

**SOUTH HOLLAND
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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EXPLANATORY FOREWORD BY THE SHARED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (COMMERCIALISATION)

As the Council's Chief Financial Officer (S151) I am pleased to present the 2014/15 Financial Statements for South Holland District Council.

The Explanatory Foreword provides information on how the Council has used its available financial resources. This is required by law and sets out, in concise form, various statutory and other relevant information. The following summary provides a more straightforward explanation of the, often complicated, local government finance arrangements.

1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Introduction

South Holland District covers a geographical area of 74,238 hectares and is situated in the south eastern corner of Lincolnshire. The District is located in the flat fenlands reclaimed from the sea over the centuries. The District is made up of small rural communities and five towns: Crowland, Holbeach, Long Sutton, Spalding and Sutton Bridge. This area has a low population density of 1.19 persons per hectare (119 per km²) compared to an average of 2.94 in the East Midlands and an average of 4.13 for England.

Population

The latest population estimate for South Holland is 89,200.

Spalding is the largest town in the District with a population of 28,722 according to the 2011 census.

In the 2001 Census the total population of the District was 76,522. The population grew by 15.4% between 2001 and 2011. This rate of growth was one of the highest for a local authority area, although similar to the rise of 13.4% between 1991 and 2001.

It is predicted the population will increase to 102,063 by 2021, which is a higher rate of growth than predicted for England and Wales.

The number of households in the District was 37,300 based on information obtained from the 2011 Census.

Employment

The South Holland economy is largely based upon agriculture, horticulture and food processing and their associated distribution and packaging services.

The district has low levels of unemployment. According to Department for Works and Pensions the number of Job Seeker Allowance claimants was 795 in February 2015 (1,192 February 2014).

2. GOVERNANCE AND AUDIT

The purpose of the Committee is to monitor and, if necessary, make recommendations to review the corporate governance and audit arrangements for South Holland District Council.

The key areas of responsibility for the Committee are to review:

- Financial statements
- Internal controls
- The internal audit programme
- External audit
- Treasury Management practices and scrutinise strategy and performance.

3. COUNCIL PRIORITIES

Corporate Plan

This plan covers 2015-2019 and sets out the Council's Priorities which are to:

- develop safer, stronger, healthier and more independent communities while protecting the most vulnerable
- have pride in South Holland by supporting the district and residents to develop and thrive
- provide the right services, at the right time and in the right way
- encourage the local economy to be vibrant with continued growth
- deliver quality and value for money

South Holland has always been a forward thinking, entrepreneurial and innovative authority. We continue to strive for excellence and deliver great value for money for our residents, while making the most of opportunities for economic growth for our district. By rising to the challenge of unprecedented pressures on spending and continuing demand for efficiency savings, the Council has protected local services and reduced costs.

For each corporate priority the Council shows what we have achieved and what we will achieve under each priority. It sets out how we will work with partners and the community to ensure that South Holland continues to be a place of choice for people to live, work, visit and play.

4. REVIEW OF 2014/15

Introduction

The Council incurs both revenue and capital expenditure during the year. Revenue expenditure relates to items that are consumed within one year and is financed from government grants, Council tax, Retained business rates, Council house rents and fees and charges. Capital expenditure however, relates to assets that have a life beyond one year and is financed from supported borrowing, proceeds from the sale of assets (capital receipts), capital grants and contributions, major repairs reserve and direct revenue financing.

During the year, Council spending is subject to regular monitoring. Quarterly reports are presented to the Management Team and Cabinet.

Accounting Policy Information

The Accounts of the Council comply with the relevant accounting practices laid down by The Accounting Standards authorities and the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15.

Further information is provided within the Accounting Policies (Note 1) section of the Financial Statements.

Changes in Accounting Policy applicable from 2014/15

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 11) – Joint Arrangements

The Accounts incorporate the consolidation of Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd, a joint arrangement between the Council and East Lindsey District Council. South Holland owns 37%, of the company, and East Lindsey 63%, but voting rights are split 50:50.

Under new standards introduced into the Local Government code in 2014/15, the adoption of IFRS 11 has changed the way in which the Council is required to disclose its interests in Compass Point Business Services (CPBS).

The change represents a move from the simpler equity method of consolidation and the preparation of group accounts to one of joint operation. This means that the South Holland accounts must now include its share of CPBS assets, liabilities, income and expenditure, consolidated on a line by line basis.

Note 42 provides a detailed analysis of the Council's share in the Company.

Revaluation of the Council's fixed assets

Assets that bring longer-term benefits to the Council are generally valued in the Balance Sheet at fair value in their existing use, with the exception of infrastructure and community assets that are held at depreciated historical cost, investment properties (assets held primarily to generate rental income and/or for capital appreciation) which are held at market value and heritage assets which are held at valuation or depreciated historic cost.

A full revaluation of General Fund assets was undertaken as at 31 March 2015. These valuations are in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Valuation Standards 6th Edition which was revised to reflect the requirements of the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards.

A full revaluation of Housing Revenue Account assets was also undertaken by an external valuer as at 31 March 2015. The revaluation was based on guidance issued for valuing housing stock. The guidance advised the continued use of an adjustment factor of 34% be applied to Council dwellings to reflect Existing Use Value for Social Housing.

The carrying value i.e. the values recorded in the balance sheet for the Council's Property, Plant and Equipment was £141.436m at 31 March 2015. Further analysis can be found at Note 12.

Asset revaluations impact significantly on the Council's Balance Sheet and Revenue Accounts, but not on Council Tax levels or Housing Rent levels.

The General Fund

This is the main revenue fund of the Council and includes the net cost of all services financed by local taxpayers and Government Grants. Some of the key services falling within the General Fund are refuse collection, recycling, street cleansing, planning and building control, licensing, economic development and collection and administration of local taxation.

In setting its budget for 2014/15, the Council reduced its Band D Council Tax charge from £156.15 to £155.61, a 0.35% decrease.

The budget for the year was set at £13.028m representing the net cost of providing the Council's services, i.e. gross expenditure on day to day activities less fees and charges and service specific grants and contributions. This requirement was financed as follows:

	Original Budget £000
Retained Business Rates	3,647
Council Tax Income, including Town and Parish Council and Spalding Special expenses element	4,818
Revenue Support Grant	3,392
Other non-service specific grant funding	1,171
Financing of 2014/15 General Fund Budget	13,028

The following table compares actual outturn to the original budget for 2014/15 and provides some commentary to explain the major variances.

	Original Budget £'000	Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
Expenditure			
Employees	6,405	6,501	(96)
Other Running Costs (Premises, Transport, Supplies and Services and third Party Contracts)	7,563	8,201	(638)
Transfer Payments – including Housing Benefits	19,842	20,815	(973)
Parish Precepts and Internal Drainage Board Levies	2,846	2,846	-
Capital Charges	973	647	326
Income			
Fees, Charges and Other Service Income	(4,642)	(5,363)	721
UK Government Grants and Contributions	(19,915)	(20,840)	925
Other Grants and Contributions	(241)	(336)	95
Investment Income	(95)	(122)	27
Net Service Expenditure	12,736	12,349	387
Movement to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	1,131	1,391	(260)
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Revenue	269	422	(153)
Statutory Adjustments	(1,108)	(719)	(389)
Additional Financing Received			
Business Rate Income retained in year and non-service specific grants	-	(404)	404
General Fund Budget	13,028	13,039	(11)

At service level the actual net expenditure was £13.039m, £11,000 above the original budget set by the Council in February 2014. Cuts in government funding have resulted in the Council identifying efficiency savings, new ways of working, additional income streams which, not only impact on the 2014/15 outturn, but future years.

The Movement in Reserves Statement (page 16) shows an increase on the General Fund Balance of £36k. This includes the impact of consolidating transactions relating to the Joint operation.

Explaining the major differences:

The main differences between the budget and outturn were:

- *Other running costs - outturn shows an overspend of £0.638m against the original budget. Items of expenditure falling within this category are subject to close monitoring during the year to identify efficiency savings. A delay in the delivery of new waste vehicles, a contribution of £0.237m for the impairment of bad debts and increased legal fees have all contributed to the overspend.*
- *Transfer payments— rent allowance payments to private tenants exceeded budget by £0.970m. This is offset by additional housing benefits subsidy, receivable from the Department of Works and Pensions, which is accounted for under UK government grants and contributions.*
- *Fees, charges and other service income - additional income has been generated during 2014/15 from services and includes £130,000 from planning application fees together with increased income from car parking and from live shows and events at South Holland Centre, indicating increased confidence in the economic climate. On the other hand, income from the recovery of housing benefit overpayments and court income increased from original expectations.*

The impact of efficiency savings, increased levels of service income and service related grants and contributions, additional income from retained business rates has resulted in an increase in the level of earmarked reserves at 31 March 2015.

General Fund earmarked reserves are held to finance future capital and revenue expenditure. The net transfer to earmarked reserves for the year was £1.391m, £0.260m above the original budget. The balance of earmarked reserves at 31 March 2015 was £9.274m including Spalding Special Expenses (£7.883m at 31 March 2014). A full analysis of earmarked reserves is contained in note 8 to the accounts.

The General Fund working balance at the end of the financial year is £2.023m, which will be carried over into 2015/16 (Consolidated balance £2.055m). The working balance is maintained to provide a financial cushion should an unexpected occurrence lead to significant unplanned expenditure that would not be met from other sources or by specific government grants. The current minimum working balance for the General Fund is set at £2.0m.

Housing Revenue Account

The Council maintains a separate revenue account for recording all income and expenditure relating to the management and maintenance of its housing stock. This is known as the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and the items to be charged and credited to it are prescribed by statute.

The 2014/15 original budget forecasts a decrease in the HRA working balance for the year of £0.830m. The outturn position shows an increase to HRA balances of £2.133m, after accounting adjustments of £2.754m, representing an in year surplus of £4.887m.

One of the most significant costs budgeted for within the HRA was the use of revenue resources to finance capital investment. Given the underspend on the Council's original capital programme for 2014/15 these resources were not required hence the increase in the working balance.

The Housing Revenue Account working balance at the end of the financial year was £8.968m (£6.835m in 2013/14). The current minimum working balance for the Housing Revenue Account is set at £1.5m. Earmarked HRA reserves of £200,000 have been set aside for risk management and insurance purposes.

Capital Expenditure and Income

Capital Expenditure can be defined as that which generates an asset that has a useful life of more than one year. Capital accounts show the income and expense transactions made when the Council:

- Buys or sells land or property
- Builds new property
- Carries out major repairs to its properties
- Improves its properties
- Provides grants for the above type of activity

The original budget plan for the year was to spend £10.406m on capital investment. The final approved budget was set at £9.177m.

Outturn for the year amounted to £8.678m which was £0.499m less than the final approved budget. The capital programme is reviewed by the Cabinet on a quarterly basis.

An analysis of Capital Expenditure incurred in the year (excluding finance leases) against the final approved budget is shown below:

	Final Approved Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000
Gypsy and Traveller Sites	83	84	(1)
Disabled Facilities Grants – Private	334	243	91
Decent Home Grants/Loans	37	28	9
Purchase of Refuse Freighters	2,110	2,086	24
PSICA Grants	22	22	-
Leisure Facilities – Swimming Pool and Hall	136	-	136
Efficiency Investment in Environmental Health Service	54	-	54
Municipal Bonds Agency	50	50	-
CCTV	108	98	10
Crease Drove	60	-	60
ICT Development and Infrastructure	474	350	124
Works to Priory Road Offices	20	20	-
Works to Public Buildings and Other Assets	110	1	109
HRA – New Build, Improvements and Enhancements of Council Dwellings	5,537	5,653	(116)
Other HRA Schemes including Sewerage Treatment Works	42	43	(1)
Total	9,177	8,678	499

This expenditure was financed from the following sources:

	Final Approved Budget £000	Outturn £000
Use of capital receipts	220	20
Government grants and other contributions	1,137	913
Direct Revenue Financing	4,732	4,691
Major Repairs Reserve	1,547	1,547
Internal Borrowing	1,541	1,507
Total	9,177	8,678

Significance of Pension liabilities and assets

The application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 has resulted in a net Pension Liability at the year end of £34.624m (£29.624 31 March 2014) as calculated by the actuary to the Lincolnshire County Council Pension Fund, Hymans Robertson. This represents an assessment of the Council's proportion of net assets and liabilities within the fund. This amount is matched by a Pension Reserve in the Balance Sheet, and therefore has no immediate impact on the Council's overall financial position at 31 March 2015.

Compass Point Share of the Pension Liability as at 31 March 2015 is £3.351m (£1.914m at 31 March 2014)

The estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgments 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.

The net liability has increased during 2014/15 as a result of a reduction in the net discount rate over this period, the negative impact of which has outweighed positive asset returns achieved over the same period.

Full details on pensions are set out in the Pensions Accounting Policy on pages 25 – 27 and in note 38 to the Core Financial Statements.

Significant Provisions at the Balance Sheet Date

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 2014/15 and earlier years. A provision has been made in the accounts based on the best estimate of the amount that businesses have potentially been overcharged up to the 31 March 2015, using the latest Valuation Office list of outstanding appeals with an assessment being made of likely impact of those appeals.

The Council's share of the provision as at 31 March 2015 (40% of £4.279m) is £1.711m (£1.019m at 31 March 2014).

Treasury Management Performance

Investments

The Council's Annual Investment Strategy, which is incorporated in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, confirms the Council's investment priorities as security of capital followed by liquidity.

The Council aims to achieve the optimum return (yield) on investments commensurate with the proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate to keep investments short term, and only invest with high credit rated financial institutions, in accordance with the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy. The shorter term investments earn lower interest rates, generally around 0.40% (bank rate currently 0.5%). Higher rates are available for longer term investments, but ability to access these is limited by the maturity limit set by the investment strategy and the level of core funds available for investment.

