

2013/14
Financial Report
including
Statement of
Accounts

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BOROUGH COUNCIL

The 2013/14 Pre Audit Statement of Accounts was certified as presenting a true and fair view of the financial position of Stevenage Borough Council by the Chief Financial Officer on 26 June 2014.

This final version of the Statement of Accounts includes amendments following consideration by Grant Thornton and was approved under delegation by the Chair of the Audit Committee and Resources Portfolio Holder on the 24th September 2014.

Chair Audit Committee

Resources Portfolio Holder

24th September 2014

24th September 2014



This document is part of the Council's policy of providing full information about the Council's affairs. In addition, interested members of the public have a statutory right to inspect the accounts before the Appointed Auditor completes the annual audit. The availability of the accounts for inspection is advertised in the local press.

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Foreword by Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer)

Welcome to Stevenage Borough Council's Statement of Accounts for 2013/14. Over the last twelve months we have once again worked hard towards our ambition of becoming a Co-operative Council. This means the Council working alongside residents and partners to improve the borough. To enable this, it's important that we increase openness around our spending and our decision making. The timely publication of our accounts is a key part of our commitment to transparency.

The financial environment in which the Council is operating remains challenging, and we continue to face tough economic challenges and choices. We are all working hard in Stevenage to continue to deliver effective services despite severe economic constraints. We all have fewer resources and must find creative ways to ensure that front line service quality is not compromised. It is now more important than ever to work with residents, community groups, local businesses and statutory partners.

This financial year has been difficult for all local authorities; in Stevenage we've made savings of £1.77 million from the Council (and a further £0.99 million in 2013/14) with an additional estimated £3.0 million of savings required over the following three years. Our focus, as always, is on delivering the most efficient services which offer the best value for money for Council Tax payers across the borough. However, we need to acknowledge that we cannot make the level of savings we require without making some difficult decisions about how we spend our money and the services we continue to provide.

As a Co-operative Council, we commit to working alongside residents to find these savings. If everybody does their bit, we can make savings in many areas. This approach, alongside a continued focus on more efficient processes, smarter ways of working and new and innovative transformation of our services are at the forefront of our budget plans for the coming years.

We have attempted to prepare these accounts in a style to enable readers to understand and interpret the various financial statements. I aim to give electors, local residents, Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties confidence that public money which has been received and spent, has been properly accounted for and that the financial standing of the Council is secure.

The Accounts of Stevenage Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2014 are set out on the following pages. The various statements include where relevant, comparative figures relating to the previous financial year and supporting notes. These Accounts are prepared in accordance with the 2013/14 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

Foreword by Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer) (continued)

The Council's financial plans during 2013/14 recognised that local government is facing a very different environment to that which it has operated within in recent times. This is partly due to the Government's priority of eliminating the deficit within the public finances, which is resulting in cuts to grants from Government, but also reflects the Government's new policy agenda. At the same time we need to recognise that society's needs and aspirations have continued to increase and change. Councils cannot deliver services and achieve objectives alone. Councils will need to change, to become much more enterprising, and responsive to their local communities, whilst retaining their role as major employers, service providers and democratically-mandated leaders. These changes will not happen overnight, but the development of future financial plans will be prepared in the context of these changes. We have already started with developing our financial plans for the period 2014/15 – 2017/18.

The Council spends over £107 million each year on your behalf providing services for people in the town. Some 57% of the money used to pay for these services comes directly from you, in the Council tax you pay to us, in the rents for housing and the charges we make for some of our services.

Sound financial management is essential to the Council's well being and this Statement of Accounts outlines how the Council's finances have been managed on your behalf. Up until 2010 the Council underwent various inspections, such as the Comprehensive Area Assessment and Use of Resources. The Council performed well in these inspections. Following the Government's decision to abolish the Audit Commission these inspections will now no longer take place, but are instead replaced with more local arrangements to confirm strong governance, financial management and the organisation's performance. The latest Corporate Governance Statement is presented within these pages in support of the Statement of Accounts. The Council also underwent a sector led Peer Challenge during the last year and the following comments were made by the team on the Council's financial management arrangements:

"SBC has a strong approach to financial management and its approach to Priority Based Budgeting has enabled the council to keep Members, staff and Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) partners well informed. There is clearly a strong, trusting relationship between Members and senior finance staff, with a track record of making savings and good financial management."

The Council's overall financial position and strategies are continually revised and updated. The inter-relationships between the Council's Revenue and Capital accounts have become increasingly complex and the Council has developed an overall medium-term strategy, integrating the General Fund, HRA and Capital accounts, which seeks to strike a balance between limited resources and growing expenditure pressures.

Foreword by Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer) (continued)

The Council is committed to developing the strategy, alongside meeting the continuing demands of the Government's austerity agenda to ensure a sustainable financial position, whilst addressing a range of spend pressures and continual service improvements.

As well as striking a balance between the needs of the Housing Revenue Account and the General Fund, in both areas the Council has sought to achieve savings and maximise resource deployment opportunities. To assist this, the Council continued the work of the Leader's Services Priority Group through our Priority Based Budgeting Framework to prioritise the Council's services in order to determine future resource allocations and growth. Following this extensive exercise, the Council has identified over £8.4 million of savings over the last six years that has been used to solve the Council's underlying budget gap, and to ensure the Council's budget remains in balance supported by a prudent level of reserves.

Revenue balances are planned to continue to be used in a phased way to bridge the gap between net expenditure and core resources over the medium term.

During 2013/14 the Council spent £12.4 million on the decent homes programme for the Council's housing stock and £5.2million on providing new homes for Council tenants. In terms of General Fund capital investment, the Council faces a challenging period to identify sufficient funding to invest in the town's assets. The Council is working hard to be able to support a prudent level of borrowing whilst the outcome from the recently updated asset management plan is worked on. In addition to borrowing, the Council will also continue to work hard securing external funding to deliver such schemes as the regeneration of the Town Centre and the local neighbourhood centres.

Local authorities are governed by a rigorous structure of controls to provide stakeholders with the confidence that public money has been properly accounted for. As part of this process of accountability the Council is required to produce a set of accounts in order to inform you, as a stakeholder of the Council, that we have properly accounted for all the public money we have received and spent and that the financial standing of the Council is on a secure basis. The Council's Statement of Accounts concentrates on clear and accurate reporting of the financial position of the Council in relation to a particular year. It does not however aim to fulfil the role of an annual report of a company. This would duplicate much of the work already published in other documents produced by the Council, including:

- (a) The Corporate Plan – sets a clear direction for the Council, and a focus for service planning and budget setting.
- (b) An Annual Report summarises achievements against the Council's ambitions and priorities each year, and sets out results for corporate performance indicators.

Foreword by Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer) (continued)

Local electors and taxpayers have statutory rights to inspect the accounts before the audit is completed and to question the auditors. We advertise the inspection ("deposit") period in the local 'Comet' newspaper and on the Council's internet site. To make the accounts as widely available as possible we publish both the draft and final versions on the internet at

www.stevenage.gov.uk/Councilanddemocracy/Counciltaxandfinance/financialmanagement.

(Stevenage residents have free internet access at their local libraries and at the Customer Service Centre – Daneshill House). We also produce a wide range of other publications, available free from the Council offices at Daneshill House. You may also visit our website at www.stevenage.gov.uk, where specific financial publications and reports can be found at www.stevenage.gov.uk/about-the-council/plans-and-performance/financial-management

Members of the public are welcome to attend Council, Executive and Scrutiny meetings. You may also raise local issues at the various forums and consultation events held across the town. Information about meetings, agendas and copies of Council minutes are available from Council offices or by telephoning 01438 242 332.

We will promote equality and equal opportunity access and participation for everyone, whatever their personal circumstances. We will allocate and spend money on services as fairly as possible according to the needs of the community. We will set out clear standards for services so that everyone knows what to expect. If you need any help with reading or understanding this document, take it to the Council Offices at Daneshill House or telephone 01438 242 242, or textphone 01438 242 555. We will try to provide a reading service, translation or any other format you may need.

Scott Crudgington

Strategic Director Resources (Chief Financial Officer) & Deputy Chief Executive

About Stevenage Borough Council

Background



Stevenage was designated Britain's first new town in 1946. The town was planned and developed by the Government-appointed Development Corporation that was responsible for a series of master plans detailing the way the town would grow. Stevenage Urban District Council became the Borough Council under local government reorganisation in 1974 and by 1980 most of the Development Corporation's functions had been transferred to the Borough Council.

General Statistics

2012/13		2013/14
	Area and Population	
2,596	Area (hectares)	2,596
81,327	Population*	84,800
31.33	Population per Hectare	32.66
	Council Tax	
31,694	Number of Chargeable Dwellings	26,713**
	Council Tax per Property in Band D	
£188.52	- Stevenage Borough Council	£188.52
£1,118.83	- Hertfordshire County Council	£1,118.83
£147.82	- Hertfordshire Police Authority	£147.82
£1,455.17	Total Council Tax	£1,455.17

*published by the Office of National Statistics sub national population

** 2013/14 was the first year of the local council tax support scheme. This has reduced the number of chargeable dwellings by 5,655. Further information on chargeable dwellings and council tax can be found in on page 120 – Notes to the Collection Fund Statement.

About Stevenage Borough Council

General information

Stevenage is situated about 30 miles north of London. The town is well served by rail. The A1(M) motorway offers good north-south road links, with the town only 20 minutes from the M25.

Stevenage has a town centre that provides a wide range of shopping facilities, including Marks & Spencer, BHS, Tesco, Wilkinson's, Primark, Boots, H&M and a range of other fashion retailers, a leisure park and sports and recreational facilities.

Stevenage has the largest employment area in Hertfordshire. The employment base of the town is excellent with a wide range of both large and small businesses. The larger employers during 2013/14 include MBDA, Aeroflex, Airbus Defence and Space, AVC, Fujitsu, GlaxoSmithKline, the Lister Hospital, Hertfordshire County Council, and the Stevenage Bioscience Catalyst the UK's first open innovation bioscience campus, driving early stage biotech, pharma and medtech developments.

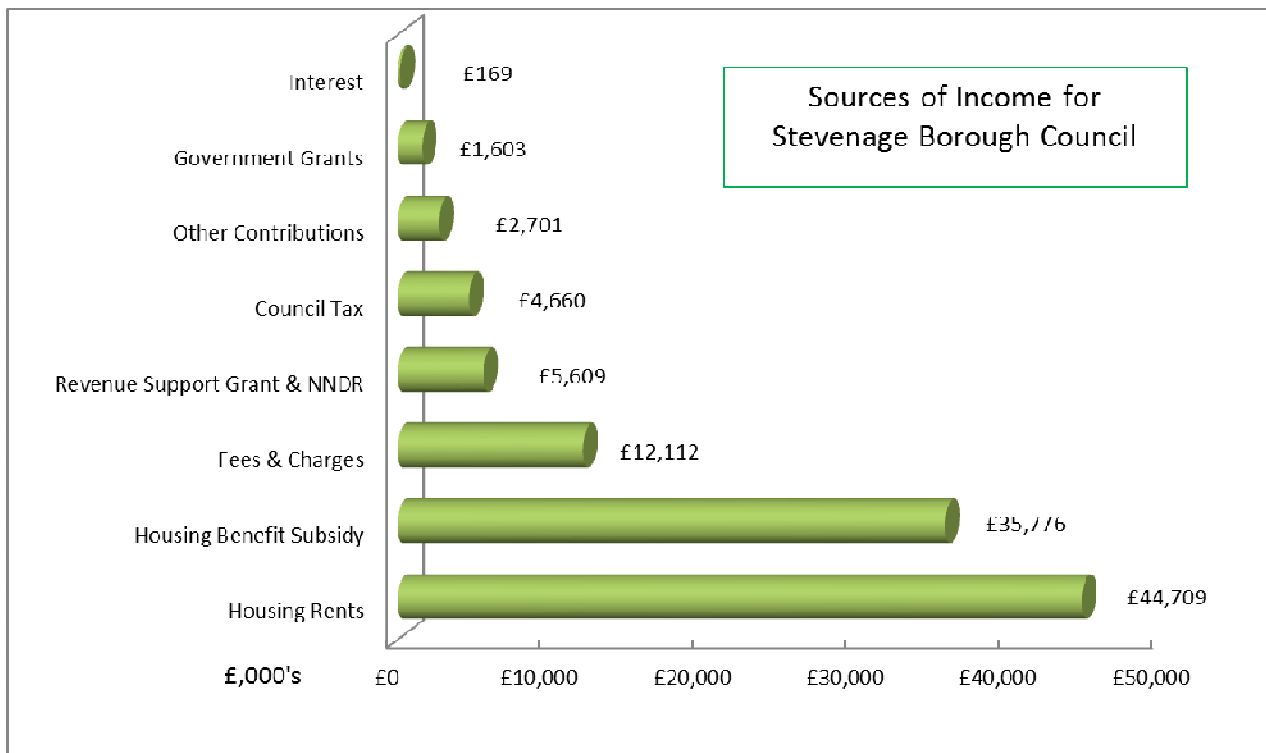
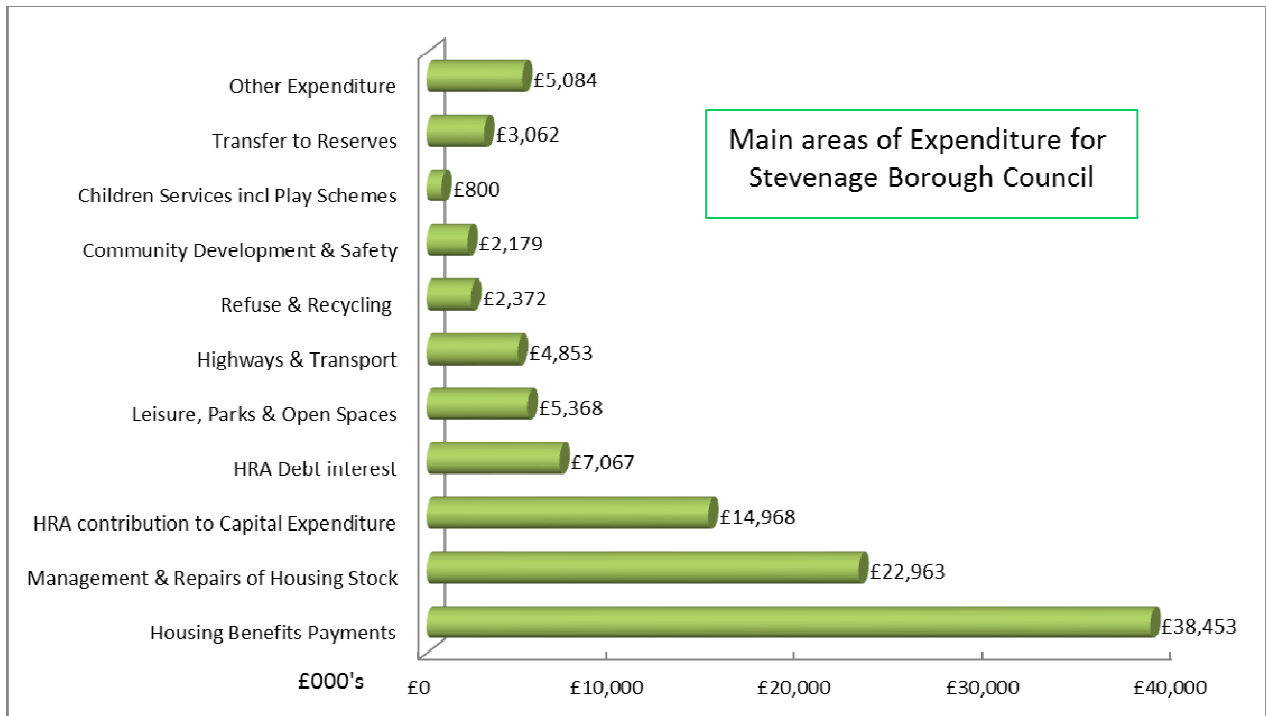
Stevenage Borough Council is currently working with partners to deliver major regeneration schemes within the town centre and the neighbourhoods. Stevenage features prominently in the Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan, both as a centre of bioscience excellence and as an identified area for housing growth and Town Centre regeneration.

Stevenage is proud of its environmental and landscape quality, which includes 40 old established woodlands, covering a total area of 240 acres. The town has a further 300 acres of public and private playing fields and Fairlands Valley Park that extends to some 112 acres.

Where our money comes from and how we spend it.

The Council provides a wide range of services to the residents of Stevenage including refuse and recycling collections, leisure facilities including children's play schemes and maintenance of the public open spaces in the district. In addition the Council helps to keep the residents safe with responsibility for environmental health issues and ensuring new buildings comply with legislation. The Council also has a responsibility to help homeless families and to administer housing benefit claims. To pay for these services the Council receives money from a number of sources. The following charts show where we receive our income and where we spend it for the residents of Stevenage.

About Stevenage Borough Council



Executive Summary

The Executive Summary includes abbreviated versions of the Accounts. The full, detailed versions with supporting notes are shown later.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013.

(full statement on page 32)

Restated 2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
9,303	Cost of Services	(19,514)
110	Other Operating Expenditure	348
7,342	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	8,081
(17,767)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(18,994)
(1,012)	Deficit on Provision of Services	(30,079)
5,167	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(12,767)
4,155	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(42,846)

Balance Sheet

(full statement on page 34)

31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014 £'000
	Assets:	
586,336	Long Term Assets	608,928
21,151	Current Assets	36,022
(18,866)	Current Liabilities	(19,118)
(271,787)	Long Term Liabilities	(266,154)
316,834	Net Assets	359,678
	Fund Balances & Reserves:	
19,697	Usable Reserves	28,677
297,137	Unusable Reserves	331,001
316,834	Total Fund Balances & Reserves	359,678

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Revenue Budget and Outturn

The original General Fund budget of £10,147,320 was set at Council on 27th February 2013. Subsequently, Members have approved various budget amendments to take into account service pressures and savings arising in the year resulting in a revised budget of £10,317,260 approved on 18th March 2014 (third quarter budget monitoring report). The final out-turn position for the year against the revised budget is set out below:

	Original Budget 2013/14	Working Budget 2013/14	Actual 2013/14	Variance to Working Budget
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Directorate:				
Community Services	4,987	5,130	5,180	50
Housing Services	1,941	2,034	1,894	(140)
Environmental Services	6,620	6,579	6,849	270
Local Community Budgets	132	128	125	(3)
Resources	(3,518)	(4,000)	(4,610)	(610)
Resources – Support*	(15)	446	108	(338)
Total Net General Fund Expenditure	10,147	10,317	9,546	(771)
Income:				
Council Tax	(4,660)	(4,660)	(4,660)	0
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	(3,378)	(3,378)	(3,378)	0
Retained business rates	(17,747)	(17,747)	(17,860)	(113)
less NNDR tariff payment	15,629	15,629	15,629	0
Total Income from taxation and RSG	(10,156)	(10,156)	(10,269)	(113)
Net underspend/transfer to balances	(9)	161	(723)	(884)
General Fund Balance Brought Forward	(4,094)	(4,094)	(4,094)	
Balance Carried forward	(4,103)	(3,933)	(4,817)	

**The majority of Resources - Support costs are recharged out to the service area in accordance with CIPFA Reporting Code of Practice*

The 2013/14 actual net spend on the General Fund was £770,529 lower than the working budget. Included within this underspend is £375,860 relating to projects which have slipped into 2014/15 and for which a carry forward of budget has been requested.

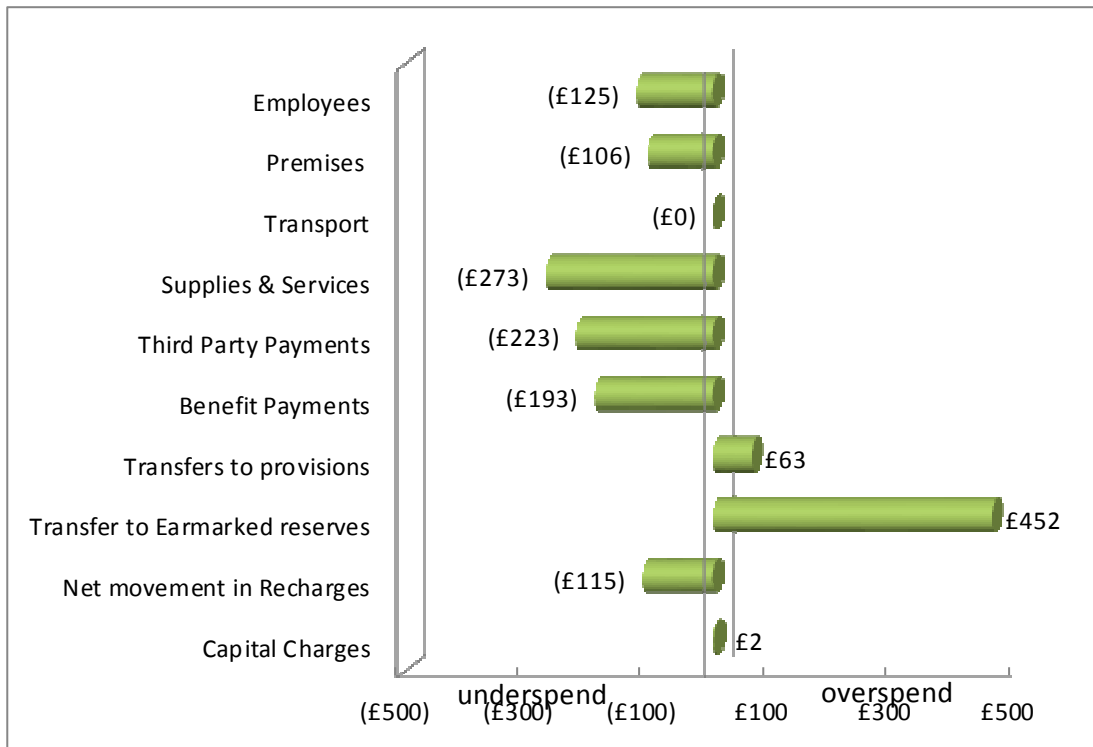
Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Budget – General Fund contd.

Expenditure:

The remaining net underspend of £394,669 was an amalgam of different spend classifications as shown in the following chart

Expenditure variances to budget.



The most significant underspend on employee costs related to a lower than expected contribution towards the implementation of Single Status. Included in the transfer to provision is an amount set aside for the remedial work to flood damage at the Valley School playing fields. Contributions to earmarked reserves includes a large transfer to a specific capital reserve to help mitigate the funding shortfall on the capital works programme in future years.

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Budget – Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

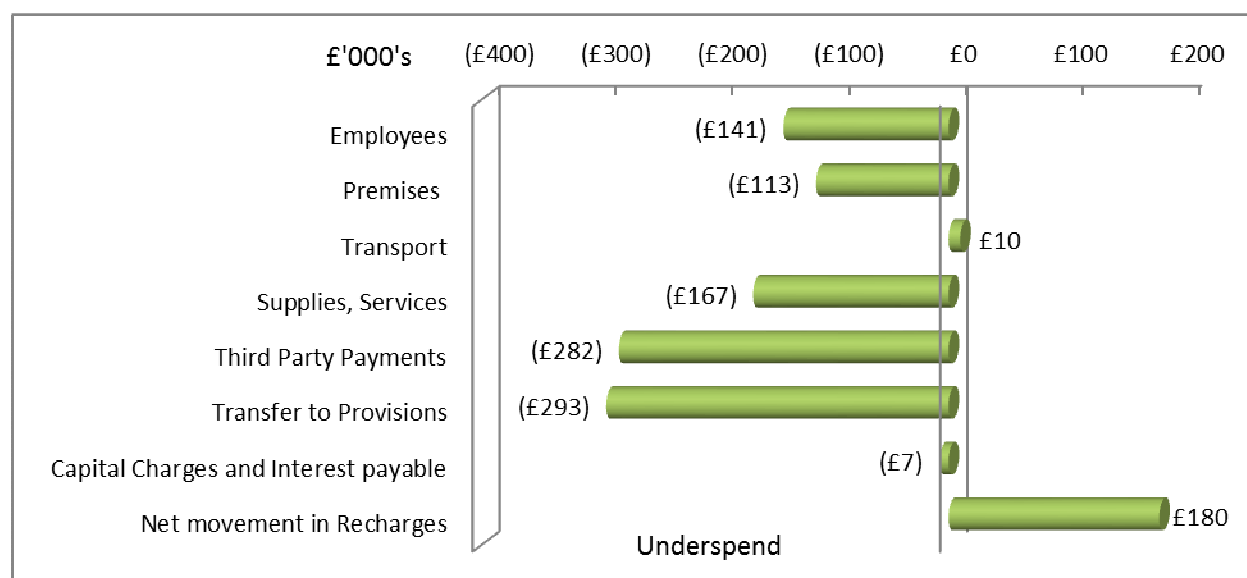
The original HRA budget of £878,110 (surplus) was approved by Special Council on the 23rd January 2013. Subsequently, Members have approved various budget amendments to take into account service pressures and savings arising in the year resulting in a revised budget of £725,840 (surplus) approved on 18th March 2014 as part of the third quarter budget monitoring report. The final out-turn position for the year against the revised budget is set out below:

	Original Budget 2013/14	Working Budget 2013/14	Actual 2013/14	Variance to Working Budget
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure:				
Supervision & Management	10,518	11,621	10,936	(685)
Repairs & Maintenance	5,462	5,236	5,233	(3)
Other expenditure	4,863	4,909	4,819	(90)
Total Expenditure	20,843	21,766	20,988	(778)
Income:				
Dwelling Rents	(38,574)	(38,597)	(38,582)	15
Other income	(7,096)	(7,906)	(7,889)	17
Total Income	(45,670)	(46,503)	(46,471)	32
Other charges to the HRA				
Depreciation	10,322	10,322	10,208	(114)
Interest	7,045	7,063	7,067	4
Other	6,582	6,626	6,735	109
Total Other charges to the HRA	23,949	24,011	24,010	(1)
(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	(878)	(726)	(1,473)	(747)
Balance brought forward	(7,902)	(7,902)	(7,902)	0
Balance Carried forward	(8,780)	(8,628)	(9,375)	(747)

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Budget – Housing Revenue Account (HRA) contd.

