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Three Rivers House Northway Rickmansworth Herts WD3 1RL

AUDIT COMMITTEE

NOTICE AND AGENDA

For a meeting to be held on Thursday, 25 September 2025 at 7.30 pm at Penn Chamber, Three Rivers House, Rickmansworth.

Members of the Audit Committee:-

Councillors:

Tony Humphreys (Chair) Harry Davies Lisa Hudson Stephen King David Major Keith Martin (Vice-Chair) Ciaran Reed Mike Sims Cheryl Stungo

> Joanne Wagstaffe, Chief Executive Wednesday, 17 September 2025

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

(Pages 5 - 8)

To confirm, as a correct record, the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting held on 25 June 2025.

3. NOTICE OF ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Items of other business notified under Council Procedure Rule 30 to be announced, together with special circumstances that justify their consideration as a matter of urgency. The Chair to rule on the admission of such items.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive and declarations of interest.

5. Treasury Management - End of Year Report 2024/25

(Pages 9 - 26)

This report concludes the Treasury Management (TM) Reporting cycle, required under regulation, for 2024/25. It provides a review of TM activities, performance, and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for the year.

The report fulfils the requirement under the relevant codes of practice for the Audit

Committee to give scrutiny to all the required treasury management reports.

It further confirms that the Council has complied with the Treasury and Prudential Indicators for 2024/25.

Following scrutiny by the Audit Committee, the report will be presented to Full Council in October 2025.

Recommendation

That:

The Committee notes the Treasury Management End-of-Year Report.

6. Statement of Accounts 2024/25 Update

(Pages 27 - 162)

This report provides an update on the status of the draft statement of accounts for 2024/25 and sets out the timeframes for reissuing the accounts for publication and public inspection.

The report provides an overview of the reasons for revisions to the draft accounts published in June 2025.

Recommendation

To note that the Director of Finance, or the Head of Finance under delegation from the Director of Finance, will authorise for reissue a draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25 for public inspection by 26 September 2025, and a period of public inspection will commence on 29 September 2025.

7. SIAS Annual report 2024-2025

(Pages 163 - 176)

Shared Internal Audit Service

Annual Report 2024/25

8. TRDC SIAS Progress Report Against the 2025-2026 Audit (Pages 177 - 210) Plan

This report details:

- a) Progress made by the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) in delivering the Council's annual audit plan for 2025/26 as at 15 September 2025.
- b) Proposed amendments to the approved 2025/26 Annual Audit Plan.
- c) Implementation status of all previously agreed audit recommendations from 2019/20 onwards.
- d) An update on performance management information as at 15 September 2025.

Recommendation

Note the Internal Audit Progress Report for the

- period to 15 September 2025
- Approve amendments to the Audit Plan as at 15 September 2025
- Agree changes to the implementation date for 6 audit recommendations (paragraph 2.5) for the reason set out in Appendices 3 to 5
- Agree removal of implemented audit recommendations (Appendices 3 to 5)

9. Work programme

(Pages 211 - 214)

Recommendation

That the Committee consider and makes necessary changes to its Work Programme.

10. OTHER BUSINESS - if approved under item 3 above

11. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

If any confidential business is approved under item 3, it will also be necessary to specify the class of exempt or confidential information in the additional item(s) and a resolution be passed in the following terms:

"that under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following item(s) of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined under the respective paragraphs 1 to 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act."

General Enquiries: Please contact the Committee Team at committeeteam@threerivers.gov.uk

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public on agenda items at the Audit Committee meetings. Details of the procedure are provided below:

For those wishing to speak:

Members of the public are entitled to register and identify which item(s) they wish to speak on from the published agenda for the meeting. Those who wish to register to speak are asked to register on the night of the meeting from 7pm. Please note that contributions will be limited to one person speaking for and one against each item for not more than three minutes.

In the event of registering your interest to speak on an agenda item but not taking up that right because the item is deferred, you will be given the right to speak on that item at the next meeting of the Committee.

Those wishing to observe the meeting are requested to arrive from 7pm.

In accordance with The Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 any matters considered under Part I business only of the meeting may be filmed, recorded, photographed, broadcast or reported via social media by any person.

Recording and reporting the Council's meetings is subject to the law and it is the responsibility of those doing the recording and reporting to ensure compliance. This will include the Human Rights Act, the Data Protection Legislation and the laws of libel and defamation.

The meeting may be livestreamed and an audio recording of the meeting will be made.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Audit Committee held in the Penn Chamber, Three Rivers House, Rickmansworth, on Wednesday, 25 June 2025 from Times Not Specified

Or

At a meeting of the Audit Committee held virtually remotely on Wednesday, 25 June 2025 from Times Not Specified

Present: Councillors Councillor Tony Humphreys, Councillor Keith Martin,

David Major, Ciaran Reed and Mike Sims

Also in Attendance:

Officers in Attendance:

External in Attendance:

AC53/23 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillors Harry Davies and Stephen King.

AC54/23 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the Audit Committee held on 25 June 2025 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair of the meeting.

AC55/23 NOTICE OF ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There were no notices of any other business.

AC56/23 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No Declarations of Interest were raised.

AC57/23 TRDC SIAS ANNUAL ASSURANCE STATEMENT AND INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT 2024-2025

Members received a verbal report outlining the annual audit plan for the council. Appendix A shows the position of the audit plan. An external review is due to be undertaken next year and must be undertaken every five years.

Members queried the wording surrounding the Shared Service Audit Client. Members felt it was not clear whether the council was the client or if not who it was and there had been a declaration of satisfaction, however this had not been provided by members. It was noted that the council was the client along with the shared service.

Members queried the level of assurance granted of each service, with Democratic Services being highlighted. Issues with recent elections were raised and potentially impacted the way residents voted. The audit scope focused on the committee side of Democratic Services and Elections was not in the scope of the audit. It was noted that the audit plan is dynamic and can be changed.

Councillor Keith Martin moved the Recommendations, Seconded by Councillor Mike Sims.

On being put to the Committee the motion was declared CARRIED by the Chair, the voting being by general assent.

RESOLVED:

- i. Note the Annual Assurance Statement and Internal Audit Annual Report 2024/25
- ii. Note the results of the self-assessment required by the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) and the Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP)
 - iii. Approve the SIAS Audit Charter 2025/26
- iv. Seek management assurance that the scope and resources for internal audit were not subject to inappropriate limitations in 2024/25

NOTE: Councillor Reed arrived at 19:37

AC58/23 TRDC EXTERNAL AUDIT PLAN AND ANNUAL AUDITOR'S REPORT 2024-2025

Members received a verbal report on the Auditors Report. Members queried whether the council had been making adequate progress in regard to financial resilience. Officers confirmed that this would be reviewed throughout the year. Within the MRP, housing loans and any loans which were at risk of not being repaid were not included.

Members queried the general fund and whether it was sustainable due to using reserves over previous years. However, it was noted that the council was not in a red risk position.

Members were updated on the building back assurance work that would be undertaken rolling out from 2025 to 2026. Officers highlighted that it would take an approximate 3 years to build back the closing balances.

The committee queried the Audit fees and total accrual, officers clarified that the fees are dependent on the level of work, but the audit fees would be brought back for review.

Councillor Tony Humphreys moved the recommendations as set out in the report. On being put to the Committee the motion was declared CARRIED by the Chair, the voting being by general assent.

RESOLVED: that

- Management should review the minimum revenue provision in future years to ensure the annual MRP adjustment is adequate and prudent, considering the Council's CFR and borrowing levels, and ensure longer term financial risks are contained.
- The Council should consider the impact of IFRS16 on the Wimbledon income strip scheme, as this standard comes into force from the 2024/25 year of account for the Council.

- The Council should consider whether the Wimbledon income strip scheme contains an embedded derivative and, if so, whether the derivative is closely associated and account for this within the financial statements accordingly.
- The Council should ensure the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), and thus the net present value (NPV) of the liability for the scheme, remains appropriate given the scheme's performance, and ensure this is reflected in the financial statements accordingly.

AC59/23 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS UPDATE 2024/25

Members received a report setting out the timescale of the reports to be published which sought approval of the Governance Statement, the deadline for publication of draft accounts was Monday 30 June.

Early draft of accounts was incomplete, primarily missing Assets Evaluations which had been received but not yet actioned. The Asset Evaluations would be included in the draft accounts to be reviewed.

Annual Governance statement is published within statement of accounts for public inspection, risk environment and supporting strengths.

Councillor Tony Humphreys moved the recommendation as set out in the report.

On being put to the committee the motion was declared CARRIED by the Chair, the voting being by general assent.

RESOLVED:

- 1.1 To approve the Annual Governance Statement 2024/25
- 1.2 To note that the Director of Finance, or the Head of Finance under delegation from the Director of Finance, will authorise for issue a draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25 for public inspection by 30 June 2025, and a period of public inspection will commence on 1 July 2025.

AC60/23 AUDIT COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME

Members raised concerns over training and felt it would be more conducive to undertake block training like licensing and planning committees rather than smaller sessions throughout the year. However, evening training was the preference. The Committee noted the work programme.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee consider and makes necessary changes to its Work Programme

AC61/23 OTHER BUSINESS - IF APPROVED UNDER ITEM 3 ABOVE

AC62/23 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

CHAIR



Treasury End-OF Year Report 2024/25 25/09/2025



AUDIT COMMITTEE

PART I

Treasury Management End-of-Year Report 2024/25 (DoF)

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report concludes the Treasury Management (TM) Reporting cycle, required under regulation, for 2024/25. It provides a review of TM activities, performance, and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for the year.
- 1.2 The report fulfils the requirement under the relevant codes of practice for the Audit Committee to give scrutiny to all the required treasury management reports.
- 1.3 It further confirms that the Council has complied with the Treasury and Prudential Indicators for 2024/25.
- 1.4 Following scrutiny by the Audit Committee, the report will be presented to Full Council in October 2025.

2 Purpose of the Report

- 2.1 This Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury management review of activities and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2024/25. This report meets the requirements of both the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management, (the Code), and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, (the Prudential Code).
- 2.2 During 2024/25 the minimum reporting requirements were that the Full Council should receive the following reports:
 - An annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (Council February 2024)
 - A mid-year year review (December Audit Committee)
 - An annual review following the end of the year describing activity compared to the strategy, (this report)
- 2.3 The regulatory environment places responsibility on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report provides details of the year end position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by members.
- 2.4 The Council confirms that it has complied with the requirement under the Code to give scrutiny to all of the above treasury management reports by the Audit Committee. Following scrutiny by the Audit Committee, the report will be presented to Full Council in October.

2.5 Key Prudential and Treasury Indicators

2.6 During 2024/25 the Council complied with its legislative and regulatory requirements. The key actual Prudential and Treasury Indicators detailing the

impact of capital expenditure activities during the year, with comparators, are as follows:

	31.3.24	2024/25	31.3.25
Prudential and Treasury Indicators	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
	£m	£m	£m
Loans Capital Financing Requirement	28.732	39.964	35.772
Finance Lease Capital Financing Requirement	42.822		45.122
Total Capital Financing Requirement	71.554	39.964	80.894
Gross borrowing	8.000	8.000	14.000
Investments	24.548		36.410
Net borrowing / (Investments)	(16.192)		(22.410)

2.7 The Loans CFR includes CFR related to the activities of West Herts Crematorium (WHC), following the consolidation of WHC balances in the single entity financial statements under the Lead Authority model. The breakdown of the loans CFR is as follows:

	31.3.24	31.3.25
Loans CFR	Actual	Actual
	£m	£m
Loans Capital Financing Requirement	28.732	30.372
West Herts Crematorium CFR		5.400

2.8 The Finance Lease CFR relates to the lease of property in Wimbledon as part of an income strip deal. Accounting standards require this amount to be recalculated annually to reflect the indexation of lease payments as required in the lease. This recalculation increases the CFR related to the lease, but as an accounting adjustment it does not increase the actual amount of cash payable by the authority.

3 Details

- 3.1 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) defines treasury management as: "the management of the local authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks".
- 3.2 The Council's 2024/25 Treasury Management Policy, as approved by Council on 20 February 2024, has the primary objectives of safeguarding the repayment of the principal and interest of its investments on time, and then ensuring adequate liquidity, with the investment return being the final objective.
- 3.3 This report provides the Committee with an overview of Treasury Management performance for 2024/25 including the actual prudential and treasury indicators

- as prescribed by the Prudential Code for Capital Finance (revised 2022) and the Treasury Management Code of Practice (revised 2022).
- 3.4 The Council has appointed treasury advisors to assist with our treasury management, Arlingclose Ltd.
- 3.5 The economic environment has a significant impact on treasury management activity and performance. Information on interest rates for investments and borrowing is contained in the main body of the report. In addition, a commentary on wider economic performance during 2024/25 has been provided by Arlingclose Ltd.

3.6 The Council's Capital Expenditure and Financing

- 3.6.1 The Council's capital expenditure plans are one of the key drivers of treasury management activity. The outputs of the capital expenditure plans are reflected in prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.
- 3.6.2 The Council undertakes capital expenditure on long term assets. These activities may either be:
 - Financed immediately through the application of capital or revenue resources (capital receipts, capital grants, revenue contributions etc.), which has no resultant impact on the Council's borrowing need; or
 - If insufficient financing is available, or a decision is taken not to apply resources, the capital expenditure will give rise to a borrowing need.
- 3.6.3 The actual capital expenditure forms one of the required prudential indicators. The table below shows the actual capital expenditure and how this was financed.

	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
	£m	£m	£m
Capital Expenditure	6.700	4.172	10.445
Financed in Year	(6.700)	(2.006)	(8.305)
Unfinanced Capital Expenditure	0.000	2.166	2.140

3.7 The Council's Overall Borrowing Need

- 3.7.1 The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a gauge of the Council's indebtedness. The CFR results from the capital activity of the Council and resources used to pay for the capital spend. It represents the cumulative unfinanced capital expenditure (see above table) which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources.
- 3.7.2 Part of the Council's treasury activities is to address the funding requirements for this borrowing need. Depending on the capital expenditure programme, the treasury service organises the Council's cash position to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital plans and cash flow requirements. This may be sourced through borrowing from external bodies, (such as the

- Government, through the Public Works Loan Board [PWLB], or the money markets), or utilising temporary cash resources within the Council.
- 3.7.3 The Council's underlying borrowing need (CFR) is not allowed to rise indefinitely. Statutory controls are in place to ensure that capital assets are broadly charged to revenue over the life of the asset. The Council is required to make an annual revenue charge, called the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), to reduce the CFR. This is effectively a repayment of the borrowing need. This differs from the treasury management arrangements which ensure that cash is available to meet capital commitments. External debt can also be borrowed or repaid at any time, but this does not change the CFR.
- 3.7.4 The total CFR can also be reduced by:
 - the application of additional capital financing resources, (such as unapplied capital receipts); or
 - charging more than the statutory revenue charge (MRP) each year through a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP).
- 3.7.5 The Council's 2024/25 MRP Policy, (as required by DLUHC Guidance), was approved as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2024/25 on 20 February 2024.
- 3.7.6 The Council's CFR for the year is shown below and is a key prudential indicator.