The value of short-term investments held at 31 March 2015 was £14.315m, with a further £9.348m held in deposits with Banks and Instant Access Funds (£10.146m and £8.198m respectively at 31 March 2014).

Interest received during the year from investments was £172,000 which exceeded the Council's original budget of £114,000. This was due to higher than anticipated levels of funds for investment and higher one year interest rates. The interest received in the year is split between the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account, in proportion to their reserve holdings.

Borrowing

The Council borrowed £67.456m from the Public Works Loan Board on 28 March 2012 to meet its liability arising from the Housing Revenue Finance Reforms. This was borrowed for a period of 50 years at a rate of 3.48%.

Audit

The pre-audit accounts was authorised by the Assistant Director Finance on 25 June 2015. The accounts were then subject to audit by KPMG. This published version of the accounts follows the completion of the audit and formal approval by the Governance and Audit Committee, and was authorised for issue by the Assistant Director Finance on 24 September 2015, prior to the statutory deadline of 30 September.

5. 2015-16 AND BEYOND

The current economic climate and reduction in Central Government funding will continue to add pressure to the Council's budgets. The Council has implemented a series of budget challenges and reviews and was able to set a balanced budget for 2015/16 without impacting on the delivery of front line services.

In the medium term (2015/16 until 2018/19) it is clear that an efficiency and transformation programme will be required to sustain the Council's budgets.

The Council will consider the following initiatives

- Consideration of fees and income policies
- Review of public owned assets including strategic asset plan review
- Grants review
- Investigate and review 'invest to save' ideas
- Alternative management models for key assets
- Future shared service opportunities
- Growth opportunities including generating income streams from asset ownership
- Green waste and further waste opportunities
- Housing Growth Company
- Digitalisation

6. THE ACCOUNTS

The financial statements consist of:

Statement of Responsibilities (page 14)

The responsibilities for the Accounts detail the respective responsibilities of the Executive Director (Place), as Chief Financial Officer, and the Council.

Movement in Reserves Statement (pages 15 - 16)

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 reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 17)

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 from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Balance Sheet (page 18)

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. 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, i.e. 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 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 (page 19)

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.

Notes to the Accounts (pages 20 - 94)

These are notes relating to the preceding financial statements which explain and provide additional information to the figures included within the statements. They have been prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements of the Code of Practice. Note 1 sets out the Accounting Policies, which provide details of the framework within which the Council's accounts are prepared and published.

7. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement (page 95)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in accordance with Part 6 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows, in more detail, the income and expenditure on HRA services which is included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement (page 96)

This statement shows how the HRA Income and Expenditure Account surplus or (deficit) reconciles to the movement on the Housing Revenue Account balance for the year.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Statement (pages 97 - 101)

These are notes relating to the preceding financial statements which explain and provide additional information to the figures included within the statements.

Collection Fund Statement and Notes (pages 102 - 104)

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 billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and the distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

8. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the accounts is available from the Section 151 Officer, Council Offices, Priory Road, Spalding, PE11 2XE.

The accounts are available on our website at www.sholland.gov

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Council's Responsibilities:

The Council 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 South Holland, that officer is the Executive Director (Place) as Chief Financial Officer.
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- approve the Financial Statements.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's 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 (the Code)*.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Chief Financial Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently
- made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- complied with the local authority Code
- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer

I hereby certify that the Financial Statements gives a 'true and fair' view of the financial position of the Council at the reporting date and of its expenditure and income for the year ended 31 March 2015

Julie Kennealy
Shared Executive Director
(Commercialisation)

Dated: 24 September 2015

Approval of the Financial Statements

I confirm that the Financial Statements will be approved by the Governance and Audit Committee at its meeting to be held on the 24 September 2015.

Signed on behalf of South Holland District Council:

Cllr George Aley
Chair of meeting approving the accounts

Dated: 24 September 2015

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Restated 2013/14	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2013	1,986	5,009	5,213	200	1,419	1,643	15,470	40,781	56,251
Movement in Reserves during 2013/14									
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(576)	-	2,860	-	-	-	2,284	-	2,284
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(763)	(763)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(576)	-	2,860	-	-	-	2,284	(763)	1,521
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	3,483	-	(1,238)	-	(9)	(31)	2,205	(2,205)	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	2,907	-	1,622	-	(9)	(31)	4,489	(2,968)	1,521
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	(2,874)	2,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in 2013/14	33	2,874	1,622	-	(9)	(31)	4,489	(2,968)	1,521
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward	2,019	7,883	6,835	200	1,410	1,612	19,959	37,813	57,772

2014/15	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2014	2,019	7,883	6,835	200	1,410	1,612	19,959	37,813	57,772
Movement in Reserves during 2014/15									
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(419)	-	4,887	-	-	-	4,468	-	4,468
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,760)	(1,760)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(419)	-	4,887	-	-	-	4,468	(1,760)	2,708
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	1,846	-	(2,754)	-	497	(90)	(501)	501	-
Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,427	-	2,133	-	497	(90)	3,967	(1,259)	2,708
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 8)	(1,391)	1,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in 2014/15	36	1,391	2,133	-	497	(90)	3,967	(1,259)	2,708
Balance at 31 March 2015 carried forward	2,055	9,274	8,968	200	1,907	1,522	23,926	36,554	60,480

The notes to the accounts on pages 22 - 94 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Gross Expenditure £000	Restated 2013/14			Gross Expenditure £000	2014/15 Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000				
1,229	(1,138)	91	Central services to the public	1,510	(860)	650
4,038	(937)	3,101	Cultural and related services	2,762	(883)	1,879
4,473	(1,440)	3,033	Environmental and regulatory services	4,511	(1,267)	3,244
2,645	(1,569)	1,076	Planning services	3,151	(1,842)	1,309
231	(278)	(47)	Highways and transport services	258	(295)	(37)
10,450	(16,166)	(5,716)	Local authority housing (HRA)	9,461	(16,842)	(7,381)
20,742	(19,827)	915	Other housing services	21,739	(20,861)	878
2,694	(270)	2,424	Corporate and democratic core	2,438	(257)	2,181
14	-	14	Non distributed costs	85	-	85
46,516	(41,625)	4,891	Cost of Services	45,915	(43,107)	2,808
3,465	(615)	2,850	Other operating expenditure (Note 9)	4,032	(1,057)	2,975
6,096	(2,458)	3,638	Financing and investment income and expenditure (Note 10)	5,554	(2,183)	3,371
6,513	(20,176)	(13,663)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure (Note 11)	6,877	(20,499)	(13,622)
62,590	(64,874)	(2,284)	(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	62,378	(66,846)	(4,468)
		(1,659)	(Surplus) on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(1,930)
		2,422	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			3,690
		763	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			1,760
		(1,521)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(2,708)

The notes to the accounts on pages 22 -94 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BALANCE SHEET

Restated 1 April 2013 £000	Restated 31 March 2014 £000		Notes	31 March 2015 £000
135,686	136,063	Property, Plant and Equipment	12	141,436
61	98	Heritage Assets	13	98
1,115	857	Investment Property	14	802
750	632	Intangible Assets	15	711
-	-	Long-term Investments		50
156	151	Long-term Debtors		131
137,768	137,801	Long-term Assets		143,228
7,078	10,146	Short-term Investments		14,315
210	530	Assets Held for Sale	19	671
32	21	Inventories		-
2,575	3,043	Short-term Debtors	17	2,348
5,876	8,445	Cash and Cash Equivalents	18	10,082
15,771	22,185	Current Assets		27,416
(32)	(29)	Short-term Borrowing		(26)
(2,815)	(3,237)	Short-term Creditors	20	(5,798)
(155)	(1,222)	Provisions	21	(1,711)
(3,002)	(4,488)	Current Liabilities		(7,535)
(34)	(13)	Long-term Creditors		-
(67,459)	(67,456)	Long-term Borrowing		(67,456)
(26,135)	(29,624)	Other Long-term Liabilities	38	(34,624)
(658)	(633)	Grants Receipts in Advance – Capital	32	(549)
(94,286)	(97,726)	Long Term Liabilities		(102,629)
56,251	57,772	Net Assets		60,480
		Usable Reserves	22	
1,986	2,019	General Fund		2,055
5,213	6,835	Housing Revenue Account		8,968
5,009	7,883	Earmarked Reserves – General Fund		9,274
200	200	– Housing Revenue Account		200
1,419	1,410	Capital Receipts Reserve		1,907
1,643	1,612	Capital Grants Unapplied		1,522
15,470	19,959	Unusable Reserves	23	23,926
9,494	10,896	Revaluation Reserve		12,652
57,422	56,890	Capital Adjustment Account		59,298
(26,135)	(29,624)	Pension Reserve		(34,624)
63	61	Deferred Capital Receipts		59
2	(358)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account		(780)
(65)	(52)	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account		(51)
40,781	37,813			36,554
56,251	57,772	Total Reserves		60,480

The notes to the accounts on pages 22 - 94 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Restated 2013/14 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000	2014/15 £000
	2,284	Net surplus on the provision of services		4,468
8,555		Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 24)	8,804	
(1,432)	7,123	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 24)	(1,968)	6,836
	9,407	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		11,304
	(7,393)	Investing Activities (Note 25)		(10,540)
	555	Financing Activities (Note 26)		873
	2,569	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,637
	5,876	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		8,445
	8,445	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 18)		10,082

The notes to the accounts on pages 22 - 94 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Financial Statements summarise the Council's transactions for the 2014/15 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2015. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, which require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2014/15, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

1.1 Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Statements

Relevance

The accounts have been prepared to provide information about the Council's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds and for making financial decisions.

Materiality

The concept of materiality has been utilised in preparing the accounts so that insignificant items and fluctuations under an acceptable level of tolerance are permitted provided that, in aggregate, they would not affect the interpretation of the accounts.

Faithful Representation

The financial information in the accounts is a faithful representation of the economic performance of the Council as they have been prepared to reflect the reality or substance of the transaction, are free from deliberate or systematic bias, are free from material error and contain all the information necessary to aid understanding.

Comparability

In addition to complying with the code the accounts also comply with the Service Reporting Code of Practice. This code establishes proper practice in relation to consistent financial reporting below statement of accounts level and aids comparability with other local authorities.

Verifiability

Knowledgeable and independent observers will be able to reach the same conclusion from the information presented in the accounts.

Timeliness

The information provided in the accounts is available in time to influence decisions.

Understandability

These accounts are based on concepts and terminology which require reasonable knowledge of local government finance. Every effort has been made to use plain language and technical terms are explained in the glossary contained at the end of the financial statements.

1.2 Underlying Assumptions

Accruals Basis

The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis, whereby revenue (income) and expenditure is recognised in the period in which it is earned or incurred not as the cash is received or paid.

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

Primacy of Legislation Requirements

Where accounting treatment is prescribed by law, it has been applied in preparing the accounts. For example, the Housing Revenue Account has been prepared following proper practice as defined by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and section 21 of the Local Government Act 2003.

The following sections (2-23) disclose the specific accounting policies adopted by the Council for the completion of the financial statements

2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Activity is accounted for in the year that 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 that 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 not carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet due to their immateriality.
- Expenses in relation to services received, including services provided by employees, are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount, where considered material, is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

3. 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 held for the purpose of meeting short term commitments (no more than three months) rather than for investment or other purposes. During the year, the Council held amounts in Instant Access accounts for credit risk and interest return purposes rather than placing them as fixed term investments, and the sum held in these accounts at the Balance Sheet date is classed as Cash and Cash Equivalents. Other call accounts and Money Market Funds have also been classified as Cash Equivalents, as these are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

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.

4. Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

5. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, 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 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 period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

6. Charges to Revenue for Non - Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service

The Council is not required to raise Council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

7. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

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

Termination Benefits

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 in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service or, where applicable, to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

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 Pensions 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.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Lincolnshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums 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 Lincolnshire County Council pension fund 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 retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices; using a discount rate of 3.1% (4.1% in 2013/14), based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate Bond.

The assets of the Lincolnshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

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

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

Service Cost comprising

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

Remeasurements comprising

- **the return on plan assets** – excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- **actuarial gains and losses** – changes in the net pension's 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 Lincolnshire County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and

pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The 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.

8. Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Financial Statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Financial Statements are adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Financial Statements are 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.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Financial Statements.

9. Financial Instruments

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 are 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 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 the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest; and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial Assets are classified into two types:

- loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market
- available for sale assets – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and 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 measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For the loans that the Council has 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.

The Council's investments have been treated as loans and receivables and are carried at their amortised cost.

The Council has made a number of loans mainly in the form of car loans to staff. These are recognised in the Balance Sheet at the amount of principal outstanding and have not been adjusted for fair value due to their scale.

Available-for-sale Assets

During 2014/15 the Council did not hold any Available-for-sale financial instrument assets.

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution 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 or contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. 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 and Expenditure (non-ringfenced

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 and Housing Revenue Account 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.

11. Heritage Assets

The extent of the Council's holdings of heritage assets is limited. Heritage assets are held to help increase the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured, including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses, in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets where appropriate. The Council's heritage assets are accounted for as follows:-

- Chain Bridge Forge (formerly Blacksmith's shop) – current use, valued by an external valuer
- Nature reserve – historic cost
- Civic regalia and Tulip paintings – insured value, these will be valued by an external valuer
- Community Beacon, Gas Wharf, Pill box, HMS Hornet bell and model of HMS Taku submarine – not included on the balance sheet as the cost of obtaining their value information outweighs the benefit to the users of the statement

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment – see item 17 in this summary of significant accounting policies.