The 2013/14 actual net spend on the HRA was a surplus of £1,472,316, £746,476 lower than the working budget. Included within this underspend is £334,610 relating to projects which have slipped into 2014/15 and for which a carry forward of budget has been requested. The following graph details where the underspend and overspend areas were.



Historic pension costs borne by the HRA were lower than the budget contributing to the underspend on employee expenditure. Historic pension costs borne by the HRA were lower than budgeted contributing to the underspend on employee expenditure (£69,656). Other employee underspends relate to savings arising from vacant posts (£69,310). There is an underspend on premises costs with £69,248 relating to a reduced recharge for premises insurance provisions. The majority of the underspend on supplies, services and transport is due to a lower than budgeted contribution to the Single Status provision (£396,260). A further underspend of £45,807 arose due to a reduction in the provision required for tree insurance. There was an underspend on third party payments with £125,208 relating to fencing works not completed within 2013/14 due to a shortage of fencing materials. There is a carry forward of £125,000 into 2014/15 to complete these fencing works. There was also an underspend of £96,347 on the use of sub-contractors for aids & adaptations.

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Major Variances in Net Spend in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement contd.

	2012/13 Net Expenditure £'000	2013/14 Net Expenditure £'000	Year on Year Variance £'000
Central Services to Public	1,113	915	(198)
Cultural Services	8,486	5,046	(3,440)
Environmental & Regulatory Services	8,826	7,550	(1,276)
Planning Services	1,421	1,231	(190)
Children's Services	49	169	120
Highways & Transport Services	1,370	(1,430)	(2,800)
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	(17,004)	(36,568)	19,564
Other Housing Services	1,084	(370)	(1,454)
Adult Social Care	8	1	(7)
Corporate & Democratic Core	3,931	3,872	(59)
Non Distributed Costs	19	70	51
Cost of Service	9,303	(19,514)	(28,817)

Explanations to major variances

Cultural, Environmental & Planning Services: In 2012/13 there were revaluation losses relating to the Council's community and environmental buildings of £4,337,272 which increased "net expenditure" compared to £38,929 revaluation losses in 2013/14. There is statutory provision to reverse these revaluation losses so they do not impact on the council tax payer.

Highways, Roads & Transport Services: In 2012/13 there were revaluation losses relating to the town centre car parks of £2,627,637, compared to no revaluation losses in 2013/14. There is statutory provision to reverse these revaluation losses so they do not impact on the council tax payer.

Local Authority Housing (HRA): In 2013/14 the HRA had a revaluation gain from the general house price inflation seen in the South East of England. This was partially offset by revaluation losses on the acquisition of the new build properties at Wedgewood Way and Hertford Road. This loss has arisen due to the purchase being made at market value and need to value HRA properties at Existing Use Value – Social Housing (EUV-SH) which discounts the value of the properties to 39% in recognition that these properties have secure tenants. The HRA also suffered a revaluation loss arising from the decent homes programme recognising that the decent homes improvements works do not impact on the overall value of the HRA housing stock. Under transitional arrangements this loss can be reversed out so that it does not impact on the HRA usable reserves.

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts



New build properties at Wedgewood Way

Material Assets Acquired or Liabilities Incurred during 2013/14.

During 2013/14 the Council acquired 39 new residential properties as part of its new homes programme at Wedgewood Way and Hertford Road.

Transferred services during 2013/14.

There were no transferred services during 2013/14.

Economic Significant Provisions, Contingencies and Write offs

During the spring of 2013 the district suffered severe storms and heavy rains which caused damage to some areas in the district. The Council has set aside a provision of £270,000 for remedial works to these areas.

Council Reserves

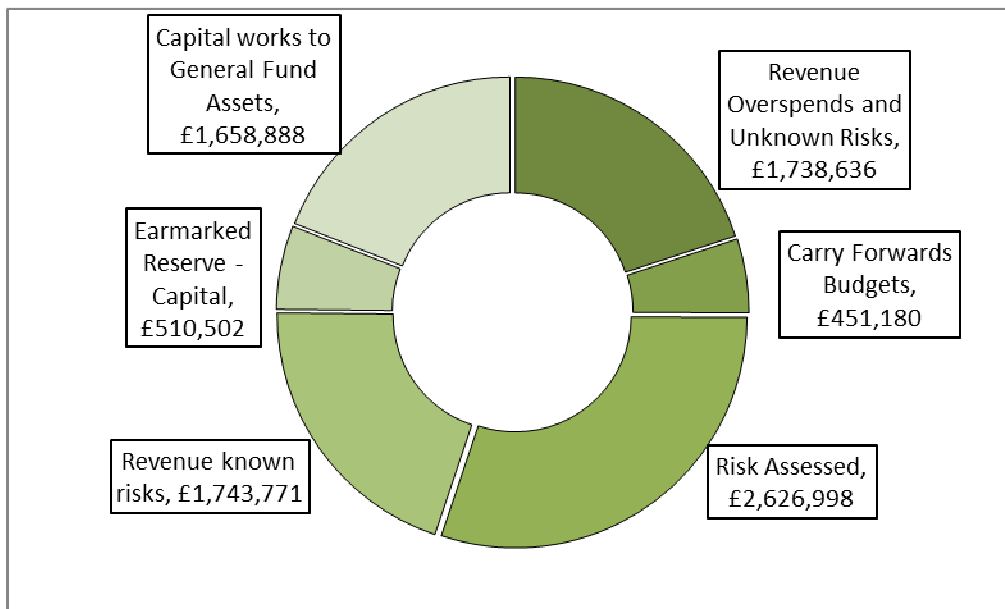
The Council operates two main funds or accounts a 'General Fund' for services such as refuse, grass cutting etc and a 'Housing Revenue Account' which manages the Council's housing stock. Each fund has its own reserves for capital and revenue expenditure. As at the 31 March 2014 the General Fund had reserves of £8,729,974 and the HRA had reserves of £19,947,453. Although the balances may appear relatively high they can only be used once to fund services which have an on-going funding requirement.

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

General Fund Reserves

The Reserves which can be used for “one-off” funding for day to day General Fund Services total £4,816,814. In addition the General Fund also has earmarked reserves of £1,743,771 which are ring fenced for specific purposes. The largest (making up 43% of earmarked reserves) relates to the New Homes Bonus of which £26,710 remains unallocated. The General Fund also has reserves it can use to fund works to assets such as buildings and plant. This money cannot be spent on revenue services and the majority of the cash resources have been given for specific capital projects. As at 31 March 2013 the General Fund had unallocated capital resources of £2,169,390.

These reserves and these are summarised below:



As part of the budget setting process the Council undertakes a risk assessment to determine the level of balances required in 2014/15. The risk assessment identified General Fund balances of at least £2,626,998 are required, (at the 31 March 2014, £4,816,814). In setting a minimum balance it ensures that there are reserves available to meet unforeseen expenditure and/or income losses arising in the year and to meet expenses arising before income is received. Local Government finances are going through considerable change and the assessment of balances must not only deal with unplanned spend but also new Government initiatives, including the localisation of Business Rates introduced in 2013/14 which places greater risk and reward on the Council in regard to NDR collection rates and yield.

Furthermore since 2011/12 the Council has seen grant funding reduce by £2,499,000 to 2014/15 and by 2015/16 to £3,263,000 or 48.6% of total grant.

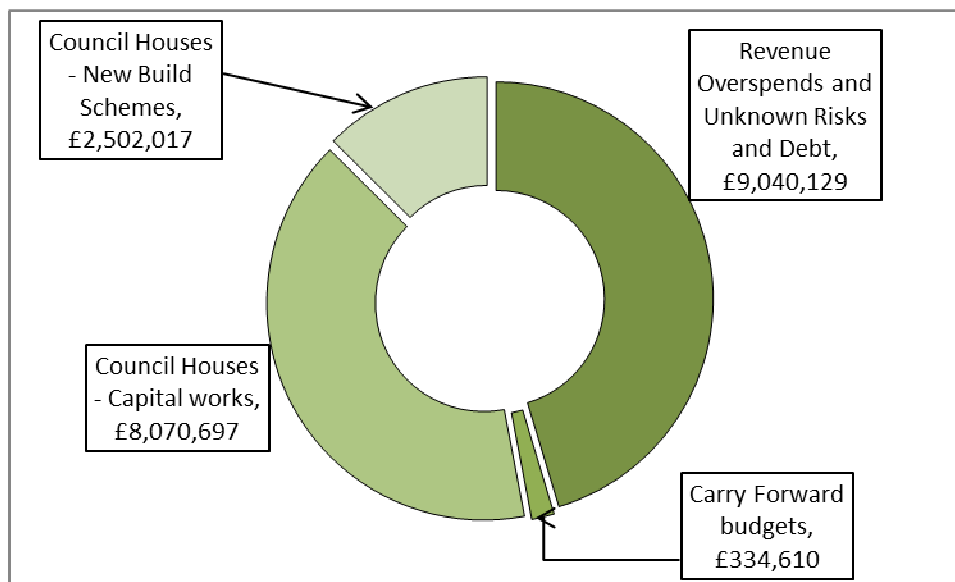
Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

General Fund Reserves (contd)

In order to take a longer term view and to change the focus needed for setting prudential budgets, a new approach of Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) was developed for the financial years 2014/15 to 2016/17. As part of this process Officers identified that on-going savings of £3,000,000 were required over the period 2014/15 to 2016/17 to maintain the financial viability of the General Fund.

Housing Revenue Account Reserves

HRA reserves are ring fenced and cannot be used to fund General Fund expenditure. The Reserves which can be used to support Housing Revenue Account (HRA) total £19,947,453 and these are summarised below:



As with the General Fund a risk assessment is undertaken on the HRA to determine the level of balances required in 2014/15. The risk assessment identified HRA balances of at least £10,167,208 are required, of which £7,249,000 is required for future loan repayments and capital programmes (as at the 31 March 2014, £9,374,379). As at 31 March 2014 the HRA had loans of £212Million, of which the majority related to a one off payment to the Government as a result of the self financing settlement on the 28 March 2012.

The HRA balances as at 31 March 2014 are lower than the risk assessment of balances for 2014/15, however the approved 2014/15 HRA budget forecasts an additional £4.7million transfer

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Housing Revenue Account Reserves (contd)

to reserves and a project HRA balance of £13.9 million. Although this is higher than the minimum balances required the HRA is subject to significant financial risks including

- Increased Right to Buy (RTB) sales over and above those anticipated in the HRA Business Plan, in 2013/14 there were 76 sales compared to the 51 in 2012/13. Increased sales could mean a significant loss of income to the HRA 30 Year Business Plan.
- Changes to the Government formula for rent setting based on a lower inflation indicator of CPI rather than RPI.
- Maintaining the housing stock included in the 30 year capital programme.
- Meeting “new build” targets to ensure the use of RTB capital receipts allocated to the new build provision is maximised.

The HRA also has reserves it can use to fund capital works to Council houses. As with all capital cash balances this money cannot be spent on revenue services. Of the £10,522,765 available £2,502,017 must be used for the provision of new housing (up to 30% of the build cost) or repaid to the Government. These receipts are generated from right to buy sales of which the government takes a proportion up to a fixed amount, once the discount to tenants (of up to a maximum of £75,000) is applied.

Borrowing and Capital

As at the 31 March 2014 the Council had external borrowing of £215,946,760 (£214,145,277 at 31 March 2013). The majority of this debt relates to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) taken out on 28 March 2012 to enable the payment to be made to central government on the introduction of Self Financing for the HRA. The HRA business plan has a timetable for the repayment of this debt, £2 million being repaid in 2013/14 and a further £2.5 million scheduled to be repaid in July 2015.

In 2013/14 the Council spent £23,802,073 on capital projects, of which £20,795,907 was spent on HRA assets and a further £3,006,166 on General Fund assets.

The Council funded £1,672,812 of its capital programme from the sale of assets, (land and Council house sales), which equates to 7.0% (3.8% 2012/13) of the total funding. The Council also uses other sources of income to fund its capital programme.

Usable capital receipts received in year have been reduced by the payment made to the government for ‘pooled receipts’.

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

The table below shows resources used and available to fund future capital expenditure.

	Brought Forward £'000	Received in Year £'000	Used in Year £'000	Available to fund future year expenditure £'000
Usable Capital Receipts	2,468	5,136	(1,688)	5,916
Major Repairs Reserve	1,802	10,207*	(7,402)	4,607
Section 106 Receipts (Capital)	950	54	(128)	876
Borrowing	0	1,831	(1,831)	0
Grants and Other Contributions	2,041	7,399	(7,732)	1,708
TOTAL	7,261	24,627	(18,781)	13,107

**statutory contribution from the Housing Revenue Account representing depreciation charged in year*

Pensions Liability

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme. The scheme is administered by Hertfordshire County Council, and the impact of the pension liability is shown on the face of the balance sheet. The effect of the 2013/14 pension liability is to increase the value of the Council's reserves by £9,153,000 (£8,645,262, decrease in 2012/13). (See also Note 33 Pension).

Significant Changes in Accounting Policies

2013/14 is the first year in which pension interest costs are disclosed on the "financing and Investment Income" line on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. In previous years it was included in Actuarial gains and losses. This change is purely presentational.

As a result of the change to pension interest costs the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Cash Flow statement, together with relevant notes, have been restated for the prior year 2012/13 to enable a true year on year comparison. This restatement has no effect on the pension liability shown on the balance sheet.

A provision for accumulated absence was set up in 2011 with the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards when the amount owed to employees for untaken leave at year end needed to be recognised. This liability is now shown as a creditor and not as previously disclosed as a provision on the balance sheet. This change in accounting policy does not affect the current liabilities of the Council nor the Net Assets and is not considered to be material, so there has been no restatement of prior year Balance Sheets.

The reader should note that in previous publications all accounting policies were shown at Note 1 to the Accounts. This year's accounts have been updated so that policies specific to a Note to the Core Statement are shown at the start of the note that they relate to (in a green text box).

Explanatory Foreword to the Statement of Accounts

Other significant events after the reporting date

The Council is the lead authority in the CCTV partnership. In 2013/14 the partner authorities started the incorporation of a new company to conduct the commercial trading affairs of the CCTV Partnership. It is anticipated that the incorporation of this new company will take place during 2014/15. This change is not expected to require any restatement to the 2013/14 Statement of Accounts.

The Council has been working towards the implementation of Single Status – a Council wide review of local pay and grading. This project is nearing completion with staff transferring onto the new grading structure on 1st July 2014. The Council has made a provision for the anticipated cost of implementing the new pay grades.

The Council has started a major redevelopment project at Archer Road Neighbourhood Centre which will deliver new housing and a community centre.

Introduction to the Statement of Accounts

The Accounts and Audit Regulations (England) 2011 require the Council to produce a “Statement of Accounts” each financial year. Stevenage Borough Council’s accounts for the year 2013/14 are set out from page 27 onwards. These accounts have been prepared on an International Financial Reporting Standards Basis and may, by necessity, contain technical terminology. To aid the reader the core statements are supported by explanatory notes and a glossary of terms has been included on pages 154-159 .

Core Financial Statements

Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council analysed into “usable” reserves (those that can be used to fund future expenditure) and “unusable” reserves. The surplus/deficit on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council’s services. This is different to the statutory amounts that should be charged to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account ie the amounts needed to be recovered through council tax and housing rents. The difference is reversed out on the “adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations” line. Further detail of these adjustments is given in Note 7.

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement shows the “accounting” cost of providing services in year in accordance with International Reporting Standards. This is the accounting cost of providing services in year and differs from the amount “funded” from council tax, government grants and housing rents. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the adjustments between funding basis and accounting basis.

Introduction to the Statement of Accounts

Balance Sheet shows the value of the Council's assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. These are matched by the Council's usable and unusable reserves.

Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents held by the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financial activities.

Notes to Core Financial Statements provide additional information in support of the Core Financial Statements listed above.

Supplementary Statements

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income & Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost of providing the Council's housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices rather than the amount to be funded from rents and other income. The difference in accounting and funding basis is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Collection Fund Account & Notes shows the collection of Council Tax and Retained Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and payments to the Council, Hertfordshire County Council, Hertfordshire Police Authority and Central Government.

Further Information

Further information about the accounts are available from: Assistant Director (Finance), Stevenage Borough Council, Daneshill House, Danestrete, Stevenage, SG1 1HN

Email: clare.fletcher@stevenage.gov.uk



Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

Stevenage Borough Council's Responsibilities

Stevenage Borough Council is required:

- To make arrangements for proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer);
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts

The Strategic Director's (Chief Financial Officer) Responsibilities

The Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer) is responsible for the preparation of the authority's Statement of Accounts which, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, and is required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2014.

In preparation of this statement of accounts, the Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer) has:

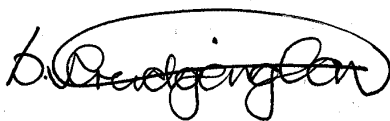
- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the local authority SORP.

The Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer) has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which were up-to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Certificate of Chief Financial Officer

I certify that this Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 8 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations (England) 2011 and present true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2014 and its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2014.



Scott Crudgington
Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer)

Statement of Accounts 2013/14

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in year of 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 deficit/surplus on the Provision of Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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.

Movement in Reserves Statement

	Note	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Major Repairs Reserve Earmarked HRA Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2012 carried forward		(3,802)	(1,213)	(5,766)	(66)	(5)	(2,516)	(13,368)
Movement in reserves during 2012/13 RESTATED								
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		12,633	0	(13,645)	0	0	0	(1,012)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		12,633	0	(13,645)	0	0	0	(1,012)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7	(13,101)	0	11,509	(1,737)	(2,463)	475	(5,317)
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(468)	0	(2,136)	(1,737)	(2,463)	475	(6,328)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	8	174	(174)	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(293)	(174)	(2,136)	(1,737)	(2,463)	475	(6,328)
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward		(4,095)	(1,387)	(7,902)	(1,803)	(2,468)	(2,041)	(19,696)
Movement in reserves during 2013/14								
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		5,216	0	(35,294)	0	0	0	(30,078)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		5,216	0	(35,294)	0	0	0	(30,078)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7	(6,804)	0	33,821	(2,805)	(3,447)	332	21,097
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(1,588)	0	(1,473)	(2,805)	(3,447)	332	(8,981)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	8	867	(867)	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(722)	(867)	(1,473)	(2,805)	(3,447)	332	(8,981)
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward		(4,817)	(2,254)	(9,375)	(4,608)	(5,915)	(1,708)	(28,677)

Movement in Reserves Statement

	Note	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2012 carried forward		(13,368)	(307,622)	(320,990)
Movement in reserves during 2012/13				
RESTATED				
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		(1,012)	0	(1,012)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	5,167	5,167
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(1,012)	5,167	4,155
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7	(5,317)	5,317	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(6,328)	10,485	4,155
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	8	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(6,328)	10,485	4,155
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward		(19,696)	(297,137)	(316,833)
Movement in reserves during 2013/14				
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		(30,078)	0	(30,078)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	(12,767)	(12,767)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(30,078)	(12,767)	(42,845)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7	21,098	(21,098)	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(8,981)	(33,866)	(42,846)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	8	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(8,981)	(2,054)	(11,035)
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward		(28,677)	(331,001)	(359,678)

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2014

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. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, this may differ from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

All Council operations are continuing. The Council did not acquire or discontinue any operations in 2013/14.

The following revenue service expenditure analysis is compliant with the latest accounting code of practice, Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities (SERCOP).

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2012/13 Restated

2012/13 Restated			2013/14		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
9,537	(8,424)	1,113	2,442	(1,527)	915
8,639	(153)	8,486	5,199	(153)	5,046
13,065	(4,239)	8,826	12,512	(4,962)	7,550
1,818	(397)	1,421	1,740	(509)	1,231
916	(867)	49	1,064	(895)	169
4,846	(3,476)	1,370	2,320	(3,750)	(1,430)
23,177	(40,181)	(17,004)	5,544	(42,112)	(36,567)
41,157	(40,073)	1,084	40,737	(41,107)	(370)
8	0	8	1	0	1
3,931	0	3,931	3,872	0	3,872
19	0	19	70	0	70
107,113	(97,810)	9,303	75,501	(95,015)	(19,514)
			Cost of Services		
					Note
	110		Other Operational Expenditure	10	348
	7,342		Financing & Investment Income and Expenditure	11	8,081
			Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income: Retained Business rates	13	(17,637)
			Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income: NNDR expenditure (tariff to DCLG)	13	15,629
	(17,767)		Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income: Other	13	(16,986)
	(1,012)		Deficit/(surplus) on Provision of Services		(30,079)
	(2,057)		Surplus on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets		(1,275)
	7,224		Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets/liabilities	33	(11,492)
	5,167		Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(12,767)
	4,155		Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(42,846)

Balance Sheet

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 authority (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 authority 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) (see also Note 8 to the Accounts).

The second category are **unusable reserves** or those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category 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 are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "adjustment between accounting basis and funding under regulations".

Additional notes to aid the reader regarding the Balance Sheet

* Within the **Council dwellings** valuation of £478,260,000 there are a number of properties which are likely to be sold within the next 12 months under the Right to Buy Scheme. As at the balance sheet date these properties were not actively marketed and nor is there any certainty as to which properties will be sold. However based on the number of successful applications made last year it is estimated that 72 properties could be sold. This would equate to an average balance sheet valuation of £4,190,000.

* * **Creditors and Provisions.**

Employees build up an entitlement to paid leave as they work. Any outstanding leave or time owed at year end may be paid over to the employee. Since the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards councils need to recognise this obligation in the accounts. Stevenage Borough Council has in previous years recognised this amount in the provisions, specifically the **Accumulated Absences Provision**. In consultation with the external auditors this obligation is now recognised as a creditor rather than a provision. This change in accounting policy has not been considered material and hence the balance sheet as at 31 March 2013 has not been restated for this change.

Balance Sheet

1 March 2013			31 March 2014		
£'000	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	
451,422	- Council Dwellings*	15	478,260		
99,907	- Other Land & Buildings	15	99,020		
4,446	- Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	15	3,591		
11,047	- Other	15	8,663		
566,822	Total Property, Plant & Equipment			589,534	
788	Heritage Assets	14		745	
16,939	Investment property	16		16,747	
76	Intangible Assets	17		206	
1,711	Long Term Debtors	20		1,696	
586,336	Total Long Term Assets				608,928
5,002	Short Term Investments	20		5,502	
0	Assets Held for Sale	26		1,550	
221	Inventories	25		196	
10,637	Short Term Debtors	23		9,070	
5,291	Cash and Cash Equivalents	21		19,838	
21,151	Current Assets				36,156
(2,230)	Short Term Borrowing	20		(426)	
(13,441)	Short Term Creditors**	24		(14,044)	
(3,195)	Provisions**	27		(4,782)	
(18,866)	Current Liabilities				(19,252)
(1,007)	Long term creditors	20		(1,007)	
(211,915)	Long term borrowing	20		(215,520)	
(57,915)	Pension Liability	9		(48,762)	
(4)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	13		0	
(946)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	13		(865)	
(271,787)	Long Term Liabilities				(266,154)
316,834	Net Assets				359,678
4,095	General Fund Balance	8		4,817	
7,902	HRA Balance	8		9,375	
7,700	Other Usable Reserves	8		14,485	
19,697	Total Usable Reserves				28,677
297,137	Unusable Reserves	9			331,001
316,834	Total Reserves				359,678

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2014

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 to the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of service 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.