	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
Capital Financing Requirement	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
	£m	£m	£m
Opening CFR relating to Capital programme	29.146	37.799	28.738
Add unfinanced Capital Expenditure (as above)	0.000	2.166	2.140
Add: CFR Consolidated for West Herts Crem			5.700
Opening CFR relating to Finance Leases	42.877		42.821
Adjustments to Finance Lease CFR under IFRS16	-		2.356
Less MRP	(0.469)	(0.374)	(0.781)
Total Closing CFR	71.554	39.591	80.974

Note 1: The CFR for 2023/24 has been restated following external audit. The CFR for 2024/25 may be subject to revision following the completion of the outstanding audits

3.7.7 The CFR includes finance leases on the balance sheet, which increase the Council's borrowing need. Although, no external borrowing is required against these schemes as a borrowing facility is included within the contract. The Council's acquisition of the headlease for three hospitality units in 2022/23 must be accounted for as a finance lease under proper accounting practices. Accounting standards require an annual remeasurement of the finance lease liability which takes into account the impact of inflationary changes resulting from contractual conditions. This remeasurement affects the CFR but does not change the actual cash payments which are required under the lease.

3.8 Limits to Borrowing Activity

- 3.8.1 Borrowing activity is constrained by prudential indicators for gross borrowing and the CFR, and by the authorised limit.
- 3.8.2 In order to ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term and only for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that its gross external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year (2023/24) plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current (2024/25) and next two financial years. This essentially means that the Council is not borrowing to support revenue expenditure. This indicator allowed the Council some flexibility to borrow in advance of its immediate capital needs in 2023/24. The table below highlights the Council's gross borrowing position against the CFR. The Council has complied with this prudential indicator.

	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
Borrowing and the CFR	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
	£m	£m	£m
Gross borrowing position	8.000	8.000	8.000
Loans CFR	29.123	39.964	30.797
Under funding of CFR (internal borrowing)	(21.123)	(31.964)	(22.797)

- 3.8.3 The gross borrowing table above excludes WHC CFR and WHC borrowing of £6m. Joint Committee members are liable for their share of the loan in the unlikely event that the crematorium cannot meet its obligations
- 3.8.4 The **authorised limit** is the "affordable borrowing limit" required by s3 of the Local Government Act 2003. Once this has been set, the Council does not have the power to borrow above this level without the agreement of Full Council. The table below demonstrates that during 2024/25 the Council has maintained gross borrowing within its authorised limit.
- 3.8.5 The **operational boundary** is the expected borrowing position of the Council during the year. Periods where the actual position is either below or over the boundary are acceptable subject to the authorised limit not being breached.
- 3.8.6 External borrowing is well below the operational boundary for external debt predominantly due to re-phasing of the capital programme during the year. The difference between the CFR and external borrowing is met by internal borrowing. This is the use of cash balances (arising from working capital, earmarked reserves and general balances) to finance the expenditure on a short-term basis.

3.9 Treasury Position as at 31 March 2025

3.9.1 The Council's treasury management debt and investment position is organised by the treasury management service in order to ensure adequate liquidity for revenue and capital activities, security for investments and to manage risks within all treasury management activities. Procedures and controls to achieve these objectives are well established both through member reporting detailed in the summary, and through officer activity detailed in the Council's Treasury Management Practices. At the end of 2024/25 the Council's treasury position (excluding borrowing by finance leases and non-treasury investments) was as follows:

Debt Portfolio	31.3.24 Principal	Rate/ Return	Average Life	31.3.25 Principal	Rate/ Return	Average Life
	£m	%	Years	£m	%	Years
Fixed rate financing:						
PWLB	8.000	2.41%	45.5	8.000	2.41%	44.5
Local Authorities*	0	-	-	6.000	5.49%	17.2
Total debt	8.000	2.41%	45.5	14.000	3.73%	35.7
Total Debt (Council)	8.000	2.41%	45.5	8.000	2.41%	44.5
CFR	29.123			30.797		
Over / (under) borrowing	(21.123)			(22.797)		
Total investments	24.192			36.812		
Net debt / (Investments)	(16.192)			(28.812)		

^{*}This loan belongs to West Herts Crematorium. Crematorium balances have been consolidated within the Single Entity Financial Statements.

	31.3.24	31.3.24	31.3.25	31.3.25
Investment Portfolio	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	£m	%	£m	%
Banks	1.192	5.50%	9.299	31.50%
Local and Police authorities	10	46.16%	14	47.42%
DMADF (H M Treasury)	10.47	48.33%	5.049	17.10%
Banks (WHC Balance)			1.176	3.98%
Total managed in house	21.662	89.55%	29.524	81.09%
Short Term Fixed Income	2.529	100.00%	5.001	72.63%
CCLA Public Sector Deposit Fund (WHC)	0	0.00%	1.885	27.37%
Total managed externally	2.529	10.45%	6.886	19%
Total Treasury Investments	24.191	100.00%	36.410	100.00%
Total Council Investments (Exc WHC)	24.191	100.00%	33.349	100.00%
Non-Treasury investments				
Loans to Joint Ventures	4.097	48.04%	4.035	47.77%
Other Long Term Loans	4.432	51.96%	4.412	52.23%
Total Non-Treasury Investments	8.529	100.00%	8.447	100.00%
Treasury investments	24.191	73.93%	36.410	81.17%
Non-Treasury investments	8.529	26.07%	8.447	18.83%
Total of All Investments	32.72	100.00%	44.857	100.00%

The maturity structure of the debt portfolio was as follows:

	31.3.24 Actual	2024/25 original upper limits	31.3.25 Actual	31.3.25 Actual
	£m	%	£m	%
Within 50 years TRDC Loans WHC Loans	8.000	100%	8.000 6.000	100%

The maturity structure of the treasury investment portfolio was as follows:

	31.3.24 Actual £m	2024/25 Maximum £m	31.3.25 Actual £m
Longer than 1 year	0	10	0
Up to 1 year	24.191	n/a	36.410
Total	24.191		36.410

3.9.2 The Council also has commercial investments in property which are governed by the Investment Guidance issued by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. The performance of the Property Investment Portfolio is overseen by the Shareholder and Commercial Ventures Panel. As such, it is not included in this report.

3.10 The Strategy for 2024/25 – Borrowing

3.10.1 When the Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Policy was set in January 2024, It was determined that should any borrowing be required during the year it would likely be on the basis of a cash need to borrow, and that any such borrowing would be taken at the short end of the market as this would avoid locking in long-term costs while interest rates were elevated, with the prospect of lower long-term rates on the horizon.

3.11 **Borrowing Activity**

- 3.11.1 During the year no new borrowing was undertaken.
- 3.11.2 The Council's current external borrowing portfolio is comprised of one loan of £8.000m from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). The loan is a long-term loan with repayment on maturity, reflecting the expectation that the Council will have a long-term borrowing requirement. The loan commenced in March 2019 and will run to September 2068 (44.5 years) at an annual interest rate of 2.41%.

- 3.11.3 Total interest payable for the year was £0.193m.
- 3.11.4 The Council has not borrowed more than, or in advance of its needs, purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed.

3.12 The Strategy for 2024/25 – Investments

- 3.12.1 In accordance with the CIPFA Prudential Code, it is the Council's priority to ensure security of capital and liquidity, and to obtain an appropriate level of return which is consistent with the Council's risk appetite.
- 3.12.2 During the year, investment returns decreased as central banks began to loosen monetary policy, recognising that the inflationary pressures seen through 2022/23 and 2023/24 had peaked. The Bank of England base rate was 5.25% on 1 April and moved down in stepped increases of 0.25% throughout 2024/25, reaching 4.50% by the end of the financial year.
- 3.12.3 These rates are high relative to the past decade meaning that short-term cash deposits and other Specified Investments (investments of less than a year in duration) have remained an attractive asset class when compared to bonds, equity, and property.
- 3.12.4 This has placed greater emphasis on proactive cashflow management and forecasting as cash balances (even relatively low values held for daily liquidity) are able to generate a significant contribution to the revenue budget through interest received.

3.13 **Investment Activity**

- 3.13.1 The Council's investment policy is governed by DLUHC investment guidance, which has been implemented in the annual investment strategy approved by the Council on 21 February 2023.
- 3.13.2 This policy sets out the approach for choosing investment counterparties and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies, supplemented by additional market data, (such as rating outlooks, credit default swaps, bank share prices etc.).
- 3.13.3 Credit rating information is supplied by our treasury consultants, Arlingclose Ltd, on all counterparties that comply with the Council's criteria. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating watches (notification of a likely change), rating outlooks (notification of a possible longer term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before dealing.
- 3.13.4 There were no changes to the Council's counter party list during the year.
- 3.13.5 The policy also set out the following liquidity facilities/benchmarks to maintain:
 - Authorised bank overdraft of £nil.
 - Liquid short term deposits of at least £0.500m available with a week's notice.
- 3.13.6 The liquidity arrangements were adequate during the year.

- 3.13.7 The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy.
- 3.13.8 The Council's cash balances comprise revenue and capital resources and cash flow monies. The Council's core cash resources comprised as follows:

Balance Sheet Resources	31.3.24 £m	31.3.25 £m
General Balances	4.532	4.409
Earmarked reserves	20.231	23.22
Provisions	1.805	1.818
Usable capital receipts	16.569	13.254
Total	43.137	42.701

Note: Values are taken from the unaudited 24/25 draft Statement of Accounts and may be subject to change following the conclusion of the external audit.

- 3.13.9 Investments held by the Council:
 - The Council maintained an average balance of £35.413m of internally managed funds.
 - The internally managed funds earned an average rate of return of 4.93%.
 - The comparable performance indicator is the average 7-day Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) rate, which was 4.90%.
 - Total investment income from internally managed funds was £1.747m.
 - Interest on loans to the Council's joint ventures was £0.328m
- 3.13.10 The Council keeps all internally managed treasury investments short term. There are no sums invested for greater than 364 days.
- 3.13.11 Investments held by fund managers:

The Council uses a Short Term Fixed Income fund managed by Royal London Asset Management (RLAM) to invest its longer term cash. The performance of the fund manager against the benchmark return was:

	Total Cash Invested at 31 March £m	Carrying Amount at 31 March £m	Investment (Drawdown) In Year	Unrealised Gains (Cumulative)	Income Received £m	Cash Return %	Total Return
2023/24	2.350	2.530	0	0.180	-	N/A	5.54%
2024/25	4.752	5.001	2.402	0.248	0.129	3.38%	5.18%

During the year the Council moved its investment from an accumulating share class to a distributing share class in order to benefit from income paid out from the fund.

3.13.12 These investments are held with a long-term view and performance is assessed over medium term horizon of three to five years.

4 Policy/Budget Reference and Implications

4.1 The recommendations in this report are within the Council's agreed policy and budgets.

5 Financial Implications

This report provides formal assurance on the Council's compliance with its Treasury Management Strategy during the year. The Director of Finance confirms that borrowing was only undertaken for a capital purpose and the statutory borrowing limit, (the authorised limit), was not breached. The financial implications are set out in the main body of the report and the impact of interest rates on investment income and borrowing costs have been reported through the financial monitoring report during the year.

6 Risk Implications

6.1 The Code of Practice on Treasury Management identifies eight key risks that are inherent in Treasury Management activity. The Council's Treasury Management Policy sets out the risks that it is seeking to manage:

1.	Liquidity Risk	That the Council may not have the cash it needs on a day to day basis to pay its bills.	This risk is managed through forecasting and the retention by the Council of an adequate working capital balance. In addition, through the Public Works Loan Board and other organisations, the Council is able to access short term borrowing, usually within 24 hours.
2.	Interest Rate Risk	That the costs and benefits expected do not materialise due to changes in interest rates.	This risk is managed through the placing of different types and maturities of investments, the forecasting and monitoring of the interest budget (with assistance from the Council's retained advisors).
3.	Exchange Rate Risk	That losses or gains are made due to fluctuations in the prices of currency.	The Council does not engage in any significant non-sterling transactions.
4.	Credit and Counterparty Risk	That the entity holding Council funds is unable to repay them when due.	This risk is managed through the maintenance of a list of authorised counterparties, with separate limits to ensure that the exposure to this risk is limited.
5.	Refinancing Risk	That the loans taken by the Council will become due for repayment and need replacing at a time when there is limited finance available or interest rates are significantly higher.	The timing of loan maturities and likely timing of externalisation of internal borrowing is monitored along with interest rate forecasts. Officers ensure that due dates are monitored and seek advice from the Council's advisors about when to raise any finance needed.

6.	Legal and Regulatory Risk	That the Council operates outside its legal powers.	This risk is managed through the Council's training and development of Officers involved in Treasury Management, the independent oversight of Internal and External Audit, and the advice (for example on the contents of this strategy) taken from the Council's Treasury advisors.
7.	Fraud, Error and Corruption	The risk that losses will be caused by impropriety or incompetence.	This risk is managed through the controls in the Council's financial procedures. For example, the segregation of duties between those making investment decisions and those transferring funds.
8.	Market Risk	That the price of investments held fluctuates, principally in secondary markets.	The majority of the Council's investments are not traded, but where they are (e.g. Property investment portfolio) the main investments' value comes from the income they generate which is generally long term and secure.

7 Recommendation

7.1 That:

The Committee notes the Treasury Managament End-of-Year Report.

Prepared by: Robert Thurlow, Chief Accountant.

Data Quality

Data sources:

Treasury Management System; KPI Monitoring to SSOB; TM Advisor reports.

Data checked by:

Robert Thurlow, Chief Accountant

Data rating: Tick

1	Poor	
2	Sufficient	
3	High	X

Background Papers

Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy 2024/25 (published as part of the 2024/25 budget)

APPENDICES / ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 – External Context for Treasury Management (Provided by Arlingclose Ltd)



Appendix 1: External Context for the Treasury Management End-of-Year Report

1. Economic background

- 1.1. Both the UK and US elected new governments during the period, whose policy decisions impacted the economic outlook. The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered her Spring Statement in March 2025, following her Budget in October 2024. Based on the plans announced, the Office for Budget Responsibility downgraded its predictions for UK growth in 2025 to 1% from 2%. However, it upgraded its predictions for the four subsequent years. Inflation predictions for 2025 were pushed up, to 3.2% from 2.6%, before seen as falling back to target in 2027. The market reaction to the Spring Statement was more muted compared to the Budget, with very recent market turbulence being driven more by US trade policy decisions and President Trump.
- 1.2. After revising its interest rate forecast in November following the Budget, the council's treasury management advisor, Arlingclose, maintained its stance that Bank Rate will fall to 3.75% in 2025.
- 1.3. UK annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation continued to stay above the 2% Bank of England (BoE) target in the later part of the period. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) reported headline consumer prices at 2.8% in February 2025, down from 3.0% in the previous month and below expectations. Core CPI also remained elevated, falling slightly in February to 3.5% from 3.7% in January, just below expectations for 3.6% but higher than the last three months of the calendar year.
- 1.4. The UK economy Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 0.1% between October and December 2024, unrevised from the initial estimate. This was an improvement on the zero growth in the previous quarter, but down from the 0.4% growth between April and June 2024. Of the monthly GDP figures, the economy was estimated to have contracted by 0.1% in January, worse than expectations for a 0.1% gain.
- 1.5. The labour market continued to cool, but the ONS data still require treating with caution. Recent data showed the unemployment rate rose to 4.4% (3mth/year) in the three months to January 2025 while the economic inactivity rate fell again to 21.5%. The ONS reported pay growth over the same three-month period at 5.9% for regular earnings (excluding bonuses) and 5.8% for total earnings.
- 1.6. The BoE's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held Bank Rate at 4.5% at its March 2025 meeting, having reduced it in February. This follows earlier 0.25% cuts in November and August 2024 from the 5.25% peak. At the March MPC meeting, members voted 8-1 to maintain Bank Rate at 4.5%, with the one dissenter preferring another 25 basis points cut. The meeting minutes implied a slightly more hawkish tilt compared to February when two MPC members wanted a 50bps cut. In the minutes, the Bank also upgraded its Q1 2025 GDP forecast to around 0.25% from the previous estimate of 0.1%.
- 1.7. The February Monetary Policy Report (MPR) showed the BoE expected GDP growth in 2025 to be significantly weaker compared to the November MPR. GDP is forecast to rise by 0.1% in Q1 2025, less than the previous estimate of 0.4%. Four-quarter GDP

growth is expected to pick up from the middle of 2025, to over 1.5% by the end of the forecast period. The outlook for CPI inflation showed it remaining above the MPC's 2% target throughout 2025. It is expected to hit around 3.5% by June before peaking at 3.7% in Q3 and then easing towards the end of the year, but staying above the 2% target.

