depreciation

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of depreciation. HRA dwellings are classified into type and size of building. The components were reviewed and updated during 2014/15, they remained unchanged for 2016/17.

- Council dwellings, multi-occupied dwellings and other buildings are depreciated on the basis of their components, where appropriate as follows:
 - Land: no depreciation
 - Structure: 100 years
 - Roof: 70 years
 - Windows: 30 years
 - Internal components: 15 to 40 years
- Other buildings: 30 to 60 years
- Vehicles, plant and equipment, and intangible assets: 3 to 35 years
- Infrastructure: 5 to 20 years.

Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2017, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction and enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment at a cost of £5.8m. Similar commitments as at 31 March 2016 were £3.2m.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Valuations were carried out internally by qualified surveyors with the exception of certain specialised properties, which were carried out by external firms of Chartered Surveyors. 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 Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are not valued and depreciation costs are used as a proxy for fair value.

The significant assumptions in estimating the fair values are:

- a) Title – that the title is good and marketable and is free from rights of way or easements, restrictive covenants, disputes or onerous usual outgoings.
- b) Environmental Matters – that the land and building comprising the property subject to the valuation, are not affected by any form of pollution, contamination or adverse environmental matters.
- c) Plant and Machinery – any that has been considered to form part of the property is included in the variation.
- d) Statutory Requirements – that the property valued complies with all necessary statutory requirements such as the Defensive Premises Act 1972, building and fire regulations and there are no outstanding notices.
- e) Realisation Cost – no allowance has been made for the vendor's sale nor for any tax liabilities which may arise.

Notes to the Accounts

13. continued

The Code prescribes that the classes of Property, Plant and Equipment shown in the following table are revalued at least once every five years. The table shows the carrying value of each class of asset in the accounts by year of valuation. In accordance with the Council's policy, depreciated historic cost is used as a proxy for fair value for Vehicles and Plant on the grounds of materiality. In view of the materiality to the accounts and material changes in value from year to year, council dwellings are revalued annually.

Year of valuation of value in accounts	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles and Plant £'000	Total £'000
Valued at historical Cost	-	-	8,358	8,358
Valued at current value in:	-	-	-	-
2012/13	-	5,924	-	5,924
2013/14	-	9,401	-	9,401
2014/15	-	9,808	-	9,808
2015/16	-	139,651	-	139,651
2016/17	563,448	29,772	-	593,220
Total	563,448	194,556	8,358	766,362

14. Heritage Assets

31 March 2016 £'000	Heritage Assets	31 March 2017 £'000
4,330	Exhibits	4,359
334	Silver	338
45	Civic Regalia	46
530	Cups and Trophies	535
36	Sculptures	36
386	War Memorials	395
5,661	Carrying Value	5,709

Notes to the Accounts

15. Investment Properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Community Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
(629)	Rental income from investment property	(566)
63	Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	119
(566)	Net (gain)/loss	(447)

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or to undertake repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

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

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
7,335	Balance at start of year:	7,583
(477)	Reclassification	-
725	Revaluation	49
7,583	Balance at end of the year	7,632

Investment Properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (note 1.14).

2016/17 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	Fair value as at 31st March 2017 £000
Office Units	-	617	-	617
Retail Units	-	4,371	-	4,371
Recreational	-	2,644	-	2,644
Total	-	7,632	-	7,632

Notes to the Accounts

15. continued

2015/16 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31st March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Office Units	-	576	-	576
Retail Units	-	4,228	-	4,228
Recreational	-	2,778	-	2,778
Total	-	7,582	-	7,582

Investment Properties are valued at fair value as at 31 March 2017. Analysis of the relevant valuation techniques classifies these assets as level 2.

Level 2 assets have significant observable inputs. The fair value has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area.

A fair value measurement of an investment asset 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.

Paragraph 28 of IFRS 13 states that the highest and best use of a non-financial asset takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. At the reporting date, one recreational property could achieve greater returns if converted to residential. The property is subject to a lease with 10 years remaining and upon review the Council does not consider it legally and financially sound to terminate the lease before expiry.

Notes to the Accounts

16. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets consist mainly of software licences and computer software programmes. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight line basis. All intangible assets are externally procured.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
	Balance at start of year:	
599	Gross carrying amount	1,040
(360)	Accumulated amortisation	(488)
239	Net carrying amount at start of year	552
386	Purchases	18
(100)	Amortisation for the period	(171)
55	Transfer - carrying amount	-
(28)	Transfer amortisation	-
552	Net carrying amount at end of year	399
	Comprising:	
1,040	Gross carrying amount	1,058
(488)	Accumulated amortisation	(659)
552	Net carrying amount at end of year	399

The Amortisation for 2016/17 has been charged to the CI&ES. £7k (2015/16: £7k) has been charged to Housing Services (HRA) and £164k (2015/16: £93k) has been charged to General Fund Service accounts via Central Service recharges.

Notes to the Accounts

17. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet

	Long-Term		Current	
	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 March 2016 £'000	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 March 2016 £'000
Investments				
Loans and receivables	-	-	5,005	5,007
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	14,519	14,063
Total investments	-	-	19,524	19,070
Debtors				
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	206	147	6,214	5,572
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(173,416)	(180,416)	(7,000)	(4,160)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	(659)	(1,182)	(8,874)	(6,262)

Notes to the Accounts

17. continued

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Financial Liabilities: measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: loans and receivables			Financial Liabilities: measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: loans and receivables		
£'000	£'000	2015/2016 Total £'000		£'000	£'000	2016/2017 Total £'000	
5,157	-	5,157	Total interest expense in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,145	-	5,145	
-	(154)	(154)	Total interest income in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(174)	(174)	
5,157	(154)	5,003	Net (gain)/loss for the year in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,145	(174)	4,971	

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instrument, using the following assumptions:

- Estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2017 of 0.83% to 2.5% for loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PLWB) based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument will mature in the next twelve months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value.
- The fair value of trade or other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

Notes to the Accounts

17. continued

The fair values calculated are as follows:

Financial Assets

31 March 2016			31 March 2017	
Carrying amount	Fair Value		Carrying amount	Fair Value
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
14,327	14,327	Cash	14,519	14,519
5,007	5,021	Fixed term deposits	5,005	5,008

Financial Liabilities

31 March 2016			31 March 2017	
Carrying amount	Fair Value		Carrying amount	Fair Value
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
184,576	210,189	Public Works Loan Board loans	180,416	211,064

The fair value of liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans is made up of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2017) arising from a commitment to pay interest to the PWLB above current market rates. However, we expect interest rates to rise over the remaining life of the loans and if they do, the loans' fair value will decrease by their maturity point, meaning that the notional loss shown here will not be realised.

Notes to the Accounts

18. Assets Held for Sale

These are qualifying assets where the Council considers it highly probable that completion of the sale will be within one year of classification as an asset held for sale.

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
351	Balance at start of year	206
(326)	Assets sold in year	(206)
	Assets newly classified as held for sale:	
181	Property, Plant & Equipment	606
206	Balance at Year End	606

Assets Held for Sale are valued at Fair Value as at 31 March 2017. Analysis of the relevant valuation techniques classifies these assets as Level 2 (see Note 15).

19. Inventories

Inventories consist mainly of stationery and print supplies and goods for sale at the museums.

Notes to the Accounts

20. Short Term Debtors

At 31 March 2016 £'000		At 31 March 2017 £'000
1,299	Central Government Bodies	1,273
28	Other Local Authorities	170
	Other entities and Individuals:	
1,134	Housing Rents arrears	1,117
(459)	Less Impairment Allowance	(474)
675	Housing arrears net	643
2,083	Council Tax and Business Rates	1,918
(1,157)	Less share of impairment allowances	(1,120)
926	Council Tax and Business Rates net	798
967	Rent allowances and rebates	741
486	Leaseholder rent arrears	499
369	Payments in advance	158
2,522	Other miscellaneous debtors	3,289
(807)	Less Impairment Allowance	(867)
3,537	Other net	3,820
6,465	Total	6,704

21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are investments and deposits maturing within three months of the date of the deposit. The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

At 31 March 2016 £'000		At 31 March 2017 £'000
3	Cash held by the Council	3
(264)	Bank Current Accounts	1,845
14,328	Short-term deposits	12,674
14,067	Total Cash and Cash equivalents	14,522

Notes to the Accounts

22. Short Term Creditors

At 31 March 2016 £'000		At 31 March 2017 £'000
830	Central government bodies	1,999
1,830	Other local authorities	3,437
6,242	Other entities and individuals	8,890
1,125	Receipts in advance	1,452
10,027	Total	15,778

'Other entities and individuals' included amounts owing to suppliers of goods and services.

23. Other Long Term Liabilities and Short Term and Long Term Provisions

23.1 Long Term Liabilities

The Council holds deposits for commercial premises. The long term portion of the deposits amounts to £176k (2015/16 £191k) and relates to leases expiring between 2 and 15 years from the Balance Sheet Date.

23.2 Provisions

Under the Business Rates Retention Scheme the Council is liable for its share of any business rates that are not collected. All business premises can appeal their valuation, set by the Valuation Office, which is used for setting the level of rates payable. Until the appeal is heard and decided a provision is estimated to cover the possibility of successful appeals. Changes to the provision are charged to the Collection Fund. The following table shows the movement in the Council's 40% share of the provision.