Restated 2012/13 £'000		Note	2013/14	
			£'000	£'000
(1,013)	Net (surplus) on the provision of services			(30,079)
(25,288)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	38		(8,647)
	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities			
4,043	Transfer of sale proceeds included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		5,831	
6,206	Capital Grants received or applied to meet financing		7,527	
(622)	Other payments in respect of property		0	
				13,358
(16,674)	Net Cash flows from Operating Activities			(25,368)
	Investing Activities:			
20,883	Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets		25,576	
0	Purchase of short term & long term investments		3,000	
1,506	Other payments for investing activities		0	
(4,002)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets		(5,832)	
(31)	Proceeds from short-term & long-term investments		(2,500)	
(6,277)	Other receipts from investing activities		(7,032)	
12,079	Net cash flows from investing activities			13,212
	Financing Activities:			
0	Cash receipts of short & long term borrowing		(4,000)	
	Other receipts from financing activities		(660)	
3,000	Repayments of short and long term borrowing		2,131	
2,390	Other payments for financing activities		138	
5,390	Net cash flows from financing activities			(2,391)
795	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(14,547)
(6,086)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			(5,291)
(5,291)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period			(19,838)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

1. Cross Cutting Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Council in preparing and presenting the financial statements. Where accounting policies are specific to an area of the accounts they are included with the relevant disclosure note in a green shaded box. Accounting policies which apply across the whole of the accounts are disclosed below:

General Principles *The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2013/14 financial year and its position as at the year end of 31 March 2014. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. The Statement of Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013/14 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.*

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

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, ie 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 the transaction, other events and conditions on the Authority's financial position or financial performance.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statement

1. Cross Cutting Accounting Policies (contd.)

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 Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits of service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority 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 Authority.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption and the value is considered material, they are carried as inventories on the balance sheet.
- Expenses in relation to the 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 the cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Revenue relating to council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses).

Value Added Tax (VAT) - Income and expenditure excludes any amounts that relate to VAT, except where the VAT element is not recoverable from HM Revenue and Customs.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

1. Cross Cutting Accounting Policies (contd.)

The Local Authority Mortgage Scheme expenditure is classified as a capital cost, and not as an investment. It is therefore excluded from the Council's non-specified investments. This is because the deposit is for the purposes of service delivery, and not for treasury management. The deposits are classified as a long term debtor, and a long term creditor is also recognised for the contribution received from Hertfordshire County Council towards the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme. The Council has an earmarked reserve set aside to help meet the cost of any future defaults in the mortgage scheme.

The costs of **overheads and support services** are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service provided in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013/14 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used with the basis for internal charging, wherever possible, on a unit basis appropriate for the service provided, e.g. office accommodation by floor area, Human Resources (HR) charges by number of employees etc. Other categories of internal charge are apportioned on an appropriate percentage basis based on staff time.

In this way 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.

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

Borrowing Costs – It is not the Council's Policy to capitalise borrowing costs.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

2. Accounting Standards issued but have not yet been adopted

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of a new accounting change on the financial statements as a result of the adoption by the Code of a new standard that has been issued, but is not yet required to be adopted by the Council.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2014/15 will adopt the amendments to:

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 13 – Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

International Accounting Standard (IAS) 27 Separate Financial Statements

(as amended 2011)

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as amended in 2011)

IAS 32 Financial Instruments : Presentation

It is considered that the adoption of these standards will have minimal impact on the Statement of Accounts for 2014/15.

3. Critical judgements in applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies, the authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

There is a degree of uncertainty about the **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 or materially reduce levels of service provision. The Council has identified a savings target in its General Fund Medium Term Financial Strategy in anticipation of reduced grant funding levels in future years.

Following a review of leases under the stricter IFRS categorisation the Council is of the judgement that **no material finance leases** are in existence.

The Council considered that the **partnership arrangements of the CCTV control room** constitute a jointly controlled operation and as such each authority accounts for its share of the liabilities and assets of the partnership. (See also Note 30 CCTV Partnership).

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

3. Critical judgements in applying Accounting Policies (contd)

Within the Council dwellings valuation there are a number of properties which are likely to be sold within the next 12 months under the **Right to Buy Scheme**. **The Council does not classify these properties as “Held for Sale”** as at the balance sheet date as these properties are not actively marketed and nor is there any certainty as to which properties will be sold. Based on the number of successful applications made last year it is estimated that 75 properties could be sold. This would equate to an average balance sheet valuation of £4,074,000.

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

The Statement of Accounts contains 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 as at 31 March 2014 for which there is a significant risk if material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are shown on the following pages:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

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

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.</p> <p>A 2013/14 review of the useful lives of the Council's housing stock resulted in an overall increase from 42.24 years on average per property to 42.28 years. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for Council houses would decrease by approximately £240,000 for every year that useful lives are increased.</p>
Provisions	The Authority has made a provision of £856,348 for the settlement of insurance claim excesses, based on the estimated reserve for each claim. It is not certain that all valid claims have yet been received by the Authority relating to up to 31 March 2014 or that the estimated reserve levels will be sufficient.	An increase over the forthcoming year of 10% in either the total number of claims or the estimated average settlement would each have the effect of adding £85,000 to the provision needed.
Provisions	The Authority has made a provision of £1,873,969 for the implementation cost arising from the Equal Pay and Single Status agreement.	An increase over the forthcoming year of 10% in the estimated average implementation costs would have the effect of adding £187,400 to the provision needed.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effect on the pension liability for changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a one year increase in member life expectancy would result in an increase in the pension liability of £4,856,000. (see also Note 33 Pensions – sensitivity analysis of actuarial assumptions)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

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

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Trade Debtors and Arrears	At 31 March 2014, the Council had a balance of trade debtors of £710,954 of which £144,532 was older than 3 months. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts based on the age and repayment arrangements in place of 20.3 % of the outstanding arrears was appropriate. However, it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient should the age profile of arrears increase.	If arrears were to age by a further year, the Council would be required to set aside a further £34,900 in provision.
Benefit Overpayments	At 31 March 2014, the Authority had a balance of housing overpayment debtors of £1,964,973. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts based on the age and repayment arrangements in place of 84% of the outstanding arrears was appropriate. However, it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient should the age profile of arrears increase. The Council has only been able to recognise arrears relating to on-going entitlement since November 2009.	If collection rates were to improve across all years by 10%, an equivalent reduction in impairment of doubtful debts of £418,200 would be required, returning this amount back to the General Fund.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

5. Material Items of Income and Expense

Exceptional/Material 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 the understanding of the Council's financial performance.

Material items of revenue income and expenditure are detailed in the table below:

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
	Material Items of Expenditure	
	Central Services	
7,357	Council Tax Benefit*	0
	Cultural, Environmental & Planning Services	
1,208	Stevenage Leisure Limited Contract Payment	1,214
	Housing Services	
20,787	Rent Rebate	20,643
15,756	Rent Allowances	15,479
	Material Items of Income	
	Central Services	
(7,430)	Council Tax Benefit Subsidy*	0
	Highways, Roads & Transport Services	
(3,046)	Car Parks	(3,283)
	Housing Services	
(20,268)	Rent Rebate Subsidy	(20,470)
(15,024)	Rent Allowances Subsidy	(15,306)
(2,626)	Garage Rental Income	(2,677)
	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	
(2,121)	Commercial Property Rent	(1,962)

*In 2013/14 Council Tax benefit was replaced by the Local Council Tax Support Scheme

Material items of capital income and expenditure:

The Council spent £23.8million on its capital programme in 2013/14, this included £14.5million on housing stock, delivering the decent homes programme and major works, £5.3million on providing 39 new homes at Wedgewood Way and Hertford Road, £0.8million on HRA disabled adaptations and £3.0million on General Fund assets.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

6. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the authorised for issue date are identified into two types:

Adjusting events – where the conditions existed at the end of the reporting period and the Statements are adjusted accordingly, and

Non adjusting events, where conditions were not present but if material are disclosed as a note to the accounts.

Events after the authorised for issue date are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

Events after the Balance Sheet date are reflected up to the 'authorised for issue' date. These accounts have been authorised for issue on 12 September 2014 by the Strategic Director (Resources (Chief Financial Officer)). Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Financial Statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provide information about conditions existing at 31 March 2014, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

*The Council sets aside specific amounts as **Reserves** for future policy purposes.*

Reserves are created by appropriating amounts in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

When expenditure to be financed is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate revenue service account 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 through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (contd.)

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

Stevenage Borough Council is a housing authority and as such General Fund Balances are not available to fund HRA services or vice versa.

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. The Localism Act 2011 (Part VII) introduced the self-financing regime with Councils now able to keep the rent they collect and use it locally to maintain their social homes. As part of the new regime depreciation is now a cost borne by the HRA and is transferred to the Major Repairs Reserve to finance future capital investment.

The Council is required to maintain the **Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)**, which holds the depreciation and revenue contributions to capital (RCCO) from the HRA and is 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 the year end.

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 but were due to be spent in 2013/14. Part of the reserve (£2,502,017) can only be used towards new build council house schemes.

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

2013/14 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under regulations	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Usable Reserves			Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000
			Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000		
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CI&E)							
Charges for depreciation & impairment of non current assets	(5,038)	(10,206)				(15,244)	15,244
Revaluation on Property, Plant & Equipment	(39)	20,289				20,250	(20,250)
Movements in the market value of Investment Property	(20)	0				(20)	20
Amortisation of intangible assets	(15)	0				(15)	15
Capital Grants & Contributions	542	6,953				7,495	(7,495)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(415)	0				(415)	415
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the (CI&E)	(61)	(5,411)				(5,472)	5,472
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CI&E							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	529	2,000				2,529	(2,529)
Capital Expenditure charged against General Fund and HRA balances	281	4,761				5,042	(5,042)
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account (CGU)							
Capital grants & contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	6	40			(46)	0	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0			379	379	(379)
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve (CRR):							
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CI&E Statement	67	5,747	(5,814)			0	0
Use of the CRR to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	1,673			1,673	(1,673)
Contribution from CRR to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(712)	0	712			0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon cash receipt	0	0	(18)			(18)	18
Adjustments involving the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR):							
Reversal of the MRR credited to the HRA		10,206		(10,206)		0	0
Use of the MRR to Finance new capital expenditure		0		7,401		7,401	(7,401)
Adjustments involving the Pension Reserve							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CI&E Statement (see also note 38)	(5,561)	(546)				(6,107)	6,107
Employer's pension contributions & direct payments to pensioners payable in year	3,769	0				3,769	(3,769)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account							
Amount by which council tax income credited to the CI&E Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(138)					(138)	138
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CI&E Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirement	1	(11)				(10)	10
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	(6,804)	33,822	(3,447)	(2,805)	332	21,098	(21,098)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Restated Comparator Year 2012/13 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under regulations	Usable Reserves						Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CI&E)							
Charges for depreciation & impairment of non current assets	(4,975)	(9,959)				(14,932)	14,932
Revaluation on Property, Plant & Equipment	(6,964)	1,016				(5,948)	5,948
Movements in the market value of Investment Property	416	0				416	(416)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(15)	0				(15)	15
Capital Grants & Contributions	1,206	4,750				5,956	(5,956)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,521)	0				(1,521)	1,521
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the (CI&E)	(91)	(3,421)				(3,512)	3,512
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CI&E							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	152	3,000				3,152	(3,152)
Capital Expenditure charged against General Fund and HRA balances	253	2,493				2,746	(2,746)
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account (CGU)							
Capital grants & contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	167	83			(250)	0	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0			725	725	(725)
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve (CRR):							
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CI&E Statement	262	3,720	(3,982)			0	0
Use of the CRR to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	917			917	(917)
Contribution from CRR to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(622)	0	622			0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon cash receipt	0	0	(20)			(20)	20
Adjustments involving the Major Repairs Reserve (MRA):							
Reversal of the MRA credited to the HRA		9,959		(9,959)		0	0
Use of the MRA to Finance new capital expenditure		0		8,222		8,222	(8,222)
Adjustments involving the Pension Reserve							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CI&E Statement (see also note 39)	(4,967)	(92)				(5,059)	5,059
Employer's pension contributions & direct payments to pensioners payable in year	3,638	0				3,638	(3,638)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account							
Amount by which Council tax income credited to the CI&E Statement is different from Council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	5					5	(5)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CI&E Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirement	(45)	(40)				(85)	85
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	(13,101)	11,509	(2,463)	(1,737)	475	(5,317)	5,317

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

8. Other Usable Reserves

*The Council sets aside specific amounts as **Reserves** for future policy purposes. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate revenue service account 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 through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.*

The Council maintains a General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account balance (as described in Note 7. In addition there are a number of earmarked (for specific purpose) reserves, which are detailed below:

- **Capacity Building Reserve**

This reserve pump primes strategic or organisational changes within the Council e.g. the delivery of the Priority Based Budget savings programme. This enables the Council to meet its corporate objectives, realising future efficiency gains and to react to external pressures.

- **De-minimus Capital Expenditure Reserve**

This reserve was established to meet the cost of any additional revenue expenditure the Council may incur following a review what qualified as capital expenditure. A de-minimus level of expenditure of £5,000 was set for 2013/14 with any purchase below this value being classified as revenue rather capital. This reserve is no longer required and has now been amalgamated with the Information and Communication Technology Reserve to create a new reserve, Capital Reserve, to fund future capital projects.

- **Performance Reward Grant**

The Council has accounted for performance reward grant in its accounts which was given by the Government for reaching Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets. 50% of the monies relate to revenue and as such have to be shown in the Council's revenue accounts and transferred to an earmarked reserve. The monies have been allocated to schemes by the Stevenage Local Strategic Partnership (SoStevenage).

- **Single Status Reserve**

The Council will introduce a new pay and grading structure on the 1st July 2014. This required evaluation and moderation of jobs and this reserve provided the resources to bring the new pay and grading model into place. The Council also has a provision for cost of transferring staff from the existing scheme to the new scheme.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

8. Other Usable Reserves (contd)

- **Housing and Planning Delivery Grant Reserve**

The Council received monies from the Government designed to incentivise housing growth and the underlying planning requirement to allocate land and put development plans in place. Due to the nature of the work the expenditure is often not aligned to the pattern of grant received. The funds resources have been fully allocated to future years spend.

- **New Homes Bonus Reserve**

The New Homes Bonus scheme commenced in April 2011. The scheme gives Councils a financial reward for new homes and properties brought back into use. The grant may be used to fund any expenditure. This reserve has been established to enable the proper consideration of schemes, that could be funded from this grant, for approval by Members.

- **Information and Communication Technology Reserve**

This reserve was approved as part of the 2011/12 budget setting process to enable the purchase of ICT equipment. In 2013/14 this reserve has been amalgamated with the Deminimus Capital Reserve to create a new reserve to fund future capital projects

- **Town Square Reserve**

This reserve contains the ring fenced surplus/deficit for the Town Square (purchased in 2013) and will be used to cover any future fluctuations in costs or rental stream, any balances remaining will be used to help repay any debt outstanding and to contribute towards the regeneration costs for the Town Centre.

- **Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS) Reserve**

This reserve was set up to cover the potential for any mortgage defaults on the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme introduced in 2012. The reserve contains investment income generated from the deposits placed over and above the Council's average interest rate earned for the year.

- **Capital Reserve**

This reserve has been set up in 2013/14 to support the Council's Integrated Financial Planning Process and will fund prioritised capital projects.

- **Welfare Reform Reserve**

This reserve has been set up in 2013/14 to support the Revenues and Benefits partnership and other Council services from the on-going impact of the Welfare Reforms agenda.

- **NDR Collection Fund Reserve**

This reserve has been set up in 2013/14 to meet any adverse impact on the General Fund arising from annual movements in the surplus or deficit from retained business rates.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

8. Other Usable Reserves (contd).

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

A more detailed breakdown showing the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances to specific earmarked reserves is shown below. This sets out amounts used to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2013/14.

Earmarked Reserve:	31 March 2013 £'000	Transfer to Reserve (to fund future years expenditure) £'000	Transfer from Reserve (to fund in year expenditure) £'000	Net movement in year £'000	31 March 2014 £'000
General Fund					
Capacity Building	375	149	(339)	(190)	185
De-minimus Capital Expenditure	163	45	(208)	(163)	0
Performance Reward Grant	59	0	(37)	(37)	22
Single Status	30	0	(30)	(30)	0
Housing & Planning Delivery Grant	320	0	(150)	(150)	170
New Homes Bonus	296	552	(103)	449	745
ICT	80	75	(155)	(80)	0
Town Square	61	301	0	301	362
LAMS (Local Authority Mortgage Scheme)	4	12	0	12	16
Capital Reserve	0	510	0	510	510
Welfare Reform	0	83	0	83	83
NDR collection Fund	0	161	0	161	161
Total Earmarked Reserves	1,388	1,888	(1,022)	866	2,254

9. Unusable Reserves

*The Council's has a number of **Unusable Reserves** that are required for statutory reasons, to comply with proper accounting practice. As such these reserves are unavailable to fund expenditure. They include reserves kept to manage the accounting process for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council.*

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

9. Unusable Reserves (contd)

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£'000		£'000
(27,408)	Revaluation Reserve	(28,032)
(327,767)	Capital Adjustment Account	(352,021)
(229)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(213)
57,915	Pension Reserve	48,762
(70)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	69
422	Accumulated Absences Account	433
(297,137)	Total Unusable Reserves	(331,001)

9.1 The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment (and intangible assets). The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

The Reserve only contains 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.

2012/13 £'000		2013/14	
£'000		£'000	£'000
(27,583)	Balance as at 1 April		(27,408)
(7,300)	Upward revaluation of assets	(1,726)	
5,244	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	450	
(2,056)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		(1,276)
613	Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	636	
25	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	16	
1,593	Adjustment between Capital Adjustment Account and Revaluation Reserve	0	
2,231	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		653
(27,408)	Balance as at 31 March		(28,032)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

9. Unusable Reserves (contd)

9.2 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 enhancement 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 historic cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

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

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

Note 7 provides further details on the source of all transactions, other than those involving the Revaluation Reserve, to the Capital Adjustment Account.



Stevenage Town Centre Gardens

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

9. Unusable Reserves (contd)

Capital Adjustment Account:

2012/13 £'000		£'000	2013/14 £'000	£'000
(329,332)	Balance as at 1 April			(327,767)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement			
14,932	Charges for depreciation & impairment of non-current assets	15,246		
5,948	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	(20,252)		
16	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	16		
1,521	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	416		
3,512	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	5,473		
25,929			899	
(2,231)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		(653)	
23,698	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year			246
	Capital financing applied in the year			
(917)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		(1,688)	
(8,222)	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		(7,402)	
(5,956)	Capital grants & contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing		(7,372)	
(725)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account		(487)	
(3,152)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances		(2,529)	
(2,746)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances.		(5,042)	
(21,718)				(24,520)
(415)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement			20
(327,767)	Balance as at 31 March			(352,021)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

9. Unusable Reserves (contd)

9.3 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.

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
(248)	Balance as at 1 April	(229)
19	Amounts received in year & available for funding	16
(229)	Balance as at 31 March	(213)

9.4 The Pension 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 authority 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 the pension fund or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pension 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. (See also Note 33 Pension)

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
49,270	Balance as at 1 April	57,915
7,225	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(11,491)
5,059	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	6,107
(3,639)	Employers' pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(3,769)
57,915	Balance as at 31 March	48,762

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

9. Unusable Reserves (contd)

9.5 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 and business payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
(65)	Balance as at 1 April	(70)
(5)	Amount by which council tax-income and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	139
(70)	Balance as at 31 March	69

9.6 The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the difference that would otherwise arise on the General Fund and HRA Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, for example annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund and HRA balance is neutralised by transfers to/ from the Account.

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000	£'000
337	Balance as at 1 April		422
(337)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(422)	
422	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	433	
85	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from the remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		11
422	Balance as at 31 March		433

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

10. Other Operating Expenditure

2012/13 £,000		2013/14 £,000
622	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	711
(512)	Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(363)
110	Total	348

11. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

RESTATED 2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
7,061	Interest payable & similar charges	7,235
2,341	Pensions interest cost & expected return on pensions assets	2,599
(75)	Interest receivable & similar income	(169)
2,718	Expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	745
(4,480)	Income in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(2,084)
(224)	Surplus on trading operations	(245)
7,341	Total	8,081

12. Trading Operations

The Council operates an Indoor Market whose financial results were as follows:-

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
(448)	Income from stall holders	(434)
224	Expenditure	190
(224)	Surplus taken to General Fund	(244)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

13. Taxation and Non Specific and Specific Grant Income

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 – without requiring any impairment for capital contributions.

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.

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

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

2012/13 £,000		2013/14 £,000
(5,551)	Council Tax Income	(4,744)
(4,840)	Non domestic rates*	0
0	Non domestic rates retained income	(17,637)
0	Non domestic rates expenditure (tariff payment to DCLG)*	15,629
(1,170)	Non ring-fenced government grants	(4,700)
(6,206)	Capital grants and contributions	(7,542)
(17,767)	Total	(18,994)

*2013/14 is the first year of a new scheme introduced by the Local Government Finance Act 2012. The business rates retention scheme enables local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their areas subject to tariffs and levies applied by government.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

13. Taxation and Non Specific and Specific Grant Income (contd)

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

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
	Grants, Contributions credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	
94	Revenue Support Grant	3,378
4,840	NDR Receipt from Pool	2,008
119	Council Tax Reform	109
580	New Homes Bonus	822
137	Council Tax Freeze Grant	55
101	Local Services Support Grant	1
100	High Street Innovation Fund	7
300	Disabled Facilities Grant	266
1,000	Local Authority Mortgage Scheme	0
0	NDR administration Grant	113
	Section31 Grant	160
52	Lottery Fund	0
4,750	Decent Homes Grant	6,953
0	Waste Performance Efficiency Grant	25
25	Safer Stronger Community Grant	23
13	Unfunded Burdens Grant	16
135	Other Capital Contributions	298
0	Other Government grants	16
12,246	Total Grants, Contributions credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	14,250
	Credited to Services	
110	NDR administration Grant	0
3	Small Business Rate Relief New Burden Grant	0
43,398	Department of Work and Pensions Grants for rebates	36,550
39	Discretionary Housing Payments	0
518	Supporting People Programme Grant	518
3	Safer Food Better Business	0
90	Police Commissioner Elections	12
3	Other Grants	0
44,164	Total Grants, Contributions credited to Services	37,080

The Council has received £53,614 of developer contributions for which conditions have yet to be met and where schemes have yet to be implemented. As such, in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, the income from these contributions has not been recognised in the CIES but is held on the Balance Sheet Grants Receipts in Advance – Capital (£864,721) until the conditions have been met.

The Council has not received any material donations in 2013/14.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

14. Heritage Assets

A **heritage asset** will be recognised as an asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and is not being used for operational purposes.

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, where information on cost or value is not available, and the cost of obtaining the information outweighs the benefits to the users of the financial statements the asset will not be recognised on the balance sheet. Where that valuation is material these assets will be recognised as a separate class of asset – heritage asset on the face of the balance sheet. Where heritage assets are not recognised in the balance sheet appropriate disclosure is made in the notes to the financial statements.

Acquisitions of heritage assets will be recognised at cost. However, where an asset is donated or acquired for less than fair value the asset will be recognised at valuation.

Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

Depreciation will not be applied where a heritage assets has an indefinite life, however where there is evidence of physical deterioration or doubts arise as to the authenticity of the asset, the value of the assets will be reviewed. In addition assets held at current value will be reviewed with sufficient frequency as to ensure that the valuation is up to date.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

14. Heritage Assets (contd)

Reconciliation of the carrying value of Heritage assets held by the Council

	Town Centre £'000	War Memorial £'000	Exhibits £'000	Civic Regalia £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2013	833	20	200	52	1,105
De-recognition - Other	0	0	0	(9)	(9)
At 31 March 2014	833	20	200	43	1,096
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment					
At 1 April 2013	(313)	(4)	0	0	(317)
Depreciation charge	(33)	(1)	0	0	(34)
At 31 March 2014	(346)	(5)	0	0	(351)
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2014	487	15	200	43	745
At 31 March 2013	520	16	200	52	788

The Council's collections of heritage assets are categorised as follows:

Town Square including Clock Tower: The town square includes the water feature and clock tower. The clock tower being a Grade II listed building.

Museum Collection: The museum collections include paintings, local history archives, Roman coin hoard from Chells, clocks, a bible from 1754 and a Chalice from 1572 from St Mary's in Aston. These items are reported as at their insurance valuation. The Council maintains an inventory of this collection however there is no readily available valuation of individual items. The Council believes that the benefits of obtaining a valuation for these items to the user of the accounts would not justify the cost given the specialised nature of this archive. Items that form the museum collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives, therefore the Council does not consider it appropriate to depreciate these assets.

Statues and Sculptures: The Council has a number of statues and sculptures around the borough which were gifted by the Commission for New Towns to the Stevenage Development Corporation which is now Stevenage Borough Council.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

14. Heritage Assets (contd)

Public Art and Cultural Artefacts: The Council has a number of public art works around the borough, however does not hold readily available valuations.

There is no readily available valuation held by the Council for statues, sculptures, public work of art or cultural artefacts as no definitive market value for these types of assets exist as they are not normally traded. The Council believes that the benefits of obtaining a valuation for these items to the user of the accounts would not justify the cost given the specialised nature of these assets, as such the Council has not recognised these assets on the balance sheet.

War memorial: The Council has a war memorial classified as a heritage asset and is valued at historic cost on the balance sheet.

Civic Regalia: The Council holds civic regalia for use by the mayor and mayoress for official ceremonial purposes. These are reported at insurance valuation. Due to the nature of these assets the Council does not deem it appropriate to depreciate these assets.

Archaeological Sites including Six Hills Burial Site: The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for its archaeological site at Six Hills Burial site. This is because of the diverse nature of the asset held and lack of comparable market values, consequently the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.

Historical valuations and valuation method of heritage assets is shown below.

Method of valuation	Heritage Assets				Total Heritage Assets
	Town Square	Museum Collection	War Memorial	Civic Regalia	
Cost or Valuation	£833,204		£19,608		£852,812
Valued at Insurance Valuation		£200,000		£52,650	£252,650
	£833,204	£200,000	£19,608	£52,650	£1,105,462

Heritage Assets: Five-Year Summary of Transactions

It is not practicable to produce a five-year summary of transactions as knowledge of the cost of acquisitions, disposals and current value is largely unknown as they were gifted by the Commission for New Towns to the Stevenage Development Corporation Commission which is now Stevenage Borough Council.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) - Policy updated for 2013/14

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used in more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition: *expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of tangible non current assets is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council and that the cost can be measured reliably. Expenditure that secures but does not extend the previously assessed standards of performance of asset (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to revenue as it is incurred.*

Measurement and valuations: *Non Current Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising, in addition to the purchase price, all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended.*

Valuations of the Council's freehold and leasehold properties are co-ordinated by the Council's In-House Valuer in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applied to the United Kingdom public sector and interpreted by the current CIPFA Code of Practice for Local Authority accounting. The valuations are made in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Professional Standards, 8th Edition as published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, in so far as that is consistent with the IFRS standards and CIPFA interpretation with the exception that not all properties were inspected. This was neither practical nor considered by the Valuer to be necessary for the purpose of the valuation. A proportion of the assets are re-valued at each 1 April as part of a continuous rolling programme of valuation. The rolling programme was recently amended to include valuations on opening balance in line with common practice. Non Current Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Council 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)*
- infrastructure assets, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost.*

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

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. In 2012 properties last valued in 2008 on the DRC approach were re-valued as at 1 April 2012 having regard to RICS GN 6, titled "Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) method of Valuation for Financial Reporting". RICS GN6 requires Modern Equivalent (ME) to be considered if properties are valued using the DRC method and this was applied to last year's review.

In regard to property assets the total value has been apportioned between its land and non-land (i.e. building) parts, with the latter representing the depreciable amount.

Where non-property assets (e.g. vehicles plant and equipment) have short useful lives, low value or both, depreciated historical cost 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, but as a minimum every five years. In addition should current valuations of similar class of asset suggest material differences in valuations, the entire class to which the asset belongs would be re-valued. 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 an impairment loss previously charged to a service.

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

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carry 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.

New council house properties, either constructed or acquired at market value, are re-valued downwards on completion to recognise that Council Dwellings are valued on the balance sheet at existing use value-social housing (39% of the market value).

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

HRA properties are re-valued at 1 April on a Beacon Basis. Beacon types being defined by the number of bedrooms, the type of property, its area and whether it is a traditional or non-traditional build. So, with the exception of the properties which were converted into maisonettes and expenditure on replacing fully depreciated components, works done after this date have not been deemed to add value to the Beacon. The Council's housing stock was valued by external valuers Jones Lang La Salle, who are a firm of chartered surveyors.

The revaluation process is co-ordinated by the Council's Estates Manager J Herbert MRICS. The latest valuation certificates are dated 1 April 2013 (including Housing Dwellings) and revaluations are carried out by both the Council's in-house professional staff and a private firm of Chartered Surveyors

Impairment: Assets are assessed annually for any indication of impairment. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall. Where impairment losses are identified they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- Where there is no balance on the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service lines 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.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

Depreciation: Properties classified PPE are valued on the basis of Existing Use Value (EUV) and the total value has been apportioned between its land and non-land (i.e. building) parts, with the latter representing the depreciable amount. Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful lives (i.e. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets 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 – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 25 years.

The useful economic lives for property, plant and equipment which are depreciated, are:

Council Dwellings	Up to 50 years
Operational Buildings	Up to 50 years
Computer Equipment	3-7 years
Vehicles Plant and & Other Equipment	3-7 years

Componentisation: Where an asset has major components with different estimated useful lives, these are depreciated separately.

The criteria applied by the Council for componentisation, is that where the cost of a component exceeds 15% of the cost of the asset, and there is a significant difference in depreciable life of a component, compared to the asset as a whole, the Council will componentise the asset, to ensure no material distortions in either the value of the asset or the charge made for use of the asset.

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. The Council's housing stock has been accounted for using componentisation since April 2011.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd)

Charges to Revenue For Non-Current Assets - Service, 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 losses can be written off.
- amortisation of intangible non-current assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations 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.

Depreciation charged to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is not reversed out and is now a cost to the HRA. HRA depreciation transferred to the Major Repairs Reserve to fund future HRA capital investment

The valuations provided for non-housing stock assume that there are no encumbrances to the Council's Fair Value in the use of those assets. It is however noted that there is a prohibited transfer period of five years from 26 May 2009 on the Business Technology Centre.

Furthermore any disposal before 29 November 2022 will trigger a claw-back to East of England Development Agency (EEDA) in accordance with a formula. There is no intention on the part of the Council to dispose of this asset.

Impairment Losses

During 2013/14 (as in 2012/13) the Council did not incur any losses as a result of impairment.

The following table shows the movement in valuations of property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd).

Movement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2013/14

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
Cost or Valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2013	464,434	105,392	20,619	4,372	3,186	3,407	1,932	603,342
Additions	15,263	1,662	654	313	6	470	5,343	23,711
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment written off to cost/valuation	0	0	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	368	0	0	0	(271)	0	97
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,622	(20)	0	0	0	(23)	0	9,579
Derecognition - Disposals	(5,982)	(51)	(186)	0	0	(5)	0	(6,224)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	(470)	0	(470)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Properties	230	(61)	0	0	0	(1,550)	0	(1,381)
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	6,469	(800)	0	0	0	800	(6,469)	0
At 31 March 2014	490,036	106,490	21,087	4,685	3,192	2,295	806	628,591
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment								
At 1 April 2013	(13,012)	(5,485)	(16,173)	(1,508)	(317)	(25)	0	(36,520)
Depreciation charge	(10,001)	(3,220)	(1,507)	(365)	(91)	(29)	0	(15,213)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,667	1	0	0	0	6	0	10,674
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	0	1,176	0	0	0	2	0	1,178
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Properties	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Derecognition - Disposals	570	5	184	0	0	0	0	759
Derecognition - Other	0	50	0	0	0	12	0	62
At 31 March 2014	(11,776)	(7,470)	(17,496)	(1,873)	(408)	(34)	0	(39,057)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2014	478,260	99,020	3,591	2,812	2,784	2,261	806	589,534
At 1 April 2013	451,422	99,907	4,446	2,864	2,869	3,382	1,932	566,822

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (contd).

Comparative movements of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2012/13.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
Cost or Valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2012	457,874	107,757	19,916	4,183	3,054	3,407	581	596,772
Additions	14,702	7,680	963	189	132	0	1,351	25,017
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment written off to cost/valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	2,057	0	0	0	0	0	2,057
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,411)	(14,554)	0	0	0	0	0	(18,965)
Derecognition - Disposals	(3,731)	(7)	(260)	0	0	0	0	(3,998)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	2,459	0	0	0	0	0	2,459
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	464,434	105,392	20,619	4,372	3,186	3,407	1,932	603,342
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment								
At 1 April 2012	(9,008)	(10,095)	(14,713)	(1,162)	(227)	(5)	0	(35,210)
Depreciation charge	(9,741)	(2,979)	(1,720)	(346)	(90)	(20)	0	(14,896)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,427
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	0	7,589	0	0	0	0	0	7,589
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	310	0	260	0	0	0	0	570
Assets Derecognised - Reclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	(13,012)	(5,485)	(16,173)	(1,508)	(317)	(25)	0	(36,520)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2013	451,422	99,907	4,446	2,864	2,869	3,382	1,932	566,822
At 31 March 2012	448,866	97,662	5,203	3,021	2,827	3,402	581	561,562

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

16. 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 the 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 net 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 in the Movement in the Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts reserve.

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

2012/13 £,000		2013/14 £,000
2,121	Rental Income from Investment Property	2,084
(775)	Less direct operating expenses arising from Investment Property	(724)
1,346	Net gain	1,360

The valuations assume that 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 on income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property. Nor does the Council have any contractual obligations to repair, maintain or enhance the investment properties with the exception of a very small proportion of the Council's investment property portfolio where the leases are internal repairing leases and the Council is responsible for the external fabric of the building.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

16. Investment Property (contd)

2012/13 £,000		2013/14 £,000
18,887	Balance at start of year	16,939
	Additions:	
123	Subsequent expenditure	0
(27)	Disposals:	
415	Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(23)
	Transfers:	
0	From Property, Plant & Equipment	61
(2,459)	To Property, Plant & Equipment	(230)
16,939	Balance at end of year	16,747

In 2013/14 Fairlands Valley Café was reclassified as an investment property from Land and Buildings and is measured on the balance sheet at fair value.

17. Intangible Assets

Intangible Non Current Assets - Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it will bring benefits to the Council for more than one financial year. The balance is amortised on a straight line basis to the Information Communications Technology (ICT) service revenue account and then recharged out across the service headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the economic life of the asset to reflect the pattern of consumption of benefits. All software is given a finite useful life, based on an assessment of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council - usually 5 years

Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held can be determined by reference to an active market. No such assets exist for this Council.

Any losses from impairment are recognised in the ICT service revenue account and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Where expenditure qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance and are therefore reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement and Capital adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

HRA intangible assets are depreciated in accordance with the council's policy but the charge is not reversed out but forms part of the transfer to the Major Repairs Reserve.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

17. Intangible Assets (contd)

The intangible assets include a number of services such as 'business objects' which is a report and project modelling tool. There was a total amortisation of £15,726 for all intangible assets charged to revenue in 2013/14. There are no items of capitalised software that are individually material to the financial statements. The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

RESTATED* 2012/13 £000's		2013/14 £000's	£000's
	Balance as at 1 April		
225*	Gross carrying amounts		225
(132)*	Accumulated amortisation		(148)
93	Net carrying amount at 1 April		77
	Additions:		
0	Purchases	145	
(16)	Amortisation for the period	(16)	
(16)			129
77	Balance at 31 March		206
	Comprising:		
225	Gross carrying amounts		370
(148)	Accumulated amortisation		(164)
77			206

*Gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation have been restated in 2012/13. It does not affect any net book valuations nor does it affect any asset valuations shown in the balance sheet for this or prior years.

18. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Resources Under Statute – General Fund 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 to the Capital Adjustment Account is made: the amounts charged are then reversed out so that there is no impact on the Council Tax payer.

No such expenditure was incurred by the HRA in 2013/14.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

18. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing (contd)

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the following table, together with resources that have been used to finance it. No assets were acquired through finance leases or PFI/PP contracts. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
224,647	Opening Capital Financing requirement	230,096
	<i>Capital investment :</i>	
23,479	Property, Plant & Equipment	22,848
123	Investment Property	0
3	Heritage Assets	0
189	Infrastructure Assets	313
1,351	Assets under construction	225
1,500	Local Authority Mortgage Scheme	0
521	Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under statute	416
<u>27,166</u>		23,802
	<i>Sources of Finance :</i>	
(512)	Capital Receipts - General	(111)
(405)	Capital Receipts - New Build	(1,577)
(6,681)	Government Grants & Other Contributions	(7,860)
(8,221)	Major Repairs Reserve	(7,402)
	Sums set aside from Revenue:	
(2,746)	Direct Revenue Contributions	(5,021)
(3,152)	MRP and Loan Principal	(2,661)
<u>(21,717)</u>		<u>(24,632)</u>
<u>230,096</u>	Closing Capital Financing requirement	<u>229,266</u>
	<i>Explanation of movement in year:</i>	
0	Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	0
5,448	Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(830)
<u>5,448</u>	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing requirement	<u>(830)</u>

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

18. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing contd.

As at 31 March 2014 significant commitments for major projects already underway included:-

	£'000
Decent Homes and major repairs	8,437
Archer Road Neighbourhood Centre	4,539
Multi-storey Car Park lift modernisation	150
Total	13,126

(As at 31 March 2013 significant commitments for major capital projects totalled £13,966,000)



New homes at Wedgewood Way provided for Stevenage Borough Council tenants in 2013/14.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

19. Leases

The Council accounts for **leases** as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment (PPE) 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: PPE held under finance leases is recognised in the Balance Sheet at the commencement date 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 the lease are applied to writing down the lease liability.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the PPE applied to write down the lease liability, and
- A finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES).

PPE 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 assets 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 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 revenue contributions 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.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

19. Leases

Operating leases: Rentals paid under operating lease are charged to the CIES as an expense of the service benefitting from the use of the leased PPE. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases: Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether PPE or Assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain is matched by a lease (long term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor, and
- Finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES).

The gain credited to the CIES on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

When future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not charged against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing.

Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund in the Movement on Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases: Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained on the Balance Sheet. Rental income for investment properties is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

19. Leases

Operating Leases

Plant and Equipment: In 2013/14 the Council had use of multi-functional printing devices. The Council also had vehicle leases (assigned to the Council in December 2011 when Stevenage Homes Ltd ceased trading). The annually amount charged under these arrangements in 2013/14 was £209,447 (2012/13 £231,492). Future lease payments due are shown in the table below:

31 March 2013			Lease Costs Payable	31 March 2014		
Printers £'000	Assigned Vehicles £'000	Total £'000		Printers £'000	Assigned Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
33	167	200	Not later than one year	16	108	124
83	47	130	Later than one year and not later than five years	33	22	55
0	0	0	Later than five years	0	0	0

Property: Council as Lessor - the authority currently leases 371 premises which include 194 shops, 36 workshops, 11 public houses, 11 surgeries and 119 miscellaneous. These leases are accounted for on an operating lease basis. The rental receivable in 2013/14 was £3,028,197 (2012/13 £2,428,893).

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

31 March 2013 £'000	Future minimum lease payments	31 March 2014 £'000
3,017	Not later than one year	2,972
12,068	Later than one year and not later than five years	11,890
45,256	Later than five years	44,587

Finance Leases : Property, Plant, and Equipment: There were no assets held under finance leases by the Council as at 1 April 2013. This is with the exception of de minimis lease arrangements in respect of Timebridge and Westgate car park. As these involve only a peppercorn rent and the assets are correctly shown within the Council's asset base, no further accounting adjustments have been made.

The Council was not a lessor in respect of any assets disclosed within the Non-current Assets, except where an operating lease arrangement has already been identified, and disclosed.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments

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 (the Council does not directly hold such assets)*

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to 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 most of 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.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are based on the carrying value of the liability, multiplied by the effective interest rate for the instrument. For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest). Interest chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year in the loan agreement.

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

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments (contd)

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

The Annual Treasury Management Strategy is approved by the Council in the February prior to the financial year to which it relates. It includes the Prudential Indicators, the key objectives of which are

- To ensure that capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.
- To ensure treasury management decisions accord with good professional practice and in a manner that supports affordability, prudence and sustainability.
- To be consistent with and support local strategic planning, local asset management and optional appraisal.

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy applicable from 1 April 2013 complies fully with the code of practice.

The continuing banking crisis which has seen credit rating downgrades to the majority of commercial and high street banks has made it increasingly difficult to place the Council's surplus cash balances without compromising credit risk (exposure to the risk of the counterparty defaulting) and/or market risk (interest rate risk whereby the interest on an investment falls below market value).

During 2012/13 the use of AAA rated Money Market Funds was approved by the Council.

The introduction of these funds has provided an outlet which has both reduced counter party exposure while maintaining the extremely high credit rating of the Council's investment portfolio and also providing greater returns than would be possible if investing in the only available central government account (Debt Management Office, (DMO)).

Credit Risk: Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the authority's customers. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the Council's criteria as specified in the Treasury Management Strategy. The Council policy in 2013/14 was not to lend more than £5,000,000 of its investment monies to one institution or banking group.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments (contd)

The following analysis summarises the authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default and uncollectability over previous financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount at 31 March 2014 £'000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2014 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default & uncollectability 31 March 2014 £'000	Estimated maximum exposure to default & uncollectability 31 March 2013 £'000
	A	B	C	(AxC)	
Financial Institutions					
Banks & Building Societies	24,934	0	0	0	0
Other Counter parties	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Debtors	991	20%	20%	198	165
Total	25,925			198	165

The historical experience of default for trade debtors is based on the debt provision calculated as at 31st March 2014. The calculation is based on the age of the trade debtor and debt type. The Council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £608,364 of the £990,997 trade debtors balance has passed its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age and service in the following table

Age of Sundry Debt	Estates Services £'000	Direct Services (incl Recycling) £'000	Planning £'000	Other £'000	Total Trade Debtors £'000	Housing Related £'000	Total Debtors £'000
less than 3 months	55	119	13	255	442	224	666
Over Term:							
3-6 months	18	5	1	6	30	332	362
6 months - 1 year	18	1	2	5	26	301	327
over 1 year	150	0	5	58	213	1,400	1613
Total trade debtors over term	186	6	8	69	269	2,033	2,302
Total Trade Debtors 31 March 2013	241	125	21	324	711	2,257	2,968
Total Trade Debtors 31 March 2012	262	55	10	288	615	2,034	2,649

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments contd.

Deferred Capital Receipts are amounts derived from sales of assets that will be received in instalments over agreed periods of time. They arise principally from mortgages on sales of Council houses, which form the main element of Mortgages under Long Term Debtors. As at 31 March 2014 Deferred Capital Receipts were £213,675, (31 March 2013, £229,629).

These figures do not include debt relating to Council Tax or Non-domestic Rates as these are considered to be statutory debts. Debt relating to Council house rents is disclosed in Note HRA2 Rent and Supported Housing Arrears.

Liquidity risk: The authority's cash flow is managed so that cash is available as needed. If the unexpected happens the authority has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB).

Interest rate risk: The authority is exposed to significant risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the authority. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects on Stevenage Borough Council: Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise, whilst the cost of fixed term borrowing will remain constant.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments contd.

Changes in interest receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments will be reflected in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Council has long term debt of £211,915,000; the Treasury Management Strategy (approved February 2014), for 2014/15 allows an operational boundary for external debt of £225,371,000. This included an allowance for General Fund and HRA borrowing which was not taken up.

The treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

According to this assessment (as at 31 March 2014), if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	£'000
Increase in interest receivable on investments	(254)
Impact on Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(254)
Share of overall impact credited to the HRA	177
Impact on Movement in Reserves Statement	(77)

The impact of a 1% reduction in interest rates would be as above but with movements being reversed. The above represents that the cost will be less than the payment due to the HRA. The PWLB borrowings undertaken to date are all fixed rate, therefore there would be no impact from a rise in interest rates.

Price risk The Council does not invest in equity shares and does not have any shareholdings.

Foreign exchange risk: The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Financial Instruments: Councils are required to define all financial instruments disclosed in the Balance Sheet into further categories. For this purpose the accrued interest receivable is included in this note within the principal financial asset. The items disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments contd.

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

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2013 £'000	31 March 2014 £'000	31 March 2013 £'000	31 March 2014 £'000
Investments				
Loans and Receivables	0	0	5,002	5,502
Total Investments	0	0	5,002	5,502
Debtors (including Cash and Bank)				
<i>Loans and Receivables comprising:</i>				
Mortgages	208	195	13	12
Car Loans	3	1	1	1
Housing Rents Leaseholders	0	0	741	632
Other debtors	0	0	4,463	6,351
Cash & Bank	0	0	5,291	19,826
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme	1,500	1,500	0	0
Total Debtors	1,711	1,696	10,509	26,822
Short Term Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	211,915	215,520	2,230	426
Total Short Term Borrowings	211,915	215,520	2,230	426
Creditors				
Receipts in Advance	0	0	1,007	2,284
Sundry Creditors	0	0	8,281	7,269
Local Authority Mortgage Scheme	1,007	1,007	0	0
Total Creditors	1,007	1,007	9,288	9,574

There is one car loan which was given to a member of staff.

31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014 £'000
5	Balance at start of the year	4
(1)	Loan Repaid	(1)
4	Closing Balance	3
4	Nominal Value at year end	3

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments contd.

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

31 March 2013			31 March 2014		
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost £000	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables £000	Total £000
7,197	0	7,197	7,235	0	7,235
7,197	0	7,197	7,235	0	7,235
0	(210)	(210)	0	(169)	(169)
0	(210)	(210)	0	(169)	(169)
7,197	(210)	6,987	7,235	(169)	7,066
			Interest Expense		
			Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		
			Interest income		
			Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		
			Net (gain)/loss for the year		

Financial assets and financial liabilities are represented by loans and receivable are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value is assessed as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms length transaction, using the following assumptions:

Transaction costs on all financial liabilities and financial assets are immaterial (transaction costs do not include internal administrative costs)

- Interest payable and receivable reflects the market rates
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced amount.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

20. Financial Instruments contd.

The financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long term debtors and creditors are carried in the balance sheet. Their fair values are calculated as follows:

31 March 2013			31 March 2014	
Carrying amount	Fair Value		Carrying amount	Fair Value
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
		Investments		
0	0	Fixed term loans & receivables	3,000	3,000
11,657	11,657	Variable term loans & receivables	21,933	21,933
11,657	11,657	Total	24,933	24,933
		Loan Debt		
214,145	235,549	Fixed term financial liabilities	215,947	220,204
214,145	235,549	Total	215,947	220,204

The fair value of investments will be the same as the market value, as all investments held at the balance sheet date were liquid. The fair value of loan debt is higher than the carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of loans includes fixed rate loans where the interest payable is lower than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date.

21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents are represented by notes and coins held by the Council and deposits available on demand. Cash Equivalents are represented by short-term, highly liquid investments that can be readily converted (within seven days) into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the Cash Flow Statement and Balance Sheet cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and where they form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements

31 March 2013			31 March 2014	
£'000			£'000	
9	Cash held by the Authority		10	
(1,373)	Bank Current Accounts		396	
6,655	Investment Cash Equivalents		19,432	
5,291	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents		19,838	

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

22. Other Bank Accounts

The Council administers a bank account in respect of the Mayors' Charity. The balance on this account as at 31 March 2014, which has not been included in the Balance Sheet, was £3,281 (as at the 31 March 2013, £3,144). This account is used to fund various charitable donations and events.