Depreciation is not charged as the assets are deemed to be held in perpetuity. Should any heritage assets be disposed of, the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

12. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events e.g. software licences, is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits of service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and are carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Assets are assessed for impairment at each year end, whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired, any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation and impairment losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance or Housing Revenue Account balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

13. Joint Arrangement

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. A joint arrangement has the following characteristics:

- the parties are bound by a contractual arrangement.
- the contractual arrangement gives two or more of those parties joint control of the arrangement.

A joint arrangement is either a joint operation or a joint venture.

South Holland has joint control with East Lindsey District Council over Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd, a company established in 2010 to provide 'back office' services to both Councils.

This arrangement is classified as a joint operation. The Council recognises on its Balance Sheet an appropriate share of its rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with its share of expenses incurred and income it earns from the activity of the Company.

14. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

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 arms-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued 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 £10,000 the Capital Receipts Reserve.

15. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer 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 classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings 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 payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower. The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- a finance charge, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period).

The Council is not required to raise Council tax or housing rents to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment.

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council does not lease out any property under the terms of a finance lease.

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. 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.

16. Overheads and Support Services

The cost of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of CIPFA *Service Reporting Code of Practice 2014/15 (SeRCOP)*. The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non-Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

These two cost categories are defined in SeRCOP and accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Continuing Services

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the 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.

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 the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an assets potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising;

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council.

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

- infrastructure assets and community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- dwellings – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- all other assets – fair 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 fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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 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.

Impairment

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 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line 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.

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 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 life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight line allocation over the life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- Infrastructure – straight line allocation.

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. Materiality levels have been assessed and a materiality level of £0.5m for major components has been applied.

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.

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. 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 previous losses recognised 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.

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset 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 as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals 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 £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be 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. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund balance or Housing Revenue Account balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written off value of disposals is not a charge against Council tax or housing rents, 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 and Housing Revenue Account balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

18. Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required or a lower settlement than anticipated is made, the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party, this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

19. 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 a note to the accounts.

20. Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is possible that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

21. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingences. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance or Housing Revenue Account Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council tax or housing rents for the expenditure.

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

22. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

23. VAT

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

NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 (the Code) has introduced changes in accounting policies which will be required from 1 April 2015.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. This standard provides a consistent definition of fair value and enhanced disclosure requirements. The adoption of this standard will require surplus assets (assets not used to deliver services, which do not meet the definition of an investment property or non-current assets held for sale) to be revalued at market value rather than existing use value. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the value of surplus assets held at the balance sheet date.

IFRIC 21 Levies. This standard provides guidance on levies imposed by government in the financial statements of entities paying the levy. This will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Annual Improvement to IFRSs (2011-2013 Cycle). IFRS 1 Measuring the effectiveness of IFRSs, IFRS 3 Scope exceptions for joint ventures, IFRS 13 Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception) and IAS 40 Clarifying the interrelationships of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 40 Investment Properties when classifying property as investment property or owner occupied property.

NOTE 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. The critical judgements made in the Financial Statements are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. 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.
- The Council has examined its leases, and classified them as either operational leases or finance leases. In some cases the lease transaction is not always conclusive and the Council uses judgements in determining whether the lease is a finance lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

NOTE 4 – ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Financial Statements contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Pensions Liability

The estimation of the net liability (£34.624m at 31 March 2015) to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgments 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 expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

During 2014/15, the actuaries advised that the net pension liability had increased by £5.0m. This is made up of:

- £3.690m actuarial loss
- £1.310m loss arising from employer contributions of £1.624m being less than the pension obligations of £2.934m.

Debt Impairment

At 31 March 2015, the Council had a balance of sundry debtor and housing benefit overpayments of £1.607m. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 47.0% (£0.756m) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.

If collection rates were to deteriorate, increasing the impairment for doubtful debts to 60% of the total debt would require an additional £0.209m to be set aside as an allowance.

Business Rates

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 2014/15 and earlier years. A provision has been made in the accounts based on the best estimate of the amount that businesses have potentially been overcharged up to the 31 March 2015. This estimate has been calculated using the latest Valuation Office list of outstanding appeals with an assessment being made of the likely impact of those appeals, taking into account past national decisions together with any specific / local implications. This assessment has been undertaken by an external provider.

The 31 March 2015 deadline for appeals against the 2010 valuation list, has led to a surge in the number of appeals received in 2014/15. Appeals made after 31st March 2015 would be limited to just the financial year in which the appeal is made. Appeals received before this date could potentially receive reductions in rateable value and refunds dating back to 2010.

It is believed that some of these may be speculative, with low prospect of success, and therefore have been assessed as such, although there is a risk that, when the appeal is eventually determined, the refund could be different from the original estimation. Through 2015/16 it is expected that the accuracy of estimates will improve.

The Council's share of the provision as at 31 March 2015 (40% of £4.279m) is £1.711m.

NOTE 5 – MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

There are no material items of income and expenditure that are not disclosed elsewhere within the financial statements.

NOTE 6 – EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The financial statements were authorised by the Shared Executive Director (Commercialisation) on 24 September 2015. 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 2015, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Non-adjusting events

The Chancellor announced in his 2015 summer budget that rents in social housing are to be reduced by 1% a year from April 2016 for the next four years. The Council will need to fully consider the impact that the rent reductions may have on its Housing Revenue Account and revise its HRA plan accordingly.

NOTE 7 – 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 at the end of the financial year. However, for Housing authorities, 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 future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function.

Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at year-end.

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account 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.

2014/15

	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
<i>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	638	1,540	-	-	-	(2,178)
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	20	1,666	-	-	-	(1,686)
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	6	-	-	-	-	(6)
Amortisation of intangible assets	160	7	-	-	-	(167)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(882)	-	-	-	-	882
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	293	-	-	-	-	(293)
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	58	586	-	-	-	(644)
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(37)	-	-	-	-	37
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(423)	(4,268)	-	-	-	4,691
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	59	-	-	-	(59)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	(31)	31
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	(1,057)	1,057	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	(20)	-	-	20
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	23	(23)	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	519	-	(519)	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	2	-	-	(2)

2014/15

	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Notional Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	(1,547)	-	1,547	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	(1,547)	-	1,547
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 38)	2,274	660	-	-	-	(2,934)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,263)	(361)	-	-	-	1,624
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	422	-	-	-	-	(422)
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2	(3)	-	-	-	1
Total Adjustments	1,846	(2,754)	497	-	(90)	501

Restated 2013/14

	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	868	1,601	-	-	-	(2,469)
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	1,688	2,214	-	-	-	(3,902)
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	234	24	-	-	-	(258)
Amortisation of intangible assets	158	7	-	-	-	(165)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(745)	-	-	-	-	745
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	616	-	-	-	-	(616)
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	6	389	-	-	-	(395)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(204)	(63)	-	-	-	267
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(512)	(3,518)	-	-	-	4,030
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(63)	-	-	-	63	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	(94)	94
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	(615)	615	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	(272)	-	-	272
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	16	(16)	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	338	-	(338)	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	2	-	-	(2)

Restated 2013/14

	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	-	(1,608)	-	1,608	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	(1,608)	-	1,608
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 38)	2,009	661	-	-	-	(2,670)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,253)	(350)	-	-	-	1,603
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	360	-	-	-	-	(360)
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(17)	4	-	-	-	13
Total Adjustments	3,483	(1,238)	(9)	-	(31)	(2,205)

NOTE 8 – TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans, and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2014/15.

	Balance at 1 April 2013 £000	Transfers Out 2013/14 £000	Transfers In 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000	Transfers Out 2014/15 £000	Transfers In 2014/15 £000	Balance at 31 March 2015 £000
General Fund							
Affordable Housing Reserve	118	-	-	118	-	-	118
Capital Reserve	561	-	200	761	-	-	761
Climate Change Reserve	44	-	3	47	-	-	47
Community Cohesion Reserve	69	(25)	-	44	(25)	-	19
Council Tax Reserve	2,078	(95)	1,765	3,748	(1,377)	2,109	4,480
Emergency Planning Reserve	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Insurance Reserve	257	-	-	257	-	-	257
Organisational Development Reserve	1,094	(173)	1,207	2,128	(546)	237	1,819
Planning Reserve	314	(22)	18	310	(53)	110	367
Property Acquisition Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Replacement and Refurbishment Reserve	359	(203)	136	292	(227)	136	201
Section 106 Reserve	12	-	29	41	-	-	41
Spalding Special Expenses	93	(16)	50	127	(9)	36	154
Total General Fund	5,009	(534)	3,408	7,883	(2,237)	3,628	9,274
Housing Revenue Account							
Insurance Reserve	200	-	-	200	-	-	200
Total Earmarked Reserves	5,209	(534)	3,408	8,083	(2,237)	3,628	9,474

NOTE 9 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
562	Parish council precepts	603
2,170	Internal Drainage Board Levies	2,243
338	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	519
(220)	(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(390)
2,850	Total	2,975

NOTE 10 – FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Restated 2013/14 £'000		2014/15 £'000
2,372	Interest payable and similar charges	2,349
1,174	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	1,219
(146)	Interest receivable and similar income	(172)
238	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(25)
3,638	Total	3,371

NOTE 11 – TAXATION AND NON SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(4,699)	Council tax income	(4,841)
(2,844)	Retained Business Rates income and expenditure	(3,104)
(4,393)	Revenue Support Grant	(3,392)
(1,232)	Non-ringfenced government grants	(1,631)
(495)	Capital grants and contributions	(654)
(13,663)	Total	(13,622)

NOTE 12 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Movements on Balances

2014/15	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000
<u>Movements in 2014/15</u>								
Cost or valuation								
At 1 April 2014	112,738	19,865	3,127	2,015	766	153	194	138,858
Additions	5,465	210	2,275	43	-	-	84	8,077
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	251	1,181	-	-	-	5	-	1,437
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,845)	(56)	-	-	-	(21)	-	(2,922)
Derecognition – disposals	(328)	-	(752)	(17)	-	-	-	(1,097)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(403)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(403)
Other movements in cost or valuation	127	-	67	-	-	49	(194)	49
At 31 March 2015	115,005	21,200	4,717	2,041	766	186	84	143,999
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2014	-	-	(1,753)	(888)	(154)	-	-	(2,795)
Depreciation charge	(1,334)	(351)	(334)	(158)	-	(1)	-	(2,178)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	151	341	-	-	-	1	-	493
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,179	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,189
Derecognition – disposals	4	-	724	-	-	-	-	728
At 31 March 2015	-	-	(1,363)	(1,046)	(154)	-	-	(2,563)
Net Book value								
At 31 March 2014	112,738	19,865	1,374	1,127	612	153	194	136,063
At 31 March 2015	115,005	21,200	3,354	995	612	186	84	141,436

Restated 2013/14	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000
<u>Movements in 2013/14</u>								
Cost or valuation								
At 1 April 2013	111,497	20,873	3,439	1,919	725	134	55	138,642
Additions	4,354	124	473	173	1	25	925	6,075
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	6	1,031	-	-	-	(25)	-	1,012
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,378)	(1,977)	-	-	-	(26)	-	(5,381)
Derecognition – disposals	(275)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(275)
Derecognition – other	-	-	(785)	(3)	-	-	-	(788)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(427)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(427)
Other movements in cost or valuation	961	(186)	-	(74)	40	45	(786)	-
At 31 March 2014	112,738	19,865	3,127	2,015	766	153	194	138,858
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2013	-	-	(2,088)	(773)	(95)	-	-	(2,956)
Depreciation charge	(1,324)	(522)	(445)	(151)	(26)	(1)	-	(2,469)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	159	449	-	-	-	1	-	609
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,164	71	-	-	-	-	-	1,235
Derecognition – disposals	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Derecognition – other	-	-	780	3	-	-	-	783
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(2)	2	-	33	(33)	-	-	-
At 31 March 2014	-	-	(1,753)	(888)	(154)	-	-	(2,795)
Net Book value								
At 31 March 2013	111,497	20,873	1,351	1,146	630	134	55	135,686
At 31 March 2014	112,738	19,865	1,374	1,127	612	153	194	136,063

Depreciation

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

- Council Dwellings – 31-66 years
- Other Land and Buildings – 2-72 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment – 4% - 20% of carrying value
- Infrastructure – 2-48 years

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2015, the Council has entered into a contract for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2014/15 and future years budgeted at a cost of £2.98m. Similar commitments at 31 March 2014 were £7.4m, mainly relating to works to dwellings. The major commitments are:

- Kitchen and Bathroom £2,980,000

Effects of Changes in Estimates

In 2014/15, no material changes were made to the Council's accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is regularly revalued. A full revaluation of all Council housing stock and other land and buildings is undertaken every 5 years. In addition, a desktop review of all assets is carried out in each of the intervening years. All valuations are carried out externally. Valuations of land and buildings are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

In addition due regard has been taken of amendments introduced in the CLG document "Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting – Guidance for Valuers 2010". The basis of valuation is Fair Value (EUV) for non-housing property and Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUV – SH) for Council dwellings. Surplus property is valued at Market Value.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at historical cost	-	110	3,354	995	612	-	84	5,155
Valued at fair value as at: 31 March 2015	115,005	21,090	-	-	-	186	-	136,281
Total Cost or Valuation	115,005	21,200	3,354	995	612	186	84	141,436

NOTE 13 – HERITAGE ASSETS

Reconciliation of the carrying value of Heritage Assets held by the Council –

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
	Cost or valuation	
61	1 April	98
37	Revaluations	-
98	31 March	98

Heritage assets recognised on the Council's balance sheet:

- Chain Bridge Forge – recorded at existing use value as determined by the Council's external valuer, Wilks, Head and Eve and were last valued on 31 March 2014.
- Nature reserve – recorded at historic cost
- Civic regalia and Tulip paintings – recorded at their insurance valuation. These valuations were last undertaken in 2011 by Zurich Municipal.