Provisions: Business Rate Appeals	
	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2016	3,693
Additional provisions made	1,208
Amounts used	(1,013)
Balance at 31 March 2017	3,888
Made up of:	
Long Term provisions	840
Short Term provisions	3,048

Notes to the Accounts

Provisions: Business Rate Appeals	
	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2015	2,505
Additional provisions made	1,548
Amounts used	(360)
Balance at 31 March 2016	3,693
Made up of:	
Long Term provisions	3,215
Short Term Provisions	478

24. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

25. Unusable Reserves

Unusable reserves arise from accounting entries not involving cash transactions and cannot therefore be used to fund future council activities. They include entries relating to the revaluation of buildings, depreciation and other timing differences between the accounting requirements of the Code and those of legislation.

2015/16		2016/17
£'000		£'000
(303,343)	Revaluation Reserve	(391,051)
(193,163)	Capital Adjustment Account	(186,053)
42,481	Pensions Reserve	50,732
(152)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(125)
2,345	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2,085
(451,832)	Total Unusable Reserves	(524,412)

Notes to the Accounts

25.1 Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from the increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. 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 Revaluation Reserve includes adjustments for PPE, Investment Properties and Heritage Assets.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
(229,013)	Balance at 1 April	(303,343)
(77,416)	Upward revaluation of assets	(93,214)
	- Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-
(77,416)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	(93,214)
1,787	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	3,308
1,299	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	2,198
3,086	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	5,506
(303,343)	Balance at 31 March	(391,051)

Notes to the Accounts

25.2 Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment 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 enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement in line with the depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and Gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 8 provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

The “Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year” is the reversal of the amounts charged to the CI&E for the consumption of assets with a life over one year (e.g. depreciation) and the amount transferred to the Revaluation Reserves. The following table reconciles this line to the Adjustments in note 8.

2015/16 £'000		2016/17 £'000
16,564	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year (per the Capital Adjustment Account)	28,266
1,787	Add back amount transferred to the Revaluation Reserve	3,308
1,299	Add back accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	2,198
(1,240)	Less Capital Grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(2,015)
18,410	Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (per note 7)	31,757

Notes to the Accounts

25.2 continued

2015/16	Capital Adjustment Account	2016/17
£'000		£'000
(194,475)	Balance as at 1 April	(193,163)
	<i>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>	
8,803	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	10,419
(725)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(50)
(1,020)	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	10,124
100	Amortisation of Intangibles	171
1,203	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	1,760
11,289	Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	11,348
19,650	Sub-total charges	33,772
(1,787)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation transferred to the Revaluation Reserve	(3,308)
(1,299)	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(2,198)
16,564	Net written out amount of the cost of non -current assets consumed in the year	28,266
	<i>Capital Financing applied in the year:</i>	
(1,834)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(6,499)
(5,621)	Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(6,051)
(1,240)	Capital Grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(2,015)
(59)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(271)
(3,625)	Direct Revenue Financing	(1,258)
(2,000)	Housing debt repayment provision	(4,160)
(873)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(902)
(15,252)	Sub-total capital financing	(21,156)
(193,163)	Balance at 31 March	(186,053)

Notes to the Accounts

25.3 Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pay any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2015/16 £'000	Pensions Reserve	2016/17 £'000
48,406	Balance at 1 April	42,481
(7,006)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	7,429
4,047	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,874
(2,966)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(3,052)
42,481	Balance at 31 March	50,732

25.4 Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

This amount represents the funding of advances made to external borrowers, for example mortgage loans. It is reduced annually as amounts are repaid by the external borrowers.

2015/16 £'000	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2016/17 £'000
(166)	Balance at 1 April	(152)
	Capital Repaid	
4	Mortgages	19
10	Loans	8
(152)	Balance at 31 March	(125)

Notes to the Accounts

25.5 Collection fund Adjustment Account

2015/16			Collection Fund	2016/17		
Council Tax	Business Rates	Total	Adjustment Account	Council Tax	Business Rates	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(305)	3,785	3,480	Balance at 1 April	(318)	2,663	2,345
(13)	(1,122)	(1,135)	Movement on account	586	(2,587)	(2,001)
(318)	2,663	2,345	Balance at 31 March	268	76	344

The Collection Fund Adjustment 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.

The movement on the account is the amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from the council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements.

A negative amount indicates that tax collected during the year was higher than distributed to the precepting bodies and government and a positive figure that more was paid to the precepting bodies than collected. In both cases adjustments are made in subsequent year to pay or recover the under/over payments.

Notes to the Accounts

26. Cash Flow Statement – Adjustment for Non-cash Movements

The adjustment to the net deficit on the provisions of services for non-cash movements is as follows:

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
	Non Cash Transactions	
7,784	Depreciation, downward revaluations and impairments	20,543
100	Amortisations	170
1,081	Pension fund adjustments	822
11,289	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	11,348
3	(Increase)/decrease in stock	(4)
(30)	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,352)
464	(Decrease)/increase in provisions	146
55	(Decrease)/increase in creditors	1,212
20,746	Total non-cash movements	32,885

27. Cash Flow Statement – Adjustments for Financing and Investing Activities

Adjustments for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities are:

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
1	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	-
(7,014)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(5,179)
(1,582)	Capital grants credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(2,762)
(8,595)	Net adjustment	(7,941)

The net cash flow from operating activities for 2016/17 includes interest received of £175k (2015/16 £146k) and interest paid of £5,130k (2015/16 £5,170k).

Notes to the Accounts

28. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
(13,801)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(17,633)
(130,250)	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(213,830)
-	- Loans granted	(82)
6,028	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	6,205
125,250	Proceeds from short-term and long term investments	213,830
1,324	Capital grants received	2,367
(11,449)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(9,143)

29. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
(2,000)	Repayment of Short-Term and Long-Term Borrowing	(4,160)
4,207	Council Tax and NNDR adjustments	1,700
2,207	Total cash flow from financing activities	(2,460)

Notes to the Accounts

30. Trading Operations

The Council has the following trading operations:

- Markets – the Council operates a street market in St Albans city centre on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with additional market days for Farmers Markets, Continental Markets and Christmas Markets.
- Commercial premises – the Council owns various shops and business premises that are let on a commercial basis.

2015/2016	Trading Operations		2016/2017
£'000			£'000
(705)	Markets	Turnover	(720)
841		Expenditure	772
136		Deficit	52
(603)	Commercial Premises	Turnover	(616)
420		Expenditure	397
(183)		Surplus	(219)
(47)	Net (Surplus)/Deficit on Trading Operations		(167)

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see Note 11).

The operations are included in the Council's normal budget and budget monitoring processes but are also under additional scrutiny of the Council's 'commercial board', set up to review operations of a commercial nature. There is on-going work to review income and expenditure of 'commercial' activities and changes to operations are made where appropriate.

As trading operations are included in the routine management reporting they form part of the reconciliation in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis in note 7. The 2016/17 surplus of £167k above has been prepared according to generally accepted accounting practices. An adjustment of £66k relating to depreciation and pension adjustments is required to show the Trading Account figure of £233k for Community Services in note 7.

Notes to the Accounts

31. Members' Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year.

2015/2016 £000	Members' Allowances	2016/2017 £000
420	Allowances	420
1	Expenses	1
421	Total	421

32. Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Councils' senior employees is as follows:

Post Title	Notes	Salary, fees and allowances £'000	Benefits in kind £'000	Remuneration excluding pension contributions £'000	Employer's pension contribution £'000	Remuneration including pension contributions £'000
Chief Executive and Head of Policy and Partnerships	2016/17	103.2	-	103.2	31.3	134.5
	2015/16	100.9	-	100.9	30.2	131.1
Chief Finance Officer	2016/17	80.7	-	80.7	24.6	105.3
	2015/16	70.4	-	70.4	21.6	92.1
Head of Legal, Democratic Services and Regulatory Services	2016/17	98.2	-	98.2	27.2	125.4
	2015/16	90.4	-	90.4	23.3	113.7
Head of Housing	2016/17	71.1	-	71.1	21.6	92.7
	2015/16	70.4	-	70.4	21.0	91.4
Head of Community Services	2016/17	59.9	2.6	62.5	18.2	80.7
	2015/16	-	-	-	-	-
Head of Corporate Service	2016/17	71.4	-	71.4	21.6	93.0
	2015/16	72.9	-	72.9	21.6	94.4
Head of Planning and Building Control	2016/17	72.5	-	72.5	22.0	94.5
	2015/16	66.7	-	66.7	19.9	86.6
Head of Commercial & Development Services	2016/17	71.2	4.5	75.7	21.6	97.3
	2015/16	72.1	3.4	75.5	21.7	97.2
2016/17 Totals		628.2	7.1	635.3	188.1	823.4
2015/16 Totals		543.7	3.4	547.1	159.4	706.5

On the 16th October 2017 the Head of Community Services was appointed to a new pilot role of Head of Commercial and Development Services. At the same time, an internal appointment was made to the Head of Community Services. These appointments are for a fixed term period to 30 September 2017, when they will be reviewed. The information in the table above reflects the annual remuneration paid to employees in the posts as at 31 March 2017.

Notes to the Accounts

32. continued

The Remuneration of the Head of Legal, Democratic Services and Regulatory Services includes payments relating to acting as returning officer, which the Council consider to be remuneration under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

The Council's other employees receiving more than £50k remuneration for the year (excluding pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

2015/2016 Number ex. redundancies	2015/2016 Number inc. redundancies		2016/2017 Number ex. redundancies	2016/2017 Number inc. redundancies
		Remuneration		
9	9	£50,000 - £54,999	9	9
2	3	£55,000 - £59,999	3	3
-	-	£60,000 - £64,999	1	1
-	1	£65,000 - £69,999	-	-
-	-	£70,000 - £74,999	1	1
11	13	Total	14	14

33. Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contract of one employee in 2016/17, incurring a cost of £11k (£155k in 2015/16). The table below sets out the numbers of exit packages with total cost per band. All redundancies were compulsory.