23. Short Term Debtors

The Council's debtors (net of the provision for bad and doubtful debts) are as follows:

RESTATED 31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014 £'000
3,135	Central Government Bodies*	804
1,911	Other Local Authorities	372
741	Housing Rents & Leaseholders	632
372	Collection Fund**	898
4,477	Other Debtors	6,364
10,636	Total	9,070

* The "housing rents and leaseholder" balance as at the 31 March 2013 has been restated to include the provision for bad debt specifically for housing rents and leaseholders that had previously been included in "Other Debtors".

** The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced a business rates retention scheme that enables local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their area. The Council now recognises its share of the debt (under "collection fund"). Previously all balances held by the Council that related to Non Domestic Rates would have been attributable to Central Government.

*Business and Technology Centre –
the Council owned enterprise and innovation centre
established to assist the start-up and growth of businesses*



Notes to the Core Financial Statements

24. Creditors and Receipts in Advance

Employee accrued benefits payable - Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave and are recognised as an expense for service in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlement (or any form of leave e.g. flexi time) 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 salary rate applicable in the following year, being the year in which the employee takes the benefit. Stevenage Borough Council policy states that no more than five days annual leave should be carried over into the next financial year unless permission is granted in exceptional circumstances. The flexi time scheme is available to the majority of employees except in services areas where, due to the nature of the work, it is not possible for employees to fully participate.

31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014	
		£'000	£'000
	Creditors:		
835	Central Government Bodies	2,084	
2,173	Other Local Authorities	931	
0	Employee Accrued benefits	433	
8,281	Other Entities & Individuals	6,858	
11,289	Total Creditors		10,306
	Receipts in Advance:		
23	Other Local Authorities	71	
758	Housing	560	
253	Tenants (redecorating scheme)	227	
111	Collection Fund	596	
1,007	Other Entities & Individuals	2,285	
2,152	Total Receipts in Advance		3,739
13,441	Total		14,044

The Council has one long term creditor, Hertfordshire County Council, this relates to a County Councils contribution to the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme of £1,000,000 plus interest due on this advance. This advance will be repayable at the end of the scheme.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

25. Inventories

Inventories (stock) are included in the Balance Sheet. Stocks are valued at the latest purchase price paid. The Council does not comply with IFRS which requires stocks to be shown at the lower of costs or current replacement cost, however, the effect of the different treatment is not significant. Work in progress on uncompleted jobs is valued at cost price.

	Grounds Maintenance £'000	Building Maintenance £'000	Fuel £'000	Tyres £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 April 2013	75	63	22	5	56	221
Purchases	169	75	472	57	164	937
Recognises as an expense in the year	(169)	(94)	(479)	(58)	(162)	(962)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	75	44	15	4	58	196

26. Assets held for sale

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held For Sale: Where it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continued use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued at that point. Any subsequent gains and losses are posted to Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Assets held for sale are only recognised where a property is being actively marketed, and is likely to result in a probable sale within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

A reasonable assessment can be made of General Fund disposals. However, for HRA Council dwellings, at the balance sheet date, the Council can not reliably estimate specific disposals for the following 12 months. For example Right to Buy requests are received from tenants which may not result in a subsequent sale. As the numbers involved are not material, Right to Buy properties which are nearing completion of a sale are not recognised as Assets held for sale and no adjustment is made in the accounts for these. Fair value gains are only recognised up to the amount of any previously recognised losses, recognised in the revenue account.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

26. Assets held for sale (contd)

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held For Sale (contd)

Fair value gains are only recognised up to the amount of any previously recognised losses, recognised in the revenue account.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the value 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 in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. With the introduction of Self-financing in April 2012 a new government calculation was introduced to apportion right to buy receipts due from sales of the Council's housing stock. The Council agreed to participate in the new scheme that enabled the Council to retain a proportion of the receipts that can only be used for new build provision.

Under the new scheme a proportion of the HRA right to buy receipts go to the government. The Council then retains the remainder of the receipts to cover four elements; administration costs, allowable debt, a capped share of the receipt for the local authority, and an allowance for new build provision. There is a duty to use the element retained for new build provision within three years, funding up to a maximum of 30% of the cost of any individual new build scheme. Other housing receipts from land may be fully retained by the Council if spent on affordable housing, regeneration or repayment of HRA debt. The capital receipts retained by the Council are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and used for capital expenditure.

The written-off value of disposals for General Fund and HRA assets is not a charge against council tax or tenants, 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 / Housing Revenue Account Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Pre-Sale Expenses and Disposal costs: *The Council is able to offset costs incidental to disposals against the capital receipt. This is restricted for General Fund disposals to a maximum of 4% of the capital receipt. Any costs not covered by a separate agreement with the purchaser to meet the Council's revenue costs are considered for this treatment.*

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

26. Assets held for sale (contd)

31 March 2013 £'000		31 March 2014 £'000
56	Balance at start of year	0
0	Transfers from surplus assets	1,550
(56)	Assets sold	0
0	Balance at year end	1,550

27. Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefits, but where timing of the transfer is uncertain. The Council's policy is to assume all transfers of economic benefit will be made within 12 months. The Council recognises that on rare occasions a provision is utilised after 12 months (for example an insurance provision), however these instances do not materially alter the financial statements. Provisions are charged to the appropriate service account in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

Where payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed and where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service revenue account.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (for example from an insurance claim), 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.

Impairment for doubtful debts are separately disclosed against debtors (Note23).

As at the 31 March 2014 the Council had provisions totalling £4,781,920 of which £856,348 related to insurance claims (31 March 2013, £3,194,614, of which £756,851 related to insurance).

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

27. Provisions (contd)

The **insurance provision** provides for excesses relating to known claims as analysed in the following table;

31 March 2013 £'000	Claim Type	31 March 2014 £'000
655	Public Liability	799
10	Employers Liability	32
6	Motor	2
9	General Properties	10
77	Housing Properties	13
757	Total Insurance Provision	856

Single Status Provision: Following the signing of the Single Status Agreement in 1997, the Council has been actively working to implement the scheme. Achieving Single Status has a cost and the Council has been planning for these costs. The provision liability as at 31 March has been reassessed to take into account the estimated cost based on the agreement with Members and the Unions. Consequently, the provision has been increased by £72,215 in 2013/14 for one off costs which are estimated to be spent with the introduction of the scheme in July 2014.

Organisational Change Provision: This provision was established to meet the costs arising from service efficiencies (identified as part of the budget setting process) that led to staff redundancies.

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) Provision: MMI suffered substantial losses between 1990 and 1992 and these losses reduced MMI's net assets to a level below the minimum regulatory solvency requirement. In September 1992 MMI went in to "run off", and ceased to renew or take on new general insurance work. If a solvent "run off" can not be achieved the Council may have to repay part of the claims already settled. In 2013/14 a payment was made with a further provision for 13% of Council's historic insurance claims with MMI was made.

NDR Appeals Provision: Business Rate Payers are entitled to appeal against the rateable value allocated to it by the Valuation Office Agency. From 1 April 2013 onwards, in the event that the appeal is successful, the Council is responsible for repaying its share of Business Rate income to the ratepayer. This provision has been made based on the expected outcome of the appeals outstanding with the VOA as at 31 March 2014.

Other Provisions: All other provisions are individually insignificant.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

27. Provisions (contd)

	Insurance Provision	Implementation of Single Status	Accumulated Absences Provision	Organisation change	Municipal Mutual Insurance	NDR Appeals	Other Provisions	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 31 March 2012	(906)	(1,355)	(338)	(187)	0	0	(109)	(2,895)
Additional Provisions made in 2012/13	(533)	(449)	(85)	(7)	(72)	0	(41)	(1,187)
Amounts Used in 2012/13	682	0	0	194	0	0	11	887
Unused Amounts reversed in 2012/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2013	(757)	(1,804)	(423)	0	(72)	0	(139)	(3,195)
Additional Provisions made in 2013/14	(607)	(70)	0	(348)	(40)	(1,430)	(138)	(2,633)
Amounts Used in 2013/14	508	0	0	0	65	0	50	623
Unused Amounts reversed in 2013/14	0	0	423	0	0	0	0	423
Balance as at 31 March 2014	(856)	(1,874)	0	(348)	(47)	(1,430)	(226)	(4,782)

Additional disclosure note: Employees build up an entitlement to paid leave as they work. Any outstanding leave or time owed at year end may be paid over to the employee. Since the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards councils need to recognise this obligation in the accounts. Stevenage Borough Council has in previous years recognised this amount in the provisions, specifically the **Accumulated Absences Provision**. In consultation with the external auditors this obligation is now recognised as a creditor rather than a provision. This change in accounting policy has not been considered material and hence the balance sheet as at 31 March 2013 has not been restated for this change.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions

Segmental Reporting - As part of the Council's budget monitoring process Quarterly Budget Monitoring Reports are presented to the Senior Management Board and the Council's Executive.

The Council's Budget and Policy Framework empowers the Executive to approve changes up to £400,000 to the General Fund net budget, £250,000 to the Housing Revenue Account and on Capital Programme where scheme changes would require capital receipt funding or borrowing of up to £250,000. Any budget adjustment greater than these thresholds require Council approval.

Within these limits the Executive act as Chief Operating Decision Maker in approving changes to the budgets, beyond these limits Council acts as the Chief Decision Maker. The reports are structured to reflect operational teams and grouped by directorates.

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 Executive on the basis of budget reports analysed across directorates. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statements. In particular:

- no General Fund charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, 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). Depreciation charged to the HRA is a cost to the HRA and is considered in the HRA Business Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy.
- the cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payment of employer's pensions contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year.
- expenditure on some support services is budgeted for centrally and not charged to services.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions contd. Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The income and expenditure of the Authority's principal services recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2013/14

	Resources £000	Community Services £000	Housing Services £000	Environmental Services £000	Support Services £000	Neighbourhood Action Teams £000	Trading Services £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Total £000
Fees charges and other service income	(7,824)	(1,048)	(1,880)	(6,451)	(1,020)	0	(1,382)	(41,704)	(61,309)
Government grants	(19,157)	(23)	(36,551)	(10)	(43)	0	0	(518)	(56,302)
Total Income	(26,981)	(1,071)	(38,431)	(6,461)	(1,063)	0	(1,382)	(42,222)	(117,611)
Employee expense	329	1,684	514	4,769	6,703	0	3,692	8,730	26,421
Other service expenses	16,721	3,885	38,290	11,048	5,469	126	(7,661)	21,324	89,202
Support service recharges	5,321	682	1,521	(2,501)	(11,001)	0	5,345	10,695	10,062
Total Expenditure	22,371	6,251	40,325	13,316	1,171	126	1,376	40,749	125,685
Net Expenditure	(4,610)	5,180	1,894	6,855	108	126	(6)	(1,473)	8,074

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions contd.

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2012/13 Comparative Figures

	Resources £000	Community Services £000	Housing Services £000	Environmental Services £000	Support Services £000	Neighbourhood Action Teams £000	Trading Services £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Total £000
Fees charges and other service income	(13,759)	(1,025)	(1,529)	(5,933)	(325)	0	(1,415)	(39,829)	(63,815)
Government grants	(8,017)	(25)	(35,991)	(686)	(3)	0	0	(518)	(45,240)
Total Income	(21,776)	(1,050)	(37,520)	(6,619)	(328)	0	(1,415)	(40,347)	(109,055)
Employee expense	724	1,561	468	4,607	5,714	0	3,679	8,365	25,118
Other service expenses	4,158	7,262	38,703	14,783	4,900	154	(7,373)	22,931	85,518
Support service recharges	5,062	532	1,581	(2,442)	(10,286)	0	5,109	6,914	6,470
Total Expenditure	9,944	9,355	40,752	16,948	328	154	1,415	38,210	117,106
Net Expenditure	(11,832)	8,305	3,232	10,329	0	154	0	(2,137)	8,051

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

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
8,051	Net expenditure in the Directorate Analysis	8,075
85	Net expenditure of services and support services not included in the Analysis	10
19	Amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement not reported to management in the Analysis	70
1,148	Amounts included in the Analysis not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,142
9,303	Cost of Services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	12,297

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions contd.

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

2013/14 Reconciliation from Subjective analysis to Deficit on Provision of Services	Service Analysis £000	Services and Support Services not in the Analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees charges and other service income	(58,811)	0	2,175	(56,636)	0	(56,636)
Surplus or deficit on trading ventures	(244)	0	244	0	(244)	(244)
Interest and investment income	(2,254)	0	169	(2,085)	(2,254)	(4,339)
Council tax precept & surplus	0	0	0	0	(4,744)	(4,744)
NNDR retained income	0	0	17,860	17,860	(17,637)	223
Government grants and contributions	(56,301)	0	1,321	(54,980)	(12,226)	(67,366)
Total income	(117,610)	0	21,769	(95,841)	(37,105)	(132,946)
Employee expenses	26,422	10	(305)	26,127	2,600	28,727
Other service expenses	71,759	0	(5,515)	66,244	745	66,989
Support Service recharges	10,061	0	0	10,061	0	10,061
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(21,604)	0	11,988	(9,615)	0	(9,615)
Interest payments	7,235	0	(7,764)	(529)	7,235	6,706
NNDR Tariff payment	0	0	(15,629)	(15,629)	15,629	0
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	(711)	(711)	711	0
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	379	379	(379)	0
Total expenditure	93,873	10	(17,557)	76,326	26,541	102,868
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(23,737)	10	4,212	(19,515)	(10,564)	(30,079)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

28. Amounts Reported for Resource Allocation Decisions contd.

Restated 2012/13 Reconciliation from Subjective analysis to Deficit on Provision of Services	Service Analysis £000	Services and Support Services not in the Analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees charges and other service income	(54,068)	0	2,287	(51,781)	(2,164)	(53,945)
Surplus or deficit on trading ventures	(224)	0	224	0	(224)	(224)
Interest and investment income	(9,521)	0	75	(9,446)	(75)	(9,521)
Council tax precept & surplus	0	0	0	0	(5,551)	(5,551)
NNDR retained income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government grants and contributions	(45,240)	0	1,075	(44,165)	(12,216)	(56,381)
Total income	(109,053)	0	3,661	(105,392)	(20,230)	(125,622)
Employee expenses	25,118	85	0	25,203	2,342	27,545
Other service expenses	68,496	0	4,699	73,195	380	73,575
Support Service recharges	6,471	0	0	6,471	0	6,471
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	9,958	0	0	9,958	0	9,958
Interest payments	7,061	0	(7,061)	0	7,061	7,061
NNDR Tariff payment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	(622)	(622)	622	0
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	490	490	(490)	0
Total expenditure	117,104	85	(2,494)	114,695	9,915	124,610
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	8,051	85	1,167	9,303	(10,315)	(1,012)

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

29. Agency Services

The Council provides a verge maintenance service for Hertfordshire County Council under an agency agreement for which the Council was reimbursed £338,532 in 2013/14 (£335,555 in 2012/13).

The Council provides four Children's Centres under an agency agreement with Hertfordshire County Council for which the Council was reimbursed £865,377 in 2013/14 (£829,250 in 2012/13).

30. CCTV Partnership

The Council has one jointly controlled operation for the provision and management of CCTV in the Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire area. This arrangement is with Stevenage Borough Council, North Hertfordshire District Council, East Hertfordshire District Council and Hertsmere Borough Council. Each member of the arrangement accounts for their share of the asset, liabilities and cash flows of the CCTV in their own accounts. In 2013/14 all partner authorities agreed to incorporate a new company to conduct the commercial trading affairs of the CCTV Partnership. It is anticipated that the incorporation of this new company will take place during 2014/15.

31. Members Allowances

Total expenditure on Members' allowances (including expenses), as made under the Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) Regulations 2003, was £433,039 in 2013/14. (£447,230 in 2012/13). Payments made outside the scheme for Mayoral Allowances totalled £10,538 in 2013/14, (£16,347 in 2012/13).

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

32. Officers Remuneration

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

	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Expenses Allowance	Other Emoluments*	Total Remuneration (excluding pension contributions)	Pension Conts.	Total Remuneration Incl Pension Contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Remuneration 2013/14						
Chief Executive	114,732	612	3,669	119,013	30,421	149,434
Strategic Director (Resources)	94,073	843	1,350	96,266	24,167	120,433
Strategic Director (Environment)	85,521	594	0	86,115	21,970	108,085
Former Strategic Director (Community)	7,127	25	0	7,152	1,838	8,990
Strategic Director (Community)	41,497	340	0	41,837	10,550	52,387
Borough Solicitor	65,570	0	64	65,634	16,845	82,479
Total remuneration in 2013/14	408,520	2,414	5,083	416,017	105,791	521,808
Remuneration 2012/13						
Chief Executive	114,732	525	7,176	122,433	25,041	147,474
Strategic Director (Resources)	94,073	869	2,644	97,586	19,943	117,529
Strategic Director (Environment)	82,536	354	0	82,890	17,498	100,388
Strategic Director (Community)	82,536	450	836	83,822	17,498	101,320
Borough Solicitor	65,570	104	128	65,802	13,901	79,703
Total remuneration in 2012/13	439,447	2,302	10,784	452,533	93,881	546,414

* "Other emoluments" includes election duty payments. In 2012/13 two elections were held and hence the higher payments shown in "other emoluments" in the comparative year of 2012/13.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

32. Officers Remuneration contd.

The number of Council employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) is detailed below:

Officer remuneration includes redundancy and severance payments made to officers on termination of employment during the year.

2012/13 Number of employees	Remuneration Band	2013/14 Number of employees
5	£50,000 - £54,999	1
2	£55,000 - £59,999	2
3	£60,000 - £64,999	7
3	£65,000 - £69,999	1
1	£70,000 - £74,999	2
0	£75,000 - £79,999	2
2	£80,000 - £84,999	0
0	£85,000 - £89,999	1
0	£90,000 - £94,999	0
2	£95,000 - £99,999	1
0	£100,000 - £104,999	0
0	£105,000 - £109,999	0
0	£110,000 - £114,999	0
0	£115,000 - £119,999	1
1	£120,000 - £124,999	0
19	Total	18

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

32. Officers Remuneration contd.

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

2013/14				
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
£0 - £19,999	2	2	4	£56,877
£20,000 - £39,999	2	0	2	£65,157
£40,000 - £99,999	3	0	3	£182,939
Total	7	2	9	£304,973

2012/13				
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
£0 - £19,999	5	4	9	£86,683
£20,000 - £89,999	2	2	4	£191,032
Total	7	6	13	£277,715

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension

Pensions - Local Government Pension Scheme (updated for 2013/14)

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme meaning the Council and its employees make contributions into the Pension Fund at a level calculated to balance the liabilities with the investment assets:

The liabilities of the Hertfordshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis by projecting forward the results of the 2013 Valuation i.e. by carrying 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 estimations of projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate.

The assets of the Hertfordshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

Equities – bid-market value

Property-market value

Bonds and Cash at fair value

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

Service costs comprising:

- Current service cost – the increase in liabilities, as result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for whom the employees worked.
- Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions 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 (CI&E) as part of Non Distributed Costs.
- Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), ie 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 CI&ES this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure 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 defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions 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 Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension

Pensions-Local Government Pension Scheme contd.

- *Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pension 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 Pension Reserve and Other comprehensive Income and Expenditure.*

Contributions paid to the Hertfordshire Pension Fund – cash paid as employers contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities.

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

Discretionary benefits:

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirement. 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.

Participation in Pension Schemes

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Hertfordshire County Council. As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not be payable until the employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make payments which need to be disclosed at the time these benefits are earned.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported cost of services when they are earned by the employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension contd.

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

2012/13 RESTATED £'000		2013/14 £'000
	Cost of service	
2,699	Current service costs	3,438
19	Past service costs	70
	Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure	
6,859	Interest costs	7,421
(4,518)	Interest income on plan assets	(4,822)
5,059	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the provision of Services	6,107
	Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	
(9,410)	Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(1,882)
0	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(5,099)
17,003	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	929
(368)	Other Actuarial gains and losses	(5,439)
12,284	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(5,384)
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
(5,059)	Reversal of net changes made to the Surplus or Deficit for the provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(6,107)
	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	
3,639	Employer's contributions payable to the scheme	3,769

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension contd.

Pension Assets & Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
94,129	Opening fair value of Scheme assets	108,064
4,518	Interest Income	4,822
	Remeasurement gain/(loss)	
9,410	The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	1,884
3,764	Contributions from employer	3,769
843	Contributions from employees into the scheme	880
(4,600)	Benefits paid	(6,319)
108,064	Closing fair value of scheme assets	113,100

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
143,398	Opening Balance Scheme Liabilities	165,979
2,702	Current Service Cost	3,438
6,859	Interest Cost	7,421
843	Contributions from Scheme participants	880
	Remeasurement gain/(loss)	
0	Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(5,099)
17,003	Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	929
(245)	Other	(5,437)
19	Past service costs	70
(4,600)	Benefits paid	(6,319)
165,979	Closing balance	161,862

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, has assessed Stevenage Borough Council's fund liabilities. The estimates for the Council are based on the latest formal valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2013.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension contd.

Fair value of Employers assets (at bid values unless otherwise stated)

Asset category	Period Ended 31 March 2013			Period Ended 31 March 2014		
	Quoted prices in active markets £(000)	Quoted prices not in active markets £(000)	% of Total Assets	Quoted prices in active markets £(000)	Quoted prices not in active markets £(000)	% of Total Assets
Equity Securities:						
Consumer	10,819	0	10%	11,389	0	10%
Manufacturing	12,148	0	11%	13,031	0	13%
Energy and Utilities	5,208	0	5%	5,024	0	4%
Financial Institutions	11,068	0	10%	12,283	0	11%
Health and Care	2,478	0	2%	1,737	0	2%
Information Technology	7,380	0	7%	1,954	0	7%
Other	1,092	0	1%	1,290	0	1%
Debt Securities:						
Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	8,579	0	8%	9,375	0	8%
UK Government	8,654	0	8%	6,967	0	6%
Other	2,932	0	3%	2,394	0	2%
Private Equity:						
All	0	4,549	4%	0	4,585	4%
Real Estate:						
UK Property	0	4,774	4%	0	4,379	4%
Overseas Property	0	987	1%	0	2,484	2%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:						
Equalities	16,659	0	16%	17,209	0	16%
Bonds	2,160	0	2%	2,758	0	2%
Commodities	404	0	0%	480	0	0%
Other	4,098	0	4%	5,983	0	5%
Derivatives:						
Foreign Exchange	0	53	0%	0	98	0%
Cash and Cash Equivalents:						
All	4,022	0	4%	3,680	0	3%
Totals	97,701	10,363	108,064	95,554	11,546	107,100
			100%			100%

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension contd.

Principal Assumptions

The principal assumptions used by the Actuary have been:-

2012/13	2013/14
Long Term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:	
4.5% Equity investments	4.1%*
4.5% Bonds	4.1%*
4.5% Property	4.1%*
4.5% Cash	4.1%*
Mortality Assumptions:	
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:	
21.0 Men	22.3
23.8 Women	24.5
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:	
22.9 Men	24.3
25.7 Women	26.7
Other Assumptions:	
2.8% Rate of inflation	2.6%
5.1% Rate of increase in salaries	3.9%*
4.5% Expected return on scheme assets	4.5%*
4.5% Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.1%*
50% Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum. (Pre-April 2008 service)	50%
75% Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum. (Post April 2008 service)	75%

* short term weighted average duration

Sensitivity analysis of Actuarial assumptions

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis that follows has been determined based on reasonably possible changes in the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. In calculation the impact for each change in assumption it is assumed that the other assumptions remain unchanged. In practice it is likely that changes in assumptions would be interrelated.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

33. Pension contd.

Change in assumptions at year ended 31 March 2014	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount increase (£'000)
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9	14,465
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3	4,856
0.5% increase in salary increase rate	2	3,238
0.5% increase in pension increase rate	7	11,127

The total contributions for current service cost expected to be made to the Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2015 is estimated at £3,876,000

Further information can be found in Hertfordshire County Council Pension Fund's Annual Report that is available upon request from: Hertfordshire County Council, Corporate Services, County Hall, Hertford SG13 8DQ (email contact : pensions.team@hertscc.gov.uk)



New apartments at Kilby Road, Stevenage

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

34. Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Central Government: Central Government has effective control 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 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 28 Reporting for Resource Allocation Decisions and in Note 13 Taxation and Non Specific and Specific Grant Income.