Heritage assets not recognised on the Council's balance sheet:

- Community Beacon, Gas Wharf, Pill box, HMS Hornet bell and model of HMS Taku submarine have been classified as heritage assets but are not included on the Council's balance sheet as the cost of obtaining valuations outweighs the benefit to the users of the financial statements.

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(65)	Rental Income from investment property	(69)
45	Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	38
258	Net (gains)/losses from fair value adjustments	6
238	Net (gain)/loss	(25)

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 the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

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

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
1,115	Balance at start of the year	857
(258)	Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(6)
-	Transfers: To/from Property, Plant and Equipment	(49)
857	Balance at end of the year	802

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets. Intangible assets include purchased licenses. Most software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £167,000 was charged to an overhead account and then absorbed across service headings in the Cost of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

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

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
1,474	Balance at start of year:	1,175
(724)	- Gross carrying amounts	(543)
750	- Accumulated amortisation	632
	Net carrying amount at start of year	
47	Additions:	258
(165)	- Purchases	(167)
-	Amortisation for the period	(12)
632	Other changes- write off obsolete assets	711
	Net carrying amount at end of year	
1,175	Comprising:	1,369
(543)	- Gross carrying amounts	(658)
632	- Accumulated amortisation	711

NOTE 16 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000	Restated 31 March 2014 £000
Investments and cash and cash equivalents				
Loans and receivables	50	-	24,396	18,590
Total investments and cash and cash equivalents	50	-	24,396	18,590
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	131	151	-	-
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	569	689
Total included in Debtors	131	151	569	689
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(67,456)	(67,456)	(26)	(29)
Total included in borrowings	(67,456)	(67,456)	(26)	(29)
Other Long Term Liabilities				
Finance lease liabilities	-	(13)	(13)	(21)
Total other long term liabilities	-	(13)	(13)	(21)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	-	-	(1,311)	(1,190)
Total creditors	-	-	(1,311)	(1,190)

At 31 March 2015 the Council's borrowings consisted of £67.482m (including £26,000 accrued interest) following the introduction of the Government's HRA reforms. Any further borrowing will be subject to the Council deciding whether it is prudent to do so; this will be informed by the setting of the Annual Prudential Indicators.

Income, expense, gains and losses

	2014/15		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Interest expense	2,349	-	2,349
Interest income	-	(172)	(172)
Net expenditure in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,349	(172)	2,177
Net loss/(gain) for the year	2,349	(172)	2,177

	Restated 2013/14		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Interest expense	2,372	-	2,372
Interest income	-	(146)	(146)
Net expenditure in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,372	(146)	2,226
Net loss/(gain) for the year	2,372	(146)	2,226

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities and 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 instruments, using the following assumptions:

- no early repayment or impairment is recognised
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

LIABILITIES	31 March 2015		Restated 31 March 2014	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
Borrowing	(67,482)	(74,159)	(67,485)	(56,406)
Financial liabilities (trade creditors)	(1,311)	(1,311)	(1,190)	(1,190)
Finance lease liabilities	(13)	(13)	(34)	(34)

For long-term borrowing, the fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes 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 2015) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

ASSETS	31 March 2015		Restated 31 March 2014	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
Investments	14,315	14,327	10,146	10,151
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,082	10,082	8,445	8,445
Long-Term Debtors	131	131	151	151
Financial assets carried at contract amounts (trade debtors)	569	569	689	689

The fair value of the investments is higher than the principal amount because the Council's portfolio includes investments where the interest rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future gain (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2015) attributable to the commitment to receive interest above current market rates.

Trade debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

NOTE 17 – DEBTORS

Restated 31 March 2014 Net £'000		31 March 2015 Gross £'000	31 March 2015 Impairment £'000	31 March 2015 Net £'000
1,248	Central government bodies	574	-	574
222	Other local authorities	109	-	109
1,573	Other entities and individuals	2,996	(1,331)	1,665
3,043	Total	3,679	(1,331)	2,348

NOTE 18 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

Restated 31 March 2014 £000		31 March 2015 £000
1	Cash held by the Council	1
246	Bank current accounts	733
8,198	Deposit with Banks and Instant Access Funds	9,348
8,445	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,082

NOTE 19 – ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
210	Balance outstanding at start of year	530
-	Assets newly classified as held for sale:	
530	- Property, Plant and Equipment	617
	Assets declassified as held for sale:	
(103)	- Property, Plant and Equipment	(214)
(117)	Assets sold	(262)
10	Capital Expenditure in year	-
530	Balance outstanding at year-end	671

NOTE 20 – CREDITORS

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(1,024)	Central government bodies	(2,748)
(699)	Other local authorities	(1,294)
(1,514)	Other entities and individuals	(1,756)
(3,237)	Total	(5,798)

NOTE 21 – PROVISIONS

	Business Rate Appeals £000	Other Provisions £'000
Balance at 1 April 2014	(1,019)	(203)
Additional provisions made in 2014/15	(1,068)	-
Amounts used in 2014/15	41	199
Unused amounts reversed in 2014/15	335	4
Balance at 31 March 2015	(1,711)	-

The provision represents South Holland's share (40% of £4.279m) of the total provision for appeals against the rateable valuation set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) not settled as at the 31 March 2015. The total provision has been recognised in the Collection Fund Statement (page 104).

NOTE 22 – USABLE RESERVES

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

NOTE 23 – UNUSABLE RESERVES

Restated 31 March 2014 £000		31 March 2015 £000
10,896	Revaluation Reserve	12,652
56,890	Capital Adjustment Account	59,298
(29,624)	Pensions Reserve	(34,624)
61	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	59
(358)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(780)
(52)	Accumulated Absences Account	(51)
37,813	Total Unusable Reserves	36,554

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from 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 Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

2013/14 £000	2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000	2014/15 £000
	9,494	Balance at 1 April		10,896
2,787		Upward revaluation of assets	2,231	
(1,128)		Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(301)	
	1,659	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		1,930
(256)		Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(194)	
(1)		Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped and other revaluation reserve adjustments	20	
	(257)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(174)
	10,896	Balance at 31 March		12,652

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 additions to those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or subsequent costs as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are 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 subsequent costs.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties. It 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 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Restated				
2013/14	2013/14		2014/15	2014/15
£000	£000		£000	£000
	57,422	Balance at 1 April		56,890
		Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(2,469)		Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(2,178)	
(3,902)		Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,686)	
(165)		Amortisation of intangible assets	(167)	
(616)		Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(293)	
(395)		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	(644)	
	(7,547)			(4,968)
	1	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		(20)
	256	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		194
		Capital financing applied in the year:		
272		Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	20	
1,608		Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,547	
745		Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	882	
94		Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	31	
267		Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	37	
4,030		Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	4,691	
	7,016			7,208
	(258)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(6)
	56,890	Balance at 31 March		59,298

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 pays 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.

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(26,135)	Balance at 1 April	(29,624)
(2,422)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(3,690)
(2,670)	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	(2,934)
1,603	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,624
(29,624)	Balance at 31 March	(34,624)

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
63	Balance at 1 April	61
(2)	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	(2)
61	Balance at 31 March	59

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and business rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
2	Balance at 1 April	(358)
	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	
(360)		(422)
(358)	Balance at 31 March	(780)

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance or Housing Revenue Account Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Restated			2014/15 £000	2014/15 £000
2013/14 £000	2013/14 £000			
	(65)	Balance at 1 April		(52)
65		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at end of the preceding year	52	
(52)		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(51)	
	13	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(1)
	(52)	Balance at 31 March		(51)

NOTE 24 – CASH FLOW STATEMENT – OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
178	Interest received	151
(2,372)	Interest paid	(2,349)

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

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
2,469	Depreciation	2,178
3,902	Impairment and downward valuations	1,686
243	Impairment & revaluation losses on HRA non dwellings	47
165	Amortisation of intangible assets	167
32	(Increase)/decrease in interest debtors	(21)
(444)	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,587
(584)	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	695
11	Decrease in inventories	21
1,067	Movement in Pension Liability	1,310
1,067	Contribution to/(from) provisions	489
395	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	644
258	Movement in Investment Property Values	6
(26)	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(5)
8,555		8,804
	<i>Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities</i>	
(817)	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,057)
(615)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(911)
(1,432)		(1,968)

NOTE 25 – CASH FLOW STATEMENT – INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Restated 2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(5,701)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property, plant and intangible assets	(8,250)
(38,800)	Purchase of short-term investments	(57,798)
(65)	Other payments for investing activities	(28)
617	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	1,059
35,700	Proceeds from sale of short term investments	53,600
856	Other receipts from investing activities	877
(7,393)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(10,540)

NOTE 26 – CASH FLOW STATEMENT – FINANCING ACTIVITIES

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
(250)	Cash payments for the reduction of outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	(21)
(6)	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	(3)
811	Council Tax and NNDR adjustments	897
555	Net cash flows from financing activities	873

NOTE 27 – AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Council's Cabinet on the basis of budget reports analysed across the Directorate structure. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statements. In particular:

- only some charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve and amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)
- the cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pension's contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year.

The income and expenditure of the Council, based on its Directorate structure, as recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

	Place	Commissioning	Housing Revenue Account	Total
Directorate Income and Expenditure 2014/15	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(1,232)	(4,131)	(16,842)	(22,205)
UK Government grants and contributions	(20,315)	(525)	-	(20,840)
Other grants and contributions	(255)	(81)	-	(336)
Total Income	(21,802)	(4,737)	(16,842)	(43,381)
Employee expenses	1,583	4,918	2,079	8,580
Other service expenses	3,556	4,645	4,446	12,647
Payment of Housing Benefits and Grants to outside bodies	20,311	504	-	20,815
Capital Charges	23	624	1,547	2,194
Total Expenditure	25,473	10,691	8,072	44,236
Net Expenditure	3,671	5,954	(8,770)	855

	Place	Commissioning	Housing Revenue Account	Total
Directorate Income and Expenditure 2013/14	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges & other service income	(1,053)	(4,463)	(15,474)	(20,990)
UK Government grants and contributions	(19,291)	(451)	-	(19,742)
Other grants and contributions	(384)	(112)	(692)	(1,188)
Total Income	(20,728)	(5,026)	(16,166)	(41,920)
Employee expenses	1,496	4,660	2,354	8,510
Other service expenses	3,147	4,271	4,412	11,830
Payment of Housing Benefits and Grants to outside bodies	18,907	878	45	19,830
Capital Charges	30	847	1,608	2,485
Total Expenditure	23,580	10,656	8,419	42,655
Net Expenditure	2,852	5,630	(7,747)	735

Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of Directorate income and expenditure relate to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2014/15 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000
Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	855	735
Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis	1,666	4,075
Amounts included in the Analysis not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,875)	(2,837)
Joint Operation - CPBS Share included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,162	2,918
Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,808	4,891

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of Directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2014/15	Directorate analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in I&E £000	Joint Operation CPBS Share £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(22,205)	-	285	(11)	(21,931)	(69)	(22,000)
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	-	-	(172)	(172)
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	-	(4,841)	(4,841)
Income from Business Rates	-	-	-	-	-	(9,981)	(9,981)
UK Government grants and contributions	(20,840)	-	-	-	(20,840)	(5,677)	(26,517)
Other grants and contributions	(336)	-	-	-	(336)	-	(336)
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,057)	(1,057)
Total Income	(43,381)	-	285	(11)	(43,107)	(21,797)	(64,904)
Employee expenses	8,580	-	(19)	2,593	11,154	19	11,173
Other service expenses	12,647	-	(3,141)	430	9,936	19	9,955
Payment of Housing Benefits and grants to outside bodies	20,815	-	-	-	20,815	-	20,815
Pensions accounting adjustments	-	(67)	-	-	(67)	-	(67)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,194	1,733	-	150	4,077	-	4,077
Interest payments	-	-	-	-	-	2,349	2,349
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	-	-	2,846	2,846
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	-	519	519
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	1,219	1,219
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	667	667
Change in investment property value	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Business rates tariff and levy	-	-	-	-	-	6,877	6,877
Total expenditure	44,236	1,666	(3,160)	3,173	45,915	14,521	60,436
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	855	1,666	(2,875)	3,162	2,808	(7,276)	(4,468)

Restated 2013/14	Directorate analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in I&E £000	CPBS Share £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate £000	Total £000
Fees, charges & other service income	(20,990)	-	318	(23)	(20,695)	(65)	(20,760)
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	-	-	(146)	(146)
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	-	(4,699)	(4,699)
Income from Business Rates	-	-	-	-	-	(9,357)	(9,357)
UK Government grants and contributions	(19,742)	-	-	-	(19,742)	(6,120)	(25,862)
Other grants and contributions	(1,188)	-	-	-	(1,188)	-	(1,188)
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	(615)	(615)
Change in investment property value	-	-	-	-	-	(75)	(75)
Total Income	(41,920)	-	318	(23)	(41,625)	(21,077)	(62,702)
Employee expenses	8,510	-	(19)	2,375	10,866	19	10,885
Other service expenses	11,830	-	(3,136)	417	9,111	26	9,137
Pensions accounting adjustments	-	(71)	-	-	(71)	-	(71)
Payment of Housing Benefits and grants to outside bodies	19,830	-	-	-	19,830	-	19,830
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,485	4,146	-	149	6,780	-	6,780
Interest payments	-	-	-	-	-	2,372	2,372
Precepts & Levies	-	-	-	-	-	2,732	2,732
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	-	338	338
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	1,174	1,174
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	395	395
Change in investment property value	-	-	-	-	-	333	333
Business rates tariff and levy	-	-	-	-	-	6,513	6,513
Total expenditure	42,655	4,075	(3,155)	2,941	46,516	13,902	60,418
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	735	4,075	(2,837)	2,918	4,891	(7,175)	(2,284)

NOTE 28 – TRADING OPERATIONS

The Council has established 3 trading units (industrial units, off street car parking and markets) where the service manager is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the Council or other organisations. Details of those units in 2014/15 are as follows:

		2014/15		2013/14	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Markets are provided in Spalding, Holbeach, Long Sutton and Crowland	Turnover	(129)		(128)	
	Expenditure	175		173	
	Deficit		46		45
The Council provides off street car parking predominantly within Spalding	Turnover	(288)		(270)	
	Expenditure	211		164	
	(Surplus)		(77)		(106)
The Council lets 10 industrial units at Crowland	Turnover	(57)		(47)	
	Expenditure	16		81	
	(Surplus)/Deficit		(41)		34
Net (Surplus)/Deficit on trading operations			(72)		(27)

NOTE 29 – MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

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

	2014/15	2013/14
	£000	£000
Salaries	219	220
Allowances	128	123
Expenses	14	17
Total	361	360

NOTE 30 – OFFICERS’ REMUNERATION

The remuneration paid to the Council’s senior employees is as follows:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances	Expenses Allowances	Pension Contribution	Total
		£	£	£	£
Monitoring Officer	2014/15	59,675	963	10,443	71,081
	2013/14	59,038	963	14,641	74,642

The Council has entered into a shared management arrangement with Breckland Council where the two councils share members of the management team. The Monitoring Officer shown in the above table provides services for both the Council and for Breckland Council. This employee is formally employed by South Holland District, and Breckland Council is recharged 50% of their salary and other remuneration and expenses. As South Holland District Council is the employing Council, their full costs are shown in the note above.