- 1.8. The unemployment rate was expected to rise steadily to around 4.75% by the end of the forecast horizon, above the assumed medium-term equilibrium unemployment rate of 4.5%.
- 1.9. Arlingclose, the authority's treasury adviser, maintained its central view that Bank Rate would continue to fall throughout 2025. From the cuts in August and November 2024 and February 2025, which took Bank Rate to 4.50%, May is considered the likely month for the next reduction, with other cuts following in line with MPR months to take Bank Rate down to around 3.75% by the end of 2025.
- 1.10. The US Federal Reserve paused its cutting cycle in the first three months of 2025, having reduced the Fed Funds Rate by 0.25% to a range of 4.25%-4.50% in December, the third cut in succession. Fed policymakers noted uncertainty around the economic outlook but were anticipating around 0.50% of further cuts in the policy rate in 2025. Economic growth continued to rise at a reasonable pace, expanding at an annualised rate of 2.4% in Q4 2024 while inflation remained elevated over the period. However, growth is now expected to weaken by more than previously expected in 2025, to 1.7% from 2.1%. The uncertainty that President Trump has brought both before and since his inauguration in January is expected to continue.
- 1.11. The European Central Bank (ECB) continued its rate cutting cycle over the period, reducing its three key policy rates by another 0.25% in March, acknowledging that monetary policy is becoming meaningfully less restrictive. Euro zone inflation has decreased steadily in 2025, falling to 2.2% in March, the lowest level since November 2024. Over the current calendar year, inflation is expected to average 2.3%. GDP growth stagnated in the last quarter of the 2024 calendar year, after expanding by 0.4% in the previous quarter. For 2025, economic growth forecasts were revised downwards to 0.9%.

2. Financial markets

- 2.1. Financial market sentiment was reasonably positive over most of the period, but economic, financial and geopolitical issues meant the trend of market volatility remained. In the latter part of the period, volatility increased and bond yields started to fall following a January peak, as the economic uncertainty around likely US trade policy impacted financial markets. Yields in the UK and US started to diverge in the last month of the period, with the former rising around concerns over the fiscal implications on the UK government from weaker growth, business sentiment and higher rates, while the latter started falling on potential recession fears due to the unpredictable nature of policy announcements by the US President and their potential impact.
- 2.2. The 10-year UK benchmark gilt yield started the period at 3.94% and ended at 4.69%, having reached a low of 3.76% in September and a high of 4.90% in January in between. While the 20-year gilt started at 4.40% and ended at 5.22%, hitting a low of 4.27% in

September and a high of 5.40% in January. The Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA) averaged 4.90% over the period.

3. Credit review

- 3.1. In October, Arlingclose revised its advised recommended maximum unsecured duration limit on most banks on its counterparty list to six months. Duration advice for the remaining five institutions, including the newly added Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets, was kept to a maximum of 100 days. This advice remained in place at the end of the period.
- 3.2. Fitch revised the outlook on Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) to positive from stable while affirming its long-term rating at AA-, citing its consistent strong earnings and profitability.
- 3.3. Other than CBA, the last three months of the period were relatively quiet on the bank credit rating front, with a small number of updates issued for a number of lenders not on the Arlingclose recommended counterparty list.
- 3.4. On local authorities, S&P assigned a BBB+ to Warrington Council, having previously withdrawn its rating earlier in 2024, and also withdrew its rating for Lancashire County Council due to the council deciding to stop maintaining a credit rating. However, it still holds a rating with Fitch and Moody's. Moody's withdrew its rating of Cornwall Council after it chose to no longer maintain a rating.
- 3.5. Credit default swap prices generally trended lower over the period but did start to rise modestly in March, but not to any levels considered concerning. Once again, price volatility over the period remained generally more muted compared to previous periods.
- 3.6. Financial market volatility is expected to remain a feature, at least in the near term and, credit default swap levels will be monitored for signs of ongoing credit stress. As ever, the institutions and durations on the Authority's counterparty list recommended by Arlingclose remain under constant review.



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25 UPDATE REPORT

25/09/2025



AUDIT COMMITTEE

PART I

Statement of Accounts 2024/25 - Update (DoF)

1 Summary

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the status of the draft statement of accounts for 2024/25 and sets out the timeframes for reissuing the accounts for publication and public inspection.
- 1.2 The report provides an overview of the reasons for revisions to the draft accounts published in June 2025.

2 Recommendation

2.1 To note that the Director of Finance, or the Head of Finance under delegation from the Director of Finance, will authorise for reissue a draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25 for public inspection by 26 September 2025, and a period of public inspection will commence on 29 September 2025.

Report prepared by: Robert Thurlow, Chief Accountant

3 Details

- 3.1 The draft statement of accounts for 2024/25 was originally published on 30 June 2025, and a period of public inspection ran from 1 July 2025 to 11 August 2025.
- 3.2 The external audit of the accounts is planned to begin at the end of September 2025. Over the summer, the finance team have conducted a thorough review of the statements.
- 3.3 This review identified some entries which would likely have required amendment during the external audit process in the light of information that became available too late to be incorporated in the original draft. Therefore the draft accounts have been amended and will be re-issued in order to allow for a more streamlined external audit review.
- 3.4 Changes which have been made include:
- 3.4.1 Prior year adjustments for posting entries related to collection fund transactions.
- 3.4.2 Prior year and in-year adjustments related to the Wimbledon finance lease arrangements due to delays in the external revaluation of the asset and reserve allocations.
- 3.4.3 Immaterial adjustments made for completeness / accuracy.
- A draft version of the revised Statement of Accounts 2024/25 are attached at Appendix 1.

4 Policy/Budget Reference and Implications

4.1 The recommendations in this report are within the Council's agreed policy and budgets.

5 Financial Implications

5.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Data Quality

Data sources:

None used in the preparation of this report.

Background Papers

APPENDICES / ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: Draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25 (for re-issue)



Three Rivers District Council

Draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25

For Reissue September 2025



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The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the 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 Council, that officer is the Director of Finance:
- manage its affairs to ensure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code of Practice.

The Director of Finance has also:

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

The draft Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Three Rivers District Council as at 31 March 2025 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Signed	Date
Alison Scott, Director of Finance	
Signed	Date
Councillor A Humphries Chair of Audit Committee	

As the Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer it is my responsibility to ensure that the Council's financial affairs are properly administered, and its financial position remains stable and robust. This is essential to ensure that the Council can continue to provide high quality services to all the residents and businesses within the Three Rivers District Council and to continue to develop it.

The following Statement of Accounts give an overview of the Council's finances for 2024/25. I am pleased to be able to report that the Council has continued to maintain its strong financial position, which shows that there is a high standard of financial management and stewardship of the Council's resources.

The Statement of Accounts are prepared in accordance with the guidance for Local Authorities in the UK. The Statement of Accounts provides information so that members of the public, including electors and residents of Three Rivers, Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties can have:

- A full and understandable explanation of the overall financial position of the Council.
- Confidence that the Council has been responsible in spending the public money which it has been given and accounted for in an appropriate manner.
- Assurance that the financial position of the Council is sound and secure.

The latest amendment to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Accounts and Audit (Amendment Regulations) 2024 was laid before parliament on in September 2024 and came into force on 30 September 2024. This requires local authorities to publish draft accounts for 2024/25 by 30 June 2025 and commence the public inspection period on or before the first working day of July 2025. The deadline for conclusion of the audit and publication of audited accounts is 27 February 2026.

This draft statement of accounts was authorised for issue by the Section 151 Officer on XX September 2025.

Signed	Date:
Alison Scott, Director of Finance	

1. Corporate Framework

Three Rivers District Council updates its Corporate Framework every year. The 2023-2026 Corporate Framework was approved by Council on 21 February 2023.

The Council's Corporate Framework sets out the Council's vision and four priority objectives for the medium to long term:



The framework is influenced by three important and interlinking factors which cut across all of our objectives:

- Environment
- Social
- Economic

The full framework is published on the Council's website.

2. Organisational Leadership and Governance

Under the Council's Leadership the Corporate Framework with its vision, aims and priorities sits alongside a set of values that underpin all of the Council's work. The plan is refreshed on an annual basis through the Strategic Service and Financial Planning process, with performance indicators and targets reviewed on an annual basis alongside the budget process.

The Council's Portfolio Holders meet on a regular basis to review key project areas, corporate performance, emerging challenges and the direction of policy development. This is translated into a set of key priorities for the Council's Corporate Management Team to oversee which is in turn translated into Service Plans and their associated performance indicators and targets, and individual staff performance objectives and targets.

Quarterly performance monitoring is reviewed by the Corporate Management Team and is reported to all Members through the Members' Information Bulletin. The Strategic Service and Financial Planning Framework providers for member scrutiny of performance and performance targets of all service, alongside budget monitoring and review.

This brief overview is supplemented by the Annual Governance Statement elsewhere in this Statement of Accounts

3. Financial Outlook

This section covers the 2024/25 year end position and looks forward to 2025/26 and the related Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) for 2025/26 to 2027/28.

Looking ahead over the next three years, the MTFP has been prepared against the continued backdrop of uncertainty over funding, increasing pressure on services and continuing expectations from stakeholders for service provision.

The development of the MTFP is supported by annual budget consultations and provides input as to the Council's work and areas of expenditure. The Council has retained above the prudent minimum balance of the General Fund of £2.000m.

In addition to the General Fund Reserve, the Council has an Economic Impact Reserve.

The overall MTFP indicates a budget requirement (net expenditure) for 2025/26 of £14.677m. Funding for this will come from a number of sources. The table below sets out the summary of the MTFP plus forecast funding.

Financial Statement - Summary	2025/26 Forecast £000	2026/27 Forecast £000	2027/28 Forecast £000
Committee - Net Cost Of Services			
General Public Services and Economic Development Climate Change, Leisure and Community Policy and Resources	5,534 2,001 4,885	5,307 2,116 5,226	5,316 2,114 5,481
Sub-Total	12,419	12,649	12,911
Other Parish Precepts Interest Payable & Borrowing costs Interest Received Sub-Total	2,612 755 (1,110) 2,258	2,665 825 (1,060) 2,430	2,718 865 (1,010) 2,573
Net Expenditure	14,677	15,078	15,484
Funding	2025/26 Forecast £	2026/27 Forecast £	2027/28 Forecast £
Council Tax Base (No.) Council Tax Base Increase (%) Band D Council Tax (£) Council Tax Increase - TRDC (%) Council Tax (£) Parish Precepts (£)	40,038.90 0.47 206.36 2.99 (8,262) (2,612)	40,439.30 0.99 212.53 2.99 (8,595) (2,665)	40,843.70 0.99 218.88 2.99 (8,940) (2,718)
Total Taxation (£)	(10,875)	(11,259)	(11,658)
Business Rates (£) Collection Fund Surplus (£) New Homes Bonus Grant (£) Government Funding (£) Total Grant Funding (£) Total Taxation & Grant Funding (£)	(3,000) 125 (116) (419) (3,411) (14,286)	(2,695) 0 0 (445) (3,140) (14,399)	(2,495) 0 0 (445) (2,940) (14,598)
(Surplus)/Deficit Before Use of Earmarked Reserves	391	679	(14,596) 886
Planned Use of Reserves: Economic Impact Reserve	(348)	0	0
(Surplus) / Deficit to be funded from General Balances	44	679	886

Business rates

Business rates are collected by the Council, and the proceeds are shared between the District and County Council, and also with central Government to fund services. There is an element of risk and reward involved in the Business Rates scheme, which is designed to incentivise Councils to promote business growth within their areas. The Council expects its share of business rates to be £1.995m in 2025/26 before growth. The business rates retention scheme is volatile and estimating the outturn is complex due to factors such as appeals, demolitions, new builds, occupation and reliefs. The 2023 revaluation had a considerable impact on Three Rivers and the forecast takes a prudent approach given a higher than average risk of appeals.

Business Rates Pooling

For 2025/26 there will a business rate pool for Hertfordshire, of which Three Rivers will be a member.

New Homes Bonus

New Homes Bonus is a non-ring-fenced grant relating to the number of new homes delivered in a local authority area that may be used at the discretion of the Council for either capital expenditure or to support the revenue account (or combination). For 2025/26, based on the final settlement, the Council expects to receive £0.116m.

Council Tax for 2025/26

The Council needs to set a budget that gives an acceptable level of council tax and is balanced in the medium to long term using the resources at its disposal. A council tax increase of 2.99% per Band D equivalent has been assumed for 2025/26 and subsequent years.

Council Tax Base

The Council Tax base for 2025/26 was set at the Council meeting on the 10 December 2024 and totalled 40,038.9 Band D equivalents assuming a collection rate of 99%.

Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme

For 2024/25 the Council has introduced a banded council tax reduction scheme for those on low incomes in order to prepare for the introduction of Universal Credit. The scheme has been designed to be cost neutral when compared to the previous scheme at an overall level.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund is a statutory requirement to account separately for Council Tax and Business Rates. The Fund records all transactions such as the yield, exemptions, discounts, provisions for bad debts, payments to major preceptors to Central Government and takes into account collection rates. Any balance on this fund at 31 March is to be distributed to the Council as the Billing Authority, the major preceptors and Central Government.

Capital Programme

The latest capital programme included in MTFP shows schemes totalling £14.829m in 2025/26 including rephasing from 2024/25, £4.332m in 2026/27, and £4.294m in 2027/28.

The larger capital schemes over the next three financial years include:

- Local Authority Housing Fund £5.720m
- Disabled Facility Grants £1.850m
- Waste and Recycling Vehicles £2.663m
- Replacement Grounds Maintenance Vehicles £1.777m
- Sustainability Schemes £1.500m

The Capital Investment Programme can be funded from the following sources:

Government Grants & Other Contributions:

These are grants for specific purposes which may be available from the Government, e.g. Disabled Facility Grants and Local Authority Housing Fund. The Council can also attract partnership funding from other local authorities and agencies such as lottery funding.

Section 106 Contributions:

These are contributions from developers to the public services and amenities required for the development. These have been in part replaced by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Capital Receipts Reserve:

Capital receipts are derived when selling assets such as land and/or buildings. The main receipt relates to the arrangements made when the Council sold its housing stock to Thrive Homes Ltd in 2008; the Transfer Agreement included a Right to Buy (RTB) Sharing Agreement whereby the Council is entitled to a share of the post-transfer receipts from RTB sales and a 'VAT Shelter Agreement' whereby the Council benefits from the recovery of VAT on continuing works carried out by Thrive.

Revenue Contributions:

Revenue balances from the General Fund may be used to support capital expenditure.

Future Capital Expenditure Reserve:

The Council has a general reserve which it has put aside for future capital expenditure. It has the ability, should it wish, to re-designate this reserve for revenue use.

New Homes Bonus Reserve:

New Homes Bonus is a grant relating to the number of new homes delivered in a local authority area. There are no government restrictions on whether this is capital or revenue, nor is there any ring-fence imposed.

Borrowing:

The Council is allowed to borrow to support its capital expenditure as long as this is prudent, sustainable, and affordable. The Council has borrowed to support the new leisure centre provision in South Oxhey. The costs of this are recovered through the management fee income received from the leisure contractor.