Exit package cost (including special payments) £'000	Number of compulsory redundancies		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000
£0 - £20	3	1	17.4	11.4
>£20 - £40	3	-	92.8	-
>£40 - £60	1	-	44.7	-
Total	7	1	154.9	11.4

Notes to the Accounts

34. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections.

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
69	Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the current year	58
2	Fees payable with regard to additional external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the prior year	-
14	Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	25
85		83

Notes to the Accounts

35. Grants and Contributions Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/17.

2015/2016 Restated* £'000	Grant Income	2016/2017 £'000
	Credited to Taxation and Non specific grant income	
1,968	Revenue support grant	1,168
3,001	New Homes Bonus	3,532
107	Council Tax Freeze grant	-
825	Small Business Rate relief	436
1,582	Capital grants and contributions	2,667
7,483	Sub-Total	7,803
	Credited to services	
33,138	Rent Allowances & Benefits	34,121
983	Recycling credits	983
377	Benefits Administration Grant	324
196	Contribution to NDR costs	195
108	Council Tax support admin. subsidy	112
390	Reclaimed Benefits	486
169	Grounds maintenance contributions	180
960	Other contributions	1,016
36,321	Sub-Total	37,417
43,804	Total	45,220

*In preparation for the new Expenditure and Funding Analysis Statement, we reviewed the allocation of income streams. A number of income streams previously allocated to 'Fees Charges & Other Service Income' we believe are more accurately reflected as 'Grants and Contributions'. The main income stream re-allocated is the income received from Hertfordshire County Council for re-cycling credits. This accounts for £983k of the £1,852k increase from the previously reported figure of £41,952k for 2015/16. There is no change to the overall income received by the Council.

Notes to the Accounts

35. continued

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver if the conditions are not met. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

31 March 2016 £'000	Capital Grants Received in Advance	31 March 2017 £'000
896	Section 106 advances	414
95	Other	70
991	Total Grants received in advance	484

36. Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the 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 significant influence over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides substantial funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in Note 35.

Officers

During 2016/17 there were no declarations of pecuniary interest by Council Officers in accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2016/17 is shown in Note 31.

Notes to the Accounts

36. continued

During 2016/17 the following declarations were made:

- Cllr Brewster is married to a trustee of the St Albans Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB), an organisation whose former premises is subsidised by SADC by agreement, at a cost of £23,146, and was awarded a grant for £100,122.
- Cllr Donald is the Chair of the Cunningham Hub Management Committee who were in receipt of a grant from the Council in the past. The balance of which is still being used by the committee.
- Cllr Ellis was a board member of Hightown Praetorian and Churches Housing Association until September 2016. Grants with a total of £108,210 were awarded to this organisation during 2016/2017.
- Cllr Farmer was Chairman of Trustees for Druglink. Druglink run a coffee cart from the Civic Centre in St Albans city centre. Druglink are not charged for the space they occupy within the Civic Centre. The Council estimates that the cost of leasing a similar sized site within the city centre would be £4,500 per annum.
- Cllr Harrison is a trustee of the Centre for Voluntary Services (CVS) who received support from the Council worth £69,174.

All transactions were properly approved in accordance with the Council's constitution. All Councillors register their pecuniary interests annually and these are located on the Council Website.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

The Council manages Clarence Park, which has been set up as a charity, and is incorporated in the Council's accounts.

The Council has an agreement with five other Hertfordshire authorities for the running of the West Hertfordshire Crematorium through a Joint Committee. The Agreement provides for deficits to be met by the constituent councils but in practice the Crematorium meets its running costs from its own income, and builds up reserves where possible to meet future capital improvement costs. The Agreement also allows for surpluses to be paid to the constituent councils, where they are not required for future capital investment – in 2016/17 the Council received £50k. The assets and liabilities of the Joint Committee are shared by the five Hertfordshire Local Authorities in ratio of their populations except that the Land and Building assets are vested in the local authority where the Crematorium is situated. The Council's share of the assets and liabilities and of the net income is immaterial to the accounts and has not been consolidated.

Notes to the Accounts

37. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2015/16 £'000	Capital financing Requirement	2016/17 £'000
211,433	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	210,243
	Capital investment	
12,338	Property, Plant and Equipment	20,439
136	Heritage Assets	-
386	Intangible Assets	18
1,202	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	1,760
14,062		22,217
	Less Sources of Finance	
1,835	Capital Receipts	6,499
578	Other Government Grants and other contributions	975
291	Disabled facilities grant	531
258	Heritage Lottery funding for New Museums and Galleries	478
171	Leaseholders Recharge	302
5,621	Major Repairs Reserve	6,051
635	Revenue contribution to capital general Fund	458
2,990	Revenue contribution to capital HRA	800
2,000	Voluntary revenue provision HRA	4,160
873	Minimum revenue provision General Fund	902
15,252		21,156
210,243	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	211,304

2015/16 £'000	Explanation of movements in year	2016/17 £'000
(1,190)	Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	1,061
(1,190)	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,061

Notes to the Accounts

38. Leases

Council as a Lessee

The Council uses various office equipment financed using operating leases. The future minimum lease payment due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
18	Not later than one year	26
18	Later than one year and not later than five years	50
36		76

The Council has recognised £38k as an expense in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/17.

Council as a Lessor

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- For the provision of community services such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses

The future minimum lease payment receivable under non-cancellable lease in future years are:

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
846	Not later than one year	939
3,192	Later than one year and not later than five years	3,129
4,119	Later than five years	3,718
8,157		7,786

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2016/17 the rent receivable by the Council was £1,053k (2015/16 £939k).

Notes to the Accounts

39. Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Participation in the Pension Scheme

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the Local Government Scheme administered by Hertfordshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

The pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Pensions Committee of Hertfordshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. The Pensions Committee has appointed various investment fund managers and their performance is monitored by an Investment Sub-Committee.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Accounts

39. continued

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

2015/2016 £'000	Transactions Relating to Post Employment Benefits	2016/2017 £'000
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	Cost of Services:	
2,529	- Current Service Cost	2,398
24	- Past Service Costs (including curtailments)	-
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	
1,494	Net Interest expense	1,433
4,047	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged/(Credited) to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,831
	Other Post Employment Benefit Charged/(Credited) to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability comprising:	
1,371	Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(9,260)
-	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1,574)
(6,535)	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	22,821
(1,842)	Experience (gain) and losses	(4,558)
(7,006)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged/(Credited) to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	7,429
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
(4,047)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or deficit for the Provision of Services for employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(3,831)
2,966	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year: Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	3,009
(1,081)	Pension costs transferred to/(from) the Pensions Reserve	(822)

Notes to the Accounts

39. continued

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The following table shows the pension scheme assets, liabilities and net liability.

2015/2016 £'000		2016/2017 £'000
(129,595)	Present Value of the defined benefit obligation	(148,635)
87,114	Fair values of plan assets	97,903
(42,481)	Net liability arising from the defined benefit obligation	(50,732)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

2015/2016 £'000	Pension Scheme Assets	2016/2017 £'000
86,873	Opening fair value of scheme assets at 1 April	87,114
2,677	Interest income	2,936
	Remeasurement gain/(loss):	
(1,371)	Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	9,260
2,966	Contributions from employer	3,009
636	Contributions from employees into the scheme	670
(4,667)	Benefits paid	(5,086)
87,114	Closing fair value of scheme assets at 31 March	97,903

Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2015/2016 £'000	Pension Scheme Liabilities	2016/2017 £'000
135,279	Opening balance at 1 April	129,595
2,529	Current Service Cost	2,398
4,171	Interest Cost	4,369
636	Contributions from scheme participants	670
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
-	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1,574)
(6,535)	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	22,821
(1,842)	Experience (gain)/loss	(4,558)
24	Past service costs	-
(4,667)	Benefits Paid	(5,086)
129,595	Closing balance at 31 March	148,635

Notes to the Accounts

39. continued

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:

As at 31 March 2016			Asset Category	As at 31 March 2017		
Fair value of scheme assets				Fair value of scheme assets		
Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total		Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
2,769	-	2,769	Cash and cash equivalents	3,231	-	3,231
		-	Equity Instruments by industry type			
7,077	-	7,077	Consumer	7,633	-	7,633
6,457	-	6,457	Manufacturing	7,326	-	7,326
1,514	-	1,514	Energy and utilities	1,764	-	1,764
6,620	-	6,620	Financial institutions	6,556	-	6,556
1,153	-	1,153	Health and care	1,326	-	1,326
4,120	-	4,120	Information technology	5,338	-	5,338
201	-	201	Other	330	-	330
3,739		3,739	Private Equity	-	4,520	4,520
		-	Property			
3,890	-	3,890	UK property	-	3,168	3,168
2,274	-	2,274	Overseas property	-	3,669	3,669
		-	Investment Funds and Unit Trusts			
17,684	-	17,684	Equities	20,514	-	20,514
23,853	-	23,853	Bonds	26,969	-	26,969
411	-	411	Commodities	-	-	-
112	-	112	Infrastructure	-	222	222
5,560	-	5,560	Other	378	5,154	5,532
		-	Derivatives			
(320)	-	(320)	Foreign exchange	-	(195)	(195)
87,114	-	87,114	Totals	81,365	16,538	97,903

Notes to the Accounts

39. continued

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 Hertfordshire County Council Fund liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries; estimates on the pension fund are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2016.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

31 March 2016	Actuarial Assumptions	31 March 2017
	Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme	
3.4%	Equity investments	2.5%
3.4%	Bonds	2.5%
3.4%	Property	2.5%
3.4%	Cash	2.5%
	Mortality assumptions	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
22.3	Men	22.5
24.5	Women	24.9
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners	
24.3	Men	24.1
26.7	Women	26.7
	Financial assumptions	
2.2%	Rate of inflation	2.4%
3.6%	Rate of increase in salaries	2.5%
2.1%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%
3.4%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.5%

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 of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes whilst all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

Notes to the Accounts

39. continued

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2017	Approximate % increase to employer liability	Approximate monetary amount £'000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	12,997
0.5% increase in Salary Increase Rate	1%	1,605
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	11,226

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £50.7 million has substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy.