Breckland Council employs four other members of the management team, the Chief Executive, two Executive Directors, and the Assistant Director Commissioning. The Council is charged 50% of their salaries and other remuneration and expenses.

The Council’s other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer’s pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration Band	2014/15 Number of Employees	2013/14 Number of Employees
£50,000 – £54,999	-	1
£55,000 – £59,999	1	1
£60,000 – £64,999	1	-

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15	2013/14	2014/15 £	2013/14 £
£0-£20,000	1	7	3	3	4	10	16,877	50,375
Total cost included in bandings and in CIES							16,877	50,375

NOTE 31 – EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council has recognised the following costs in relation to the audit of the financial statements and certification of grant claims.

	2014/15 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000
Fees payable to the appointed auditor, KPMG, with regard to external audit services carried out for the year	58	58
Share of fees payable to the appointed auditor, KPMG, with regard to external audit services carried out for the year on behalf of Compass Point Business Services.	7	7
Fees payable to the appointed auditor, KPMG, for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	8	8
TOTAL	73	73

NOTE 32 – GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2014/15.

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant income and Expenditure		
Revenue Support Grant	(3,392)	(4,393)
S31 Grant – Business Rate grant	(474)	(341)
Council Tax Freeze grant	(47)	(46)
New Homes Bonus Scheme grant	(1,084)	(786)
New Burdens grant	(16)	(16)
Other non specific grants	(10)	(43)
Grants in relation to capital expenditure	(654)	(495)
Total	(5,677)	(6,120)
Credited to Services		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	(19,027)	(18,452)
Council Tax and Housing Benefit Administration	(459)	(522)
Supporting People Grant	-	(642)
Disabled Facilities Grant	(256)	(247)
English Heritage PSICA Conservation grant	-	(47)
Choosing Health	(22)	(104)
Arts Council	(54)	(41)
Police and Crime Commissioner Elections and Panel	-	(59)
Waste Collection Support Scheme Grant	(257)	(116)
Welfare Reform Grants DWP	(112)	(107)
Lincolnshire County Council Elections	-	(110)
Electoral Commission	(40)	-
Grants for Growth	(561)	(84)
Other Grants	(388)	(399)
Total	(21,176)	(20,930)

The Council has received grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year end are as follows:

Long-term Liabilities

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Grants Received in Advance (Capital)		
DCLG – Gypsy and Travellers	(549)	(633)

NOTE 33 – 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

UK 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 the majority of its 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 the subjective analysis in Note 27 on reporting for resources allocation decisions. Grant Receipts outstanding at 31 March 2015 are shown in Note 32.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2014/15 is shown in Note 29. During 2014/15, a number of members were also directors of the Council's wholly owned subsidiary company, South Holland Local Housing Community Interest Company and also directors of Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd (joint venture with East Lindsey District Council), and members of Internal Drainage Boards, Citizens' Advice Bureau and other local community associations.

Details of specific transactions where members declared their interest are recorded in the Register of Members' Interest, open to public inspection at the Council Offices during office hours. The Council is compliant with the Localism Act 2012.

Officers

No other material transactions were identified.

Other Public Bodies

Joint senior management arrangements exist between the Council and Breckland District Council. The costs of these arrangements are shared 50:50 with Breckland. In 2014/15, the Council contributed £1.071m (£747,000 in 2013/14) towards the cost of Breckland-employed managers under this arrangement, and received £277,000 (£319,000 in 2013/14) in reimbursement towards the costs of South Holland-employed managers.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

Compass Point Business Services

Joint merged service organisation arrangements for the shared provision of a number of back office services with East Lindsey District Council were implemented with effect from 1 August 2010, delivered through Compass Point Business Services (CPBS) (East Coast) Ltd. The Council's share of the Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenditure are shown in note 42. There are no significant balances outstanding between the Council and the Company at the 31 March 2015.

Further information about the accounts of CPBS is available from the Company Secretary, Eversheds House, 70 Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester, M1 5ES

South Holland Homes

The Council has a wholly owned subsidiary company, South Holland Local Housing Community Interest Company, which was established in 2008/09 for the purpose of accessing social housing grant from the Homes and Communities Agency. This was in order to provide affordable and social housing for the benefit of the local community.

In 2009/10, 6 new properties were constructed. These are tenanted and managed by the Council. In 2014/15 the Council collected rent of £26,540 on behalf of the Company and charged management and support fees of £7,160. There are no significant balances outstanding at the 31 March 2015.

In 2014/15 the company made a profit of £263,804 (2012/13 £171,212).

At 31 March 2015, the Company held fixed assets valued at £766,984 and current assets totalling £472,026, Liabilities consisted of short term creditors of £4,390, and long term creditors of £267,000.

Further information about the accounts of South Holland Homes is available from the Company Secretary, Mr M Stinson, Council Offices, Priory Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, PE11 2XE.

Group Accounts have not been produced for 2014/15 incorporating the financial position of the Company.

NOTE 34 – 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). This is 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.

	2014/15	Restated 2013/14
	£000	£000
<i>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</i>	70,394	70,905
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	8,077	6,075
Intangible Assets	258	47
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	293	616
Assets Held for Sale - Current	-	10
Long Term Investment	50	-
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(20)	(272)
Government grants and other contributions	(913)	(839)
Major Repairs Reserve	(1,547)	(1,608)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(4,691)	(4,030)
Sums set aside from revenue	(16)	(17)
Finance leases - repayments	(21)	(250)
Impairment & revaluation losses on HRA non dwellings	(47)	(243)
<i>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</i>	71,817	70,394
<i>Explanation of movements in year</i>		
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	1,423	(511)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</i>	1,423	(511)

NOTE 35 – LEASES

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The assets acquired under finance leases are carried in the Balance Sheet at the following amounts:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	18	36
	18	36

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	13	21
Non-Current	-	13
Finance costs payable in future years	-	2
Minimum lease payments	13	36

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Not later than 1 year	13	21	13	23
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	13	-	13
	13	34	13	36

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2014/15 no contingent rents were payable by the Council (nil in 2013/14).

Operating Leases

The Council has acquired a small number of items of equipment by entering into operating leases, with typical lives of 2-3 years. The values are not material.

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council does not lease out any property under the terms of a finance lease

Operating Leases

The Council leases out a number of items of land and property under operating leases.

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

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Not later than 1 year	26	35
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	279	229
Later than 5 years	57	58
	362	322

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 2014/15 no contingent rents were receivable by the Council (nil in 2013/14).

NOTE 36 – IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

The Code requires disclosure by class of assets of the amounts for impairment losses and impairment reversals charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. These disclosures are consolidated in Note 12 reconciling the movement over the year in the Property, Plant and Equipment balances.

No material losses were recognised during 2014/15.

NOTE 37 – TERMINATION BENEFITS

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2014/15 incurring liabilities of £16,877 (£50,375 in 2013/14) – see note 30 for the number of exit packages and total cost per band.

NOTE 38 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes

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, there is a commitment to make the payments and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

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

The Lincolnshire 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 Lincolnshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations.

The principal risks of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme, changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

The financial information contained in this note includes the position for South Holland District Council together with a share for Compass Point Business Services Ltd to comply with the accounting requirements for Joint Operations. The 2013/14 figures have been restated for comparative purposes.

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 and housing rents 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. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the General Fund balance and the Housing Revenue Account balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2014/15 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
<i>Cost of Services:</i>		
<i>Service cost comprising</i>		
Current service cost	1,632	1,494
Past service cost	83	2
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>		
Net interest expense	1,219	1,174
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,934	2,670
<i>Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(4,064)	2,529
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	-	1,426
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	8,366	580
Other experience	(612)	(2,113)
Total Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,690	2,422
Total Post-employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	6,624	5,092
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(1,310)	(1,067)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	1,521	1,500
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	103	103

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows.

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2014/15 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000
Present Value of the funded liabilities	(85,884)	(75,497)
Present Value of unfunded liabilities	(1,485)	(1,430)
Fair Value of plan assets	52,745	47,303
Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(34,624)	(29,624)

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2014/15 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000
Opening fair value scheme assets	47,303	48,308
Interest Income	1,942	2,173
Remeasurement gain/(loss)		
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	4,064	(2,529)
Contributions from employer	1,521	1,500
Contributions from employees into the scheme	417	383
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	103	103
Benefits Paid	(2,605)	(2,635)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	52,745	47,303

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

	Funded Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2014/15 £000	Restated 2013/14 £000
Opening Balance at 1 April	76,927	74,443
Current Service Cost	1,632	1,494
Past Service Cost	83	2
Interest Cost	3,161	3,347
Contributions from scheme participants	417	383
<i>Remeasurements (gains) and losses:</i>		
Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	1,426
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	8,366	580
Other experience	(612)	(2,113)
Benefits paid	(2,605)	(2,635)
Closing Balance at 31 March	87,369	76,927

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised

	Fair Value of Scheme Assets			
	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	
	Quoted prices in active markets £000	% of total assets	Quoted prices in active markets £000	% of total assets
Cash and Cash Equivalents	754	1%	730	2%
Equity Instruments				
Consumer	10,073	19%	8,703	18%
Manufacturing	1,473	3%	1,598	3%
Energy and utilities	3,256	6%	3,474	7%
Financial institutions	6,250	12%	5,589	12%
Information technology	1,998	4%	1,292	3%
Other	6,234	12%	6,007	13%
Debt Securities				
Corporate Bonds – Investment grade	1,757	3%	1,475	3%
Corporate Bonds – Non Investment grade	3,438	7%	-	-
UK Government	1,001	2%	870	2%
Other	688	1%	564	1%
Property				
UK Property	5,177	10%	4,447	9%
Overseas Property	604	1%	716	2%
Private Equity	2,253	4%	2,592	5%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts				
Equities	2,728	5%	2,209	5%
Bonds	-	-	2,983	6%
Other	5,061	10%	4,054	9%
Total Assets	52,745	100%	47,303	100%

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 dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc.

The Local Government Pension Scheme has been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries; estimates for the Lincolnshire County Council Fund are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2013.

The significant assumptions, for the Council, used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2014/15	2013/14
<i>Mortality assumptions:</i>		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (years):		
- Men	22.2	22.2
- Women	24.4	24.4
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (years):		
- Men	24.5	24.5
- Women	26.8	26.8
Rate of inflation	3.0%	3.4%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.5%	3.9%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.1%	2.6%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.1%	4.1%

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 while all 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.

	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme (South Holland Share only)	
	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	6,981
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3%	2,267
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	2%	1,849
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	7%	5,029

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The contributions paid by the Council are set by the Fund Actuary at each triennial actuarial valuation, the most recent being 31 March 2013. The employer's contributions rate, over the period to 31 March 2017, has been stabilised. The stabilisation mechanism implemented is for employer contribution rates to increase at 1% p.a from the 2014/15 level.

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

Employer contributions payable to the scheme in 2015/16 are estimated to be £1.571m.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17 years, 2014/15 (17 years 2013/14).

NOTE 39 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 March 2015 the Council has identified the following material contingent liability.

NNDR Appeals

The Council has made provision for NNDR Appeals based upon its best estimate of known appeals as at the 31 March 2015. It is not possible to quantify appeals that have yet to be lodged with the Valuation Office Agency, so there is a risk that national and local appeals will have a significant impact on the Financial Statements.

NOTE 40 – CONTINGENT ASSETS

At 31 March 2015 the Council has identified the following material contingent assets:

Section 106 Agreements

The Council has signed a number of S106 agreements that require developers to make payments to the Council at some future date dependant upon certain events taking place, for example, when a development actually starts on site. The contributions generally have conditions attached to them requiring the Council to spend the monies in specific areas and on specific items. The total value of the contributions is unknown but could be in excess of £5m.

Decent Homes Loans

The Council has, for a number of years, been giving property owners loans to enable them to improve their homes to meet a decent standard. These loans have been registered with Land Registry and will only become repayable, together with interest and a proportion of the increased property value, once the dwelling is sold or otherwise disposed of. The disposal and therefore repayment could be many years in the future. Loans outstanding as at 31 March 2015 are £481,000 (31 March 2014 are £500,000).