Other Public Bodies: Payments between the Council and Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) amounted to £584,777 (2012/13, £478,903). Further payments between the Council and Hertfordshire County Council are disclosed in the Collection Fund accounts, Note 33 Pension and Note 13 Taxation and Non Specific and Specific Grant Income.

Members and Senior Officers: Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid in 2013/14 is shown in Note 31 Members Allowances.

A contract payment of £1,439,628 was paid to Stevenage Leisure Limited (2012/13 £1,520,788) and £1,228,096 was paid to other organisations (2012/13 £1,195,182), either as grants or services received. With reference to all of these organisations of the 39 Members, 36 Members declared interests through either the Register of Interests or completed related party transactions' forms.

The relevant Members did not take part in any discussions or decision relating to the grants. The grants were made with proper consideration of the declarations which all Members completed in accordance with the statutory Code of Conduct for Members (Local Government Act 2000). During 2013/14 one meeting was held at which one expression of interest was declared. The Register of Members' Interests shows both potential financial and other interests, including involvement with voluntary organisations, public authorities and as the local authority representative on various bodies. This is available for public inspection at the Council offices. There are no other material related party transactions other than those shown elsewhere in the accounts.

During 2013/14, the Chief Executive and Strategic Directors declared no pecuniary interests in accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972. The Strategic Director Resources did not take part in any discussion, decision or administration relating to the Stevenage Leisure Limited contract payments.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

36. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

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 Council's control. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either the obligation cannot be measured reliably or where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required. Contingent liabilities will not be recognised in the balance sheet but will be disclosed separately as a note to the accounts.

A *contingent asset* arises from a past event 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 Council's control.

The Council does not recognise any contingent assets due to the uncertainty of economic gain of a contingent asset.

At the Balance Sheet date three contingent liabilities were identified, that related to:-

- The Council has made no provision for any costs associated with any legal claims that may arise as a result of the implementation of Single Status.
- An area of land at Shephall View owned by the Council allocated for residential development in the District Plan is currently the subject of an application by a local resident to be registered as a Town Green under Section 15 of the Commons Act 2006. If this application is successful, the land will be revalued downwards to reflect loss of development potential. No provision has been made for this contingency.
- Business Rate payers are entitled to appeal against the rateable value allocated to it by the Valuation Office Agency. The Council has made a provision for appeals lodged including a percentage for those that may be withdrawn. However the provision does not include an allowance for future appeals not yet made.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

36. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred fees in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections. The estimated fees payable for audit work in respect of the 2013/14 financial year are shown in the table below.

2012/13 £'000	Fees Payable	2013/14 £'000
84	Fees payable to the Grant Thornton with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year.	85
19	Fees payable to Grant Thornton for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year.	14
(8)	Fees refunded by the Audit Commission with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year.	(12)
0	Fees payable in respect of other services provided by Grant Thornton	2
95		89

37. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The cash flow for operating activities include the following items

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
(219)	Interest received	(174)
7,205	Interest paid	7,369
6,986		7,195

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

38. Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements

Restated 2012/13 £'000	Non Cash Items	2013/14 £'000
(20,283)	Removal of Depreciation and Impairment from Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	4,989
(1,420)	Removal of IAS Pension entries in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(2,338)
85	Removal of increase/(decrease) in accumulated absences	10
(3,512)	Removal of carrying amount of assets disposed	(5,493)
(385)	Contributions to/(from) provision	
415	Other non cash items movements	(1,587)
	Items on an accrual basis	
5	Add/(less) increase/(decrease) in stock	(25)
934	Add/(less) increase/(decrease) in debtors	(1,467)
(1,127)	Add/(less) increase/(decrease) in creditors & receipts in advance	(2,736)
<u>(25,288)</u>		<u>(8,647)</u>

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income & Expenditure Statement

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. The Council charges rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from 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.

2012/13 £000	Note	2013/14 £000
Expenditure		
5,006	Repairs & Maintenance	6,320
8,981	Supervision & Management	9,006
30	Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	79
(23)	Negative HRA Subsidy Payable	0
9,958	Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	10,207
(1,016)	Revaluation (Gains) & Losses of Non-Current Assets	(20,290)
241	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	222
23,177	Total Expenditure	5,544
Income		
(36,788)	Dwelling rents	(38,575)
(357)	Non-dwellings rents	(348)
(2,098)	Charges for Services & Facilities	(2,179)
(938)	Contributions towards expenditure	(1,009)
(40,181)	Total Income	(42,111)
(17,004)	Net Cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(36,567)
1,006	HRA Services share of Corporate & Democratic Core	879
(15,998)	Net income for HRA services	(35,688)
(304)	Gain on sale of HRA Non-Current Assets	(337)
7,190	Interest payable & similar charges	7,177
(135)	Interest & Investment Income	(110)
(4,833)	Capital grants & Contributions receivable	(6,993)
435	Pension Interest and expected return on pension assets	656
(13,645)	Surplus for the year on HRA services	(35,295)

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement takes the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

2012/13 £000		Note	2013/14 £000	
(5,766)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year			(7,902)
(13,645)	Deficit for the year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement		(35,295)	
11,509	Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	7	33,822	
(2,136)	(Increase)/Decrease in year on the HRA			(1,473)
(7,902)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the year			(9,375)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

HRA 1. Gross Rent Income

Dwelling rents as shown on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement is the total rent income due, excluding service charges and after an allowance is made for voids etc. During the year 0.64% of lettable properties were vacant (in 2012/13 figure was 0.52%). Average rents were £91.16 a week in 2012/13 (£86.43 in 2012/13).

HRA 2. Rent and Supported Housing Payment Arrears

During the year 2013/14 rent arrears as a proportion of gross rent income were 3.1% (3.4% in 2012/13).

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
1,365	Arrears at 31 March	1,315
106	Amounts written off during the year	155

The bad debts provision stood at £708,336 at 31 March 2014 (£640,759 at 31 March 2013).

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

HRA 3. Interest payable and Interest and Investment Income

The HRA will pay interest on borrowings and receive interest on revenue balances and mortgage loans given.

2012/13 £'000	Interest Payable	2013/14 £'000
6,536	PWLB loans (Self Financing)	6,524
653	Decent Homes borrowing	653
7,189		7,177

2012/13 £'000	Interest Receivable	2013/14 £'000
122	Interest on revenue balances	97
13	Interest on mortgages	12
135		109

HRA 4. Housing Stock Numbers

The stock movement can be summarised as follows:-

2012/13 Number		2013/14 Number
8,271	Stock as at 1st April	8,254
(51)	Less Right to Buy Sales	(76)
0	New Build acquisitions	39
0	Transferred from General Fund	2
34	Conversions/other	(1)
8,254	Stock at 31st March	8,218
5,384	Houses	5,340
2,870	Flats	2,878
8,254	Total	8,218

The stock numbers disclosed above are properties that are in management and available to let. This figure includes 31 units in the hostel.

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

HRA 5. Non Current Asset Valuations

Housing Stock

The total balance sheet value of the dwellings within the HRA can be summarised as follows :-

As at 31 March 2013	£ 451,422,051
As at 31 March 2014	£ 478,260,689
The Vacant Possession value of the dwellings as at 1 April 2013 was	£ 1,160,955,000

The valuation of the dwellings in the Balance Sheet is on the basis of fair value, which is the market value on the assumption that the property is sold as part of the continuing enterprise in occupation. The difference between the Balance Sheet valuation and the higher valuation on the basis of Vacant Possession shows the economic cost of providing Council housing at less than open market rents.

Other non current assets held by the HRA are detailed below:

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
1,350,913	Assets Under construction	161,858
501,506	Vehicles Plant & Equipment	487,921
1,852,419	Total	649,779

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

HRA 6. Depreciation, Impairment and Revaluation Gains & Losses of Non-Current Assets

Depreciation and impairment of non current assets is shown here in respect of HRA dwellings & other HRA non-current assets. The calculation of the depreciation charge for dwellings separates the valuation of property between land and dwellings. Dwellings are subsequently split into their component parts and with each component being depreciated over their respective anticipated useful life.

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
9,741	Depreciation	
	HRA Dwellings	10,001
217	Other Assets	206
	Impairment	
0	HRA Dwellings	0
	Revaluation (gain)/loss	
(1,016)	HRA Assets	(20,289)
8,942	Total	(10,082)

HRA 7. Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)

2012/13			2013/14	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	(66)	Opening Balance as at 1st April		(1,802)
		Transfers to the MRR -		
(9,741)		Depreciation of HRA Dwellings	(10,001)	
(217)		Depreciation of other HRA Assets	(206)	
	(9,958)			(10,207)
		Transfers from MRR -		
	8,222	Financing of HRA Capital Expenditure		7,402
	(1,802)	Closing Balance as at 31 March		(4,607)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

HRA 8. Capital Expenditure, Financing & Receipts

Capital Expenditure and Financing within the HRA in 2013/14 is summarised as follows:

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
	Capital Expenditure	
14,019	Major Repairs & Improvements	14,450
0	New Council Housing	5,118
683	Disabled Adaptations	813
211	Equipment	253
1,351	Assets under construction	162
16,264		20,796
	The Capital Expenditure was financed as follows:	
656	Capital Receipts	1,584
8,222	Major Repairs Reserve	7,402
0	Government Grants	6,953
7,386	Contributions	4,857
16,264		20,796

Total Capital Receipts in 2013/14 from the sale of property within the HRA can be summarised as follows:

2012/13 £'000		2013/14 £'000
(3,720)	Right to Buy Sales	(5,748)
(19)	Right to Buy Mortgage Repayments	(15)
(1)	Other Land & Property *	(1)
(3,740)		(5,764)

*Includes repayment of Right to Buy discounts

HRA 10. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute.

There was no HRA expenditure in 2013/14 relating to revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.

Notes to the Collection Fund Statement 2013/14

CF 1. Council Tax

Council tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into 8 valuation bands estimating 1 April 1991 values for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by Hertfordshire County Council, Hertfordshire Police Authority and the Stevenage Borough Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council tax base (the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D property equivalent and adjusted for discounts. In 2013/14 the local council tax support scheme was introduced and the band D equivalents was reduced to take into account the loss of income ; (24,573.36 for 2013/14, 28,988.00 for 2012/13). The basic amount of Council tax for a band D property £1,455.17 for 2013/14 (£1,455.17 for 2012/13) is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

Band	A (Disbld.)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL
Properties	0	1,485	6,079	20,959	3,200	2,976	846	425	13	35,983
Exemptions		(24)	(101)	(142)	(18)	(9)	(7)	(7)	(5)	(313)
Disabled Relief	1	3	75	(63)	8	(16)	(2)	(5)	(1)	0
Discounts (25%)	0	1,025	3,851	6,710	813	468	104	58	0	13,029
Discounts (50%)	0	0	7	9	2	2	7	7	4	38
Discounts (10%)	0	25	83	97	28	12	4	1	0	250
Council Tax Support Scheme	.56	453.83	1666.2	3,133.83	302.25	82.04	12.83	3.98	0	5,655.51
Effective Properties	0.44	751.92	3,412.07	15,928.03	2,680.48	2,750.26	794.27	390.92	5.00	26,713.40
Proportions	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9	
Band D Equivalents	0.24	501.28	2,653.83	14,158.25	2,680.48	3,361.43	1,147.29	651.53	10.00	25,164.33
Council Tax Base										24,573.36
		Band D equivalent multiplied by collection rate of 97.65%								

Notes to the Collection Fund Statement 2013/14

CF 1. Council Tax (cont)

The income chargeable of £48,021,103 in 2013/14 is from the following sources:

2012/13		2013/14
£35,747,804	Billed to Council Tax Payers	£36,645,792
£7,357,348	Council Tax Benefits	£0
£0	Local Council Tax Scheme	£6,746,106
£5,167,698	Exemptions, Discounts, etc.	£4,629,205
£48,272,850		£48,021,103

CF 2. Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

The Government specified a multiplier of 47.1p in 2013/14 (45.8p in 2012/13) by which local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by this amount (subject to the effects of transitional arrangements). The equivalent amount for small businesses was 46.2p in 2013/14 (45.0p in 2012/13). The rateable value for the Council's area is £112,394,835 at 31 March 2014 (£111,723,160 at 31 March 2013). The rateable value changes throughout the year due to increases and decreases in assessments.

In 2012/13 all income collected by Stevenage Borough Council was paid over to the Central Government pool. The NNDR income due to the NNDR pool, after relief and provisions in 2012/13 was £45,515,810.

2013/14 is the first year of a new scheme introduced by the Local Government Finance Act 2012. The business rates retention scheme enables local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their areas. Income generated by business rates is shared between the billing authority (Stevenage Borough Council), Central Government, and Hertfordshire District Council as shown in the Collection Fund Statement above. Liabilities and provisions arising from the NNDR collection fund are also shared between the three and recognised in their accounts .

CF 3. Allocation of Collection Fund (surpluses)/deficits

The Council Tax surplus is allocated in proportion to the respective precepts, whereas the NDR surplus is allocated on fixed apportionment of Central Government 50%, Stevenage BC 40%, and Hertfordshire County Council 10%.

Council Tax	2012/13		Hertfordshire County Council	2013/14		
	Business Rates	Total		Council Tax	Business Rates	Total
(£ 69,360)	£0	(£ 69,360)	(£912,334)	£55,661	(£856,673)	
(£ 54,387)		(£ 54,387)	(£120,538)		(£120,538)	
(£ 411,646)	£0	(£ 411,646)	(£153,725)	£222,646	£68,921	
	£0	£0	Central Government	£278,308	£278,308	
(£ 535,393)	£0	(£ 535,393)	(£1,186,597)	£556,615	£629,982	

In accompaniment to the Statement of Accounts:

Statement of Internal Control – Annual Governance Report

Introduction

1 Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 Stevenage Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and to proper standards and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and 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.
- 1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, Stevenage Borough Council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which include arrangements for the management of risk.
- 1.3 Stevenage Borough Council has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance (17 March 2008), which is consistent with the principles and reflects the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework - Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of the code can be obtained from the Council Offices.
- 1.4 This Statement explains how the council has complied with the code and also meets the statutory requirements in section 4(3) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an Annual Governance Statement.
- 1.5 The council has in place appropriate management and reporting arrangements to enable it to satisfy itself that its approach to corporate governance is both adequate and effective in practice. The CIPFA/SOLACE guidance for implementing the framework recommended that the local authority's Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer) and Monitoring Officer are responsible for ensuring that the framework and subsequent statement are completed with adherence to the local code. The Strategic Management Board agreed to this recommendation and therefore the Strategic Director (Resources) and the Borough Solicitor, together with a corporate governance team, have been given this responsibility.

Annual Governance Report

2 The Purpose of The Governance Framework

- 2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads its communities. It enables the council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.
- 2.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of the framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they materialise, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The governance framework has been in place at the council for the year ended 31 March 2014 and up to the date of approval of the Statement of Accounts.

3 The Governance Framework

- 3.1 Corporate Governance Group meet at least four times per year to drive continuous improvement of the Council's Governance Framework and develop the assurance framework with a focus on the CIPFA six core principles of corporate governance.
- 3.2 In addition, a review of the requirements that make up the CIPFA Six Principles of Corporate Governance has been carried out to identify any weaknesses and Service Based Governance Statements have been compiled that contribute to overall assurance for the 2013/14 Annual Governance Statement.
- 3.3 The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the council's governance arrangements are summarised in sections 4 to 19.
- 3.4 At the end of each section, any identified improvement actions have been summarised. These actions are set out in the Action Plan at section 21 with planned delivery timescale.

Governance Arrangements

4 Establishing and Monitoring the Achievement of Objectives

Establishing objectives

Residents, partners and staff views on priority activity and perceived outcomes are established through local consultation. During 2013/14, consultation and participation activity included:

- A postal Residents Survey to capture residents' general views and perceptions of the council and the services we provide.

Annual Governance Report

- Various methods were used to ensure that all stakeholders were provided with opportunities to be involved with the budget setting process:
 - A telephone survey was carried out seeking residents' views on the prioritisation of services and the savings exercise
 - Residents were provided with an opportunity to contribute views on the budget setting proposals online
 - Four staff focus groups were held between August and September 2013.
- The Café Choice consultation process was used to establish residents' service priorities and the impact of savings options:
 - The first two café choices established residents' service priorities and preferred options for achieving savings.
 - For the third Café Choice a range of proposals taking these priorities into account were tested. Respondents were asked their opinion about how much each proposal would affect them.
- Consultation was carried out with Community Associations on community centre usage, finances and governance arrangements.
- A postal satisfaction survey of our General Needs Housing tenants was carried out. Undertaken every two years, the survey helps to assess our performance in meeting the needs and aspirations of tenants.

The council's vision for the town, and strategic ambitions and associated priorities are shaped by the views expressed by residents and are set out in the Corporate Plan. The Plan links with the Stevenage Community Strategy which is produced in liaison with the council's strategic partners on SoStevenage, the Local Partnership.

The council's new Corporate Plan was developed in 2012/13 and approved by Council in July 2013.

The plan:

- Sets out improvement priorities that are achievable with the council's resources in the current financial context
- Articulates the council's co-operative approach to service delivery, recognising that the support and partnership of organisations, residents and staff is needed to run services
- Demonstrates a commitment to community involvement in service design and delivery.

Each strategic ambition has an associated programme of work with projects to deliver the priorities and these are set out in the council's Corporate Improvement Programme. As part of the performance management framework, programme governance arrangements are in place to monitor delivery.

In October 2013, the council invited a team from the Local Government Association to carry out a corporate peer challenge at the council. The team concluded, as part of their 'health check' of the organisation that, the council had a clear set of well-grounded and understood political priorities that were detailed in the corporate plan. However, the council would need to manage expectations and organisational resources, recognising that not all priorities could be delivered at once. In response, the council has been reviewing the content of the Corporate Improvement Programme to ensure that projects for delivery are appropriately prioritised having consideration for organisational resource available.

Annual Governance Report

Monitoring the achievement of objectives

Arrangements to monitor performance include quarterly monitoring of:

- The Corporate Improvement Programme
- Balanced Scorecard results
- Strategic Risk

Further detail on the Performance Management Framework is set out in section 17.

The effectiveness of the overall arrangements to monitor performance is also informed by:

- The work of managers within the council
- The roles performed by the Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer
- The work of the Shared Internal Audit Service
- The Annual Audit and Inspection Letter
- Reports by other review agencies and inspectorates
- Performance management arrangements and related regular reporting.

Corporate Values

In April 2014 the council launched its new corporate values which will support the council's co-operative approach to service delivery outlined in the Corporate Plan. The new values focus on improving the lives of Stevenage residents and will guide the way in which elected members, senior officers, managers and all SBC staff work and behave in the future, both inside the organisation and externally with residents, partners, stakeholders and those who pay for council services.

Improvement Activity:

The council considers the governance processes in place to 'Establish and Monitor the Achievement of Objectives' robust and no significant improvement actions are identified.

5 The Facilitation of Policy and Decision-Making

Constitution

The Council has an approved Constitution which details how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures that are to be followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The majority of the Council's functions are vested in the Executive. Those Council functions which are not vested in the Executive (mainly planning and development and licensing functions) are taken by various regulatory committees appointed by the Council.

Annual Governance Report

Executive

The Executive meets on a monthly basis and comprises the Leader of the Council and seven other Councillors from the Majority Group. Both the Leader of the Council and each of the seven Councillors have a specific area of responsibility, as their Portfolio. The Portfolio areas are:-

- Children and Young People, Culture, Sport and Leisure
- Community, Health and Older People
- Economy, Enterprise and Transport
- Environment and Regeneration
- Housing
- Resources
- Safer and Stronger Communities

- The Leader of the Council has Portfolio responsibility for Town Twinning, Modernisation of Local Government (new political structures and the Constitution), Media and Communications, Public Consultation, Partnerships, Members' Services including the Modern Member Programme and the Civic Suite.

The Council appoints the Leader who then appoints the Executive and identifies their Portfolio areas. All Executive meetings are open to the public but on occasions the press and public may be excluded if it is considered necessary. Notification of major and 'key' decisions to be taken or any decisions to be taken by the Executive in private must be published at least 28 days before the decision is taken. All decisions must be made within the parameters of the overall policy and budgetary framework, which has been set by full Council. Any decision the Executive wishes to take outside the budgeting or policy framework must be referred to Council for approval.

Decision-making

All matters for Member level decision are documented in a standard report format. Reports are produced on a standard template to facilitate understanding and all reports are supported by comprehensive assessment of the legal, financial and other implications of the proposed recommendations. Strategic Directors meet with their relevant Portfolio Holders on a regular basis to brief them on all aspects within their remit.

The Council also has a series of regulatory Committees to take non-Executive decisions and an Audit Committee has also been appointed as an Advisory Committee to the Council. The political management structure is detailed in the Council's Constitution which is subject to periodic review.

In October 2013, the Local Government Association peer team invited to carry out a corporate peer challenge at the council, stated in their feedback that, "It was evident that there was strong and well-articulated political leadership who are effective advocates at a local, regional and national level."

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Overview and Scrutiny

The Council has four Scrutiny Committees – one Overview and Scrutiny Committee and three Select Committees each with a different area of responsibility. The Committees undertake scrutiny studies on topics/services they decide upon for themselves, and also assist Portfolio Holders in developing new policies. This approach provides an opportunity for members to carry out service reviews in which they undertake their own research, with each Member taking a lead on a specific area, setting up focus groups and receiving feedback and challenge from external agencies and residents. In addition, arrangements to safeguard against conflicts of interest and ensure robust and transparent decision making have been sustained and are considered robust. Additionally the Overview and Scrutiny Committee formally considers budget and policy framework matters before final consideration by the Executive and recommendation to Council. The decisions of the Executive are submitted to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and a 'call-in' procedure is in place should there be concerns regarding the process to decision making by the Executive on a particular matter and which results in a matter being reconsidered by the decision maker.

Improvement Activity:

The council considers the governance processes in place to 'Facilitate Policy and Decision-Making' robust and no significant improvement actions are identified.

6 Compliance With Policies, Procedures, Laws And Regulations

Governance Structure

The Council has structured its processes and procedures for the Executive and Scrutiny Committees plus other Committees such as the regulatory ones, to minimise the risk of it acting in contravention of its own policies and external laws and regulations. It also appoints officers, qualified to undertake statutory responsibilities such as contained within Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, and Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (Chief Financial Officer). The Monitoring Officer, who is the Borough Solicitor, is the Council's senior legal advisor, responsible for reporting to the Council on any act or proposed act by the Executive, or by any Committee, or individual Member or officer that could give rise to a contravention of the law, a code of practice or maladministration. He is also available to provide professional legal advice to Members and officers of the Council.

Regulation Guidance

The council has a duty to ensure that it acts in accordance with the relevant legislation in the performance of its functions. It has developed policies and procedures for its officers to ensure that, as far as possible, all officers understand their responsibilities both to the council and to the public. Two key documents are the Financial Regulations and the Contract Standing Orders, which are available to all Members and officers on the council's Intranet, as well as being available to the public as part of the Constitution. The Financial Regulations are reviewed at least annually and Contract Standing Orders are reviewed as required with any proposed amendments put forward to Council for approval. Heads of Service and senior management carry responsibility for ensuring that legislation and policy relating to service delivery and health and safety are implemented in practice.

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To assist in developing a corporate governance framework, key policies and procedures have been brought together to form the corporate backbone of the council's governance and management control arrangements. Key documents in the council's corporate backbone include:

- The Constitution (which includes the Code of Conduct for Members, an Employee Code of Conduct, protocol on Members/officer relations, financial regulations, budget and policy framework, contract standing orders)
- Members' Register of Interests
- Corporate Plan
- Corporate Improvement Programme.
- Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Guide
- Performance Management Framework Guidance
- Communications Strategy
- Whistle Blowing Policy
- Corporate Procurement Strategy
- Business Continuity Policy

Improvement Activity:

The council considers the governance processes relating to 'Compliance with Policies, Procedures, Laws and Regulations' robust and no significant improvement actions are identified.