The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary.

Contributions payable by the Council are set by the Fund Actuary at each triennial actuarial valuation (the most recent being as at 31 March 2016), or at any other time as instructed to do so by the administering authority.

The estimated contribution to the scheme in 2017/18 is £3,229k (2016/2017 is £2,292k).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members at 31 March 2017 is 16.1 years (31 March 2016 16.3 years).

40. Contingent Liabilities

In 1992, Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI), one of our insurers at the time, stopped accepting new business. MMI and its policy holders, including local authorities, have organised how the company can be closed if necessary. How much MMI owes cannot be worked out until all current and future claims have been settled. MMI may not have enough money to pay its debts in the future. If that is the case, MMI can claim back from its major policy holders, including the Council, part of the claims paid from 1 October 1993. The balance of un-provided claims MMI could ask for as at 31 March 2017 is £433k (31 March 2016 £433k).

Notes to the Accounts

41. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a Central Treasury Team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit Risk

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

The Council regards a prime objective of its treasury management activities to be the security of the principal sums it invests. Accordingly, it will ensure that its counterparty lists and limits reflect a prudent attitude towards organisations with which funds may be deposited, and will limit its investment activities to the instruments, methods and techniques referred to in the Treasury Management Practices adopted by the Council. It also maintains a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organisations from which it may borrow, or with whom it may enter into other financing arrangements.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £19,527k 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. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at 31 March 2017 that this was likely to crystallise.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience, and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

Notes to the Accounts

41. continued

The Council generally allows its debtors 14 days credit. Of the £2,882k (2015/16 £2,238k) outstanding from debtors, £2,394k (2015/16 £1,919k) is past due and this is analysed by age as follows:

31 March 2016 £'000	Trade Debtors Ageing	31 March 2017 £'000
760	Less than 3 months overdue	1,027
157	3 to 6 months overdue	233
197	7 months to 1 year overdue	221
805	More than 1 year overdue	913
1,919		2,394

Receipts after 31 March relating to the balances above lead the Council to the opinion that adequate provision has been made for the impairment of trade debtors.

If collection rates were to deteriorate an increase in the impairment of doubtful debts would be required. To provide in full for overdue trade debtors more than 1 year overdue would require an additional £356k to be set aside as an allowance.

Liquidity Risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board.

The Council borrowed £189.6m in 2011/12 in order to provide the funds to pay for the Housing Self Financing debt and existing Housing debt, taking the total housing debt to £191.1m. In order to take account of low interest rates and favourable terms all borrowings were taken at fixed interest rates. The repayment of debt has been taken into account in the Housing 30 year business plan and it is considered that planned rental income is sufficient to repay debt when it becomes due. £10.7m has so far been repaid on due date leaving a balance of £180.4m owing at 31 March 2017.

The Council has not needed to borrow to fund General Fund capital expenditure.

There is therefore no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Notes to the Accounts

41. continued

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

31 March 2016 £'000	Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities	31 March 2017 £'000
4,160	Less than one year	7,000
7,000	Between one and two years	8,000
24,000	Between two and five years	26,000
65,000	Between five and ten years	71,000
82,916	Between ten and fifteen years	66,916
1,500	Between fifteen and twenty years	1,500
184,576		180,416

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Council has a number of strategies for managing market risk, including interest rate risk. These include investing only with institutions having a high credit rating, limiting the amount of investment with any one institution and limiting investment periods to less than one year.

The average interest rate earned on investments during the year was 0.48% and if interest rates throughout the year had been 0.5% higher this would have increased the amount of interest earned by £200k.

As mentioned above, all debt is at fixed interest rates ranging from 1.50% to 4.65% (for the longest term debt), with a weighted average rate of 2.81%.

The Council does not invest in quoted companies and it has no assets or liabilities in foreign currencies. Therefore, the Council has no exposure arising from movements in share prices or exchange rates.

Notes to the Accounts

42. Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Authority	Exhibits £'000	Silver £'000	Civic Regalia £'000	Cups and Trophies £'000	Sculptures £'000	War Memorials £'000	Total Assets £'000
Cost or valuation:							
1 April 2015	4,059	334	45	520	36	386	5,380
31 March 2016	4,330	334	45	530	36	386	5,661
Cost or valuation:							
1 April 2016	4,330	334	45	530	36	386	5,661
Additions							-
Revaluation	29	4	1	5	-	9	48
31 March 2017	4,359	338	46	535	36	395	5,709

A review of Heritage Assets was carried out in April 2013 with the auctioneers Christies completing a valuation. These values have been uplifted each year by an inflation provision of 2%.

Acquisitions for Heritage Assets are initially recognised at cost and will be adjusted for any changes required for insurance in future years.

Notes to the Accounts

43. Heritage Assets – Information on the Museums' Collections

The City and District of St Albans is an area of outstanding historical and cultural heritage. The Council provided museum services through two accredited museums and also manages a number of historic properties.

The museum's collections consist of approximately 80,000 objects and specimens which range from fossils and archaeological remains to archives such as maps, prints drawings, photographs and ephemera associated with St Albans and its people.

The Council owns a number of properties of historic interest that are currently in use such as the old Town Hall. These are classified as operational assets and therefore held within Property, Plant and Equipment.

The Council also owns non-operational Heritage Property Assets, including historical earthworks and exposed ruins. These assets have no intrinsic value but are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Preservation and Management

Acquisition and Disposal

The general statements of policy on acquisition and disposal are set out in St Albans Museums Collection Policy. They are those published by Arts Council England, formerly the Museums, Libraries & Archives Council on 4 April 2008. The Museums' governing body, the City & District of St Albans, have also adopted the ethical guidance issued by the Museums Association, the *Code of Ethics for Museums 2008*, and intends to adopt subsequent amendments.

Preservation and Management – Collections Care

St Albans Museum Service uses the Arts Council England Benchmarks in Collections Care as a top level performance management review tool for assessing its Collection Care and Conservation standards and to assist in developing its Collections Care and conservation programmes. The survey was first undertaken in 2009 and is reviewed annually as part of the Museum's Service Business Planning.

The programme of remedial conservation work is guided by the requirements of the public programmes and the collection management action plans. A risk based approach is used to prioritise any conservation work for the collections that is not related to public programming priorities, primarily targeting objects that are not stable under the normal environment conditions that prevail within the museum buildings e.g. archaeological metalwork. Other remedial conservation work takes the form of targeted conservation linked to the collection care action plan.

HRA Income and Expenditure Statement

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2015/16	Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement	2016/17
£'000		£'000
	Expenditure	
4,072	Repairs and Maintenance	4,745
5,220	Supervision and Management	5,081
252	Rents, Rates, Taxes and other charges	297
6,249	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets (i)	17,092
(1,126)	Revaluation gains reversing prior year losses charged to the HRA	(546)
52	Debt Management costs	41
273	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	106
14,992	Total Expenditure	26,816
	Income	
(27,171)	Dwelling rents	(26,956)
(1,154)	Non-dwelling rents	(1,088)
(657)	Charges for services and facilities	(624)
(28,982)	Total Income	(28,668)
(13,990)	Net (Income)/Cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,852)
216	HRA services' share of Corporate and Democratic Core	212
(13,774)	Net (Income)/Cost of HRA Services	(1,640)
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
(3,012)	Gain on sale of HRA non-current assets	(329)
7,369	Write-off of replaced asset components	6,684
5,154	Interest payable and similar charges	5,143
(72)	Interest and investment income	(82)
220	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	212
(573)	Capital grants, contributions and other receipts	(1,002)
(4,688)	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA services	8,986

Movement on the HRA Statement

The HRA Income and Expenditure Account shows the actual financial performance for the year, measured in terms of the resources consumed and generated over the last twelve months. However, the Council is required to account for its statutory housing activity on a different accounting basis, the main differences being:

- The gain or loss on the disposal of HRA assets has to be reversed; and
- Any impairment on HRA dwellings, either due to economic consumption or valuation, has to be reversed from the account before a statutory balance can be finalised.

This reconciliation statement summarises the difference between the outturn on the Income and Expenditure Account and the Housing Revenue Account Balance.

2015/16	Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement	2016/17
£'000		£'000
(3,276)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(6,192)
(4,688)	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	8,986
	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	
1,176	Transfer (from)/to the Capital Adjustment Account for the depreciation and impairment of dwellings (i)	(9,067)
2,000	Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account for debt repayment provision	4,160
(449)	Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account for Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(400)
(31)	Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards the administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	(31)
3,015	Revenue contribution to capital	800
3,013	Gain on sale of HRA non-current assets	328
(7,369)	Write-off of replaced asset components	(6,683)
459	Capital grants and Contributions	821
114	Other Capital Receipts	181
(156)	HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	(121)
(2,916)	Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to or from reserves	(1,026)
-	Transfers to or (from) reserves	(65)
(2,916)	(Increase)/decrease in year on the HRA	(1,091)
(6,192)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	(7,283)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

(i) Included in 'Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets' in the HRA is £9,301k relating to the downward re-valuation of one Council dwelling. The revaluation, based on current usage, is purely a specific requirement for carrying out valuations for production of the accounts. The downward revaluation is reversed in the Movement on the HRA Statement as allowed by legislation and therefore has no impact on HRA balances and Council tenants.