NOTE 41– NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Key risks

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

- **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
- **re-financing risk** – the possibility that the Council might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms
- **market risk** – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rate movements.

Overall procedures for managing risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and are structured to implement suitable controls to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework based on the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and investment guidance issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution;
- by approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
 - the Council's overall borrowing;
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
 - its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government guidance;

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's annual Council Tax budget setting meeting. They are reported with the annual Treasury Management Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported at the end of each financial year as is a mid year report.

The annual Treasury Management Strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 26 February 2014 and is available on the Council's website. The key issues within the strategy are:

- the Authorised Limit for 2014/15 was set at £75.456m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
- the Operational Boundary was expected to be £72.456m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
- the maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at £75.456m and £8m respectively, based on the Council's net debt.
- the maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of any new fixed rate debt were set at 100% and 0% respectively.

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.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied. Details of the Investment Strategy, approved by Council on 26 February 2014, can be found on the Council's website.

One of the key areas of the Investment Strategy is that the minimum criteria for investment counterparties include the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Asset Services. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors - forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies 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 of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2015 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default, adjusted to reflect current market conditions:

	Amount at 31 March 2015 £000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2015 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2015 £000	Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2014 £000
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	(<i>A x C</i>)	
Customers	482	9.39%	9.39%	45	64

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

The Council does not generally allow credit for its customers, such that £153,000 of the £482,000 balance is past its due date for payment. The past due but not impaired amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Less than three months	340	310
Three to six months	1	25
Six months to one year	52	98
More than one year	89	143
TOTAL	482	576

The council has undertaken a review of the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, namely customers, taking account of past experiences and has concluded that there is a minimal risk of payment default.

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities (borrowing plus finance lease principal payments) is as follows:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Less than one year	39	50
Between one and two years	-	13
More than ten years	67,456	67,456
	67,495	67,519

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

Refinancing and maturity risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks whilst the treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk - The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this

Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The treasury team monitors market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns; similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rate borrowing would be postponed.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	91
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	34
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	125
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	38

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

Price Risk - The Council does not generally invest in equity share or marketable bonds. However, it does have shareholdings in the Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd joint venture with East Lindsey District Council. It also holds an equity stake in the newly formed Municipal Bonds Agency.

Foreign exchange Risk - The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

NOTE 42 – JOINT OPERATION

South Holland has joint control with East Lindsey District Council over Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd, a company established in 2010 to provide 'back office' services to both Councils. South Holland owns 37%, of the company, and East Lindsey 63%, but voting rights are split 50:50.

This arrangement is classified as a joint operation. The Council recognises on its Balance Sheet an appropriate share of its rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with its share of expenses incurred and income it earns from the activity of the Company.

Compass Point Business Services' attributable proportion included in the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015:

31 March 2014 £000		31 March 2015 £000
77	Property, Plant and Equipment	49
445	Intangible Assets	322
522	Long-term Assets	371
61	Short-term Debtors	9
340	Cash and Cash Equivalents	264
401	Current Assets	273
(230)	Short-term Creditors	(254)
(203)	Provisions	-
(433)	Current Liabilities	(254)
(1,914)	Other Long-term Liabilities	(3,351)
(1,424)	Net Liabilities	(2,961)
	Usable Reserves	
(11)	General Fund	33
	Unusable Reserves	
522	Capital Adjustment Account	371
(1,914)	Pension Reserve	(3,351)
(21)	Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	(14)
(1,413)		(2,994)
(1,424)	Total Reserves	(2,961)

Compass Point Business Services' attributable proportion included in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account for the year:

31 March 2014 £'000		31 March 2015 £'000
2,375	Gross Pay, National Insurance and Pensions	2,593
(34)	Premises Related Expenses	(34)
45	Transport Related Expenses	40
406	Supplies and Services	424
149	Depreciation and Amortisation	150
2,941	Gross Operating Expenditure	3,173
(23)	Other Income	(11)
2,918	Cost of Services	3,162
44	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	85
(2)	Interest receivable and similar income	(1)
2,960	(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,246
947	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	1,194
3,907	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	4,440

NOTE 43 – TRUST FUNDS

The Council is custodian trustee for:

IVO Day Care Centre

The Council holds and invests £10,000 on behalf of the trust. This is not held on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Weston St Mary's Village Hall

The Council is a custodian trustee for the village hall. It has no liability for debts and is not responsible for the management of the trust property.

Ayscoughfee Hall and Gardens (registered charity 515905)

The Council, as trustee, holds the deeds on behalf of the people of Spalding.

Sir Halley Stewart Playing Field (registered charity 1084450)

Day to day running costs for Ayscoughfee Hall and Gardens and the Sir Halley Stewart Playing Field are included in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Values placed on these assets, by an external RICS qualified valuer are shown below. They are not included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

Ayscoughfee Hall and Gardens £1,140,764, last revalued as at 31 March 2015

Sir Halley Stewart Playing Field £115,175 last revalued as at 31 March 2015

Trust fund revenue Account	Expend £000	2014/15 Income £000	Net £000	Expend £000	2013/14 Income £000	Net £000
Ayscoughfee Hall and Gardens	375	(38)	337	335	(34)	301
Sir Halley Stewart Playing Field	37	(9)	28	25	(4)	21

NOTE 44 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements

Under new standards introduced into the LG code in 2014/15, the adoption of IFRS 11 – ‘Joint Arrangements’ has changed the way in which the Council is required to disclose its interests in Compass Point Business Services.

Under the provisions of IAS 31, there was an accounting policy choice available to account for interests in jointly controlled entities: either proportionate consolidation or the equity method. The Council considered the arrangement to be a Joint Venture and the equity method of consolidation was applied. In prior years, consolidated group financial statements were produced reflecting, as a single figure, the Council’s share of the net assets of the company on the group balance sheet.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements was issued to replace IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures. As well as changes to terminology, the new standard brings significant accounting changes.

IFRS 11 sub-categorises arrangements into:

- Joint operations, whereby the parties with joint control have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement; and
- Joint ventures, whereby the parties with joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

From April 2014, the Council recognises its arrangement with Compass Point Business Services as a Joint Operation. Hence, there is no longer a requirement to produce separate group accounts. However, the single entity financial statements for South Holland reflect line-by-line accounting of its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the Company.

The effects of the restatement are as follows:

At 1 April 2013, the values of net assets and hence total reserves have decreased by £0.378m.

The fully restated 1 April 2013 Balance Sheet is provided on page 18. The adjustments that have been made to that Balance Sheet over the version published in the 2013/14 Financial Statements are as follows:

Effect on Opening Balance Sheet 1 April 2013

	Opening Balances as at 1 April 2013 £000	Correction Required Joint Arrangements £000	Restated 1 April 2013 £000
Property, Plant and Equipment	135,586	100	135,686
Intangible Assets	195	555	750
Long Term Assets	137,113	655	137,768
Short-term debtors	2,558	17	2,575
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,551	325	5,876
Current Assets	15,429	342	15,771
Short-term creditors	(2,554)	(261)	(2,815)
Provisions	-	(155)	(155)
Current Liabilities	(2,586)	(416)	(3,002)
Other Long-term Liabilities	(25,176)	(959)	(26,135)
Long Term Liabilities	(93,327)	(959)	(94,286)
Net Assets	56,629	(378)	56,251
Usable Reserves			
General Fund Balance	2,034	(48)	1,986
Unusable Reserves			
Capital Adjustment Account	56,767	655	57,422
Pension Reserve	(25,176)	(959)	(26,135)
Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	(39)	(26)	(65)
Total Reserves	56,629	(378)	56,251

Following elimination of inter company debtors/creditors and the introduction of the Council's share of the Company's total deficit for the year the surplus on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement has reduced from £2.571m to £1.521m. The fully restated 2013/14 comparative figures for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement are on pages 17 and 15 respectively. The adjustments that have been made to the Statements over the versions published in the 2013/14 Financial Statements is as follows:

Effect on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 2013/14 (Net Expenditure)

	As Previously Stated 31 March 2014 £000	Correction Required Joint Operation £000	As Restated 31 March 2014 £000
Central Services to the Public	177	(86)	91
Other housing services	1,000	(85)	915
Corporate and democratic core	2,194	230	2,424
Non Distributed Costs	12	2	14
Cost of Services	4,830	61	4,891
Financing and investment income and expenditure	3,596	42	3,638
(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	(2,387)	103	(2,284)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	1,475	947	2,422
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(184)	947	763
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(2,571)	1,050	(1,521)

Movement in Reserves Statement – Usable Reserves 2013/14

	As Previously Stated 31 March 2014 £000	Correction Required Joint Operation £000	As Restated 31 March 2014 £000
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period – 31 March 2013	15,518	(48)	15,470
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,387	(103)	2,284
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	2,069	136	2,205
Increase/(decrease) in the year	4,456	33	4,489
Balance at the end of the current reporting period – 31 March 2014	19,974	(15)	19,959

Movement in Reserves Statement – Unusable Reserves 2013/14

	As Previously Stated 31 March 2014 £000	Correction Required Joint Operation £000	As Restated 31 March 2014 £000
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period – 31 March 2013	41,111	(330)	40,781
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	184	(947)	(763)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(2,069)	(136)	(2,205)
Increase/(decrease) in the year	(1,885)	(1,083)	(2,968)
Balance at the end of the current reporting period – 31 March 2014	39,226	(1,413)	37,813

The resulting restated Balance Sheet for 31 March 2014 is provided on page 18. The adjustments that have been made to that Balance Sheet over the version published in the 2013/14 Financial Statements are as follows:

Effect on Balance Sheet 31 March 2014

	As Previously Stated 31 March 2014 £000	Correction Required Joint Operation £000	As Restated 31 March 2014 £000
Property, Plant and Equipment	135,986	77	136,063
Intangible Assets	187	445	632
Long Term Assets	137,279	522	137,801
Short-term debtors	2,996	47	3,043
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,105	340	8,445
Current Assets	21,798	387	22,185
Short-term creditors	(3,017)	(220)	(3,237)
Provisions	(1,019)	(203)	(1,222)
Current Liabilities	(4,065)	(423)	(4,488)
Other Long-term Liabilities	(27,710)	(1,914)	(29,624)
Long Term Liabilities	(95,812)	(1,914)	(97,726)
Net Assets	59,200	(1,428)	57,772
Usable Reserves			
General Fund Balance	2,034	(15)	2,019
Unusable Reserves			
Capital Adjustment Account	56,368	522	56,890
Pension Reserve	(27,710)	(1,914)	(29,624)
Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	(31)	(21)	(52)
Total Reserves	59,200	(1,428)	57,772

A restated Cash Flow Statement is provided on page 19.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
	Expenditure	
3,188	Repairs and maintenance	3,225
3,073	Supervision and management	2,800
57	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	69
1,608	Depreciation of non-current assets (Note 6)	1,547
2,457	Revaluation of non-current assets	1,714
1	Debt management expenses	-
66	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	106
10,450	Total Expenditure	9,461
	Income	
(14,252)	Dwelling rents	(15,490)
(134)	Non- dwelling rents	(156)
(1,387)	Charges for services & facilities	(1,161)
(393)	Contribution towards expenditure	(35)
(16,166)	Total Income	(16,842)
(5,716)	Net income of HRA Services as included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(7,381)
427	HRA share of Corporate and Democratic Core	335
(5,289)	Net income for HRA Services	(7,046)
	HRA Share of the operating income and expenditure included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
(226)	(Gain) or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(448)
2,354	Interest payable and similar charges	2,347
(45)	Interest and investment income	(50)
322	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	310
24	Movement in the market value of investment property	-
(2,860)	Surplus for the year on HRA services	(4,887)

MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

2013/14 £000		2014/15 £000
5,213	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous reporting period	6,835
2,860	Surplus for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	4,887
(1,238)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute (Note 11)	(2,754)
6,835	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current reporting period	8,968

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF HRA STATEMENT

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Council's 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.

NOTE 2 – HOUSING STOCK

The Council was responsible for managing 3,875 dwellings at 31 March 2015 (3,888 at 31 March 2014). The stock is analysed below by number of bedrooms. The Council has an equity share in 7 shared ownership properties, with the Council's equity share being equivalent to 3.25 dwellings.

Analysis of Housing Stock at 31 March 2015					
	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	3+ Bed	Total
HRA Housing Stock					
Houses	-	343	1,563	13	1,919
Bungalow	667	1,011	-	-	1,678
Flats	114	155	-	-	269
Shared Ownership	1	4	2	-	7
Affordable Rent Properties	-	2	-	-	2
Total	782	1,515	1,565	13	3,875

NOTE 3 – RENT ARREARS

Rent arrears at 31 March 2015 amounted to £325,000 (£255,000 in 2013/14) and are analysed as follows:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Rent Arrears Due From		
Current Tenants	187	148
Former Tenants	130	109
Garages	8	(2)
Total	325	255
These arrears include all charges due from tenants: rents, service charges and other charges.		
Allowance for doubtful debts	(240)	(150)

NOTE 4 – ASSET VALUES

The balance sheet value of assets within the Council's HRA is shown below:

	31 March 2015 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Council Dwellings	115,005	112,738
Other Land and Buildings	1,001	728
Infrastructure – Housing Sewerage	812	892
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	29	69
Surplus Assets	19	19
Community Assets	46	46
Non-operational assets		
Assets Under Construction	-	127
Intangible Non-Current Assets	122	25
Investment Properties	44	44
Assets Held For Sale	671	530
Total	117,749	115,218

NOTE 5 – VACANT POSSESSION

The vacant possession value is the Council's estimate of the total sum that it would receive if all the dwellings were sold on the open market. The balance sheet value is calculated on the basis of rents receivable on existing tenancies. These are less than would be obtainable on the open market, and the balance sheet value is therefore lower than the vacant possession valuation. The difference between the two values therefore shows the economic cost of providing housing at less than market value. The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA is shown below:

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Vacant possession value	338,250	331,582

NOTE 6 - DEPRECIATION

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Depreciation		
Council dwellings	1,334	1,324
Other Land and Buildings	31	61
Infrastructure - Housing Sewerage	123	117
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	52	99
	1,540	1,601
Amortisation		
Intangible Assets	7	7
Total	1,547	1,608

NOTE 7 – IMPAIRMENT OF HOUSING NON CURRENT ASSETS

Whilst there was an overall upward movement in the valuation of Housing non-current assets, following a revaluation review undertaken by Mouchel Plc, there were no impairment losses due to obsolescence or physical damage during the year.