Future Investment

Future Investment Schemes will be assessed on the basis of a full business case which will include full resourcing for the project and an assessment of affordability. Priority areas for future capital investment are:

- Schemes that generate a financial surplus for the Council; and in particular those that increase the supply of housing locally (for example through the joint ventures with Watford Community Housing and Thrive).
- Schemes that generate revenue budget savings for the Council.
- Schemes that allow the Council to benefit from future economic regeneration potential within the local area; especially those that attract additional investment into the local area from regional or national agencies.
- Schemes that provide additional or improved services to the Council's residents, in line with the Council's Strategic Plan.

4. Financial Performance

Revenue Activity

For accounting purposes, the Council distinguishes between 'revenue' and 'capital' activities. Capital activities are dealt with below. Revenue activities are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and cover the day to day income and expenditure involved in providing services to the public. The Council holds a General Fund Balance, shown in the Statement of Movement in Reserves and on the Balance Sheet, which is available to support revenue expenditure and to which surpluses are added and from which any deficits are met.

The net cost of revenue activities is met by central government grant, a share of non-domestic rates (business rates) and by the council tax charge made to residents. This is set each February prior to the start of the financial year and takes into account the General Fund Balance and detailed estimates of income and expenditure. A comparison of year end figures to budgets, therefore, often provides a better indication of financial stewardship than comparison to the prior year. The original budget included a planned contribution from the General Fund of £0.764m after allowing for carry forwards from 2023/24 of £0.527m. After allowing for carry forwards from 2023/24, the final draw down on reserves for 2024/25 is £0.124m. In addition to the drawdown of general reserves there is a contribution from the Economic Impact Reserve of £0.148m. As a result of the outturn, the General Fund Reserve balance stand at £4.409m at the end of the year with the balance on Economic Impact Reserve being £1.383m at year end. This gives total unearmarked reserves of £5.792m at 31st March 2025.

Climate Change, Leisure & Housing	Original Budget £000	Original Budget Plus 2023/24 Carry Forwards £000	Latest Budget £000	Actual Spend £000
Housing	423	423	450	297
Leisure	1,220	1,220	1,033	950
Sustainability and Climate	309	389	400	259
Total	1,952	2,033	1,883	1,506

General Public Services, Community Safety & Infrastructure	Original Budget £000	Original Budget Plus 2023/24 Carry Forwards £000	Latest Budget £000	Actual Spend £000
Community Partnerships	1,022	1,030	1,070	1,062
Economic Development and Planning Policy	524	524	570	711
Public Services	2,935	2,982	3,211	3,246
Total	4,481	4,535	4,850	5,020

Policy & Resources	Original Budget £000	Original Budget Plus 2023/24 Carry Forwards £000	Latest Budget £000	Actual Spend £000
Resources and Leader	6,989	7,130	7,716	8,460
Garages and Shops	(1,300)	(1,300)	(1,277)	(1,224)
Investment Properties	(950)	(950)	(950)	(877)
Vacancy Provision	(180)	(180)	(180)	0
Salary Contingency	712	712	225	0
Total	5,270	5,411	5,533	6,359

Corporate Costs	Original Budget £000	Original Budget Plus 2023/24 Carry Forwards £000	Latest Budget £000	Actual Spend £000
Corporate Costs	2,456	2,456	2,406	1,295
Total	2,456	2,456	2,406	1,295
Total Net Expenditure	14,159	14,436	14,673	14,180

Capital Activity

Capital expenditure is incurred on assets that benefit the community over a number of years. Capital expenditure for 2024/25 is shown below:

	Latest Approved	Year End Actual	
Capital Programme 2024/25	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
£000	£000	£000	£000
General Public Services, Community Safety & Infrastructure	5,056,041	2,829,904	- 2,226,137
Climate Change, Leisure & Housing	3,714,843	2,855,688	- 859,155
Policy and Resources	1,318,528	676,271	- 642,257
Committee Capital Programme	10,089,412	6,361,863	- 3,727,549
Major Projects			
South Oxhey Initiative	-		-
Local Authority Housing Fund	9,758,225	4,038,122	- 5,720,103
Property Investment Board	46,635	44,711	- 1,924
Total Capital Programme	19,894,272	10,444,695	- 9,449,577

The Council planned to complete capital schemes valued at £19.894m in 2024/25. The Council completed and funded £10.445m worth of capital work. The main variance related to a delay in the completion of the delivery of housing on previous garage sites which will now complete after 31 March 2025. In total, £9.304m has been reprofiled into 2025/26 and future years.

5. Future Challenges

The future for local government funding remains very uncertain. The conclusion of reviews of Fair Funding, Business Rates and New Homes Bonus, initially expected to come into effect in 2020/21, remain outstanding, albeit it is anticipated that further information will be available for the 2026/27 planning cycle. Alongside this the Council has experienced a significant change in its non-domestic rates base as a result of the 2023 revaluation. The Council has increased its appeals provision due to the likelihood of appeals as a result of the revaluation and holds additional resources in its Collection Fund Reserve to mitigate against this. Proactive financial stewardship has ensured that we are in a strong financial position to enable us to move forward and react to all of these challenges.

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Accounts are presented on an International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) basis having been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25. References to material and materiality relates to the significance of transactions, balances and errors. Financial information is material if its omission or misstatement could influence the users of the accounts.

Three Rivers District Council

Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

- 1. Three Rivers District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. 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.
- 2. In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.
- 3. Three Rivers District Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/Solace Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. It is also in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England &Wales) Regulations 2015.
- 4. This Governance Statement explains how the Council has maintained sound governance during the 2024/25 financial year and also how the Council meets the requirements of regulation 6(1) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- 5. The governance framework has been in place at the Council for the year ended 31 March 2025 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and statement of accounts. It comprises the systems and processes as well as the culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community.
- 6. The governance framework enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate and cost-effective services.
- 7. The system of internal control is a significant part of this framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. However, it cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and, therefore, can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.
- 8. 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 to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

9. The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the Council's governance arrangements, as per the CIPFA 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework – Addendum' include the following:

General

- 10. Three Rivers District Council operates a Committee model form of governance under the Localism Act 2011 ("the Act") and has done so since June 2014, with some further changes made in 2018. This has ensured that there is a more democratic approach to decision making in the organisation with no elected members having any individual executive power to make decisions and requiring Committees to be politically proportionate.
- 11. The Council's written Constitution sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made including which decisions are delegated to the various Committees or to Officers under the scheme of delegation and the terms of reference for the various Committees. The procedures that are followed ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to the local community. Some of these procedures are required by law as set out in the Act and regulations made there under, whilst others are adopted locally by the Council. The Constitution is reviewed at least annually and is available on the Council's website and intranet. Changes to the Constitution are presented to Full Council for approval with the exception of those that are delegated to the Chief Executive for approval.
- 12. The Council has an approved Local Code of Governance, a copy of which is included in Part 5 of the written Constitution. This sets out and describes its commitment to good governance and identifies the arrangements that have been and will continue to be made to ensure its ongoing effective implementation and application in all aspects of the Council's work. The Local Code of Governance is available on the Council's website.
- 13. The Council acknowledges its responsibility for internal control, and for ensuring that its systems maintain the integrity of accounting records and safeguard its assets. These systems provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial information and maintain proper control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Council. However, no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.
- 14. The Corporate Management Team is aware of the financial and other procedures and controls outlined in the Constitution, and senior officers are required to sign a declaration of compliance, in the form of a Management Assurance Statement, at the end of each year. This evidences amongst other things, that their staff are aware of and consistently apply the requirements of the Constitution.
- 15. Elected Members as decision-makers have to declare pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests, as defined under the Act, as and when they occur as well as formally recording this information in the Register of Members Interests which is available online. Each Councillor is personally responsible for keeping their entry in the Register up to date and are reminded of this obligation on an annual basis. Members have access to the Committee team and the Monitoring Officer for advice on declaration of interests at meetings.

- 16. The Council and the Policy and Resources Committee meet regularly to set the strategic direction of the Council and together with the Audit Committee and the Service Committees, monitor service delivery.
- 17. Each year, the Council updates its Corporate Framework. This is a document that brings together our high level, medium to long-term objectives which, following consultation and analysis of data, the council considers to be its priorities for the district. The vision and objectives set out in the 2023/26 Corporate Framework are as follows;

18.

Vision

Three Rivers: A great place to live, work and visit.

We want Three Rivers to be a district:

- That is inclusive and where people feel they are welcome, belong and are safe
- Where people have access to good quality housing
- Where local infrastructure supports healthy lifestyles and addresses health inequalities
- · Where our most vulnerable residents are supported
- That takes action to mitigate and adapt to the climate emergency
- Where local people, organisations and businesses benefit from the prosperity of the district

Objectives

In order to realise our vision, our objectives are:

- To provide responsive and responsible local leadership by;
 - o Listening to and understanding our communities and their changing needs
 - o Continuing to develop and improve our Customer Experience
 - Promoting greater collaboration between organisations across and beyond the district
 - Managing a well-run Council that delivers efficient and effective services, prioritising our statutory responsibilities
 - Making responsible budget decisions that protect our core public services
- To expand our position as a great place to do business by;
 - Providing and nurture an attractive environment for sustainable business and "green" jobs
 - Attracting inward investment that delivers inclusive growth
 - Supporting and enable agile working cultures
 - o Developing and raise the profile of our local cultural and wider visitor economy
 - Strengthening local entrepreneurial ecosystems
- To support and enable sustainable communities by;
 - Improving the wellbeing of our residents by reducing Health Inequalities and bringing health services into the heart of communities
 - o Maintaining and, where possible, expanding our leisure and cultural offer

- Co-ordinating a Domestic Decarbonisation programme
- Working collaboratively with partners to reduce violence, exploitation and the drivers of crime
- Progressing towards approval of a new Local Plan that meets the needs of the district
- Working with Communities to support those vulnerable to the cost of living crisis
- To achieve net carbon zero and be climate resilient by;
 - Making further progress towards the management of a Net Carbon Zero Council estate
 - Co-ordinating a domestic decarbonisation programme
 - Supporting local transition to a low carbon economy
 - o Facilitating the design and implementation of sustainable, low carbon, infrastructure
 - Ensuring our emergency and public health plans account for more severe weather and its community impacts
 - Prioritizing climate adaptation efforts that explicitly help our most vulnerable populations
 - o Maintaining our position as a top recycling authority in England.
 - Progressing towards approval of a new Local Plan that can secure the highest standards of environmental performance and sustainability in development.
- 19. Underpinning these overarching priorities are a series of measurable (SMART) objectives so that every member of staff and our community can feel fully engaged in the process. The Council is also the lead authority for the Local Strategic Partnership, which is made up of key stakeholders from Hertfordshire Police, Police and Crime Commissioner, Hertfordshire County Council, Parish Councils, Thrive Homes, Watford Community Housing Trust, West Herts College, Department of Work and Pensions (Job Centre), Voluntary and Business Sectors.

Decision Making Structures

- 20. During 2024/25 the senior management comprised of the Chief Executive, Director of Finance, Associate Director Legal and Democratic Services, Associate Director for Corporate, Customer and Community, Associate Director for Environment. Financial control was the responsibility of the Director of Finance. This combined management with heads of service met fortnightly as the Corporate Management Team to review and progress the key objectives of the council. From February 2024 the following changes were made to the leadership structure of the council. The Head of Finance was also the Chief Finance Officer/Section 151 Officer for Watford Borough Council and seconded to Watford for 80% of her time.
- 21. Overall financial control is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Corporate Management Team (CMT) and Policy and Resources Committee. Budget preparation is centred around the development of the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) which takes into account budget pressures and available resources over the current year and three further years. This MTFP is approved by Council and financial performance is reported against this to CMT and members where variations to the plan are approved. The Council has the ultimate responsibility for approving the annual budget. The final accounts are subject to formal approval by the Audit Committee.

Constitution

- 22 The Council has a written Constitution which identifies community focus, service delivery arrangements, structures and processes, risk management, internal control arrangements and standards of conduct. This sets out how the Council takes decisions, roles and responsibilities of members and officers, codes of conduct and procedure rules and also sets out the rights of citizens. The Council's Constitution is available on the Council's website.
- 23 There are regular meetings of the Full Council, Policy and Resources Committee and the other Service and Regulatory Committees. Meetings are open to the public and written reports are available to the public through the Council's website. Information is only treated as confidential when it is necessary to do so for legal / commercial reasons in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended.
- 24 Councillors are assisted in their policy and decision-making roles by the advice of staff with suitable qualifications and experience, under the leadership of the Chief Executive. All reports requiring a decision from members include comments on financial, legal, equalities, sustainability, community safety (as relevant) and other appropriate issues such as potential risks to non-achievement, all of which ensures that comprehensive advice is provided prior to decisions being taken.
- 25 Local Authorities operating a committee system do not have to have or appoint separate overview and scrutiny committees. The scrutiny function for health and community safety is undertaken by the Leisure Environment and Community Committee. At Three Rivers District Council the review and scrutiny of policy is co-ordinated through the Policy and Resources Committee.
- 26 The Council's protocols and procedures are reviewed and updated on a regular basis for standing orders, financial regulations, a scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals clearly defining how decisions are taken and the process and controls required to manage risks. Compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations is achieved through a combination of training events, written policy and procedural documentation, authorisation procedures, managerial supervision, review by internal and external audit and use of the disciplinary procedure where appropriate.
- 27 Codes of Conduct defining the standards of behaviour for members, staff, our partners and the community, have been developed and communicated and are available on the Council's website.
- 28 The Associate Director of Legal and Democratic Services is the Council's Monitoring Officer and duties include: maintaining the council's Constitution, reporting on any potential or actual illegality or maladministration, and giving advice to the Leader and councillors on the Constitution or issues of maladministration, financial impropriety or probity.
- 29 The Director of Finance is the statutory 151 Chief Finance Officer. Duties include: overall responsibility for financial administration, reporting on any actual or potential instances of illegality in expenditure including unlawful loss or deficiency or illegal items of account, and giving advice to the Council on financial planning.

Data Quality, Risk Management and Fraud

- 30 The Council has a performance management framework linked to the Council's Corporate Framework. The framework is based on the collection and interpretation of data in the form of performance indicators. The Council is committed to using accurate data to inform its decisions and has prepared a Data Quality Strategy to achieve this. The Council's committees review the Council's achievements against targets set for service delivery.
- 31 The governance framework is dependent upon the underlying system of internal control which is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. The Council's approach to risk management is governed by its Risk Management Strategy. All of the Council's key objectives, including those in the Strategic Plan have been cascaded into service plans, and the barriers to their achievement (i.e. the risks) have been identified, assessed and managed through service plans. Risks have been identified and assessed for their impact and likelihood. Where they require managing, a risk treatment plan has been prepared which identifies the controls that exist to minimise the risk together with any further action that is required. Risks associated with the Council's partners are considered and risk management is embedded throughout the Council.
- 32 Business continuity and emergency planning are other key aspects within the governance framework and falls within the remit of the Risk Management corporate group.
- 33 The Council is committed to promoting a strong anti-fraud and corruption culture. The revised Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy approved in 2022 is the mechanism for achieving this commitment and aims to reduce losses to fraud and corruption to a minimum. Beating fraud is everyone's business, and the Councils internal arrangements are communicated throughout the Councils, and publicly, demonstrating a culture and commitment to preventing fraud. The Council has a number of robust procedures and policies in place, which combined with executive support ensure that anti-fraud, bribery and corruption measures are embedded throughout the Council. This acts as an effective deterrent to fraudulent and corrupt activity and provides the means for reporting, detecting and preventing fraud, bribery or corruption. Having a holistic approach to tackling fraud is part of good governance.