7 Receiving and Investigating Complaints from the Public

Complaints relating to Service Delivery

Stevenage Homes successfully transferred to the council on 01 December 2011. We have two separate corporate complaints systems (one for housing services and one for non-housing council services). Both systems and processes are effective. The customer focus team are developing a new process based on best practice from both the housing services system and the system in place for other council services. The new improved customer complaints and feedback system will facilitate effective monitoring to review service quality and enable learning from feedback & complaints. This will be in place from 01 July 2014. In addition, online consultation opportunities will be used to strengthen the customer feedback and complaints mechanisms and support the new arrangements.

Complaints regarding Member Conduct

Complaints about Members and allegations that a Member has breached the Code of Conduct are dealt with separately by the Standards Committee and the Borough Solicitor (Monitoring Officer) under a scheme devised pursuant to Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011.

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8 Establishing Clear Channels of Communication with all Sections of the Community and other Stakeholders, Ensuring Accountability and Encouraging Open Consultation

Communication

The council regards communication as key to its work and essential in meeting its corporate ambitions and framework of values. It supports the decision-making process and helps to improve service quality and foster good relationships between staff, Members and stakeholders.

The council's Corporate Communications Strategy, Let's Talk, sets out the process to ensure the council communicates its aims and achievements to all stakeholders. The purpose of the strategy is to determine how the council will establish and maintain clear and relevant two-way channels of communication in order to create an informed and recognisable profile for Stevenage Borough Council and a positive image of the town as a whole.

The strategy sets out our Communications Pledge, which is:

We will communicate clearly, openly, accurately and regularly with our residents, with our partners, and with each other, in order to promote mutual understanding, and give a better service to the people of Stevenage.

A Communications Forward Plan is maintained and submitted to Strategic Management Board monthly to ensure that robust communication is carried out across all council services and with key stakeholders.

Consultation

A review of the council's approach to consultation and engagement commenced 2012/13. Following initial consultation with residents regarding how they would like the council to engage with them, a consultation strategy was developed and approved by Executive in June 2013.

One of the areas of council focus the Local Government Association peer team invited to carry out a corporate peer challenge on the council in October 2013 were asked to consider was the council's plans for improving relationships and engagement with our citizens. In their feedback, the peer team stated that the council's, "Engagement with citizens is strong. Member's community representative role is clearly embedded and, encouragingly, appreciated and acknowledged by officers."

A system to provide opportunities for online consultation and engagement is currently being developed to improve the quality and accessibility of our consultation activity. However, in addition to enhancing online engagement opportunities, the council continues to provide a range of appropriate opportunities for residents to get involved. Opportunities offered in 2013/14 are summarised in section 4.

In May 2009 the council was assessed as 'achieving status' of the Equalities Standard for Local Government. At this time the council put plans in place to strive for Excellent Accreditation under the Framework. A self-assessment was completed in spring 2013 to identify the gaps and risks that existed to obtaining this award and a number of recommendations made. In light of the reducing resources available, the council has now put in place a revised action plan 'Accessible Services, Inclusive Communities' that will support its new aim to be re-accredited with Achieving status in 2016.

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Our plans and approaches with regard to consulting and engaging our communities, promoting equality and celebrating diversity demonstrate our commitment to positive outcomes for local people. The council wants to ensure that all of our diverse communities are able to have a say in council decision-making, and can access council services that are fair, open to everyone who needs them and support people in having the same outcomes as everyone else.

Councillor Call for Action

The council introduced in April 2009 the Councillor Call for Action arrangements (CCfA). The arrangements are designed to resolve service failure issues at a local level, when previous attempts at resolution have been unsuccessful. Additionally a formal Petition Scheme, including provisions for E.Petitions was introduced in 2010 and although this is no longer a statutory requirement the facility remains in place.

Improvement Activity:

The council considers the governance processes for 'Communication with All Sections of the Community and Other Stakeholders, Ensuring Accountability and Encouraging Open Consultation' robust and no significant improvement actions have been identified.

9 Incorporating Good Governance Arrangements in Respect of Partnerships and Reflecting these in the Council's Overall Governance Arrangements

'Significant Partnership' Governance

Partnerships are a key component for service provision. The council has two significant partnerships:

- SoStevenage, the local partnership
- Stevenage Leisure Limited (SLL)

In addition, there are significant partnership arrangements through shared services.

SoStevenage includes a governance statement in its *Guide to SoStevenage* that sets out risk and performance management arrangements. The terms of reference and Guide to SoStevenage are refreshed annually and ratified at the SoStevenage Annual Forum each January.

The SoStevenage Board consists of 41 members across the public, private and voluntary and community sectors. Board terms are for three years and Board membership was refreshed at the 2014 Annual Forum. Elections will be required in January 2017.

The SoStevenage partnership consists of a number of theme partnerships as outlined in the SoStevenage Guide. These partnerships are reviewed as appropriate to ensure effectiveness, good governance and accountability. During 2012/13 work began to review the membership and function of the Action for the Environment partnership. This work continued through to 2013/14 and the partnership has been refreshed and renamed the SoStevenage Environmental Partnership. Work was carried out in 2013/14 to review the Social Inclusion Partnership that will improve focus on completing key actions.

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The governance arrangements for SLL are subject to contractual arrangements and underpinned by a detailed management agreement.

The council's Corporate Risk Group monitors consistency of risk management across key partnerships as identified in section 10.

In addition to the governance processes above, the council is a leading partner in the development of the Community Strategy, liaising with SoStevenage partners regarding the setting of priorities and actions for delivery, and seeking the partnership's agreement for implementation.

Shared Service arrangements

The council has established shared service arrangements with other Hertfordshire local authorities as outlined below:

- A Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) has been in place since July 2011
- A Housing Benefits and Local Taxation Service shared with East Herts District Council has been live since the end of March 2012
- A shared service for ICT, Print and Graphic Design, and Business Improvement went live August 2013.

The council hope that sharing services will result in improvements to the sustainability and resilience of those services, delivering a level of quality and efficiency that is not achievable individually.

Governance arrangements for the shared services are likely to differ. However, there are a number of common principles that apply to all. Decisions that need to be signed off by Members are signed off concurrently. Partnership governance arrangements are formal and involve both Member and senior management oversight of the partnerships from all participating partners.

Partnership Governance Guidance

A Partnership Toolkit is available to all staff on the council's Intranet -The Toolkit offers best practice approaches to the structures, agreements and procedures that should be in place to make partnerships more effective and reduce risk.

In summary, the Toolkit sets out guidance on:

- Governance arrangements
- Risk management
- Financial arrangements
- Communication and engagement
- Dispute resolution

Improvement Activity:

The council considers the governance processes in place relating to 'Incorporating Good Governance Arrangements in respect of 'Partnerships and reflecting these in the Council's Overall Governance' robust and no significant improvement actions are identified

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10 Risk Management

Policy and Direction

The council has an approved Risk Management Policy, and a Risk Management Guide is available to all employees.

During 2013/14 each service has identified both Strategic and Operational risks. Strategic risks are linked to the council's ambitions and priorities and the Strategic Risk Register is monitored, on a quarterly basis, by the council's Strategic Management Board (SMB). The Audit Committee also review the latest Strategic Risk Register as a standing agenda item. The Resources Portfolio Holder is the Council nominated Member Risk Management Champion and assists with embedding risk management in the business of the council. Portfolio Holders are briefed regularly by the relevant Strategic Director.

Both the Strategic and Operational Risk Registers require risks to be scored in terms of their likelihood and impact for inherent and residual risk, a risk owner to be identified and a mitigation strategy to be in place with associated action dates. Any residual risk score of 10 or above (a 'High' or 'Very High' level risk) is deemed outside the council's risk appetite (above tolerable level). A clear process of escalation for risks above 'tolerable' level is outlined in risk management guidance for officers. All risks are subject to regular review.

Corporate Risk Group

A Risk Management Group led by the Strategic Director (Resources), with representation from each directorate, set up in July 2008, meets quarterly. The group's role is to oversee and review the reporting process and the development of the council's approach to risk. The Chair of the Audit Committee and the Members' Risk Champion are invited to this group. The Risk Management Group reviews the content of the Strategic Risk Register before it goes to SMB and quality assures the risk management process as summarised below:

- Considers whether the content and management of the Strategic Risk Register reflects the risk environment the organisation is facing
- Identifies new or emerging risks that may require management at corporate level
- Monitors consistency of risk management across key partnerships
- Considers the status of operational risk registers on a quarterly basis
- Reviews high/very high operational risks on a six monthly basis
- Considers the risk prioritisation elements and impact levels that contribute to the council's risk appetite
- Considers and contributes to the provision of risk management training and guidance for officers and Members as required

Operational Risk Management

Operational risk registers are developed and monitored by the relevant Head of Service. Action plans are developed to mitigate key risks and delivery monitored. In addition, a process of operational risk peer challenge at Director Management Meetings introduced in 2012/13 helps to embed and enhance the quality of operational risk management. Any risks identified for escalation to strategic level are added to the quarterly review of the Strategic Risk Register and reported to Strategic Management Board.

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A report on the review status of operational risk registers is submitted to Strategic Management Board on a quarterly basis. The report identifies when operational risk registers for each service delivery unit were last reviewed and when the register was last considered by the relevant Directorate Peer Group.

Operational risk management arrangements for 2013/14 were considered by the Shared Internal Audit Service achieving a “substantial” assurance audit opinion (issued February 2014).

Project Risk Management

The council also requires project risks to be identified for major projects and capital schemes when seeking approval from Executive. Identified risks are added to the Strategic Risk Register where appropriate. Project risks are further defined in Project Initiation Documents and monitored by project managers during the implementation phase of projects.

Training

Since 2008/09, the council’s insurers (Zurich) have provided a programme of risk management consultancy to strengthen and embed our risk management arrangements. Zurich has provided regular training and awareness workshops to Heads of Service on the council’s approach to risk. The council has supported this with in-house training and the offer of one to one training appropriate to need. Officer training is now particularly focused on risk identification and the development of operational level risk registers. Between April 2013 and April 2014, training has been provided for the Housing, Community and Communications service (now restructured to Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services), Leisure, Environmental Health and Children’s Services, and the Human Resources and Organisation Development Service.

Between 2009/10 and 2012/13 risk management training was provided for Members annually as part of the Modern Member Programme. In 2012/13, the ‘pocket, Risk Management Guide’ was launched that provides Members with guidance in identifying and assessing risks to inform the decision making process. Corporate Risk Group has agreed for further risk management training to be offered to Members during 2014.

We will continue to enhance training to meet particular needs.

Improvement Activity:

The council considers the governance processes in place in relation to ‘Risk Management’ robust, and no significant improvement actions are identified. The Shared Internal Audit Service assessment of corporate risk management arrangements for 2013/14 achieved a ‘substantial assurance’ rating.

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11 Developing, Communicating and Embedding Codes of Conduct Detailing the Standards of Behaviour for Members and Officers

Member Codes and Protocols

The standards of conduct and personal behaviour expected of Members and officers of the council, its partners and the community, are defined and communicated through codes of conduct and protocols. These include:

- Members' Code of Conduct
- Member/Officer Protocols
- Members' Register of Interests
- Officers' Code of Conduct
- Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy
- Regular performance meetings for staff linked to corporate and service objectives that identify development needs
- Standards Committee
- The appointment of an independent person as defined in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011.

In 2011, in advance of the MPs' expenses scandal, the council commissioned a review of all Councillor's expenses, allowances and reimbursements. Improvements that have resulted include:

- Clarity on what is reasonably claimable
- More regular public reporting
- A revised guide covering Members expenses.

Later audits have not identified any necessary further improvements.

Complaints regarding Members

The Members' Code of Conduct was revised pursuant to Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011 and approved by Council in July 2012. Complaints about Members and allegations that a Member has breached the Code of Conduct are dealt with by the Standards Committee and the Borough Solicitor (Monitoring Officer).

Officer Code of Conduct

The Employee Code of Conduct was revised and reported to Council in July 2011. The code:

- Sets out the general standard of conduct expected of officers
- Includes a re-statement of the law and guidance on officers accepting gifts and hospitality
- Includes a statement of the statutory requirements (with criminal sanctions for default) for officers to register certain interests.

Corporate Values

In April 2014 the council launched its new corporate values. The new values replace the council's current values, Stevenage Homes Ltd values, and Co-operative Principles. The new values focus on improving the lives of Stevenage residents and will guide the way in which elected Members, senior officers, managers and all Stevenage Borough Council staff work and behave in the future, both inside the organisation and externally with residents, partners, stakeholders and those who pay for council services.

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In order to achieve real and lasting behaviour change the new values will be embedded into the council's Modern Member Programme, the Leadership and Management Programme and the Gateway to Management Programme. A set of desired leadership and management behaviours and staff behaviours associated with the values will be developed and will form part of the council's appraisal process for officers. These behaviours will also be taught in all the council's staff development programmes and all relevant Human Resources policies and procedures will be operated in accordance with the values

Improvement Activity:

Whilst the council considers the governance processes in place to 'Develop, communicate and embed Codes of Conduct detailing standards of behaviour for Members and officers' sufficient, new corporate values were launched in April 2014 and the council are taking a pro-active approach to ensure that the values are embedded corporately. Planned activity is set out below:

Action: Incorporate the new corporate values into the Corporate Learning and Development Programme and Leadership and Management Programme (Action 2 of Action Plan at section 21)

Action: Embed the new corporate values into new Human Resources Policies, as appropriate. (Action 3 of Action Plan at section 21)

12 Member and Officer Capacity and Capability

The council has a number of ongoing measures and work streams in place to ensure member and officer capacity and capability. These include:

- A member development programme
- A staff learning and development programme
- An apprenticeship programme
- Proactive management of sickness absence
- A confidential employee assistance service, available to all employees, offering counselling, financial and legal advice
- A comprehensive Occupational Health Service with access to physiotherapy and psychological services, as necessary
- A proactive employee relations service which ensures that performance and disciplinary matters are resolved promptly and effectively, provides advice and support for service restructures, TUPE transfers etc.
- A comprehensive Health and Safety Service which ensures the health, safety and well-being of all employees to enable them to carry out their roles effectively and safely.

In the 2012/13 Annual Governance Statement, improvement activity was identified relating to the reinstatement of corporate induction and development of induction tailored to individual needs. Following a period of review, corporate induction training was reinstated in July 2013 and is currently carried out every two months. Further development to 'routeway induction plans', tailored to individual needs is planned for 2014/15.

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In addition, to support the development of staff two new development programmes have been introduced:

- Gateway to Leadership
- Leadership and Management Development Programme.

It was also advised that the implementation of Single Status was in progress - New terms and conditions for council officers as part of implementation have now been developed resulting in the harmonisation of remuneration arrangements for all council staff. The new terms and conditions will apply from 1st July 2014.

Improvement activity to develop a competency framework had previously been deferred to allow for the development of policies and procedures resulting from the implementation of Single Status. A competency framework for job descriptions, person specifications and associated appraisals is now in the early stages of development, with the following actions completed:

- A new specific competency template has been introduced and is now in use for all new/revised jobs.
- Appraisals process reviewed in 2013/14 with implementation planned for September 2014 based on a competency framework.

During 2013/14, the Human Resources & Organisational Development Service was structured into four teams to support member and officer capacity and capability. The service is now effectively delivering the following functions:

Strategic Human Resources & Organisational Development (Head of Human Resources & Organisational Development)

Development and implementation of Council-wide Human Resources & Organisational Development strategy.

Learning and Development

Leadership and management development.

Workforce development.

Performance Development Management (PDM) policy and process.

Apprenticeship programme.

Induction.

Employee Resourcing

Recruitment (including safeguarding).

Pay and reward (post implementation of Single Status).

Workforce planning.

Business Partnering and Policy Development

Employment policy.

Employee relations work.

Strategic and professional HR advice and support.

Health and Safety

Compliance with Health and Safety legislation.

Professional advice in respect of best health and safety practice.

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Improvement Activity:

Whilst the council considers that the governance processes in place to monitor and develop 'Member and officer capacity and capability' are sufficient, improvement activity has been identified to enhance the corporate induction process and to facilitate effective performance appraisal dialogue between staff and their managers.

Action: Develop and implement 'routeway induction plans' to tailor the induction process to individual needs. (Action 4 of Action Plan at section 21)

Action: Continue with the implementation of a competency based framework for job descriptions, person specifications and associated appraisals. (Action 5 of Action Plan at section 21)

Action: Implement and embed the recently revised performance appraisal process. (Action 6 of Action Plan at section 21)

13 Internal Audit Arrangements

Annual Audit Coverage

The council's Internal Audit service was transferred to the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) hosted by Hertfordshire County Council from the 1 June 2011. Annual audit coverage is determined through a risk assessment, which is influenced by external regulatory requirements and the strategic and operational risks of the council. By reviewing the council's systems of internal control in accordance with an approved Audit Plan, Internal Audit contribute to the council's corporate governance framework. Internal Audit operate to defined standards (CIPFA/IIA). The Head of Assurance reports to the Council's Assistant Director of Finance (Deputy Section 151 Officer) and Strategic Director (Chief Financial Officer/Section 151 Officer) and provides updates on internal audit progress and issues at regular Audit Champion meetings. The Head of Assurance provides an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control. From 2006/07 this report has been submitted on a yearly basis to the Audit Committee. The main responsibility of the Internal Audit Service is to provide assurance and advice on the internal control systems of the council to SMB and Members. Internal Audit review and appraise the adequacy, reliability and effectiveness of internal control within systems and recommends improvement where necessary. It also supports management in developing systems, providing advice on matters pertaining to risk and control.

2013/14 Audit Report

The Head of Assurance's Annual Internal Audit Report and Assurance Statement was reviewed by SMB and reported to the Audit Committee in June 2014. From the internal audit work undertaken in 2013/14 the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) can provide Substantial Assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the council's control environment. The assurance is broken down between financial and non-financial systems as follows:

- **Assurance opinion on financial systems:** *SIAS overall opinion is Substantial Assurance; whilst there is a largely sound system of control, there are some minor weaknesses, which may put a limited number of the system objectives at risk*

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- **Assurance opinion on non-financial systems:** *SIAS overall opinion is Substantial Assurance; whilst there is a largely sound system of control, there are some minor weaknesses, which may put a limited number of the system objectives at risk.*

Improvement Activity: The council considers that the 'Internal Audit Arrangements' are robust and no significant improvement actions have been identified.

14 Audit Committee

An Audit Committee was first established in May 2006 and its duties include advising and commenting on:

Internal Audit matters including:

- the Annual Internal Audit Plan
- the adequacy of management response to Internal Audit reports and recommendations
- the Audit Partnership Manager's Annual Report and opinion
- to consider summaries of specific internal audit reports, as requested

External Audit matters including:

- the External Auditor's plans for auditing and inspecting the Council
- the Annual Audit and Inspection Letter from the external auditor
- the report to those charged with governance
- proposals from the National Audit Office over the appointment of the External Auditor
- scope and depth of external audit work
- Arrangements made for the cooperation between Internal Audit, External Audit and other bodies
- Anti-fraud and corruption issues including the Council's policies on anti-fraud and corruption, and 'whistle-blowing'
- The Council's Constitution in respect of Contract Standing Orders and Financial Regulations
- The Council's Risk Management arrangements
- The Council's arrangements for delivering value for money
- The Council's Annual Governance Statement
- The Statement of Accounts and related Capital Determinations

The Audit Committee is an advisory committee of the council. It has been constituted in line with best practice recommendations from CIPFA guidance. In 2013/14 the membership of the Audit Committee includes one Executive Member and two Opposition Members. The Chair is neither on the Executive, nor serves on a Scrutiny Committee. The Committee is further supported by an independent representative who, in addition to independence also brings further financial/accounting professional skills. The Committee has received specific training by our external auditors and in-house training on the Statement of Accounts and Treasury Management. The operation of the Audit Committee has been particularly effective. As such it has, in itself, significantly contributed to further strengthening the Council's overall systems of Internal Control.

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The structure and role of Audit Committees was subject to the consultation on the review of local public audit arrangements being considered as part of the review of audit and accountability arrangements across local government. The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 received Royal Assent in January 2014. The Act delivers the Government's commitment to close the Audit Commission and replace it with a new local audit framework. Part three of the Act sets out the requirements for local authorities to appoint an external and independent auditor within specified timeframes, and using a specified process.

The council currently has a contract with Grant Thornton for the provision of External Audit services. This arrangement continues until September 2015.

Improvement Activity: The council considers that the operation of the 'Audit Committee' is robust and no significant improvement actions have been identified.

15 Ensuring Economic, Efficient and Effective Use of Resources

Budget Process

The council has continued to review and develop its budgetary monitoring and control processes to ensure that financial resources are used to their best advantage. In order to take a longer term view and to change the focus needed for the setting of prudential budgets, a new approach of Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) has been developed for the financial years 2014/15 to 2016/17. PBB has identified and prioritised savings across the whole organisation, which will help to ensure that the council's financial and service delivery priorities are achieved over the next three years. PBB helps to set the future focus of the council in a world of diminishing resources.

The PBB process has six key stages from Stage 1 – Determining the baseline, Stage 2- Engagement through to Stage 6 – Implementation and change management. The savings options identified spanned the three year period of the PBB process and were agreed by Members in November 2013 for both the Housing Revenue Account and the General Fund. The Local Government Association peer team invited to the council to carry out a corporate peer challenge in October 2013 were asked to challenge and feed into the council's approach to Priority Based Budgeting and the council's future plans for financial and organisational resources. The peer team's feedback in relation to financial planning was very positive, stating that, "The council has a strong approach to financial management and the approach to Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) has enabled Members, staff and VCS partners to be well informed on the financial challenges faced by SBC."

The financial planning process commences with the Medium Term Financial Strategy in July and the identification of budget pressures and savings targets. Identification of savings is Member led and focussed on the alignment of financial resource to corporate direction and delivery of service priorities, creating a clear link to the council's corporate plan. Savings and growth options are reviewed by a cross party group (Leaders Services Priority Group) before approval by the Executive and Council.

Following public consultation, formal approval (growth bid) follows as part of the annual budget setting process in January for the Housing Revenue Account and February for the General Fund.

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In year pressures are reported to SMB and Executive, as part of the quarterly monitoring process for approval, with any mitigating actions.

Options that are approved as part of the budgetary process have implementation plans where appropriate and staff related options are co-ordinated by Human Resources.

Economic and effective use of resources is subject to review through the work of both Internal and External Audit.

Consultation to inform Use of Resources

The council carried out a series of consultation exercises to support the PBB process in prioritising services and savings options for the period 2014/15- 2016/17 in response to the forecasted Government funding reductions. The consultations were conducted in line with Government guidelines and with the Council's Co-operative commitment to involve the public in decision making.

Participants were provided with the background for the required savings and potential delivery options and asked to indicate their preferred approach, and priority services.

In order to ensure that a cross-section of stakeholders were involved, a variety of opportunities for input were provided, as summarised below:

- Two Café Choice events were held in the town centre
- A telephone survey was carried out involving 1,000 residents
- Residents were provided with an opportunity to contribute online
- Four staff focus groups were held during August and September 2013

Feedback the council receives as part of the community engagement process will continue to be fed into the budget setting process. Information about how the community have been, and can continue to be, involved in the process is included in communications around the proposals.

Continuous Improvement

The council continues to be strongly committed to the principles of Best Value (BV) and continuous improvement. The BV methodology takes into account the requirements of the Government efficiency and collaboration agendas. An essential part of Internal Audit's role is to make recommendations, where appropriate, through Management Action Plans, to ensure measures are taken to improve and strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the council's services.

The current unprecedented financial context the council faces requires ever more focus on budgetary control to ensure that the council delivers maximum effectiveness and efficiency with the resources available in times of economic constraint. The 2011/12 Annual Audit Letter highlighted the council's good track record in managing expenditure against budget, reflecting a good performance in challenging financial times. The 2012/13 Annual Audit Letter acknowledges that this has continued into 2012/13.

To support the council's commitment to efficient and effective use of its resources, special Challenge Board meetings were convened throughout the year to review the process for savings, and growth. This was achieved by identifying potential opportunities for efficiencies with a view to challenging Heads of Service on their total resources not just on options submitted for consideration, while ensuring options were aligned to the council's priorities. SMB and the Executive Portfolio Holders supported by officers challenged the package of

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savings and growth bids. The Leaders Services Priority Group (a cross-party group) reviewed the savings and the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and the assumptions underpinned within it and associated policies e.g. Fees and Charges Strategy.

Improvement Activity: The council considers that the governance processes in place to ensure the 'Economic, Effective and Efficient Use of Resources' are robust and no significant improvement actions are identified.