H1. Analysis and Value of the Housing Stock

a) Number and Types of Dwelling in the Housing Stock

The Council was responsible for managing 4,899 dwellings as at 31 March 2017 as follows:

31 March 2016 *restated	Number of Dwellings by Type	31 March 2017
	One bedroom dwellings	
322	- Houses and Bungalows	322
1,150	- Flats	1,117
	Two bedroom dwellings	
515	- Houses and Bungalows	512
865	- Flats	867
	Three bedroom dwellings	
1,902	- Houses and Bungalows	1,894
30	- Flats	29
	Four or more bedroom dwellings	
92	- Houses and Bungalows	90
68	Multi-occupied dwellings	68
4,944		4,899

On 31 March 2017, 1.22% (2016 2.53%) of lettable properties were vacant.

The change in stock can be summarised as follows:

2015/16 *restated	Dwelling Stock Reconciliation	2016/17
4,980	Stock at 1 April	4,944
(24)	Less: Right to buy sales	(24)
6	Purchases	12
(18)	Reclassifications and other disposals	(33)
4,944	Stock at 31 March	4,899

* The 2015/16 figures have been restated. The difference to last year's reported total is an increase of one dwelling.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

H1. continued

b) Balance Sheet Value

HRA dwellings are valued using the Beacon basis whereby all properties are linked to a set of 'beacon' properties and valued in line with the change in average value of the 'beacons'. Beacon properties were revalued 1 April 2016. The valuation is at 'Economic Use Value' reduced to a factor to reflecting social housing tenancies. The factor is set by central government and is 35% in 2016/17 (35% in 2015/16).

31 March 2016 £'000	Housing land,dwellings and other property	31 March 2017 £'000
487,018	Dwellings	562,842
18,315	Other land and buildings	7,040
5,512	Garages	5,127
3,114	HRA shops	3,261
9	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	7
685	Assets under construction	3,571
514,653	Total property plant and equipment	581,848
206	Assets Held for Sale	606
514,859	Total land, dwellings and other property	582,454

c) Vacant Possession Value

The Vacant Possession Value is the Council's estimate of the total sum that it would receive if all dwellings were sold on the open market, whereas the Balance Sheet Value is calculated on the basis of rents receivable on existing tenancies. Rents receivable are less than the rent that would be obtainable on the open market and therefore the Balance Sheet Value is lower than the Vacant Possession Valuation. The difference between the two values shows the economic cost of providing housing at less than market value.

At 31 March 2016 £'000	Vacant Possession Value	At 31 March 2017 £'000
1,317,518	HRA Dwellings	1,566,829

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

H2. Major Repairs Reserve

Authorities are required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulation 2011 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR), which controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing purposes. The movement in the reserve was as follows:

2015/16 £'000	Major Repairs Reserve	2016/17 £'000
(4,035)	Opening Balance 1 April	(4,713)
	Transfer to Reserve in year	
(6,150)	Depreciation Dwellings	(7,327)
(141)	Depreciation Non-Dwellings	(144)
(8)	Other depreciation	(8)
(6,299)	Sub-total	(7,479)
5,621	Used to fund capital expenditure in year	6,052
(4,713)	Closing Balance at 31 March	(6,140)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

H3. Capital Expenditure

- a) HRA Capital Expenditure consists mainly of expenditure on the improvement of Council dwellings as shown in the following table:

2015/16 £'000	Categories of Capital Expenditure	2016/17 £'000
1,367	Kitchens and bathrooms	1,639
1,219	External walls and roofing	1,378
1,153	Windows and doors	770
2,064	Heating, wiring and plumbing	1,504
1,048	Other	854
1,048	Property Purchases	3,053
7,899	Council Dwellings Additions	9,198
545	Other land and buildings	610
1,451	Social Housing Development	2,886
694	Disabled Facilities Grants	493
449	Other capital expenditure	1,110
11,038	Total Capital Expenditure	14,297

- b) This was financed as follows:

2015/16 £'000	Financing of Capital Expenditure	2016/17 £'000
5,621	Major Repairs Reserve	6,051
3,000	Revenue Contribution	800
1,754	Capital Receipts Reserve	6,475
663	Grants and contributions	971
11,038	Total Capital Funding	14,297

- c) The Council has capital contract commitments as at 31 March 2017 of £9,593k relating to Housing Investment Programme schemes.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

H4. Capital Receipts

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations, the Council pays a proportion of capital receipts from the disposal of housing assets to the National Pool. In 2016/17 £1,526k (£998k 2015/16) was paid by the Council, which represented 30% (22% 2015/16) of the capital receipts subject to pooling. The percentage paid was higher in 2016/17 due to the repayment of amounts retained in previous years that the Council had not been able to spend within the three year time limit set by government.

The number of Council property sales was 24 (24 in 2015/16). The following table is a summary of the capital receipts from disposals of land, houses and other property within the Council's HRA during the financial year.

2015/16 £'000	Capital Receipts	2016/17 £'000
4,588	Dwelling sales (subject to pooling)	4,991
57	Non-poolable receipts	56
4,645	Gross capital receipts	5,047
(31)	Less Costs	(31)
	Payable to National Pool	
(998)	For current year	(1,526)
3,616	Retained Capital Receipts	3,490

The Housing Capital receipt balance on 31 March 2017 was £16,549k (2016 £19,396k). £5,458k of this has been retained on condition that it will be spent on the provision of new affordable housing and the Council has plans to meet this condition.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

H5. Depreciation

For Council dwellings land and buildings are split on a 33:67 basis. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is on a straight line basis over the following periods:

Structure: 100 years

Roof: 70 years

Windows: 30 years

Internal Components: 15-40 years

2015/16 £'000	Depreciation	2016/17 £'000
6,067	Dwellings	7,251
83	Multi Occupancy Properties	75
8	Equipment, Vehicles and Intangibles	8
141	Garages	145
6,299	Total Depreciation Charged to the HRA	7,479

H6. Pension Costs

The following table shows the charges to the HRA, in accordance with IAS 19, to give the 'Net Charge to the HRA' required by the Code. The adjustment in the 'Movement in HRA Reserve Statement' is shown to arrive at the amount charged against the HRA balance as required by statute, which is the employer's contributions actually paid into the scheme.

Full details of the pension costs for the whole Council are included within Note 39 to the Core Financial Statements.

2015/16 £'000	Pension Costs	2016/17 £'000
	Net Cost of Services:	
346	- Current Service Cost	355
	Net Operating Expenditure:	
220	- Net Interest expense	212
566	Net charge to the HRA	567
	Amounts to be met from Government Grants and Local taxation:	
(156)	- Movement on pensions reserve	(121)
410	Actual amount charged against Council tax for pensions in the year: Employer's contributions payable to the scheme	446

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

H7. Rent Arrears and Bad Debts

a) Arrears – amounts outstanding from Council Tenants

2015/16 £'000	Council Tenant Rent Arrears	2016/17 £'000
1,166	Arrears at 31 March	1,117
4.4%	Rent arrears as a percentage of gross rent income	4.2%

b) Bad Debts – provision for non-payment of rents

2015/16 £'000	Bad Debt Provision	2016/17 £'000
375	Bad debts provision at 1 April	459
(136)	Debts written off in the year	(90)
220	Increase/(decrease) in provision	105
459	Bad debt provision at 31 March	474

H8. Rent Rebates

Assistance with rents for those on low incomes is available under the Housing Benefits Scheme. In 2016/17 46.6% (2015/16 48.6%) of the Council's rents receivable were by way of benefits. Rent rebates are chargeable to the General Fund and reclaimed from Central Government by way of a Housing Benefit grant.

H9. Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Under Statute

In 2016/17, an amount of £24k (2015/16 £88k) has been credited to the HRA cost of services being the net of the cost of capital expenditure chargeable to leaseholders and the amount invoiced to leaseholders. This has been reversed out to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement on the HRA Statement. The charge or credit arises due to a timing difference between the work being completed and invoiced.

Collection Fund Statement

The Collection Fund 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 Council in relation to the collection from tax payers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of the Council Tax and Business Rates.