Shared Services with Watford Borough Council

- 34 Three Rivers District Council has a shared service for Revenues and Benefits, ICT, Finance, Procurement and Human Resources with Watford Borough Council.
- 35 From April 2014, the Governance arrangements for shared services changed to a lead authority model. Three Rivers District Council are responsible for providing Finance and Revenues and Benefits, whilst Watford Borough Council are responsible for the provision of ICT, Procurement and Human Resources. Shared Services Operational Board consisting of representatives of senior management from both councils is responsible for these services. The role of the Board covers:
- Monitoring performance and dealing with complaints from either authority.
- Resolving conflicts between competing interests amongst the authorities.
- Reviewing the governance arrangements.
- Dealing with matters referred up to it by the Operations Board.

- Having overall supervision of the Shared Service.
- Receiving annual reports on each service within the shared service.
- Community engagement.
- 36 The Council has established clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders. It provides citizens and business with information about the Council and its spending through a leaflet that is distributed with council tax and business rate bills and the publication of a summary of its key financial information.

Partnership Arrangements

- 37 Building control services in Three Rivers District are provided by Hertfordshire Building Control. Hertfordshire Building Control is a jointly owned company. The shareholders of the company are Three Rivers District Council and seven other Hertfordshire local authorities. They are Dacorum Borough Council, Borough of Broxbourne, Hertsmere, East Herts Council, North Herts District Council, Welwyn and Hatfield Council and Stevenage Borough Council.
- West Herts Crematorium is served by a joint committee between Three Rivers District Council, Dacorum Borough Council, St Albans, Hertsmere, and Watford Borough councils, with Three Rivers District Council taking on lead authority from 1 April 2024.

REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

38 The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of councillors, the officers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Annual Report of the Head of Assurance for the Shared Internal Audit Service and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. Members receive half-yearly reports and corrective action has been detailed and monitored where necessary. The budget monitoring system incorporated an update on financial and budgetary risks, a quantitative evaluation of fee income and the position on reserves and balances.

The Council

- 39 All Councillors meet together as the Full Council. These meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Council appointed in May for the municipal year. At these ordinary meetings, Councillors decide the Council's overall policies and set the budget each year. Certain decisions can only be made by the Council as a whole and these are clearly set out in the written Constitution. The Council also hold debates on issues which affect the district generally. The Leader of the Council can make an oral report on relevant district matters. Members of the public may, on notice, put written questions to the Council.
- 40 The Full Council comprises all 39 Members. They met six times during 2024/25. In addition, there was a meeting of Annual Council. In cases of urgency an extraordinary meeting of the Council can be called by the Chairman and / or the Monitoring Officer under Part 4, Rule 1 of the Constitution. Two extraordinary meetings were held during 2024/25.

The Policy and Resources Committee

- 41 The Policy and Resources Committee sets and co-ordinates all policies for itself and the services and other committees which have been delegated by Council. It reviews and scrutinises the policies made or proposed to be made by the Council and recommends appropriately to the Council whether any:
- New policies are required.
- Existing policies are no longer required.
- Changes are required to any existing policies.
- Action is required to make the policies more effective.
- 42 Policy and Resources Committee met seven times during 2024/25.

The Service Committees

- 43 The Council has two decision making Service Committees which have detailed terms of reference set out in the Constitution:
- General Public Services, Community Safety & Infrastructure; and
- Climate Change, Leisure and Housing.
- 44 The functions of the Service Committees are to:
- Make all decisions in respect of their areas of responsibility provided these are within their allocated budgets and agreed policies.
- Consider any matter referred to them by the Council or the Policy and Resources Committee and recommend or report to the Council or the Policy and Resources Committee accordingly.
- Review performance against the previous year's plans of the services within their remit.
- Determine an annual Work Plan.
- Liaise and seek views of the local community and other interested parties in relation to the above matters; and
- Consider any submitted Community or Councillor Calls for Action.

Regulatory Committees

45 The Council has three regulatory committees: Planning, Licensing, and Regulatory Services. The terms of reference and responsibility for functions is set out in Parts 2 and 3 of the Constitution.

Member Allowances

46 Members Allowances are reviewed each year by the Independent Remuneration Panel who then make recommendations to Full Council. From April 2023 allowances increased by 5%. In December 2023 Full Council agreed recommendations from the panel again to increase Member allowances by 5% from April 2024. Further to this, in December 2024, Full Council agreed to increase Basic and Special Responsibility Allowances from 1 April 2025 by the 12-month Consumer Price Index (CPI), as at September 2024, and to index

- changes to these allowances in future years by the 12-month CPI as at the previous September, for a period of four years. In addition to this a two-type Care Allowance scheme was approved.
- 47 The Independent Remuneration Panel, comprised of local residents appointed for a 3 year period, meets on an annual basis. Their recommendation and the decision of the Council on the allowances are published locally.

Senior Management

48 There are three Council officers who have statutory appointments - the Chief Executive's role as the Head of Paid Service, the Director of Finance's role as the Section 151 Officer and the Associate Director of Legal and Democratic Services as the Monitoring Officer.

Procurement

- 49 The Council aims to use its resources efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 50 The Council has a robust set of documentation to provide guidance and advice to Members and officers to ensure that Procurement is carried out in an effective and ethical manner. This documentation includes Contract Procedure Rules and a Contract Management Toolkit. These documents are regularly reviewed to reflect changes in local requirements and policy and legislation.

The Audit Committee

- 51 Audit Committee comprised nine members and met six times during 2024/25.
- 52 The role of Audit Committee is to:
- Approve (but not direct) internal audit's strategy, plan and performance.
- Review summary internal audit reports and the main issues arising, and seek assurance that action has been taken where necessary.
- Consider the reports of external audit and inspection agencies.
- Consider the effectiveness of the authority's risk management arrangements, the
 control environment and associated anti-fraud and anti-corruption arrangements. Seek
 assurances that action is being taken on risk related issues identified by auditors and
 inspectors.
- Be satisfied that the authority's assurance statements, including the Statement on Internal Control, properly reflect the risk environment and any actions required to improve it.
- Ensure that there are effective relationships between external and internal audit, inspection agencies and other relevant bodies, and that the value of the audit process is actively promoted.
- Review the external auditor's opinion and reports to Members, and monitor management action in response to the issues raised by external audit.
- Approve the statutory Statement of Accounts.

Internal Audit

- 53 Internal Audit is an assurance function that provides an independent and objective opinion to the Council on its control environment this comprises the systems of governance, internal control and risk management by evaluating its effectiveness in achieving the organisation's objectives.
- 54 The internal audit function is carried out, by the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS), a local internal audit partnership hosted by Hertfordshire County Council. This provides greater independence and resilience and a positive step in improving governance. Internal Audit carry out a programme of reviews during the year which are based upon a risk assessment including fraud risk. The audit plan is approved by Audit Committee in March of the preceding year. As part of these audits, any failures to comply with legislation, council policy and practice or best practice guidance issued by a relevant body is identified and reported. Circulation of reports to senior officers, reports to the Audit Committee and follow-up procedures ensure action is taken on priority improvements. Progress on implementing internal audit recommendations is reported in quarterly reviews to Audit Committee.
- 55 In line with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards, an Annual Assurance Statement and Internal Audit Report is compiled and presented to the first Audit Committee of each year, which:
- Includes an opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's financial and non financial systems;
- Disclosed any qualifications to that opinion, together with any reasons for the qualification:
- Draws attention to any issues which are judged particularly relevant to the preparation of the Annual Governance Statement.
- 56 The SIAS Assurance Annual Report June 2025 is a key source document for the Council's Annual Governance Statement. The report concluded the following;
- SIAS has concluded that the corporate governance and risk management frameworks substantially comply with the CIPFA/SOLACE best practice guidance on corporate governance. This conclusion is based on the work undertaken by the Council and reported in its Annual Governance Statement for 2024/25.
- In respect of financial and non financial systems "Our overall opinion is Reasonable Assurance; meaning there is a generally sound system of governance, risk management and control in place. Some issues, non-compliance or scope for improvement were identified which may put at risk the achievement of objectives in the area audited."

The Council's External Auditors

57 External auditors provide an external review function through the audit of the annual accounts, assessment of value for money, and certification of grant claims. The Annual Audit and Inspection Letter is circulated to all Members and formally reported to the Audit Committee.

In 2022, Council agreed to opt into the national procurement for external audit services

for the five year period beginning on 1 April 2023, led by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA). The external auditor confirmed in December 2022 by PSAA for Three Rivers District Council from 2023/24 is Azets Audit Services. The financial year 2023/24 was the first year to be audited by Azets Audit Services.

- 58 In September 2024, the newly appointed Minister of State for Local Government and English Devolution wrote to councils setting out the intention to lay secondary legislation to implement backstop proposals. The backstop for all accounts up to and including 2022/23 was proposed as 13 December 2024 with a further five backstop dates as follows:
 - 2023/24 28 February 2025
 - 2024/25 27 February 2026
 - 2025/26 31 January 2027
 - 2026/27 30 November 2027
 - 2027/28 30 November 2028
- 59 In November 2024, Audit Committee were presented with the Completion Report for the 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years by Ernst &Young LLP. The report detailed the work completed to provide a disclaimed opinion for the 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 accounts by the statutory backstop date of 13 December 2024. The report also summarised work undertaken to assess the Council's Value for Money (VfM) arrangements across three key criteria: financial sustainability, governance arrangements and use of information to achieve economy, efficiency and effectiveness. EY confirmed that they had identified no risks of significant weaknesses in arrangements for VfM.
- 60 In February 2025, Audit Committee were presented with the Audit Completion Report 2023/24. The final report outlined the work that had been completed on the 2023/24 accounts audit including the Value for Money assessment. Key areas had been listed for the 2023/24 audit, but assurance could not be provided due to disclaimed prior year audits and therefore a disclaimed audit opinion was issued for the 2023/24 accounts.

The Financial Management Code of Practice

- 61 The CIPFA Financial Management Code of Practice (FM Code) was published in November 2019. It sets out the 'gold standard' for financial management arrangements in local government. The FM Code does not have statutory status but brings together best practice and statutory guidance including the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.
- 62. Appendix 2 is a self-assessment against the FM Code and includes actions for improvement and enhancement of current practices.

SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

61. The 'normal' running of Council business has and can be controlled through the governance framework detailed in this report. For 2024/25 the following significant governance issue was identified from the Management Assurance Statements.

- 62. Local Government Reorganisation Hertfordshire is currently expected to be part of the currently proposed round of Local Government Reorganisation to move to unitary government from April 2028. This will bring additional risks around staffing and day to day service operation in the period leading to and post reorganisation and require additional consideration of long term commitments, contract and partnership arrangements. These risks will be managed using the Council's Risk Management framework.
- 63 Although not considered to be a significant governance issue, Cyber Security remains a threat (as it does to all organisations). The Council has a number of mitigations in place and the associated risks are managed via the ICT risk register and through reporting to the IT Steering Group forum as part of regular reporting.

Certification Statement from the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive

- 64 We propose to take steps over the coming financial year to continue to review and further enhance our governance arrangements. We will also monitor the implementation of any audit recommendations that arise during the course of the year.
- 65 It is our opinion that the Council's governance arrangements in 2024/25 were sound and provide a robust platform for achieving the Council's priorities and challenges in 2025/26.

Signed		Date	
	Leader of the Council		
Signed		Date	
	Chief Executive – Joanne Wagstaffe		

TRDC Annual Governance Statement 2024/25 Action Plan

Issue	Action	Resolved	Updates
Local Government	Comprehensive staff		
Reorganisation	communications, reassurance and		
	support throughout the process.		
Hertfordshire is currently			
•	Active recruitment when posts are		
• • •	vacant with strong succession		
	planning in place.		
•			
	· ·		
2028.			
	, ,		
	,		
around staffing and day to day service operation in the period	to, during and post reorganisation.		
leading to and post	Consideration of reorganisation		
reorganisation and require	implications in all contract		
additional consideration of long	planning and procurement.		
,	Identification and management of		
and partnership arrangements.	_		
	management ramework.		
	Local Government Reorganisation Hertfordshire is currently expected to be part of the currently proposed round of Local Government Reorganisation to move to unitary government from April 2028. This will bring additional risks around staffing and day to day service operation in the period leading to and post reorganisation and require	Local Government Reorganisation Hertfordshire is currently expected to be part of the currently proposed round of Local Government Reorganisation to move to unitary government from April 2028. This will bring additional risks around staffing and day to day service operation in the period leading to and post reorganisation and require additional consideration of long term commitments, contract Comprehensive staff communications, reassurance and support throughout the process. Active recruitment when posts are vacant with strong succession planning in place. Continue to work in partnership with other Hertfordshire LAs on operational services (e.g. waste) to ensure continuity of services up to, during and post reorganisation implications in all contract planning and procurement.	Local Government Reorganisation Hertfordshire is currently expected to be part of the currently proposed round of Local Government Reorganisation to move to unitary government from April 2028. This will bring additional risks around staffing and day to day service operation in the period leading to and post reorganisation and require additional consideration of long term commitments, contract and partnership arrangements. Comprehensive staff communications, reassurance and support throughout the process. Active recruitment when posts are vacant with strong succession planning in place. Continue to work in partnership with other Hertfordshire LAs on operational services (e.g. waste) to ensure continuity of services up to, during and post reorganisation implications in all contract planning and procurement. Consideration of reorganisation implications in all contract planning and procurement. Identification and management of risks through the Councils Risk

TRDC Annual Governance Statement 2023/24 Action Plan

No.	Issue	Action	Resolved	Updates
1	Business Rate Revaluation.	The Council is working closely		The Council has made significant
		with LG Futures on its business		provision for revaluation as part of
		rate income and has sufficient		its assessment of business rate
		resources within the Collection		income.
		Fund Reserve to manage any		
		difference between the level of		The Government has announced
		growth assumed in the MTFS and		the reset of business rates and fair
		the floor under the business rate		funding. The Collection Fund
		retention system. Three Rivers		Reserve remains strong to manage
		had the highest increase in		the risks of changes in resource
		business rates as a result of the		levels and allow a smoothed
		national revaluation exercise. This		transition to any new funding levels.
		was largely due to the increase in		
		Warners Brothers valuation. This		
		gives the Council a significant		
		business rate appeal risk which		
		could impact on the MTFS.		