16 Financial Management

Compliance with Financial management legislation and guidance

Ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated is the responsibility of the S151 Officer.

Financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010) - The role in the council demonstrates the five principles that define the core activities and behaviours of the role. The Chief Financial Officer is:

- A member of the Strategic Management Board
- Actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risk are fully considered, and decisions align to the council's financial strategy.
- A key lead on the promotion and delivery of good financial management of the Council, so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively.
- Directs a finance team that is resourced to be fit for purpose
- Professionally qualified and suitably experienced.

The systems of internal financial control provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that finances must be safeguarded, that transactions are authorised and properly recorded, so that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected within a timely period.

Framework of Management Information

Internal financial control is based on a framework of management information, financial regulations and administrative procedures, which include the separation of duties, management supervision, appropriate staffing structure including appropriately skilled, trained or qualified staff, and a system of delegation and accountability. Ongoing development and maintenance of the various processes may be the responsibility of other managers within the council. In particular, the council's processes in 2013/14 include the following:

- The setting of detailed annual budgets, Council Tax, Housing Rents and Capital Programme
- Review of the 30 Year Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan
- Regular Treasury Management officer meetings to ensure compliance with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Annual Governance Report

- Regular monitoring of actual income and expenditure against the annual budgets
- Specific detailed monitoring of the council's salaries budget
- Availability of financial information at all times online 'live' within the council's Financial Information system (Integra)
- Production of monthly reports for budget managers
- The detailed use of Commitment Accounting processes
- A quarterly budget monitoring process for the General Fund, HRA and Capital Programme, reporting to the Council's Executive
- Production of monthly Key Budget Indicators (KBI) reports to SMB
- Detailed monitoring of the council's Capital Schemes through quarterly monitoring to Executive
- Continuous reviews, updating and reporting of the Council's General Fund and HRA Medium Term Financial Strategies and the monitoring of finances against the Medium Term Plans and Capital Strategies
- The Capital Strategy has been reviewed and has been replaced by a 15 year investment need which came into force 1 April 2013 and replaced the current 5 year strategy.
- Provision of financial training for Audit Committee Members to equip them to perform their roles in respect of financial management responsibilities, in relation to the Statement of Accounts.

Treasury Management

The council enhanced its treasury management arrangements following the Icelandic Banks collapse in line with the CIPFA Revised Treasury Management Code and Guidance. This included training of key staff and Members, improved information and regular reviews by Councillors in both Executive and Scrutiny functions (Audit Committee), and above all ensuring the security of the council's investments. The implementation of these arrangements refreshed the council's focus on the importance of financial security, liquidity and yield from investments, security being the most important. Officer Treasury Management meetings are regularly held between the Treasury Team and the Assistant Director (Finance) and there is a Member Treasury Management Steering Group which is updated and debates any potential changes to the Strategy, (e.g. Use of Money Market funds) prior to formal inclusion in the Strategy.

Financial management arrangements

The council's financial management arrangements consist of a number of interrelated strands:

Financial Regulations – The regulations provide the framework for managing the council's financial affairs. They identify the financial responsibilities of the Executive, Portfolio Holders and officers. They also set out the procedures that the council has adopted for financial planning, budgeting, risk management, auditing, treasury management and procurement of goods and services, including standing orders for contracts.

Medium Term Financial Planning – The council publishes in its Budget Book revenue and capital projections for the next few years. The projections are reviewed and updated on at least an annual basis. The in year and the five year forecast are reviewed as part of the quarterly monitoring process, (key indicators - monthly, General Fund, HRA, Capital and Balance Sheet - quarterly).

Annual Governance Report

The Chief Financial Officer has set a debt cap of £1.5m for total revenue borrowing costs and a new integrated financial planning process is to be introduced from 2015/16. From 2014/15, a new capital reserve will be established to minimise the impact of borrowing on the General Fund.

Budget Preparation – The council has a robust budgeting process driven by the objectives outlined in its Corporate Plan. Since 2007/08, the General Fund has made cumulative savings of £10.4m. In 2014/15, Members approved a General Fund savings package of £1.123m and a Housing Revenue Account savings package of £623,000.

Budget Management and Reporting – Budget variances and reasons for the variance are reported to SMB quarterly initiating the quarterly budget monitoring process to manage budget over and under spends and the impact on the council's financial reserves. Following senior management scrutiny, reports are submitted to the Executive for approval. The financial impact on future years is highlighted in the reports together with the impact on current financial reserves. This then feeds into the risk management assessment of the council's provisions and reserves which is designed to manage areas of known budget risk, the planning for predictable budget peaks and the identification of change management issues. The budget management process also reviews the progress of savings and forward plan bids together with carry forward budgets. Officers are provided with information enabling them to manage their budgets. All budgets are assigned to responsible officers. Additionally, key budget control information is produced on a monthly basis for SMB and Heads of Service and periodically to Members.

Improvement Activity: The council considers the governance processes for 'Financial Management' robust, as supported by audit reports and no significant improvement actions are identified.

17 Performance Management – Objectives And Service Delivery

Corporate Improvement Programme

The portfolio of projects agreed to deliver the council's ambitions and priorities (or meet legislative change) form the council's Corporate Improvement Programme. All projects on the programme are agreed by either SMB or the relevant Director. The Corporate Improvement Programme consists of two tiers of projects:

Tier 1 – capacity to deliver and progress monitored by Strategic Management Board quarterly

Tier 2 – capacity to deliver and progress monitored by Directors quarterly.

The monitoring arrangements put in place for the Corporate Improvement Programme create a structured process of managing change. It enables the organisation to maintain an effective balance of organisational change and 'business as usual' with the capacity that is available.

Annual Governance Report

Balanced Scorecard

The council introduced a Balanced Scorecard for reporting performance information from April 2008. The Scorecard provides a balanced view of performance across the council, providing a status on performance within service delivery areas that is based on robust performance data to aid decision making. Performance Reviews are held between Strategic Directors and relevant Heads of Service where performance is not reaching target, or where there are data quality concerns. The scorecard is reviewed annually to ensure the suite of measures is appropriate and robust. The system:

- Requires Heads of Service to verify performance results entered by responsible officers before submission
- Produces an audit report for any amendments made to data outside the reporting window
- Allows formal quarterly reporting to Members of Executive on the council's performance
- Includes data quality status for individual indicators
- Sets out the trend of results that enables a comparison of quarterly results over time and year on year.

During 2013/14, the Scorecard was presented to Executive Members on a quarterly basis by the Chief Executive, and presented to Overview and Scrutiny Committee by the Strategic Director Resources on a quarterly basis.

Annual Report

An Annual Report is published that sets out the council's achievements against the ambitions and priorities in the Corporate Plan, reporting progress over the last year against planned objectives and setting out future plans.

Customer Satisfaction

The council has systems in place to measure customer satisfaction in the Customer Service Centre (CSC). Systems were developed further during 2008/09, with the introduction of Gov-metric, which allows customers to identify their satisfaction with council services received in the Customer Service Centre or on the council's website in real time.

The Customer Service Centre continues to achieve high levels of feedback from Customers who telephone or use the walk-in service. In 2013/2014, a total of 27,157 customers left feedback on the feedback system and in addition many customers provide verbal feedback of their experience.

Improvement Activity: The council considers the governance processes for the 'Performance Management of Objectives and Service Delivery' robust and no significant improvement actions have been identified.

Annual Governance Report

18 Review of Effectiveness of Systems of Internal Audit

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 came into force from 31 March 2011. Paragraph 6 (3) states, "A larger relevant body must, at least once in each year, conduct a review of the effectiveness of its system of Internal Audit".

To comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations, a self-assessment against the newly implemented Public Sector Internal Audit Standards for Internal Audit in Local Government in the UK was undertaken by the Head of Assurance.

The self-assessment concluded that the system of Internal Audit at Stevenage Borough Council is effective. External Audit have confirmed that they place reliance on the work of the Shared Internal Audit service provided at Stevenage Borough Council.

The 2012/13 Annual Governance Statement reported that 97% of the planned audit days were completed by 31 March 2013, against a target of 95%. The performance in 2013/14 has improved, with the delivery of 99% of the planned days by 31 March 2014 against a target of 95%.

Improvement Activity: The self assessment concluded that the system of Internal Audit at Stevenage Borough Council is effective.

19 Review of Effectiveness of Internal Control

Stevenage Borough 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 senior managers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Assurance's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates

The processes that have been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework within the council are:

- Internal Audit's independent risk based review and appraisal of the adequacy, reliability and effectiveness of internal controls within corporate systems. The Annual Internal Audit Report and Assurance Statement provide an overall opinion on the adequacy of the council's internal control environment and identifies any significant areas of weakness (see section 13)

Annual Governance Report

The processes that have been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the Identification and appropriate review and communication of the authority's vision, ambitions and priorities

- Annual service planning processes, to align service development against strategic goals
- Ongoing review by the monitoring officer of the business and decisions taken, which includes an assurance that the council has acted lawfully and that agreed standards have been met
- Ongoing review and action identified by the Corporate Governance Group and officers assigned with responsibility for co-ordinating Corporate Governance arrangements
- Ongoing review of the effectiveness of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny function in monitoring and challenging provision of council services
- The Audit Committee agrees the annual audit plan and receives, considers and challenges Internal Audit reports including the Annual Internal Audit Report and Assurance Statement, and External Audit reports including the Annual Audit and Inspection Letter. The Committee also considers reports on risk management, fraud issues and other governance issues
- Annual audit of the Council's Statement of Accounts and supporting systems by the external auditors leading to their opinion as published in the Statements.
- Annual reviews and updates of the council's financial procedures
- Ensuring that financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010)
- Ongoing review of strategic, operational and project risks and the actions required to mitigate identified risks
- Self assessment of the corporate governance arrangements against the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for good governance.
- The work of the Standards Committee in promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by Councillors and co-opted Members
- Annual self assessment declarations on the adequacy of the governance framework in departments, which include action plans to address significant weaknesses in internal control arrangements.
- Ensuring that Head of Internal Audit arrangements provided through the Shared Internal Audit Service conforms to the 2010 CIPFA Statement on the role.

In the 2012/2013 Annual Governance Statement, 'Limited Assurance' relating to the contract management associated with the delivery of roofing reparations and other capital enhancements were advised. The follow-up Audit Reports issued by the Shared Internal Audit Service advise that improved controls are now in place resulting in 'Substantial Assurance' with good levels of assurance to support the Annual Governance Statement

Improvement Activity: The self assessment concluded that the system of Internal Control at Stevenage Borough Council is effective. Any activity to address high priority recommendations made by Internal Audit as a result of their assessment of internal control process is monitored by the Audit Committee.

Progress on delivering improvement activity

20 Progress on 2013/14 Action Plan

The following significant internal control and governance issues were identified in the 2012/13 Governance Statement for delivery in 2013/14. Progress on the action plan is outlined below:

Governance principle	Section and Ref	Action	Responsible Officer	Target Date	Progress
Progress against the significant actions for 2013/14 identified through the review of the council's governance process against the six core principles at March 2013 is set out below:					
Principle 4	Section 7, Action 1 June 2013 AGS	Complete relevant strands of the Customer Focus Strategy (in particular review of Corporate Complaints procedures)	Head of Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services	March 2014	In progress Currently, two separate corporate complaints systems are used for the logging of customer complaints (the housing feedback system and the council's 'response' system). From 1 July 2014 an interim process for logging complaints using the existing housing system will be implemented. Further work will be carried out in 2014/15 to enhance customer feedback systems and opportunities. (see Action 1 2014/15)
Principle 1	Ref section 7, Action 2 June 2013 AGS	Complete relevant strands of the Customer Focus Strategy (in particular Customer Access Review Project)	Head of Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services	On completion of the action above	In progress A new customer focus programme is being developed that will incorporate the customer feedback system (referred to above), customer accounts, online customer access options, and automated payment systems. (see Action 1 2014/15)
Principle 6	Ref Section 8, Action 3 June 2013 AGS	Draft Consultation and Engagement Strategy to Executive	Head of Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services	June 2013	Complete Consultation and Engagement Strategy approved by June 2013 Executive

Governance principle	Section and Ref	Action	Responsible Officer	Target Date	Progress
Progress against the significant actions for 2013/14 identified through the review of the council's governance process against the six core principles at March 2013 is set out below:					
Principle 3	Ref Section 11, Action 4 June 2013 AGS	Continue to communicate change of values to co-operative principles to enhance understanding	Head of Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services	June 2013	Complete The councils approach to co-operative working was embedded in the 2013 Corporate Plan. New Stevenage Borough Council Values came into effect from April 2014. Initial communication has taken place with staff through Chief Executive Roadshows, team cascade and the staff magazine.
Principle 5	Ref Section 12, Action 5 June 2013 AGS	Revised Induction Programme to be delivered during 2013/14 and induction modules to be developed tailored to staff needs.	Head of Human Resources Organisational Development	March 2014	In progress The corporate induction programme has been reinstated. Further work is required to tailor the induction process to individual needs. (see Action 4 2014/15)
Activity in response to high risk recommendations relating to the contract management associated with the delivery of roofing reparations and other capital enhancements referred to in section 19 of the June 2013 Annual Governance Statement was monitored by the Audit Committee. The follow-up Audit Reports issued by the Shared Internal Audit Service during 2013/14 advise that improved controls are now in place resulting in 'Substantial Assurance' with good levels of assurance to support the Annual Governance Statement.					
No significant actions were identified through the Internal Audit of the Corporate Governance Process 2012/13, leading to actions for 2013/14.					
No significant internal control and governance issues were identified as a result of the 2012/13 review of service based governance, leading to actions for 2013/14.					

In addition to the actions assigned for delivery in 2013/14, additional improvement activity, for delivery following the implementation of Single Status (harmonisation of pay and rewards) was identified in the 2013 Annual Governance Statement to enhance arrangements relating to Member and officer capacity and capability. Some progress has been made against these actions as outlined below:

Governance Principle	AGS Section	Action	Responsible Officer	Comment
Principle 5	Section 12	Implement a competency based framework for Job Descriptions, Person Specifications and associated appraisals	Head of Human Resources and Development	<p>A competency framework for job descriptions, person specifications and associated appraisals is now in the early stages of development with the following actions completed:</p> <p>A new job specific competency template has been introduced and is now in use for all new/revised jobs.</p> <p>The appraisals process has been reviewed with initial implementation of a competency based framework approach from September 2014. (See Actions 5 and 6 for 2014/15)</p>
Principle 5	Section 12	Refresh and update the Council's People Strategy (to include consideration of future workforce requirements)	Head of Human Resources and Development	A new People Strategy is currently in draft for formal approval in June 2014 that will enhance the development arrangements for council officers.

Planned Improvement Activity

21 Significant Governance Improvement Actions Planned

Significant internal control and governance issues identified as part of the 2013/14 review of the Governance Statement are set out in the table below. The recommendations have been aligned to the six core principles of corporate governance:

- Principle 1: Focusing on the purpose of the authority and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area
- Principle 2: Members and officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles
- Principle 3: Promoting values for the authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour
- Principle 4: Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk
- Principle 5: Developing the capacity and capability of Members and officers to be effective
- Principle 6: Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability

Actions are deemed 'significant' if any of the following applies:

- The related requirement in the local assessment of six principles has been scored at seven or below
- The action applies to more than one requirement in the six principles local assessment
- Analysis of Service Based Assurance Statements identifies a common concern
- The action results from internal audit activity that the Shared Internal Audit Service has advised for inclusion in the Annual Governance Statement.

These improvement actions are also set out in the relevant section throughout this report.

Governance principle	Action Ref and Section	Action	Responsible Officer	Target Date
Significant actions for 2014/15 identified through the review of the council's governance process against the six core principles for 2013/14 are set out below:				
Principle 1	Action 1 Section 7,	Following a review of current processes and procedures, implement an aligned customer complaints and feedback mechanism (to include relevant elements of the developing customer focus programme aims) Indicated target date is dependent on implementation of the online consultation gateway.	Head of Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services	March 2015

Governance principle	Action Ref and Section	Action	Responsible Officer	Target Date
Significant actions for 2014/15 identified through the review of the council's governance process against the six core principles for 2013/14 are set out below:				
Principle 1	Action 1 Section 7,	Following a review of current processes and procedures, implement an aligned customer complaints and feedback mechanism (to include relevant elements of the developing customer focus programme aims) Indicated target date is dependent on implementation of the online consultation gateway.	Head of Business Strategy, Community and Customer Services	March 2015
Principle 3	Action 2 Section 11,	Incorporate the new corporate values into the Corporate Learning and Development Programme and Leadership and Management Programme	Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development	March 2015
Principle 3	Action 3 Section 11,	Embed the new corporate values into new Human Resources Policies, as appropriate	Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development	March 2015
Principle 5	Action 4 Section 12,	Develop and implement 'routeway induction plans' to tailor the induction process to individual needs.	Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development	March 2015
Principle 5	Action 5 Section 12,	Continue with the implementation of a competency based framework for job descriptions, person specifications and associated appraisals.	Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development	March 2015
Principle 5	Action 6 Section 12,	Implement and embed the recently revised performance appraisal process.	Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development	March 2015
No actions have been advised for inclusion as a result of Shared Internal Audit activity during 2013/14, leading to actions for 2014/15				
No significant internal control and governance issues were identified as a result of the 2013/14 review of service based governance for delivery in 2014/15. No significant actions were identified through the Internal Audit of the Corporate Governance Process 2013/14, leading to actions for 2014/15.				

Approval of Statement

22 Approval of Statement by Chief Executive and Leader of the Council

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Strategic Management Board, relevant officers and the 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 are outlined in the tables above at sections 20 and 21 respectively.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters, to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed

Date

Cllr Sharon Taylor
Leader of Stevenage Borough Council

Signed

Date

Nick Parry
Chief Executive of Stevenage Borough Council

Glossary of Terms

Actuarial Gains and Losses

Changes in the net pensions liability that arise because

- Events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation, or
- The actuarial assumptions have changed

Agency Services

Services which are provided by the Council for another Local Authority or public body and the principal (the authority responsible for the service) reimburses the agent (the authority doing the work) for the cost of the work carried out.

Appointed Auditors

Independent external auditors that provide an audit opinion as to whether the Statement of Accounts shown are true and fair.

Area Based Grant

Area Based Grant is a general grant allocated directly to local authorities as additional revenue funding to areas. It is allocated according to specific policy criteria rather than general formulae. Local authorities are free to use all of this non-ringfenced funding as they see fit to support the delivery of local, regional and national priorities in their areas.

Balances

In general, the surplus or deficit on any account at the end of the financial year. Often used to refer to an available surplus, which has accumulated over a number of past years.

Budget

A statement defining in financial terms, the Council's policies over a specified period of time.

Original Budget the estimate for a financial year approved by the Council before the start of the financial year.

Working Budget – an updated revision of the original budget for the financial year approved at Executive Meetings and/or Council Meetings throughout the year

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of assets or works which have a long term value to the Council, either directly by the Council or indirectly in the form of grants to other persons or bodies. Expenditure which does not fall within this definition must be charged to a revenue account.

Capital Receipts

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets which can be used to finance new capital expenditure (but not revenue spending). The Local Government Act 2003 introduced new provisions whereby a proportion of local authority housing capital receipts must be paid into the Government's National Pool (75% for Council houses and 50% for HRA land).

Glossary of Terms

Capital Financing Costs

A charge to services to reflect the cost of assets used in the provision of the service.

Capital Financing Costs

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting sets out the arrangements required to be followed in the Statement of Accounts. It constitutes 'proper accounting practice' and is recognised as such by statute.

CIPFA

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. The principal accounting body dealing with local government finance.

Collection Fund

Every billing authority (District/Borough Council) is required to maintain a Collection Fund into which is paid the Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates collected from the tax/rate payers. Payments are made from the Fund to the precepting authorities (County Council, Police Authority and District/Borough Council) whilst National Non-Domestic Rates income is passed to the Government.

Community Assets

Assets that the local authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. An example of a community asset would be parks.

Contingent Asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the Council's control.

Contingent Liability

A contingent liability is a possible liability arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the local authority's control.

Council Tax

The property based tax by which Local Authorities and Police Authorities, raise revenue from the local community. All domestic properties have been valued and placed within eight bandings to which is applied the local rate assessed by the relevant authorities. A discount on charges is applied where dwellings are occupied by only one adult. Rebates are available to those Council Tax payers meeting the Government's criteria.

Glossary of Terms

Debt Charges

The repayment of money borrowed from a third party. These payments usually include repayment of part of the loan as well as interest. Also known as capital financing costs or loan charges.

Defined Benefit Scheme

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

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of benefits of the non current asset that have been consumed during the period. Consumption includes the wearing out, using up or other reduction in the useful life of a non current asset whether arising from use, effluxion of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or demand for the goods and services produced by the asset.

Direct Service Organisation (D.S.O.)

A DSO is a work force employed by a Local Authority to carry out such tasks as grounds maintenance.

Earmarked Reserve

These are funds that are set aside for a specific purpose, or a particular service, or type of service.

Exceptional Items

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

Extraordinary Items

Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside the ordinary activities of the authority and which are not expected to recur. They do not include exceptional items nor do they include prior period items merely because they relate to a prior period.

Fees and Charges

Income arising from the provision of services e.g. parking facilities, building control.

Glossary of Terms

Formula Grant Allocation

The Central Government Grant towards the cost of services provided by Local Authorities. It is paid directly into each authority's General Fund and was previously called Revenue Support Grant.

General Fund

The main revenue fund of the Council. Day to day spending on services is met from this fund. Spending on the provision of Council housing, however, must be charged to the separate Housing Revenue Account.

Going Concern

The concept that the authority will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Balance Sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

Government Grants

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

Heritage Assets

Assets that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture and are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account dealing with expenditure and income arising from the letting of Council dwellings. Expenditure includes supervision and management costs, repairs and capital financing charges. Income includes rent, Government subsidies and investment interest. It is now "ring fenced" (i.e. the transfer of amounts between the HRA and the General Fund is restricted by legislation).

Housing Subsidy

The subsidy payable by Central Government towards Council housing costs. It consists of five main elements – management and maintenance, capital financing charges, rent income, rebates and the Major Repairs Allowance.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet.

Infrastructure Assets

Expenditure on assets whose value is recoverable, e.g. roads footpaths, and bridges.

Glossary of Terms

Interest on Balances and from Investments

The interest accrued by investing the day to day surplus on the authority's cash flow and balances in hand.

Major Repairs Allowance (MRA)

An element of Housing Subsidy must be transferred to a Major Repairs Reserve and used only for the refurbishment of the Council's own housing stock.

National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR)

A levy on businesses based on a notional rate in the pound (multiplier) set by Central Government and multiplied by the 'rateable value' (RV) of the premises they occupy. The amount depends on the RV assigned to the property by the District Valuer and the multiplier, which is uniform across the whole country.

Increases in the multiplier are limited to no more than increases in the Retail Price Index. NNDR is collected by billing authorities on behalf of the Government who then redistributes the income among all Local Authorities and Police Authorities on the basis of population.

Net Book Value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet. This would be either the asset's historic cost or current value less the cumulative amount provided for depreciation.

Overheads

Administration costs e.g. finance, personnel, information technology together with other central costs which cannot be allocated direct to services such as general expenses.

Precepts

Sums levied by District/Borough, County and Parish Councils and Police Authorities on the Collection Funds of billing authorities (Districts and Boroughs) and forming part of the overall demand for Council Tax.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

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

Rateable Value

A value on all non-domestic properties subject to National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). The value is based on a notional rent that the property could be expected to yield and revaluations take place every five years.

Related Parties

For a relationship to be treated as a related party relationship there has to be some element of control or influence by one party over another, or by a third party over the two parties.

Glossary of Terms

Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay

Contributions from revenue to finance capital expenditure.

Revenue Expenditure

The day to day running costs incurred by the Council in providing its services.

Direct Revenue Financing

Resources provided from an authority's revenue budget to finance the cost of capital projects.

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure on day-to-day items including salaries and wages, contract payments, general running expenses and where relevant, any capital financing charges .

Retrospective Restatement

Retrospective restatement of the financial statements will occur where there has been a change in accounting policy (unless there are specific transitional arrangements) or where material Prior Period errors have been identified. Correcting the recognition, measurement and disclosure amounts of elements of the financial statements as if a prior period error had never occurred. This is achieved by restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net worth for the earliest prior period presented.

Surplus

An excess of income over expenditure (or assets over liabilities).