2015/16			Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account	2016/17			
Business Rates	Council Tax	Total		Business Rates	Council Tax	Total	
£'000	£'000	£'000	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	
			Income				
-	(91,700)	(91,700)	Council tax receivable	C1	-	(95,186)	(95,186)
(64,453)	-	(64,453)	Business rates receivable	C2	(64,461)	-	(64,461)
93	-	93	Less Transitional payment protection payable		481	-	481
(64,360)	(91,700)	(156,060)	Total Income		(63,980)	(95,186)	(159,166)
			Expenditure				
			Precepts, Demands and shares:				
6,317	67,894	74,211	Hertfordshire County Council		6,410	72,144	78,554
-	8,795	8,795	Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire		-	8,937	8,937
25,266	12,362	37,628	St Albans District Council (including Parishes)		25,642	12,648	38,290
31,583	-	31,583	Central Government		32,052	-	32,052
			Charges to Collection Fund				
196	-	196	Costs of collection		195	-	195
249	105	354	Write-offs of uncollectable amounts		167	74	241
156	143	299	Allowance for impairment		84	67	151
3,870	-	3,870	Provision for appeals		3,020	-	3,020
(6,081)	2,249	(3,832)	Contributions towards previous year's estimated Collection Fund surplus/(deficit)	C3	(4,006)	308	(3,698)
61,556	91,548	153,104	Total Expenditure		63,564	94,178	157,742
(2,804)	(152)	(2,956)	Movement on Fund balance		(416)	(1,008)	(1,424)
9,463	(2,165)	7,298	Balance at 1 April brought forward		6,659	(2,317)	4,342
6,659	(2,317)	4,342	Balance at 31 March carried forward		6,243	(3,325)	2,918
			Shares of balance				
666	(1,773)	(1,107)	Hertfordshire County Council		624	(2,595)	(1,971)
-	(226)	(226)	Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire		-	(320)	(320)
2,664	(318)	2,346	St Albans District Council (included in reserves)		2,497	(411)	2,086
3,329	-	3,329	Central Government		3,122	-	3,122
6,659	(2,317)	4,342	Total carried forward		6,243	(3,326)	2,917

Collection Fund – Notes to the Collection Fund

C1. Council Tax

Council Tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into 8 valuation bands.

The amount of Council Tax is estimated by calculating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting authorities (Hertfordshire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire, Parish Councils and the Council) for the forthcoming year to meet their service requirements. Individual charges are calculated by dividing this total by the Council Tax base (the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a ratio to convert the number to a band D equivalent and adjusted for discounts.)

Taxes for other bands are derived by applying the ratios in the following table to the band D tax.

Band	Property Value	Number of dwellings	Ratios	Band D equivalents
A	up to £40,000	627	0.67	420
B	between £40,001 and £52,000	1,787	0.78	1,394
C	between £52,001 and £68,000	6,711	0.89	5,973
D	between £68,001 and £88,000	13,314	1.00	13,314
E	between £88,001 and £120,000	11,507	1.22	14,039
F	between £120,001 and £160,000	8,463	1.44	12,187
G	between £160,001 and £320,000	7,140	1.67	11,923
H	over £320,000	1,175	2.00	2,349
		50,724		61,599
	Less adjustment for non-collection (1.3%)			(801)
	Council Tax Base for 2016/17			60,798
	Council Tax Base for 2015/16			59,499

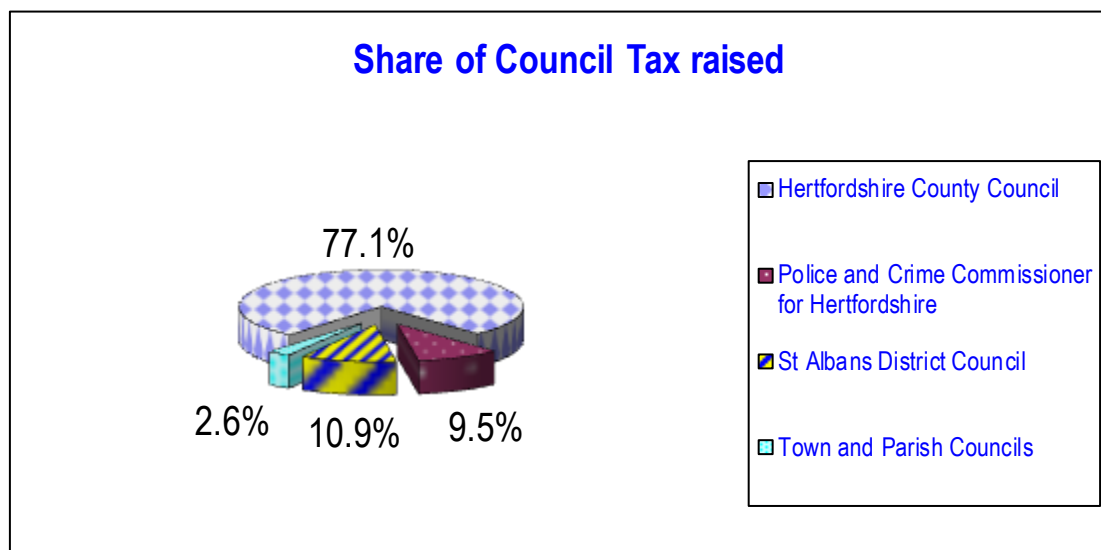
Council Tax Levy at Band D by Precepting Council:

2015/16	Council Tax Levy at Band D	2016/17
£1,141.09	- Hertfordshire County Council	£1,186.62
£147.82	- Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire	£147.00
£168.28	- St Albans District Council	£168.28
£39.49	- Town and Parish Councils	£39.75
£1,496.68	Average Council tax Levy at Band D	£1,541.65

Collection Fund – Notes to the Collection Fund

C1. continued

The following graph shows how the council tax collected is distributed between the various precepting bodies with Hertfordshire County Council receiving over three quarters of the total.



C2. Income From Business Rates

Under the Business Rates Retention local authorities retain 50% of the business rates collected for the area and pay the remaining 50% to central government. The percentages retained in the area are St Albans City and District Council 40% and Hertfordshire County Council at 10%. In addition the government has set a level of business rates funding deemed to be applicable to each area and every Council receives a top-up (if business rates collected are below this deemed level of funding) or pays a tariff (if business rates collected are above this deemed level of funding). The Council paid a tariff of £23.7m in 2016/17 (2015/16 £23.5m).

The government has also stated that no local authority will suffer a reduction in business rate income of more than 7.5% of its Business Rates funding baseline. St Albans City and District Council qualified for this safety net payment and expects to be refunded £1,217k from central government for 2016/17 (2015/16 for £870k). This has been accrued as income in the 2016/17 Accounts.

This following table shows additional information required to be disclosed relating to Business Rates;

Collection Fund – Notes to the Collection Fund

C2. continued

2015/16		Business Rate Factors	2016/17	
£	154,047,885	Rateable value at 31 March as notified by the Valuation Office Agency	£	151,696,160
	49.3p	Business Rate multiplier		49.7p
	48.0p	Small business rate multiplier		48.4p

C3. Contributions to Previous Year's Estimated Collection Fund Surpluses and Deficits

The following table shows the distribution of the prior year's estimated surplus.

2015/16			Precepting Authorities	2016/17		
Business Rates £'000	Council Tax £'000	Total £'000		Business Rates £'000	Council Tax £'000	Total £'000
(608)	1,706	1,098	Hertfordshire County Council	(401)	226	(175)
-	226	226	Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire	-	35	35
(2,432)	317	(2,115)	St Albans District Council	(1,602)	47	(1,555)
(3,041)	-	(3,041)	Central Government	(2,003)	-	(2,003)
(6,081)	2,249	(3,832)	Total surplus/(deficit)	(4,006)	308	(3,698)

The surplus/deficit arising on the Collection Fund will be distributed/recovered in accordance with legislation.



St Albans
City & District Council



INVESTORS
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ST. ALBANS CITY AND DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2017

Annual Governance Statement

St. Albans District Council – Annual Governance Statement 2016/17

1. Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 St Albans City and District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised.
- 1.2 In discharging this duty, the Council is responsible for putting in place proper governance of its affairs, the effective exercise of its functions, and managing risk.
- 1.3 This Annual Governance Statement explains how the Council has governed itself and how it meets the requirements of regulation 6 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of such a statement.

2. What is Corporate Governance?

- 2.1 Corporate governance refers to how the Council is led, controlled and held to account.
- 2.2 The Council's governance framework aims to ensure that in conducting its business it
 - operates in a lawful, open, inclusive and honest manner;
 - makes sure that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively;
 - has effective arrangements for the management of risk; and
 - secures continuous improvements in the way that it operates.
- 2.3 The governance framework comprises the culture, values, systems and processes by which the Council is directed and controlled. The framework brings together legislative requirements, good practice principles and management processes.
- 2.4 The Council has refreshed its Local Code of Corporate Governance. The Code is consistent with the principles set out in the "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government" Framework published by CIPFA/SOLACE. This can be found appendix A.
- 2.5 The table below is a summary of the Council's compliance to the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework:

Annual Governance Statement

The Principles:

Core Principle	Evidence of Compliance
<p>One – Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.</p>	<p>Rigorous and transparent decision making processes are in place. There is an effective scrutiny process. Acting within the law. Providing high quality information, advice and support to Councillors (Members) and partners. Operating an effective risk management system.</p>
<p>Two – Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>Developing constructive relationships with stakeholders. Taking an active and planned approach to dialogue with the public. Regularly consulting with employees and their representatives.</p>
<p>Three – Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits.</p>	<p>Corporate Plan. Community Impact Assessments for major projects and decisions going to Cabinet. Sustainability Impact Assessments.</p>
<p>Four – Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.</p>	<p>Feedback from complainants. Community Impact Assessments. Project management approach encourages engagement with service users and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>Five – Developing the entity’s capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.</p>	<p>Member Training and Development Programme. Professional Training and Development for staff relevant to their professional and operational areas. Member and staff Induction Programmes. Staff training.</p>
<p>Six – Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.</p>	<p>Risk Management Strategy. Corporate and departmental risk registers. Internal Audit Charter. Internal Audit Risk Assessment. Review of risk register by Senior Management Team. Audit Committee review of Internal Audit’s work and risk registers.</p>
<p>Seven – Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability.</p>	<p>Annual Governance Statement. Annual Report of the Internal Audit Manager. Publication Scheme and Freedom of Information responses. Webcasting of Council meetings.</p>

Annual Governance Statement

3. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

- 3.1 The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled. This includes the activities through which it engages with, leads and accounts to the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives of appropriate, cost effective services and activities in line with its policy and budget framework.
- 3.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can, therefore, only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is a process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies and priorities. It evaluates the likelihood of those risks being realised, and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them economically, efficiently and effectively.
- 3.3 The governance framework has been in place at the Council for the year ended 31 March 2017 and up to the date of approval of the annual statement of accounts.