NOTE 8 – HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Housing Capital Expenditure and Financing		
Expenditure		
Improvements and enhancements to Council dwellings	5,465	4,364
New Build – Council dwellings	188	868
Improvements to wastewater treatments	43	149
Improvements to sheltered accommodation	2	16
Information systems	117	-
Total	5,815	5,397
Financing		
Capital receipts	-	271
Major Repairs Reserve	1,547	1,608
Direct Revenue Financing	4,268	3,518
Total	5,815	5,397

NOTE 9 – HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL RECEIPTS

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Housing Revenue Account Capital Receipts		
Usable Capital Receipts at 1 April	413	421
Right to buy sales in relation to dwellings	932	615
Mortgage repayments	2	2
Sale of HRA Land	125	-
Administration costs	(23)	(16)
Receipts used to finance capital expenditure	-	(271)
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	(519)	(338)
Usable Capital Receipts at 31 March	930	413

NOTE 10 – MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

The Major Repairs Reserve is maintained to meet HRA Capital Investment. Movements on the reserve were:

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Major Repairs Reserve		
Balance at 1 April	-	-
Depreciation on Fixed Assets		
Dwellings	1,334	1,324
Other Assets	213	284
Capital investment funded from MRA	(1,547)	(1,608)
Balance at 31 March	-	-

**NOTE 11 – STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT
BALANCE**

	2014/15 £000	2013/14 £000
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute		
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(448)	(210)
Employee Benefit Accrual	(3)	4
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	660	661
Employer’s pension contributions and direct payments to pensioner’s payable in the year.	(361)	(350)
Capital Expenditure funded by the HRA	(4,268)	(3,518)
Transfer to/from the Capital Adjustment Account	1,666	2,175
Net additional amount required by statute to be debited or (credited) to the HRA Balance for the year	(2,754)	(1,238)

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

Council Tax £000	2013/14 Non- Domestic Rates £000	Total £000		Council Tax £000	2014/15 Non- Domestic Rates £000	Total £000
(36,627)		(36,627)	Income	(37,756)		(37,756)
	(24,377)	(24,377)	Council Tax receivable (Note 2)			
	(1,466)	(1,466)	Non-Domestic Rates receivable (Note 3)		(26,370)	(26,370)
			Transitional Protection Payments receivable		(243)	(243)
			Contribution towards previous year's estimated Collection deficit			
-	-	-	Central Government		(119)	(119)
-	-	-	South Holland District Council	-	(95)	(95)
-	-	-	Lincolnshire County Council	-	(24)	(24)
(36,627)	(25,843)	(62,470)	Total Income	(37,756)	(26,851)	(64,607)
			Expenditure			
			Precepts, demands and shares			
	12,222	12,222	Central Government		12,599	12,599
4,639	9,777	14,416	South Holland District Council	4,777	10,079	14,856
26,548	2,444	28,992	Lincolnshire County Council	27,259	2,520	29,779
4,735		4,735	Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire	4,959		4,959
			Impairment of debts/appeals			
236	77	313	Increase in allowance for impairment	257	127	384
	2,548	2,548	Increase in provision for appeals (Note 4)		1,833	1,833
	114	114	Cost of Collection Allowance		113	113
	193	193	Reconciliation Adjustments – Renewable Energy		207	207
			Contribution towards previous year's estimated Collection surplus			
-	-	-	South Holland District Council	42	-	42
-	-	-	Lincolnshire County Council	242	-	242
-	-	-	Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire	43		43
36,158	27,375	63,533	Total Expenditure	37,579	27,478	65,057
(469)	1,532	1,063	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during year	(177)	627	450
(14)	-	(14)	Deficit/(surplus) at beginning of year	(483)	1,532	1,049
(483)	1,532	1,049	Deficit/(surplus) at end of year (Note 5)	(660)	2,159	1,499

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF 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 billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and the distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

NOTE 2 – COUNCIL TAX RECEIVABLE

Council Tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties that have been classified into eight Valuation Bands (A to H). Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by Lincolnshire County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire and South Holland District Council, together with the relevant Parish requirement.

This is then divided by the Council Tax base, i.e. the number of properties in each valuation band, converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings and adjusted for discounts and exemptions.

The Council Tax base was calculated as follows:

Band	No. of properties on Valuation List	No. of chargeable dwellings	Ratio	Band D equivalent dwellings
A (with Disabled Relief)		25	5/9	14
A	14,869	10,296	6/9	6,864
B	8,349	6,804	7/9	5,292
C	9,619	8,378	8/9	7,447
D	3,991	3,711	9/9	3,711
E	1,748	1,628	11/9	1,990
F	361	340	13/9	491
G	96	86	15/9	144
H	13	5	18/9	10
Band D Equivalents				25,963
Allowance for non-collection (1.48%)				(384)
District Tax Base				25,579

The basic amount of Council Tax for a band D property including an average parish charge, £1,446.29 (2013/14 £1,441.97), is then multiplied by the ratio specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

NOTE 3 – NON-DOMESTIC RATES RECEIVABLE

Under the arrangements for Non-Domestic Rates, the Council collects rates for its area based on local rateable values (determined by the Valuation Office Agency, an executive agency of HM Revenue and Customs) multiplied by the multiplier (determined by the Government). For 2014/15 there are two multipliers, the non-domestic rating multiplier of 48.2p and the small business non-domestic rating multiplier of 47.1p.

The Council's total Non-Domestic Rates Rateable Value at 31 March 2015 was £63.427m (31 March 2014 £63.114m).

NOTE 4 – NON-DOMESTIC RATES PROVISION FOR APPEALS

The Collection Fund provides for provision for appeals against the Rateable Value set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) not settled at 31 March 2015.

	Business Rate Appeals	
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2014		(2,548)
Amounts used in 2014/15		102
		(2,446)
Additional provisions made in 2014/15	(2,669)	
Unused amounts reversed in 2014/15	836	
Increase in Provision		(1,833)
Balance at 31 March 2015		(4,279)

NOTE 5 – COLLECTION FUND DEFICIT/ (SURPLUS)

Council Tax surplus or deficits are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies based on the following years Council Tax requirement. Non Domestic Rates surpluses or deficits are apportioned to South Holland (40%), Central Government (50%) and Lincolnshire County Council (10%).

As at 31 March 2015, the net deficit on the Collection Fund is £1.499m (£1.049m at 31 March 2014). The balance on the Collection Fund is allocated as follows:-

2013/14			2014/15	
Council Tax	Non-Domestic Rates		Council Tax	Non-Domestic Rates
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	766	Central Government		1,079
(62)	613	South Holland District Council	(84)	864
(356)	153	Lincolnshire County Council	(487)	216
(65)		Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire	(89)	
(483)	1,532	(Surplus)/deficit	(660)	2,159

Independent auditor's report to the members of South Holland District Council

We have audited the financial statements of South Holland District Council for the year ended 31 March 2015 on pages 15 to 104. 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 2014/15.

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part II of the Audit Commission Act 1998. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, 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 Authority's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Chief Financial Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Explanatory Foreword 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 the Authority as at 31 March 2015 and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Code of Audit Practice 2010 for Local Government Bodies requires us to report to you if:

- the annual governance statement set out on pages 109 to 115 does not reflect compliance with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: a Framework' published by CIPFA/SOLACE in June 2007; or
- the information given in the explanatory foreword for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is not consistent with the financial statements; or
- any matters have been reported in the public interest under section 8 of Audit Commission Act 1998 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit; or
- any recommendations have been made under section 11 of the Audit Commission Act 1998; or
- any other special powers of the auditor have been exercised under the Audit Commission Act 1998.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusion on South Holland District Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Authority's responsibilities

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

Auditor's responsibilities

We are required under Section 5 of the Audit Commission Act 1998 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the Audit Commission requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements, having regard to relevant criteria specified by the Audit Commission.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria, published by the Audit Commission in October 2014, as to whether the Authority has proper arrangements for:

- securing financial resilience; and
- challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Audit Commission has determined these two criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2015.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, the Authority had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria published by the Audit Commission in October 2014, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, South Holland District Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ending 31 March 2015.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of South Holland District Council in accordance with the requirements of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Code of Audit Practice 2010 for Local Government Bodies issued by the Audit Commission.

John Cornett, Director
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Appointed Auditor
Chartered Accountants
St Nicholas House
31 Park Row
Nottingham
NG1 6FQ

24 September 2015

South Holland District Council

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Scope of responsibilities

South Holland District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also 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, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council is also responsible for ensuring that there is a sound system of governance which facilitates the effective exercise of the Council's functions and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

To this effect South Holland District Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of the code is available on our website at www.sholland.gov.uk

This statement explains how South Holland District Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations (England) 2011.

The purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and cultures and values, for the direction and control of the Authority and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. Our governance framework enables us to monitor the achievement of our strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

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 only provide reasonable (not absolute) assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of our policies, aims and objectives. Through it we evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, to enable us to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at the Authority for the year ended March 2015 and up to the date of approval of the Statement of Accounts.

The governance framework

Strategic leadership – The authority has reworked and updated its corporate plan setting out our ambition for delivering to increase the prosperity and wellbeing of our residents and businesses, whilst striving to protect and enhance the district's environment and unique historic character. It explains the context of the area of South Holland, the challenges we face, and how the views of residents have influenced our priorities for action. The corporate plan is about what the Council plans to achieve over the four year period, and sets out the Council's corporate values and behaviours and identifies the four priority areas.

Partnership working - The Council's financial regulations set out the principles of effective management of resources when working in partnership, including the setting of clear objectives and management of financial and delivery risks.

The Council has an arrangement with Breckland Council which shares a management structure and some services. Both authorities continue to operate independently, serving the needs of their own communities. There is Memorandum of Understanding in place which sets out the governance arrangements, which was reviewed and updated during the year. The two councils continue to exercise independent democratically accountable local government in their respective areas, each having its own governance arrangements.

Companies - Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd. (CPBS) was set up by South Holland and East Lindsey District Councils in August 2010 to deliver human resources, customer services, ICT, revenues and benefits, and financial services to the two authorities. South Holland District Council owns a 37% stake in the company with the remaining share being owned by East Lindsey District Council. Each authority has equal voting rights. Their equal voting rights have been the driver for the accounting change applied this year.

The CPBS board of directors includes councillors and chief officers of both authorities. The company has regularly reported its progress on performance of services to the client officer, with a quarterly shareholder performance reported to Scrutiny. The company's business plan is approved annually by council. The ongoing governance arrangements are set out in the Service Level Agreements (SLA), and a Management Agreement is in place that sets out the partnership arrangements, principles and parameters.

The Council is the sole shareholder of South Holland Local Housing Community Interest Company. The board of directors is responsible for preparing the Director's report, financial statements and governance arrangements for the company.

Quality of service - Our annual business planning processes are part of our integrated planning framework which ensures that service planning and related resource management flow from the Council's Corporate Plan. We measure the overall effectiveness of our service delivery through the Council's performance management framework. Quarterly service and financial performance is reported formally to Cabinet.

All performance is subject to detailed review and challenge by the Performance Monitoring Panel who report on areas of concern to the Cabinet. The Council has reviewed its basket of corporate performance indicators in light of its priorities and national changes to local authority performance reporting, and formally reports on a quarterly basis to the Performance Monitoring Panel and Cabinet.

Transparency - As a Council we want to be publicly accountable and present our work with openness and transparency. As such, the authority routinely publishes data on its website in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Transparency Code 2014.

Complaints - The Council has in place a whistle-blowing policy as well as a compliments and complaints procedure that ensure that any referrals are fully investigated, properly resolved and learning applied to service delivery. Systems and procedures have been enhanced to ensure that complaints/service requests are the cornerstone of the Council's management approach

Functions and roles

Effective leadership - The Constitution documents roles and responsibilities for the Council and its standing committees. All working groups have clear terms of reference for their work in supporting policy development and progress monitoring. Councillors' roles and responsibilities are defined in both generic and specific job descriptions that have been tested through consultation and based on a recommended model with some additional local interpretation. A clear Officer/Member delegation framework exists to provide clarity on the powers entrusted in those appointed to make decisions on behalf of the Council.

The Council has adopted a standard form of committee report which seeks to ensure that all matters coming to Councillors for decision have first received consideration in respect of all appropriate and necessary, legal, financial and professional matters, as well as risk. This has been expanded to include coverage of technical matters such as carbon footprint. The Council updates and publishes Key Decision and Exemption Plans. This is a record of all key and exempt decisions the Executive expects to make in the next twelve months.

Working relationships - The Constitution sets out the Scheme of Delegation for Officers, including the conditions of delegation.