Appendix 2

Financial Management Code Compliance Self-Assessment 2024/25

Ref	CIPFA Financial Management Standards	Current Status	Further Work	RAG Status
1. Re	sponsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer (C	FO) and Leadership Team		<u>.</u>
A	The leadership team is able to demonstrate that the services provided by the authority provide value for money (VFM)	Services use peer reviews incorporating benchmarking to inform opportunities to improve VFM. All tenders consider VFM by considering the quality of service and not just price.		GREEN
в Page	The authority complies with the CIPFA "Statement of the Role of the CFO in Local Government"	The CFO is qualified accountant with significant experience working as an active member of the leadership team. The CFO is a member of Leadership Board and has an influential role with members of the Cabinet, Audit Committee and lead opposition members. Role profiles within the finance team have been refreshed to ensure that the team is suitably resourced and fit for purpose.		GREEN
200 C	overnance and Financial Management Style			
C	The Leadership Team demonstrates in its actions and behaviours responsibility for governance and internal control	The Governance Group exists to ensure governance and internal control, including driving the production of the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) and Action Plan through the completion of Annual Assurance Statements by the Corporate Management Team.		GREEN
D	The authority applies the CIPFA/SOLACE "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)"	Annual Governance Statement (AGS) includes internal audit opinion on effectiveness of internal control environment and systems of internal control. The Council updates the Local Code of Governance annually.		GREEN

E	The Financial Management style of the authority supports financial sustainability	At the core of the Finance Shared Service is a technical accounting team that provides the accounting framework, treasury management function for the organisation. The budget setting process and support for strategic financial matters is delivered by the Director of Finance and Head of Finance. The Finance Business Partner team provides dedicated support to Heads of Service	During 2024/25, the Finance Business Partnering model continue to further strengthen relationships between finance and services.	GREEN
		and budget managers with financial planning and		
		monitoring.		
Ref	CIPFA Financial Management Standards	Current Status	Further Work	RAG Status
3. Lo	ng to Medium-Term Financial Management			
F Page 59	The authority has carried out a credible and transparent financial resilience assessment	An annual assessment is made for the prudent minimum level of General Balances and this forms the basis of the budget planning process. In addition, the authority holds earmarked reserves to manage specific risks. In making this assessment Officers use the CIPFA Financial Resilience index to benchmark against other local authorities.		GREEN
G	The authority understands its prospects for financial sustainability in the longer term and has reported this clearly to members	The budget papers and MTFS outline the financial challenges and opportunities facing the Council. Budget planning reports to Policy and Resources Committee clearly set out the financial planning environment and any assumptions made.		GREEN

Annual Governance Statement

Н	The authority complies with the CIPFA "Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities"	An annual Capital and Investment Strategy is set by Council alongside a three-year Capital Investment Programme, Treasury Management Strategy, Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy. The Capital Programme is monitored monthly with reports produced quarterly for Corporate Management Team and Policy and Resources Committee. Midterm and Outturn Treasury Management reports are taken to Audit Committee and Cabinet, including monitoring of Prudential Indicators.	GREEN
I	The authority has a rolling multi-year medium- term financial plan consistent with sustainable service plans	The Council has an integrated Business and Budget Planning Process with a three-year MTFS supported by Service Plans.	GREEN
	e Annual Budget		
age 60	The authority complies with its statutory obligations in respect of the budget setting process	The Council produces an annual balanced budget and supporting documentation within the necessary timeframe.	GREEN

Ref	CIPFA Financial Management Standards	Current Status	Further Work	RAG Status				
K	The budget report includes a statement by the CFO on the robustness of the estimates and a statement on the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves	The CFO's Section 25 report forms part of the budget report to Council and includes a commentary of the adequacy of proposed financial reserves.		GREEN				
5. Sta	5. Stakeholder Engagement and Business Plans							
L	The authority has engaged where appropriate with key stakeholders in developing its longterm financial strategy, medium-term financial plan and annual budget	The Council's budget priorities are closely linked to the Council's Corporate Framework. The cross-party Policy and Resources Committee considers and comments on the budget proposals prior to Council approval. Specific proposals for service changes are taken through a formal public consultation process as part of the decision making process.		GREEN				
Page 61	The authority uses an appropriate documented options appraisal methodology to demonstrate the value for money of its decisions	A business case is required for all capital schemes which sets out alternative options, the reasons for discounting them and benefits of progressing with the scheme. All tenders consider VFM by considering the quality of service and not just price – the appraisal process is documented. Cost estimates for capital projects are subject to robust challenge. Projects are managed within the Council's project management framework and supported by the Council's Top 15 Projects Board which monitors the progress and delivery of strategic and/or high risk projects.		GREEN				

N	The Leadership Team takes action using reports enabling it to identify and correct emerging risks to its budget strategy and financial sustainability	The quarterly monitoring report to Corporate Management Team and Policy and Resources Committee enables officers and members to respond to emerging risks – the effectiveness was evidenced during 2020/21 and 2021/22 as the Council agreed an in year budget changes to respond to the financial impact of COVID-19. During 2022/23 the reporting framework was enhanced to provide greater transparency through organising appendices by service committee.		GREEN
Ref	CIPFA Financial Management Standards	Current Status	Further Work	RAG Status
O Page 62	The Leadership Team monitors the elements of its balance sheet that pose a significant risk to financial sustainability	The quarterly monitoring report to Policy and Resources Committee includes monitoring of key balance sheet items including balances, reserves, debtors, and cash (including the performance of Treasury Management).	Increase the visibility of relevant balance sheet items for service managers through improving service level reporting on earmarked reserves and aged debtors.	GREEN
7. Ex	ternal Financial Reporting	,		
P	The CFO has personal and statutory responsibility for ensuring that the statement of accounts produced by the local authority complies with the reporting requirements of the "Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom" (The Code)	The annual accounts are produced in compliance with The Code. The accounts receive an unqualified audit opinion. Issues raised by external audit have been addressed by Officers, including accounting for infrastructure assets which was a national issue raised by the NAO.	The delay to the audit of the 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 accounts has impacted on the timeliness of financial reporting. The implementation of the backstop dates resulted in a disclaimed audit opinion for 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24. Officers will work with external audit to rebuild assurance through the 2024/25 audit onwards.	AMBER

Q	The presentation of the final outturn figures	Leadership Board and Cabinet consider outturn	GREEN
	and variations from budget allows the	report and year end variances in a timely manner	
	leadership team to make strategic financial	enabling strategic financial decisions to be made as	
	decisions	necessary including transfers to reserves and	
		agreed carry forwards for both revenue and capital	
		budgets.	

APPENDIX 3

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT COUNCIL ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2024/25

LOCAL CODE OF GOVERNANCE

What do we mean by Governance?

1. The International Framework: Good Governance in the Public Sector (CIPFA/IFAC, 2014) (the 'International Framework') defines governance as follows:

"Governance comprises the arrangements put in place to ensure that the intended outcomes for stakeholders are defined and achieved."

2. The International Framework also states that:

"To deliver good governance in the public sector, both governing bodies and individuals working for public sector entities must try to achieve their entity's objectives while acting in the public interest at all times. Acting in the public interest implies primary consideration of the benefits for society, which should result in positive outcomes for service users and other stakeholders."

- 3. Governance is about how the Council ensures that it is doing the right things, in the right way, for the right people, in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner.
- 4. Governance comprises the systems and processes, and cultures and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and through which it accounts to, engages with and, where appropriate, leads its communities.
- 5. Good governance leads to: -
 - good management,
 - good performance,
 - good stewardship of public money,
 - good public engagement,
 - good outcomes for citizens and service users.
- 6. Good governance enables the Council to pursue its vision effectively as well as underpinning that vision with mechanisms for control and management of risk.
- 7. The Council, along with each and every other local authority, aims to meet the standards of the best and its governance arrangements should not only be sound but also be seen to be sound.

Governance Framework

- 8. The Council operates though a governance framework which brings together an underlying set of legislative requirements, governance principles and management processes.
- 9. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (SOLACE drew together a Working

- Group to compile a framework document entitled "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (CIPFA/Solace, 2016) ('the Framework')".
- 10. This Framework document is intended to be followed as best practice for developing and maintaining a local code of governance and for discharging accountability for the proper conduct of public business, through the publication of an annual governance statement that will make the adopted practice open and explicit.
- 11. To achieve good governance, each local authority should be able to demonstrate that its governance structures comply with the core and sub-principles contained in this Framework. It should therefore develop and maintain a local code of governance/governance arrangements reflecting the principles set out.
- 12. It is also crucial that the Framework is applied in a way that demonstrates the spirit and ethos of good governance which cannot be achieved by rules and procedures alone. Shared values that are integrated into the culture of an organisation, and are reflected in behaviour and policy, are hallmarks of good governance.

The Council's Commitment

- 13. The Council is committed to the principles of good governance and wishes to confirm its ongoing commitment and intentions through this Local Code of Governance.
- 14. This Code sets out and describes the Council's commitment to governance and identifies the arrangements that have been and will continue to be made to ensure its ongoing effective implementation and application in all aspects of the Council's work.
- 15. Accordingly, the Council will test its arrangements by: -
 - reviewing its existing governance arrangements against this revised Code,
 - maintaining an up-to-date Local Code of Governance including arrangements for ensuring its ongoing application and effectiveness,
 - on an annual basis, prepare a governance statement in order to report publicly on the
 extent to which the Council complies with this code, including how the effectiveness of
 its governance arrangements have been monitored in the year and on any planned
 changes in the coming period.

The Principles of Good Governance

16. The core principles and sub-principles of good governance set out below are taken from the International Framework. In turn they have been interpreted for a local government context.

The Seven Core Principles

- 17. Principles A and B permeate implementation of principles C to G.
 - A. Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

Local government organisations are accountable not only for how much they spend, but also

for how they use the resources under their stewardship. This includes accountability for outputs, both positive and negative, and for the outcomes they have achieved. In addition, they have an overarching responsibility to serve the public interest in adhering to the requirements of legislation and government policies. It is essential that, as a whole, they can demonstrate the appropriateness of all their actions across all activities and have mechanisms in place to encourage and enforce adherence to ethical values and to respect the rule of law.

The core principle is supported by three supporting principles:

- a) Behaving with integrity,
- b) Demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and
- c) Respecting the rule of law.

B. Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

Local government is run for the public good, organisations therefore should ensure openness in their activities. Clear, trusted channels of communication and consultation should be used to engage effectively with all groups of stakeholders, such as individual citizens and service users, as well as institutional stakeholders.

The core principle is supported by three supporting principles:

- a) Openness,
- b) Engaging comprehensively with institutional stakeholders, and
- c) Engaging with individual citizens and service users effectively.
- 18. In addition to the overarching requirements for acting in the public interest in principles A and B, achieving good governance also requires a commitment to and effective arrangements for principles C to G.

C. Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits

The long-term nature and impact of many of local government's responsibilities mean that it should define and plan outcomes and that these should be sustainable. Decisions should further the organisation's purpose, contribute to intended benefits and outcomes, and remain within the limits of authority and resources. Input from all groups of stakeholders, including citizens, service users, and institutional stakeholders, is vital to the success of this process and in balancing competing demands when determining priorities for the finite resources available.

The core principle is supported by two supporting principles:

- a) Defining outcomes, and
- b) Sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.

D. Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes

Local government achieves its intended outcomes by providing a mixture of legal, regulatory, and practical interventions (courses of action). Determining the right mix of these courses of action is a critically important strategic choice that local government has to make to ensure intended outcomes are achieved. They need robust decision-making mechanisms to ensure that their defined outcomes can be achieved in a way that provides the best trade-off between the various types of resource inputs while still enabling effective and efficient operations. Decisions made need to be reviewed frequently to ensure that achievement of outcomes is optimised.

The core principle is supported by three supporting principles:

- a) Determining interventions,
- b) Planning interventions, and
- c) Optimising achievement of intended outcomes.

E. Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

Local government needs appropriate structures and leadership, as well as people with the right skills, appropriate qualifications and mindset, to operate efficiently and effectively and achieve intended outcomes within the specified periods. A local government organisation must ensure that it has both the capacity to fulfil its own mandate and to make certain that there are policies in place to guarantee that its management has the operational capacity for the organisation as a whole. Because both individuals and the environment in which an organisation operates will change over time, there will be a continuous need to develop its capacity as well as the skills and experience of individual staff members. Leadership in local government is strengthened by the participation of people with many different types of backgrounds, reflecting the structure and diversity of communities.

The core principle is supported by two supporting principles:

- a) Developing the entity's capacity
- b) Developing the capability of the entity's leadership and other individuals

F. Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

Local government needs to ensure that the organisations and governance structures that it oversees have implemented, and can sustain, an effective performance management system that facilitates effective and efficient delivery of planned services. Risk management and internal control are important and integral parts of a performance management system and are crucial to the achievement of outcomes. Risk should be considered and addressed as part of all decision making activities.

A strong system of financial management is essential for the implementation of policies and the achievement of intended outcomes, as it will enforce financial discipline, strategic allocation of resources, efficient service delivery and accountability. It is also essential that a culture and structure for scrutiny are in place as a key part of accountable decision making, policy making and review. A positive working culture that

accepts, promotes and encourages constructive challenge is critical to successful scrutiny and successful service delivery. Importantly, this culture does not happen automatically, it requires repeated public commitment from those in authority.

The core principle is supported by five supporting principles:

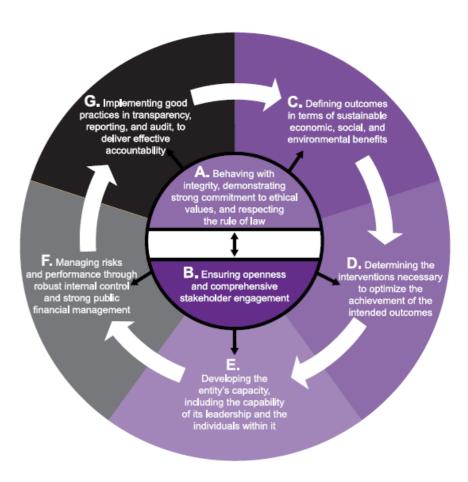
- a) Managing risk,
- b) Managing performance,
- c) Robust internal control,
- d) Managing data, and
- e) Strong public financial management.

G. Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability

Accountability is about ensuring that those making decisions and delivering services are answerable for them. Effective accountability is concerned not only with reporting on actions completed, but also ensuring that stakeholders are able to understand and respond as the organisation plans and carries out its activities in a transparent manner. Both external and internal audit contribute to effective accountability.

The core principle is supported by three supporting principles:

- a) Implementing good practice in transparency,
- b) Implementing good practices in reporting, and
- c) Assurance and effective accountability.
- 19. These principles are illustrated in the following diagram: (from CIPFA/SOLACE)



Monitoring and Review

- 20. The Council will carry out an ongoing review and monitoring of its governance arrangements (see Appendix A) and how these arrangements comply with the Framework document and this Local Code. This review and monitoring will include references to, amongst other things:
 - Heads of Service Management Assurance Statements,
 - Constitution Review arrangements,
 - Ethics arrangements,
 - Shared Internal Audit Service's Annual Report,
 - · Performance management arrangements,
 - Risk management arrangements,
 - Council's decision making arrangements,
 - Freedom of information and data protection arrangements, and
 - Council's complaints procedures (3C's).
- 21. The results of this process will be incorporated into an Annual Governance Statement (AGS), the preparation and publication of which is necessary to meet the statutory requirement of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
- 22. The purpose of the AGS is to provide an assurance that:

- · governance arrangements are adequate and operating effectively,
- where the review has revealed gaps, action is planned that will ensure effective governance in future.
- 23. The AGS will be presented to the Council's Audit Committee.
- 24. Once approved, the AGS will be signed by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive and will be published with the Annual Statement of Accounts, prior to being reviewed by the Council's External Auditors.