4. The Governance Framework

- 4.1 Some of the key features of the governance framework include:
- i. **The Corporate Plan** identifies and communicates the Council's vision, objectives and priorities.
 - ii. **The Corporate Risk Register** reflects the objectives of the Corporate Plan and identifies the implications for the Council's governance arrangements.
 - iii. **The Constitution** includes financial regulations and a scheme of delegation which defines financial decision making, and these are regularly updated.
 - iv. **Council** is the ultimate decision making body for all matters other than those delegated to the, Planning, Licensing and Standards Committees, and operational decision making to specific officers.
 - v. **Cabinet** comprising the Leader, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holders is an executive body. Its role is to formulate strategy and policy and make recommendations to Council.
 - vi. **Scrutiny Committees** support the work of the Cabinet and the Council as a whole. The committees can 'call-in' key decisions which have been made but not yet implemented. The Scrutiny Committees may recommend that Cabinet or other decision takers reconsider the decision.
 - vii. **Audit Committee** reviews the effectiveness of the internal control and risk environment.
 - viii. **Standards Committee** promotes high standards of conduct and has responsibility for overseeing investigations of complaints against Members.

Annual Governance Statement

- ix. **The Chief Executive** (Head of Paid Service) as part of the Senior Management Team has delegated authority to take operational decisions within policies and budgets set by Council.
 - x. **The Deputy Chief Executive (Finance)** – leads a finance service which promotes effective financial management by the Council of so that public money is safeguarded and used economically, efficiently and effectively.
 - xi. **The Monitoring Officer** is responsible for maintaining and advising on the Constitution. This Officer ensures that the Council's decision making is lawful and fair and he supports the promotion of high ethical standards and compliance with Codes of Conduct.
 - xii. **Chief Executive Board** comprises the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, and Heads of Service is responsible for the day to day management of the Council.
 - xiii. **Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS)** promote improvement in the professionalism, quality and effectiveness of Internal Audit. Compliance with PSIAS is reported within the Annual Audit Review.
- 4.2 St Albans District Council has a clear statement of its purpose and vision and what it intends to deliver for residents and service users. They are implemented through the corporate and service planning processes of the Council.
- 4.3 The Council's priorities provide the basis for the organisation's corporate, budget and service planning. All decision making takes account of the vision and priorities – reports to Councillors always refer to them and how a particular issue will have an effect on them. Residents are made aware of them through reporting in the Council's newsheet (Community News), posters, leaflets, and the Council website.
- 4.4 Running the Council is a joint endeavour. The Council's policy is decided by Members, with advice from officers, based on community leadership and representation of the District's needs. The Council's strategies, setting out how those policies should be enacted are developed by Members and officers working in partnership.
- 4.5 As well as the financial, legal and audit regulations in place, other arrangements for monitoring in the Authority include contract and procurement, whistle blowing, anti-fraud, bribery and corruption policies and procedures. Contracts over £250,000 are monitored in relation to contract procedures by the Audit Committee.
- 4.6 The Council has linked achievement of key targets as per the Corporate Plan to appraisal targets for all staff. A management competency framework provides clarity and consistency for management and leadership standards across the Council. This includes arrangements for mentoring and coaching as part of core management skills.
- 4.7 The Council is open and accessible to the community, service users and its staff. Through its Constitution, Publication Scheme and Freedom of Information responses, and cultivation of a culture of openness, information is made available to everyone who has a right to see it. There is a presumption of openness unless there is a need to preserve confidentiality, where it is proper and appropriate to do so, for example to protect commercial confidentiality, personal data or for legal reasons.

Annual Governance Statement

5. Review of Effectiveness

5.1 The Council has responsibility for conducting a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal audit. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of officers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment and the Internal Audit Manager's annual report.

5.2 The processes applied in maintaining the effectiveness of the governance framework are as follows:

- Review of executive decision making by the Standards and Scrutiny Committees;
- Review of Internal Audit activity by the Audit Committee – more information on this is given below;
- Annual reporting to Council on the work of the Scrutiny and Audit Committees.

5.3 With regards to Internal Audit:

- Internal Audit operate a risk based process to decide which areas to audit;
- The Internal Audit Manager is empowered to meet with the Chair of the Audit Committee, should he feel the need to do so;
- All Internal Audit reports were submitted to the Audit Committee for consideration.
- The Audit Committee monitor the progress made by departments in implementing Internal Audit recommendations.
- The Internal Audit Manager has regular meetings with the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance) and the Chief Executive where issues around (amongst others) risk management, corporate governance and health and safety are discussed.

5.4 The Council will ensure that sufficient capacity is available to fully deliver its Internal Audit plan on a timely basis and the Internal Audit Manager has put in place appropriate processes to ensure that the work undertaken by the section is in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.

5.5 The review of effectiveness is undertaken by assessing:

- The Internal Audit Department against the requirements of the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards;
- The performance of the Audit Committee;
- Quality Control Questionnaires which Internal Audit issue with every final report;
- Performance Indicators.

5.6 Evidence of effectiveness is presented to the Audit Committee including an action plan showing areas where it is found that improvements in effectiveness can be made. The Audit Committee determines if it is satisfied that the system of Internal Audit, internal control and risk management is effective.

Annual Governance Statement

5.7 The review of the effectiveness of the governance system is informed by:

- The work of the Council’s officers who are responsible for the development and maintenance of the governance environment;
- The work of Internal Audit including the Annual Report of the Internal Audit Manager which provides assurance in this regard;
- The work of the Council’s external auditor – including the annual Audit Result’s Report and other reports in relation to financial and other aspects of the Council’s governance;
- Review of Risk Registers and the Council’s risk strategy;
- Consideration of this document by the Council’s Heads of Service, Deputy Chief Executive (Finance) and Chief Executive with particular reference to the wider aspects of governance.

5.8 For 2016-17 a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal audit was not undertaken as an external assessment of Internal Audit is to be undertaken by CIPFA, which will supercede the internal review.

5.9 Compliance with the Council’s Local Code of Corporate Governance is reviewed by an officer governance team headed by the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance) and includes the Internal Audit Manager. The team meet quarterly to review, highlight progress and identify any further improvements needed for the forthcoming year.

5.10 A comprehensive risk management process that ensures key operational and strategic risks across the Council are captured and reported to senior managers and the Audit Committee.

6. Progress on governance issues identified in the 2015-16 Annual Governance Statement

6.1 Governance issues were in last year’s Annual Governance Statement, and the action taken to address them include:

Issue Identified	Action Taken
The need for a continuing focus by departments on being alert to the risk of fraud.	An Anti-Fraud Officer undertakes work on (suspected) fraud in areas such as housing applications, right to buy, single person discount and subletting. This has greatly enhanced the anti-fraud work of the Council.
In line with Internal Audit recommendations, processes to verify work undertaken and charges invoiced by contractors have been strengthened.	Processes for checking invoices have been improved.

6.2 No significant governance issues have been identified for 2016-17 however some actions regarding the governance and internal control arrangements have been identified which will ensure that the Council continues to sustain and enhance compliance with the Code. These are summarised below.

Annual Governance Statement

Issue	Actions
<p>The Council has established a Commercial and Development Department which will be undertaking activities of a commercial nature.</p> <p>The Council needs to ensure that there are appropriate governance, risk management and oversight arrangements in place for all activities of this department.</p>	<p>An assessment of risk has been undertaken with the departmental risk register being reported to Change Management Board and the Audit Committee.</p> <p>Internal Audit will support the department by providing advice on risk management, contract and project management as well as undertaking audit work in 2017-18.</p>
<p>Compliance with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). The GDPR come into effect in May 2018.</p>	<p>An officers group is working to implement the GDPR and update the relevant Council policies and procedures as necessary and in line with the Information Commissioner's Office guidance.</p>
<p>Development of assurance mapping arrangements which will help identify, and close, any gaps in compliance with controls.</p>	<p>Internal Audit will work with officers to identify all sources of assurance received by the Council and map these. The assurance map will be presented to the Audit Committee.</p>
<p>Review the Local Code of Corporate Governance against the 2016 CIPFA Delivering Good Governance in Local Government guidance during 2016/17.</p>	<p>An officer group chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance) and an Audit Committee Working Group have produced a new Local Code of Governance (Appendix A).</p> <p>This has been approved by the Audit Committee. The officer's group and the Audit Committee Working Group will continue their work to ensure that the Local Code is regularly reviewed and that the Council is adhering to it.</p>
<p>The Council has a comprehensive risk management strategy incorporating risk assessment and recording in risk registers which are reported to management and the Audit Committee.</p>	<p>Management should ensure that risk registers are updated when new risks are identified or there are changes to existing ones (for example as identified in Internal Audit reports) and include the risk of fraud.</p>

1.1 The work of the external auditor has identified that, as with the majority of local authorities, the Council will face challenges in managing its finances through the next few years, given the continued likelihood of reductions in funding and the need to make savings. The Council's track record in this respect is good, and it has work underway to meet these challenges.

1.2 We will monitor the improvements and their operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed: *Alec Campbell*

Leader of the Council
Councillor Alec Campbell



Chief Executive
Amanda Foley

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST ALBANS CITY AND DISTRICT COUNCIL

Opinion on the Authority's financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of St. Albans City & District Council for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Balance Sheet,
- Cash Flow Statement,
- Related notes 1 to 43 including the Expenditure and Funding Analysis,
- Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement and the related notes 1 to 9, and
- Collection Fund Account and the related notes 1 to 3.