All staff have conditions of employment and job descriptions that set out their roles and responsibilities. There is also a competency framework. The framework defines the competencies required of each post in the Council so that individuals can be assessed against them to identify suitability for the posts, areas of strength and areas for further development. Competencies can be used to measure how well we do things and are essential to the performance management process. The competencies provide consistent standards across the organisation and help to identify the types of behaviour the Council wishes to promote, develop and engender.

Conduct and behaviour

Standards of conduct - After the 1st July 2012, the new arrangements were implemented for dealing with complaints against councillors, in line with the Localism Act 2011. The Act gave Council's the freedom to adopt their own local Code of Conduct and South Holland District Council chose to adopt a Code based on the LGA template code (available on the Council website). The Council set and agreed it's arrangements for dealing with complaints against Councillors and these are now in place (further details of the arrangements are available on the Council's website). The Council also appointed an Independent Person, a new role defined in the Localism Act 2011. Under the new arrangements, the Monitoring Officer considers complaints in the first instance and consults with the Independent Person where necessary. Although the Standards Committee was dissolved as permitted under the Localism Act 2011, a Standards Panel has been established to consider complaints that have been investigated. All arrangements for Standards will be reviewed as the new system is embedded.

The Council also has an Employee Code of Conduct and there are a number of specific policies set out on the Council's intranet sub site "working here" (e.g. on bullying, sickness etc).

Financial and risk management - The Executive Director (Place) is designated the responsible officer for the administration of the Council's financial affairs under S151 of the Local Government Act 1972. This includes ensuring the lawfulness and financial prudence of decision making; providing advice, particularly on financial impropriety, publicity and budget issues, giving financial information; and acting as the Council money laundering reporting officer. The Section 151 Officer is specifically responsible for the proper discharge of financial

arrangements and must advise the Council where any proposal might be unlawful or where expenditure is likely to exceed resources, and to ensure that the authority's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer.

The Council operates a strong financial management framework to ensure the lawful and best economic use of the Council's assets. Financial regulations are supported by effective financial procedures underpinned by the work of internal and external audit. Financial regulations and contract procedure rules are periodically reviewed to ensure they remain effective in supporting sound internal control.

Legal and regulatory compliance - Compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations is ensured by the requirements of the constitution to give the Chief Executive, the Monitoring Officer (Democratic Services and Legal Manager) and the Chief Finance Officer (Executive Director Place) the opportunity to comment on every report submitted to a decision making body. The Monitoring Officer has a legal duty to ensure the lawfulness and fairness of decision making.

Councillor and officer development - The Council is committed to the development of councillors and staff at all levels of the organisation. It has maintained its Investors in People accreditation.

The Council has adopted a Councillor Development Policy and Strategy and delivers a comprehensive training programme to ensure that councillors have the opportunity to develop the skills to serve their communities. In March 2014 the Council renewed its accreditation with the Member Development Charter.

Community engagement - The Council is committed to listening to and involving the community and consistently demonstrates that it does, therefore both the Medium Term Financial Plan and the Corporate Plan went out for public consultation prior to adoption. Our consultation processes provide useful feedback on services, public perceptions and quality of life; we provide guidance on good practice and we profile respondents to better understand equalities implications. The Housing Service employs a tenant engagement officer to work closely with our tenants, some of whom are also our most vulnerable, and understand their specific needs. Our community engagement strategy provides a robust strategic framework for addressing the most significant barriers to engagement in South Holland, and a programme of action for improving information provision, consultation and empowerment. This is complemented by our web strategy and on-line capability.

Scrutiny and managing risk

Scrutiny - The Constitution sets out how the Council operates and the process for policy and decision making. Full Council has overall responsibility for the Constitution, Scheme of Delegation, Budget and Policy Framework. There are two scrutiny committees the Performance Monitoring Panel and the Performance Development Panel. The panels are supported by designated Scrutiny Officer resource.

Risk Management - The Council's risk management arrangements are embedded in its Corporate Risk Management Strategy and risk registers.

Risk management remains an integral part of the Council's day to day thinking. All Member decisions are supported by a commentary on the risks involved in taking the decision (or not taking the decision) with this developing greater Member appreciation of risk, not least through reports into the Governance and Audit Committee.

Legal powers - The Council understand its legal powers and limitations, and seek to ensure that it acts lawfully at all times. The Monitoring Officer is responsible for advising the Council if any proposal, decision or omission is likely to give rise to unlawfulness or maladministration.

Capacity and capability

Skills and resources - There is a strong working relationship between Councillors and staff, and the Council aims to ensure that they have the skills, resources and support needed to perform effectively in their roles. The Council has an embedded induction process.

Development and performance - The Council provides a full range of development opportunities for Councillors. Staff performance is managed using a new performance development framework. The Performance Development Review (PDR) process improves communications and ensures employees have clear objectives and an understanding of how they contribute to the corporate priorities and goals. All Council employees have an annual Performance Development Review which are followed up and monitored by the reviewer and reviewee throughout the year via informal progress discussions.

Review of effectiveness

The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the executive managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The Governance and Audit Committee has a responsibility to advise on the effectiveness of our governance arrangements. It has an important role as the designated audit committee for the Council and considers the findings of internal and external audit. It ensures that audit recommendations are implemented and considers the effectiveness of our arrangements for securing internal control. It challenges the authority's performance against key performance indicators and assesses key corporate risks on an exceptions basis to ensure that sufficient mitigating action is taken to manage corporate risk.

The S151 Officer has provided the Internal Audit service through a contract with Lincolnshire County Council which monitors the effectiveness of the control environment and reports specific recommendations to the senior management and the Governance and Audit Committee. An annual internal audit report and opinion is also produced for the Governance and Audit Committee which comments on the overall effectiveness of our control environment. Adequacy of internal controls is scored as either a full, substantial, limited or no assurance by internal audit.

From the work undertaken by Internal Audit during the year the Head of Internal Audit and Risk Management provides an opinion on the effectiveness of South Holland District Council's arrangements for governance, risk management and control arrangements. The Head of Internal Audit and Risk Management's opinion will be included in the final signed version of the Annual Governance Statement as this was not available at the time of drafting this version. Where the report requires any issues to be brought to the attention of the Governance & Audit Committee these items have been highlighted in the next section. All will be subject to action plans to improve the control environment.

The Governance and Audit Committee ensures the effective implementation of recommendations from our internal and external auditors and considers the effectiveness of our internal control environment.

Corporate Management receive regular reports from a variety of governance boards which have been set up to manage corporate performance and risk. These boards cover performance and risk, employee relations, safeguarding, health and safety, Section 106 payments, emergency planning, and finance, as well as the statutory officers group. There are a number of other groups covering cross cutting themes and specific services which also report to the Corporate Management Team.

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by Cabinet and Governance and Audit Committee, and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below.

Significant governance issues

The work of Internal Audit is highlighted in the Internal Audit Annual Report. The report may raise some concerns on service delivery arrangements, management of risks and operation of controls which will be listed for the final signed Annual Governance Statement:

The ongoing levels of reduction in public expenditure, combined with major changes in the funding of local government present major governance challenges to the Council along with most other local authorities. While South Holland has a balanced budget in the coming financial year, it will have to implement a transformation programme to address budget shortfalls over the medium term. A combined programme based on Digitalisation, Single Public Estate, Organisational Redesign and Commercialism is planned, and will go through appropriate scrutiny and formal approval before being committed in the budget and medium term financial plan. The authority has set up a company to deliver housing growth across the district. The budget assumes that the company will also generate significant income for authority. This remains a risk while the company is growing and until such time that it becomes established.

Housing benefit payment is the authority's most significant expense, which relies on accurate calculation and payment of benefits to recover grant subsidy from the government. The error rate in calculating these payments has meant that the council has not been able to recover all that is due to it under the subsidy scheme. Until the error rate can be reduced there remains a risk that the council foregoes some subsidy payment. Therefore it is taking action to improve performance in this area to protect its budget in future years.

Certification

We are satisfied that appropriate arrangements are in place to address improvements identified in our review of compliance. Progress on these improvements and on addressing mitigating risks will be monitored by Corporate Management Team and Governance and Audit Committee through the year.

Signed:.....

(Leader)

.....

(Chief Executive)

24 September 2015

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accounting Period

This is the period of time covered by the accounts, normally twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

Accruals Basis

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

Actuarial Gains and Losses

Actuaries assess financial and non-financial information by the Council to project levels of future pension fund requirements. Changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses can arise leading to a loss or gain because:

- events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation
- the actuarial assumptions have changed

Appointed Auditors

The Audit Commission appoints external auditors to every Local Authority from one of the major firms of registered auditors. For South Holland this is KPMG.

Balance Sheet

This is a statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances held at the end of the accounting period.

Balances

The balances of the Council represent the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure on any of the funds.

Capital Adjustment Account

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

Capital Expenditure

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

Capital Receipts

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

Carrying Amount

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

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the financial year.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is the leading professional accountancy body for public services

Collection Fund

A fund administered by the Council showing the transactions of the billing authority (South Holland) in relation to the collection from taxpayers and the distribution to local authorities and the Government of Council tax and non-domestic rates.

Community Assets

These are non-current assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity which have no determinable finite useful life and, in addition, may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

Contingent Liabilities or Assets

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

Council Tax

This is one of the main sources of local taxation to local authorities. Council Tax is levied on households within its area by the Billing Authority (South Holland) and the proceeds are paid into its Collection Fund for distribution to precepting authorities and for use by its own General Fund.

Council Tax Requirement

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

Creditors

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

Current Service Cost

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

Curtailment

Curtailments will allow the cost of the early payment of pension benefits if any employee has been made redundant in the previous financial year

Debtors

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

Deferred Capital Receipts

These represent capital income still to be received after disposals have taken place.

Defined benefit Scheme

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)

The CLG is a key Department within Central Government with the overriding responsibility for determining the allocation of general resources to local authorities.

Depreciation

This is the measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed (non-current) asset.

Earmarked Reserves

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

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Accounts are authorised for issue.

Exceptional Items

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

External Audit

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

Expenditure

This is amounts paid by the Council for goods and services rendered of either a capital or revenue nature. This does not necessarily involve a cash payment since expenditure is deemed to have been incurred once the goods or services have been received even if they have not been paid for.

Equity method

A method of accounting by which an equity investment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted to reflect the investor's share of the net assets of the Joint Venture.

Fair Value

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

Finance Lease

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

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes Investments, trade receivables and trade payables.

General Fund

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

Heritage Assets

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

Housing Revenue Account

Local authorities are required to maintain a separate account – the Housing Revenue Account – which sets out the expenditure and income arising from the provision of Council housing. Other services are charged to the General Fund.

Impairment

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

Income

These are amounts due to the Council for goods supplied or services rendered of either a capital or a revenue nature. This does not necessarily involve a cash payment. Income is deemed to have been earned once the goods or the services have been supplied even if the payment hasn't been received (in which case the recipient is a debtor to the Council).

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets belonging to the Council that cannot be transferred or sold, on which expenditure is only recoverable by the continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways, footpaths and bridges.

Intangible Assets

These are assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council. Examples include Software Licenses.

Internal Borrowing

The use of internal cash balances to pay for the unfinanced element of capital expenditure rather than taking on additional external borrowing.

International Financial Reporting Standards

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

Joint Arrangement

An arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control.

Joint Operation

A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

Liabilities

These are amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future. Current Liabilities are usually payable within one year of the Balance Sheet date.

Materiality

The concept that the Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

National Non Domestic Rates (Business Rates)

This is one of the main sources of local taxation to local authorities. NNDR is the levy on business property, based on a national rate in the pound applied to the rateable value of the property.

Net Book Value (NBV)

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical costs or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Debt

Net debt is the Council's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

Net Realisable Value (NRV)

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

Non-Current Assets Fixed Assets)

Assets that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. Examples include land, buildings and vehicles.

Non-Distributed Costs

These are overheads for which no user now benefits and as such are not apportioned to services.

Non-Operational Assets

Fixed assets held by the Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties, assets under construction or assets surplus to requirements pending sale or redevelopment.

Operational Assets

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the pursuit of its strategy and in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Operational Boundary

This reflects the maximum anticipated level of external debt consistent with budgets and forecast cash flows.

Operating Lease

This is a type of lease usually for computer equipment or office furniture and equipment where the balance of risks and rewards of holding assets remains with the lessor. The assets remain the property of the lessor and the lease costs are revenue expenditure to the Council.

Precept

The amount levied by various authorities that is collected by the Council on their behalf. The precepting authorities in South Holland are Lincolnshire County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire.

Prior Year Adjustment

These are material adjustments which are applicable to an earlier accounting period arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

Provision

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

Public works loan board (PWLB)

A Central Government Agency which provides loans, for one year and above, to Councils at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government can borrow itself.

Related Parties

Related parties are Central Government, other Local Councils, precepting and levying bodies, subsidiary and associated companies. Related parties are deemed to include the Council's elected members, the Chief Executive and its directors. For individuals identified as related parties, the following are also presumed to be related parties:-

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

Remuneration

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expense allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received. Pension contributions payable by the employer are excluded.

Reserves

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriations arising from previous financial years. Reserves can either be usable; that is, available to meet the Council's future expenditure plans and unusable; that is, those maintained purely for accounting purposes.

Revaluation Reserve

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

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on the day-to-day running of the Council. This mainly includes employee costs, general running expenses and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

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

Revenue Support Grant

A grant paid by Central Government towards the cost of providing General Fund services.

Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP)

Prepared and published by CIPFA, SeRCOP establishes proper practices with regard to consistent financial reporting for services in England and Wales. It is given legislative backing by regulations which identify the accounting practices it propounds as proper practices under the Local Government Act 2003.

Treasury Management

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

Treasury Management Strategy

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