June 2025

Core Principles	A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law	B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits	D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes	E - Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management	G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability
Evidence of Good Governance	Constitution Financial Procedure Rules Contract Procedure Rules Contracts Register Rules of Procedure (the proceedings and the business of the Council) Members' Code of Conduct Members' Allowances Officer Code of Conduct Annual Governance Statement Procurement toolkit Whistleblowing Policy	Constitution Local Strategic Partnership Three Rivers Community Strategy Service Level and Partnership Agreements Local Government Transparency Code Data Protection and Freedom of Information Shared Service Initiatives Council Contracts Budget Consultation Customer Feedback / Complaints Process	Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy Chief Executive, Director of Finance, Associate Director Legal and Democratic Services, Associate Director of Customer and Community, Associate Director of Strategy, Partnerships and Housing, Planning.	Constitution Strategic Plan Medium Term Financial Plan Departmental Service Plans Committee Meetings, Agendas and Minutes Budget Consultation Local Strategic Partnership Communications Strategy Policy and Resources Committee Full Council including Annual Council	Organisational Development Strategy and Delivery Plan Performance Development Review (appraisals) Job / Person Specifications Financial Procedure Rules Contract Procedure Rules Employee Health and Wellbeing Strategy Health and Safety Group Health and Wellbeing Initiatives	Medium Term Financial Plan Treasury Management Strategy Budget Panel Audited Annual Statement of Accounts Annual Revenue and Capital Budgets Risk Management Strategy Strategic and Service Risk Registers Annual Management Assurance Statements	Facility for Council to receive petitions Public participation at Council meetings Residents / business owners submit relevant questions in writing for consideration and response at Council meetings Freedom of Information Publication Scheme Committee Meetings, Agendas and Minutes Report Templates

Core Principles	A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law	B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits	D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes	E - Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management	G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability
Evidence of Good Governance	Bribery Policy RIPA Policy Equalities Policy Register of Members' Interests / Gifts and Hospitality Corporate Complaints Procedure Audit Committee Policy and Resources Committee Independent Remuneration Panel Mandatory Member Training		Service Committees Policy and Resources Committee		Safeguarding Policy Members and Staff Induction Programme Sickness Absence Monitoring Policy	Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) Annual Audit Plan Report SIAS Progress Reports Head of Assurance Opinion and SIAS Annual Report Annual Governance Statement External Audit Annual Audit Letter	Local Government Transparency Code — Transparency and Open Data Independent Remuneration Panel Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) Head of Assurance Opinion and SIAS Annual Report Annual Fraud Report

Core Principles	A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law	B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits	D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes	E - Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management	G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability
Evidence of Good Governance	Anti-Social Behaviour Policy Local Code of Corporate Governance Corporate Management Team Chief Executive, Director of Finance, Associate Director Legal and Democratic Services, Associate Director of Customer and Community, Associate Director of Strategy, Partnerships and Housing, and Heads of Service					Committee Meetings, Agendas and Minutes Monthly Budget Monitoring Reports Audit Committee Financial Procedure Rules Contract Procedure Rules	

Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves (unusable reserves). The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true and fair cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council tax setting. The net (increase)/decrease before transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

This statement shows the true and fair view of cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, and this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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 Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services (unusable reserves). This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve) where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold, and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

Cash Flow Statement

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

Movement in Reserves Statement

	Notes	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Unapplied	Capital Grants and Contbns Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u> </u>	5,027	16,676	1,823	10,868	34,395	106,630	141,025
Movement in reserves during 2023/24								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		412	0	0	0	412	5,600	6,012
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding								
bask under statutory provisions	9	2,648	0	-18	5,700	8,330	-8,330	0
Trussfers to / from earmarked reserves	38	-3,556	3,556	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) In Year		-495	3,556	-18	5,700	8,742	-2,731	6,012
Restated Balance at 31 March 2024	_ ·	4,532	20,232	1,805	16,569	43,138	103,899	147,037
Movement in reserves during 2024/25								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		-5,430	0	0	0	-5,430	-2,481	-7,885
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding								
basis under statutory provisions	9	7,532	0	13	-3,314	4,200	-7,716	-3,156
Impact of Consolidation of West Herts Crematorium		0	768	0	0	768	6,810	7,578
Transfers to / from earmarked reserves	38	-2,225	2,225	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) In Year		-124	2,989	13	-3,314	-436	-3,386	-3,822
Balance at 31 March 2025	·	4,409	23,220	1,818	13,254	42,702	100,513	143,215

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24					2024/25		
Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure		Notes	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000
10,484	-5,560	4,924	General Public Services and Economic Development		15,445	-9,532	5,913
10,201	-4,279	5,923	Climate Change, Leisure and Community		8,060	-4,779	3,281
30,300	-23,924	6,376	Policy and Resources		33,969	-19,957	14,012
2,374	-37	2,337	Other Corporate Costs		2,583	0	2,583
53,359	-33,800	19,559	Cost of Services		60,056	-34,268	25,788
		-778	Other Operating Income	11	0	-1,507	-1,507
		2,640	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	12	7,723	-4,961	2,762
Pe		-21,833	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	13	0	-21,640	-21,640
Q		-412	Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on Provision of Services	5	67,779	-62,375	5,404
77			Items that will not be reclassified to the Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on the Provision of Services				
		-8,830	Surplus or Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	43			2,193
		12,732	Impairment losses on non-current assets charges to the revaluation reserve	43			6,220
		6,764	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	19			292
	·	10,667					8,705
			Items that may be reclassified to the Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on the Provision of Services				
		0	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets				0
		0	Other gains or losses				0
		0					0
0	0	10,667	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				8,701
		10,255					14,104

Balance Sheet

At 31 March			At 31 March	
2024 Restated		Notes	2025	
£'000			£'000	£'000
	Long Term Assets			
115,924	Property, Plant and Equipment	22	126,129	
48,214	Investment Property	24	44,949	
0	Surplus Assets	22	37	
146	Heritage Assets	23	146	
0	Intangible Assets	25	0	
511	Long Term Investments	28	511	
5,460	Finance Lease Asset	27	1,719	
8,545	Long Term Debtors	28	8,469	
178,800	Total Long Term Assets			181,961
	Current Assets			
10,778	Debtors	29	9,662	
26	Stock		27	
23,117	Short Term Investments	32	25,993	
1,431	Cash and Cash Equivalents	31	10,819	
35,352	Total Current Assets			46,501
	Current Liabilities			
-9	Short Term Borrowing	30	-256	
-11,245	Short Term Creditors and Revenue Receipts in Advance	30	-19,987	
-3,074	Provisions	35	-3,975	
-72	Short Term Finance Liability		-78	
-1,240	Short Term Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		-1,088	
-15,640	Total Current Liabilities			-25,401
	Long Term Liabilities			
-8,000	Long Term Borrowing		-14,000	
-719	Pension Liability	19	-813	
-42,750	Long Term Finance Liability		-45,027	
0	Deferred Income		0	
-6	Long Term Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		-6	
-51,475	Total Long Term Liabilities			-59,847
147,037	Net Assets (+) / Net Liabilities (-)			143,215
	Financed from:			
43,138	Usable Reserves	36-40		42,702
103,899	Unusable Reserves	41-48		100,513
147,037	Total Reserves			143,215

Alison Scott, Director of Finance

Date:

Cash Flow Statement

2023/24 £'000		Notes	2024/25 £'000
- 412	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		5,430
-7,732	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	49	-17,971
8,503	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	49	6,530
359	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		- 6,036
-841	Investing activities	49	2,794
1,747	Financing activities	49	- 6,145
1,265	Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in cash and cash equivalents		-9,388
2,696	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1,431
1,431	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		10,819

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2	023/24				2024/25		
charge Gen	enditure eable to the eral Fund £'000	Adjustments between funding and accounting basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000		Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund £'000	Adjustments between funding and accounting basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
				General Public Services and Economic			
Page	4,946	-23	4,923	Development Climate Change, Leisure and	2,516	3,445	5,961
Ф	2,312	3,611	5,923	Community	2,269	1,012	3,281
80	4,437	1,939	6,376	Policy and Resources	7,953	6,054	14,007
	0	2,337	2,337	Other Corporate Costs	0	2,583	2,583
	11,695	7,864	19,559	Service Costs	12,738	13,094	25,832
				Other Income and Expenditure not			
	-10,951	-9,021	-19,972	charged to services	-12,614	-7,788	-20,401
	744	-1,156	-412	Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on Provision of Services	124	5,306	5,430
	5,027			Opening General Fund Balance at 1 April	4,532		
	-495			Add surplus (+) or deficit (-) on the General Fund for the year	-124		
	4,532			Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March	4,408		

2. Accounting Policies

2.1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2025. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which require these to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code). The Code prescribes guidance on the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act). The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a 'going concern' basis.

2.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks
 and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service
 potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council
- revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the
 percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service
 potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council
- supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed where there is a gap between
 the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the
 Balance Sheet
- expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made
- interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised, but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

2.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management. The Council has no overdraft facility.

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

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

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

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

2.5 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. These entries are adjusted through the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS).

2.6 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

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, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the MIRS so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non-Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer, or group of officers, or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the MIRS, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Hertfordshire County Council. The scheme provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees who worked for the Council. The schemes arrangements are summarised as follows:-

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- the liabilities of Hertfordshire County Council Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included
 in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method i.e. an assessment of
 the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by
 employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and
 projections of projected earnings for current employees;
- liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 3.6%-3.8% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds); and
- the assets of Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their bid value as required by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19. Full details of the assets held by the Fund are disclosed as part of the Pension scheme disclosure.

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

- current service cost the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked;
- past service cost the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions which relate to years
 of service earned in earlier years debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in
 the CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs;
- interest cost the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move
 one year closer to being paid debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure
 line in the CIES;
- expected return on assets the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES;
- gains or losses on settlements and curtailments the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs
- actuarial gains and losses changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have
 not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have
 updated their assumptions credited to the Comprehensive income and expenditure Other
 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure line and reversed through the Movement in Reserves to
 the Pensions Reserve; and
- contributions paid to the HCC pension fund cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense in the CIES.

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

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

2.7 Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost.

Financial Assets - Loans and Receivables

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. The authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its material financial assets held at amortised cost [or where relevant FVOCI], either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to material lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the authority.

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

The Expected Credit Loss Model is not applied to debts related to Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit of Loss (FVPL)

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices –the market price; and
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments –discounted cash flow analysis.

2.8 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 of the payment; and
- the grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the CIES until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the MIRS. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

2.9 Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired — any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the MIRS and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Where there is intangible asset expenditure of an immaterial nature, the Council's policy is that these be capitalised and then written off in-year.

2.10 Inventories and Long Term Contracts

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

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

2.11 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, for the provision of community benefit, for the purpose of economic development and regeneration, 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 arm's-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the MIRS and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2.12 Leases

The Council adopted IFRS16 Leases with effect from 1 April 2024. At the inception of a contract, the Council assesses whether a contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time. The Council considers:

- whether the asset is explicitly or implicitly identified in a contract,
- whether the asset identified in the contract is physically distinct,
- the rights to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits and service potential from the asset,
- the right to direct use.

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

Leases at peppercorn or nominal lease payments are those leases for which consideration is paid but the lease payments are substantially below market lease payments.

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 – A Right-of-Use Asset

The Code expands the scope of IFRS 16 Leases to include arrangements with nil consideration, peppercorn or nominal payments, and removes the previous classifications of operating and finance leases for lessees

Initial Measurement

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets in the Balance Sheet/disclosure note with a corresponding liability at the date from the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentives received,
- any initial direct costs incurred, and
- any dilapidation or restoration costs.

However, for peppercorn, nominal payments or nil consideration leases, the asset is measured at fair value at the commencement date.

The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. The lease liability is measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that cannot be determined the lessee's incremental borrowing rate specific to the term and start date of the lease.

Subsequent measurement

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at fair value.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the shorter period of remaining lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as at the date of adoption, and is tested for impairment if there are indicators of impairment.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The lease liability, and corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate such as inflation
- there is a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the Council changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or
- there is a change in the lease term.

When such a remeasurement occurs, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, with any further adjustment required from remeasurement being recorded in the income statement.

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

The Council has elected to apply recognition exemptions to low value assets (those below £10,000 when new) and to short term leases (leases that expire on or before 31 March 2026, and new leases with a duration of less than 12 months) in accordance with the Code.

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 a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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 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. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is 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), 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 (together with any premiums received); and • finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset 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 a charge 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 Balance in the Movement in 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 in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Sale and Leaseback transactions – Where the Council (the seller–lessee) transfers an asset to another entity (the buyer-lessor) and leases that asset back from the buyer-lessor, both the seller-lessee and the buyer-lessor shall account for the transfer contract and lease.

2.13 Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are not charged to those service segments that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17 (SERCOP).

However, the costs of overheads and support services are accounted for as separate headings in the CIES.

2.14 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the CIES, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account.

Where gains are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the MIRS.

It should be noted that at present the Council has no donated assets.

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction depreciated historical
- All other assets fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (Existing Use Value EUV).

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. In addition, should current valuations of a similar class of asset suggest material differences in valuations, the entire class to which the asset belongs would be revalued. The current valuers have undertaken a market review of individual asset types within the Council's portfolio at year end to identify any material changes to the fair value of assets. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the CIES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

When decreases in value are identified:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains); or
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the CIES.
 - The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

When impairment losses are identified:

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

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

Depreciation

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

Deprecation is calculated on the following bases:-

- Buildings straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset as estimated by the valuer up to 70 years;
- Vehicles straight-line over the estimated life of the asset up to 20 years;
- Plant, furniture and equipment straight-line over the estimated life of the asset up to 20 years;
- Infrastructure straight-line over the estimated life of the asset up to 25 years; and
- Finance leases over the life on the underlying asset or over the life of the lease where there is no option to acquire the asset at the end of the lease.

Please note, to ensure consistency across the Councils policies, the previous accounting policy of depreciating some plant, furniture and equipment has been changed from reducing balance to straight-line. This now means all Councils assets if depreciated are depreciated based on a straight-line basis. The impact was immaterial.

Depreciation commences in the year following acquisition.

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

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

Disposals of Non-current Assets

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts.

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

Construction Contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is normally measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

2.15 Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are held with the objective of increasing knowledge, understanding and the appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules have been simplified in relation to heritage assets as detailed below.

The Heritage Assets are relatively static and acquisitions, donations and disposals are rare. Where acquisitions do occur, they are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation ascertained by insurance officers, museum curators or external valuers. Proceeds from the disposal of Heritage Assets are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general policies relating to the disposals of property, plant and equipment. The Council has a rolling programme of major repair and restoration of its heritage assets and therefore the assets are deemed to have indefinite lives and the Council does not consider it necessary to charge depreciation.

The Council's collection of Heritage Assets, which includes works of art, musical equipment, sculptures, statues, war memorials and civic regalia, are reported at insurance valuations, which are based on market values, internal or external valuations. These insurance valuations are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment or where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policy on impairment.

2.16 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

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

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

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. 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.

The level of provisions is reviewed annually by the Council.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision

would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

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

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

2.17 Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the MIRS. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the MIRS so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

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

2.18 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the CIES 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 MIRS from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of council tax.

2.19 Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

2.20 West Herts Crematorium

An agreement exists between Dacorum Borough Council, Hertsmere Borough Council, St Albans City & District Council, Three Rivers District Council and Watford Borough Council to constitute a West Herts Crematorium Joint Committee under the Local Government Act 2000.

The Joint Committee has one member from each of the constituent Councils. One Watford Councillor represents the Council on the Joint Committee. The Council's Managing Director is the Clerk to the Joint Committee. Three Rivers District Council provide the Treasurer.

Three Rivers District Council is appointed by the Joint Committee to act as the Lead Authority delivering crematoria services. Transactions and balances related to income and expenditure, assets and liabilities are consolidated in full in the Council's single entity financial statements.

2.21 Single Entity Financial Statements

The financial statements presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a joint venture (jointly controlled entity) in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest (i.e. at cost) rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees. In the context of the Code, an Authority's single entity financial statements are deemed to be separate financial statements.

2.22 Group Accounts are the financial statements of an entity together with:-

- · its subsidiary undertakings,
- · its investments in associates, and
- its interests in joint ventures (jointly controlled entities); presented as a single economic entity.

Subsidiary undertakings are accounted for in accordance with the implementation of IAS27 (International Accounting Standard 27) in the 2019/20 Code. The 2019/20 Code requires consolidation of subsidiaries. Consolidation is a method of accounting whereby an entity combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, reserves, income and expenses. In order that the consolidated financial statements present financial information about the group as that of a single economic entity, the following steps are then taken:-

- the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of reserves of each subsidiary are eliminated;
- any non-controlling interest is identified and separately disclosed;
- intragroup balances and transactions, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated in full.

Investments in associates are accounted for in accordance with the implementation of IAS28 in the Code. The Code requires the consolidation of an entity's interest in associates. Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the implementation of IFRS 11 in the Code. The Code requires use of the "equity method" of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post acquisition change in the investor's share of the net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investee investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.