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 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of St. Albans City & District Council, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Council and the Council's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) (Section 151 Officer) and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 21, the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Legal) (Section 151 Officer) is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts 2016/17, 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 2016/17, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Council's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and

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Legal) (Section 151 Officer); and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts 2016/17 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of St. Albans City & District Council as at 31 March 2017 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the Statement of Accounts 2016/17 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Delay in certification of the completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude our audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed the work necessary to decide on an objection received to the St Albans City & District Councils 2016/17 accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Until we have completed our procedures to consider and decide on the objection, we are unable to certify that we have completed our Value for Money Conclusion on the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017 and whether we need to issue a report in the public interest in accordance with section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

NEIL A. HARRIS

Neil Harris (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor
Luton
28 September 2017

The maintenance and integrity of the St Albans City District Council web site is the responsibility of the Authority; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

While the Council makes every effort to make the Statement of Accounts as simple as possible, it is necessary to comply with accounting regulations and standards and as such terms and phrases not in ordinary usage are necessary. This glossary explains some of the main accounting terms and phrases used in the Statement of Accounts.

Accounting Policies

The principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices the Council applies that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in the financial statements.

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the statements/reports/accounts (*e.g. financial year*).

Accounts

Statements setting out records of income and expenditure.

Accrual

A sum included in the accounts to cover spending on goods or services received during the accounting period for which payment has not been made by the year end.

Actual Expenditure and Income

Costs incurred/income attributable to an accounting period, as opposed to budgeted expenditure and income.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

A pension fund actuary is a business professional who deals with the financial impact of risk and uncertainty relating to, for example, assumptions on mortality rates and future investment growths. The actuary calculates changes in gains and losses, which, for a defined benefit pension scheme, arise because:

- Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses).
- The actuarial assumptions have changed.

Asset

Anything owned which can be given a monetary value, for example, building, land, vehicles, machinery, cash, investments etc. It is always considered in comparison with liabilities in an organisation's accounts.

Budget

The representation in financial terms of an organisation's policy for a specified period of time.

Business Rates

Sometimes referred to as National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) these are rates charged on properties other than domestic properties. The business rate 'multiplier' or 'poundage' is set annually by Central Government and is a flat rate throughout the country.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of assets such as land, buildings and equipment which will benefit more than one accounting period and expenditure on refurbishment of existing assets that will increase the value of an extend the life of those assets.

CFR – Capital Financing Requirement

This was introduced in accordance with the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. It measures the net capital indebtedness of a Council. It increases when capital expenditure is financed by borrowing (*whether internal or external*) and reduces by the amount of Minimum Revenue Provision applied. It is split into Housing and other (General Fund elements).

Capital Receipts

Income derived from the disposal of capital assets. In accordance with legislation a proportion of the value of the disposal of housing assets must be paid into the Government's National Pool. The balance can be used for re-investment in capital programmes.

Cash Equivalent

Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Council has defined 'short term' as being under 3 months.

Central Services Charges (Support Services)

Charges made to reflect the support provided to service departments by the central departments. This includes financial, legal, estates, audit, purchasing, human resources, information technology, corporate policy and general administrative support. Also called Central Establishment Charges.

CIPFA

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy – the professional body for accountants in the public sector.

Code

This is the code of practice on Local Authority accounting in the United Kingdom issued by the professional accounting body for the Public Sector – CIPFA. It sets out the rules on how to prepare the Statement of Accounts and the disclosure requirements.

Contingency

A sum set aside in the budget to provide for foreseen, but unquantifiable future commitments, or for unforeseen expenditure which may become necessary.

Collection Fund

A fund administered by charging authorities into which Council Tax income and Business Rates collected locally, are paid. Precepts, demands and shares are paid from the fund and allowable

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

costs charged. The balance on the fund is shared between the precepting bodies and taking into account in distribution in future years.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

This account holds the difference between the income included in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund.

Community Assets

Assets that a local Council intends to hold in perpetuity and for the benefit of the whole community that have no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

Council Tax

This is a local tax set by local Councils to help pay for local services.

Counter Party Lists and Limits

The Counter Party list of institutions that the Council will place excess funds with and limit is the monetary limit to be placed with either a specific institution or a class of institutions. The list and limits is based on criteria in the Treasury Management System approved at least annually by full Council.

Creditor

An amount owed by the Council for work done, goods received, or services rendered to the Council within the accounting period and for which payment has not been made at Balance Sheet Date.

Debtor

Sums of money due to the Council but not received at the Balance Sheet Date.

Depreciation

Depreciation is a measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of assets, whether from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technology and market changes.

Exceptional Items

Material items which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Council and which need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or incidence to give fair presentation of the accounts.

Expenditure

Amounts paid for goods and services received.

External Auditors

Auditors appointed to carry out independent examinations of the activities and accounts of local authorities.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Fees and Charges

Income arising from direct charges made to users of services (e.g. car parks, building control, markets, etc).

Final Accounts

Accounts prepared relating to an accounting period.

Financial Year (also referred to as Fiscal Year)

The annual period of accounting (1 April to 31 March for local authorities)

Financial Regulations

A written code approved by a Council to provide a framework within which its financial affairs are conducted.

FRS – Financing Reporting Standard

A statement of accounting practice issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

General Fund

An account showing the cost of carrying out the Council's major functions/activities other than housing.

Government Grants

Assistance by Government and inter-Government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to a Council in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council.

Gross (Expenditure/Income)

The term gross indicates that there has been no setting off income against expenditure or vice-versa. They are the total amounts received or spent.

Housing Benefits

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs, which is administered by Local Authorities. Assistance takes the form of rent rebates, rent allowances and council tax rebates towards which central government pays a subsidy.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

An account showing expenditure incurred and income received in connection with managing and maintaining the Council's housing stock.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards

A combination of authoritative standards (set by policy boards and the accepted methods of accountancy). The idea behind IFRS is to ensure that financial accounting information is assembled and reported objectively to a certain standard, so ensuring that data is accurate and comparable between companies.

Impairment

The diminution in value of an asset due to 'consumption of economic value' (e.g. physical damage or wearing out).

Income

Amounts due to the Council which have been, or are expected to be, received.

Infrastructure Assets

Expenditure on works of construction or improvement but have no tangible value, such as construction or improvement to highways and footpaths.

Inventories

Comprise the following categories

- Goods or other assets purchased for resale;
- Consumable stores;
- Raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale;
- Products and services in intermediate stages of completion;
- Long term contract balances; and
- Products for sale; finished goods

Investments

A long term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. Investments which do not meet criteria are short term investments and are qualified as current assets.

Liabilities

Amounts owed by the Council for goods or services received.

Liquid Resources

Liquid Resources are current asset investments held as cash or that are quickly and easily convertible into cash

Local Authority Business Growth Initiative (LABGI)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Local Authority Business Growth Incentive (LABGI) is a government grant designed to give local authorities an incentive to encourage local economic and business growth.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

This is the amount prescribed by legislation, that local authorities have to set aside annually to repay their capital debt. There is no statutory requirement to provide for the repayment of HRA debt but the Council makes voluntary contributions equivalent to the debt repayment schedule.

Net (Expenditure/Income)

The term net indicates that expenditure has been set off against or combined with income to give a combined result. If income is greater than expenditure then netting the two will give a net income.

Non-Current Assets

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year.

Operational Assets

Non-Current Assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Outturn

Actual expenditure and income for the whole financial year.

Performance Plan

An annual report outlining the Council's performance against targets and performance indicators.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Those events, both favorable and unfavorable, which occur between Balance Sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is signed by the responsible officer.

Precepts

The levy made by one Council on another. Hertfordshire County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hertfordshire, who do not administer the council tax system, each levy an amount on the Council, which collects the required income from local taxpayers on their behalf.

Provisions

An amount set aside to provide liability that is likely to be incurred, but the exact amount and date on which it will arise is uncertain.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A government agency established to provide long-term loans to local authorities to finance part of their capital expenditure.

REFCUS – Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

This is expenditure that does not fall within the Code's definition of Non-Current Assets, but is classified as expenditure for capital purposes with respect to the prudential framework. Examples are home improvement grants, and grants to housing associations to build or buy houses.

Related Party Transactions

The objective is to identify any transactions which may have taken place as a result of the control or influence exercised by one party over another. The concern is that such transactions may not be, or may not be perceived to be, in the best interest of the Council.

Rent Allowances

Subsidies payable by local authorities to tenants in private rented accommodation (either furnished or unfurnished) whose incomes fall below prescribed amounts.

Rent Rebates

Subsidies payable by local authorities to their own housing tenants whose incomes fall below prescribed amounts.

Reserve

A reserve can be established by contributions with a view to defraying expenditure in future years. Reserves may be established for specific purposes (*for example repairs and renewals*) or for general purposes.

Revenue Expenditure

Spending on day-to-day items including salaries and wages, premises costs and running costs (*e.g. supplies and services*).

Revenue Support Grant

Central Government Grant towards the cost of Local Council Services.

Specific Grant

A grant paid by central government towards the cost of a specific service. The grant is only received if the money is spent on the services specified.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Total Cost

The total cost of a service or activity reflects all associated costs and exists in both gross and net terms.

Trading Account

A statement detailing expenditure and income for a discrete activity.

Variance

A difference between the amount budgeted for an item or service and the actual income or expenditure on that item or service.