Turnover (for Group Accounts)

Turnover in respect of property development is recognised on unconditional exchange of contracts on disposals of finished developments.

Where construction of pre-sold developments is under-taken, the revenue and profits are recognised in accordance with IFRIC 15. Revenue is determined by independently certified milestones.

Taxation (for Group Accounts)

Taxation on all profits is solely the personal liability of individual members. Consequently, neither taxation nor related deferred taxation arising in respect of Three Rivers Homes LLP or Three Rivers Homes Ltd are accounted for in these financial statements.

Subscription and Repayment of Members' Capital (for Group Accounts)

The capital requirements of the LLP are reviewed from time to time by the Board and further capital contributions may be made at the discretion of the members. No interest is charged on capital except pursuant to a dissolution, no capital can be withdrawn by a member unless agreed by all members.

Allocation of Profits and Drawings (for Group Accounts)

The allocation of profits to those who were members during the financial period occurs following the finalisation of the annual financial statements.

The allocation of profits between members is determined by entitlements outlined in the Members' Agreement and is dependent on certain profit criteria being achieved. In accordance with the SORP as a consequence of the LLPs profits being automatically divided in line with the entitlements outlined in the Members' Agreement these profits are treated as an expense in the profit and loss account.

Work in progress (for Group Accounts)

Development land and work in progress is included at cost less any losses foreseen in completing and disposing of the development less any amounts received or receivable as progress payments or part disposals. Where a property is being developed, cost includes cost of acquisition and development to date, including directly attributable fees, expenses and finance charges net of rental or other income attributable to the development. Where development property is not being actively developed, net rental income and finance costs are taken to the profit and loss account.

2.23 Fair Value

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

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

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability on the same basis that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability (assuming those market participants were acting in their economic best interest).

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

The Council uses appropriate valuation techniques for each circumstance, maximising the use of relevant known data and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns. This takes into account the three levels of categories for inputs to valuations for fair value assets:

- Level 1 quoted prices,
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly,
- Level 3 unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Paragraph 3.3.4.3 of the Code of Practice requires that the Council discloses information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. The requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for financial years commencing on or before 1 January of the financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1 January 2025 for 2024/25).

The standards introduced by the 2025/26 Code where disclosures are required in the 2024/25 financial statements in are:

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023. The amendments to IAS 21 clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.
- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, which would normally be disclosed under IAS 8. However, the adaptations also include a relief from the requirements of IAS 8 following a change in accounting policy as confirmed in paragraph 3.3.1.4.

These changes are not significant and are not expected to have a material effect on the Council's Statement of Accounts

4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 2, the Council has to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The assumptions within the accounts are arrived at in a number of ways:

- a) Estimates for accrued expenditure/income based on service managers' and accountants' calculations at year end.
- b) Bad debt provision based on historic trends and adjusted for any material movements during 2024/25.
- c) Asset lives for the calculation of depreciation charges based on service managers' experience of previously used assets.
- d) The Council has also placed reliance on technical estimates supplied by third parties for the following:
 - Property valuations made by the Align Property Partners
 - Pension valuations supplied by Barnet Waddingham Actuary engaged by Hertfordshire County Council.

The Council has received very detailed reports from both of these sources outlining overall valuations and all of the key assumptions made in arriving at these final figures. These reports will be examined by Azets during their audit of the Council's Accounts.

e) Delays to the reviews of the future funding mechanisms for Local Government have caused a high degree of uncertainty. The impact of this on the finances of this Council will be material with an expectation that the current various income streams will be altered, reduced and even ceased in some cases. This has been compounded by the Covid-19 pandemic which required various national lockdowns and restrictions to be imposed. Authorities have received some necessary reactive funding and have been reimbursed for the majority of the lost income normally collected through Fees and Charges. This funding, along with the need to close facilities have been sufficient to protect the assets of the Council from impairment.

5. Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments have been made for errors in relation to:

- The valuation of properties acquired under a finance lease
- Posting omissions and other General Fund adjustments

Valuation Error

An error in the initial valuation provided for the properties at Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, resulted in incorrect values being recognised for the Investment Property Asset and Finance Lease Liability in 2022/23. This error had subsequent impacts on the calculation of financing costs and flowed through the 2023/24 Accounts.

The opening Balances for 2023/24 have been adjusted for the following impacts on the 2022/23 values:

	Original £000	Revised £000	Change £000
Investment Property - Initial Recognition	7,950	42,900	34,950
Long-Term Finance Lease Liability Short-Term Finance Lease Liability	-7,950	-42,879 -21	-34,929 -21
Net Impact on Initial Recognition	0	0	0

In 2023/24 the revised leasing calculation and in-year valuation of the investment property resulted in the following adjustments in the balance sheet:

	Original £000	Revised £000	Change £000
Revaluation of Investment Property Capital Adjustment Account - Movement in	-3,897	-440	3,457
Fair Value of Investment Property	3,897	440	-3,457

The cumulative impact of restatements for 2022/23 and 2023/24 on the balance sheet opening balances for 2024/25 is as follows:

	Original £000	Revised £000	Change £000
Long-Term Finance Lease Liability	-7,949	-42,750	-34,801
Short-term Finance Lease Liability	0	-73	-73
Investment Property	3,457	42,700	39,243
Capital Adjustment Account	-29,503	-33,037	-3534

General Fund Adjustments

Three adjustments have been made which impact on the General Fund balance. These relate to the Wimbledon income strip deal, and to the closing Collection Fund position.

The Wimbledon income strip deal is budgeted to make a contribution to general fund resources of £200k. Any surplus or deficit on this position is offset by a movement to or from the Commercial Reserve as required. In 2023/24 this contribution was calculated prior to the completion of all leasing technical adjustments, and as a consequence the transfer was overstated. An adjustment of £306k has been made, with impacts shown in the table below.

Posting omissions have been identified which relate to the Council Tax and NNDR collection fund entries. The final outturn for 2023/24 included anticipated reserve transfers which were not completed, with the result that the closing position on the General Fund was not consistent with the position reported at in the budget outturn report. Adjustments totalling £57k have been posted.

The total impact of General Fund adjustments are shown in the following table:

	Original £000	Revised £000	Change £000
Commercial Reserve Opening Balance	-8,827	-8,521	306
Collection Fund Reserve Opening Balance	-289	-346	-57
General Fund Opening Balance	-4,283	-4,532	-249

6. Events after the Balance Sheet date

There are no known events that would have material impact on the Council's position as at 31 March 2025.

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Section 151 Officer on 30 June 2025

Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

7. Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Uncertainty

Uncertainties

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

The Items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2025 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Property. Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to increases and the carrying amount of the assets Plant and the individual assets. The current economic climate makes it possible that the Equipment (PPE) Council will be unable to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing in to doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. The Council engaged Align Property Partners, a qualified RICS surveyor, provide valuations of land and building property assets and Surplus assets at the year end. The values of assets are adjusted to their current values by The impact of different valuations would have an reviewing the sales of similar assets in the region, applying indexation and impact on the value of non-current assets and considering impairment of individual assets. Align Property Partners valuation unusable reserves on the Balance Sheet experts work closely with finance officers on all valuation matters. changing both by the same amount. Investment properties are valued annually at fair value (market value). The Significant changes in the assumptions of future Investment **Properties** Council engaged Align Property Partners, a qualified RICS surveyor, to provide income streams/growth; occupancy levels; valuations of Investment Properties at the year end. The values of assets are ongoing property maintenance and other factors adjusted to their current values by reviewing the sales of similar assets in the could result in a significantly higher or lower fair region, applying indexation and considering impairment of individual assets. value for these assets. Align's valuation experts work closely with finance officers on all valuation matters. The impact of different valuations would have an impact on the value of non-current assets and

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Item

Impact

unusable reserves on the Balance Sheet

changing both by the same amount.

Pensions	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex	The effects on the closing defined benefit
Liability	judgements relating to: the discount rate used; the rate at which salaries are	obligation of changes in individual assumptions
	projected to increase; changes in the retirement ages; mortality rates; and	can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease
	expected returns on pension assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged	in the discount rate assumption would result in an
	to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	increase in the closing defined benefit obligation
	The value of pension assets is based upon information available at the Balance	of £1.326m. A 1 year increase in life expectancy
	Sheet date, but these valuations may be earlier that the Balance Sheet date.	assumptions would increase the closing defined
	The actual valuations at the Balance Sheet date, which may not be available	benefit obligation by 3%.
	until sometime later, may give a different value of pension assets, but this is	
	not generally considered to be material.	
Arrears	At 31 March 2025, the Council had a short-term debtor balance of £12.839m.	If collection rates were to deteriorate an
	A review of significant balances suggested a provision for bad debts of	increasing level of doubtful debts would require
	£2.727m was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not	an additional amount to be put aside as a bad
	certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	debt provision for additional bad debt write offs.
Non	The provision for NDR Appeals includes an assessment of the appeals lodged	There is uncertainty and risk surrounding the
Domestic	to 31st March 2025, plus an estimate of the appeals not yet lodged.	calculation of the provision as future events may
Rates		affect the amount required to settle the
Appeals		obligation. If NDR appeals were to significantly
Provision		increase, the provision would have to be
		reassessed and increased. The increased
		liability would be shared between the Council,
		Central Government and County Council.

8. Adjustments in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjust for Ca	3/24 ments apital ooses	Net Charge for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments		2024/25 Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Charge for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
£'(000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	49	70	-141	-23	General Public Services and Economic Development Climate Change, Leisure and	3,634	-69	-168	3,397
_	3,384	27	200	3,611	Community	1,224	-28	-184	1,012
Page 104	1,888	-13	8 2,350	1,939 2,337	Policy and Resources Other Corporate Costs	4,932	-159 2,496	1,286 87	6,059 2,583
4	ŭ	15	2,550	2,331	other corporate costs		2,430	01	2,000
	5,320	127	2,417	7,864	Service Costs	9,790	2,240	1,020	13,050
	-4,937	-277	-3,807	-9,021	Other Income and expenditure not charged to services	574	-2,438	-5,907	-7,771
	384	-150	-1,390	-1,156	Surplus (-) or Deficit (+)	10,364	-198	-4,887	5,280

9. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

2023/24				nting basis and fanding basis under regulations	2024/25			
General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Unapplied	Capital Grants & Contbns Unapplied	Unusable Reserves		General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Unapplied	Capital Grants & Contbns Unapplied	Unusable Reserves
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
				Adjustments to Revenue Resources				
-150	0	0	150	Pension Costs transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve	-198			198
0	0	0	0	Financial instruments transferred to the Financial Instrument Adjustment Account	0			0
-133	0	0	133	Gain or Loss on the valuation of pooled investment funds	-68			68
2,497	0	0	-2,497	Council Tax and Business Rates transferred to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-2,601			2,601
51	0	0	-51	Holiday pay transferred to the Accumulated Balances Account	4			-4
	_	_		Reversal of entries included in the Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services in				
9,519	0	0	-9,519	relation to capital expenditure to the Capital Adjustment Account	16,335			-16,335
ac								
Jе				Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
-8 <u>44</u>	844	0	0	Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds to the Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve	-1,588	1,588		0
age∯05°								
0	-911	0	911	Useable Capital Receipts applied to finance capital expenditure		-1,654		1,654
412	0		412	Statutory provision for the repayment of debt transferred to the Capital Adjustment	701			701
-413	0	0	413	Account Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances transferred to the Capital	-781			781
-236	0	0	236	Adjustment Account	-487			487
0	0	-1,942	1,942	Capital grants and contributions applied	0		-6,429	6,429
17	0	-17	0	Capital grants and contributions released to revenue	15		-15	0
-7,659	0	7,659	0	Capital gains and contributions receivable not applied to finance capital expenditure	-3,130	0	3,130	0
.,		,,,,,	_	Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution for the	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		-,	_
0	0	0	0	Capital Receipts Reserve)	1	-1		0
				Adjustments to Capital Resources				
0	48	0	-48	Net receipts from repayment of loans		80		-80
0	1	0	-1	Release of Deferred Capital Receipt to Capital Receipt Reserve		0		0
2,649	-18	5,700	-8,331	Total	7,502	13	-3,314	-4,201

10. Analysis of Income and Expenditure by Nature

2023/24 £'000	Income and Expenditure	2024/25 £'000
-16,179	Fees, charges and other service income	-18,532
-29,164	Government grants and contributions	-26,338
-2,041	Interest and investment income	-2,122
-10,905 0	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates Proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets	-13,852 -1,507
-58,289	Total Income	-62,351
17,472	Employee benefits expenses	18,085
35,380	Other service expenses	42,306
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairments and	
4,405	revaluations	5,393
1,676	Interest payable and similar charges	1,995
	Net interest expense on the pension defined	
-277	liability	-24
-778	Costs from the disposal of non-current assets	0
57,877	Total Expenditure	67,755
-412	Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on the Provision of Services	5,404

2023/24 £'000	Fees and Charges by Committee	2024/25 £'000
-4,697	General Public Services and Economic Development	-8,423
-2,414	Climate Change, Leisure and Community	-2,570
-9,068	Policy and Resources	-7,539
-16,179	Total Fees and Charges	-18,532

11. Other Operating Expenditure

Other Operating Expenditure	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Capital Receipts	-844	-1,588
Disposal costs charged against capital receipts	0	0
Net Capital Receipts	-844	-1,588
Other Receipts	0	0
Total Receipts	-844	-1,588
Carrying value of non-current assets derecognised Disposal costs charged to the General Fund	66 0	81 0
Total Disposal costs	66	81
Other Operating Expenditure Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	-778	-1,507 1,507
Net Charge to the General Fund	0	1

12. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2023/24	2024/25
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar charges	1,676	1,995
Gain or Loss on the valuation of pooled investment funds	-133	-69
Interest receivable and similar income	-1,858	-2,053
Income and Expenditure in relation to investment properties	-615	-2,708
Change in fair value of investment properties	3,897	5,621
Net pensions interest expense	-277	-24
Dividends	-50	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	2,640	2,762
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	-3,487	-5,528
Net Charge to the General Fund	-847	-2,766

13. Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

	2023/24	2024/25
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	£'000	£'000
Council Tax Income	-9,988	-10,328
Non Domestic Rates	-917	-3,525
Non Ringfenced Government Grants	-3,269	-4,657
Capital Grants and Contributions	-7,659	-3,130
Total	-21,833	-21,640

14. Members Allowances

The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 provide for the circumstances in which allowances are payable to members and the maximum amounts payable in respect of certain allowances.

Further information on Members' Allowances can be obtained from the Council's Democratic Services section.

	2023/24	2024/25
Members' Allowances	£'000	£'000
Allowances	290	309
Expenses (Travel & Subsistence)	1	2
Total	291	311

15. Audit Fee

Audit and Inspection Fees	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Code of Practice Audit Work*	69	186
Other Fees for Prior Years	176	69
Fees payable for other services provided during the year	0	10
Total	245	265

16. Senior Officer Remuneration

The Council is required to disclose the number of employees in the accounting period whose remuneration fell in each bracket of a scale in multiples of £5,000, starting with £50,000.

Band	Number of Employees 2023/24	2024/25
£		10
50,000-54,999	6	13
55,000-59,999	16	10
60,000-64,999	4	8
65,000-69,999	7	7
70,000-74,999	2	2
75,000-79,999	2	2
80,000-84,999	3	2
85,000-89,999	0	1
90,000-94,999	0	2
95,000-99,999	1	0
105,000-109,999	1	1
145,000-149,999	1	0
150,000-154,999	0	1
Total	43	49

The following tables provide additional detail for senior officers' remuneration where salary for the establishment post falls between £50,000 and £150,000.

2024/25 Post Holder Information	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Employers Pension Contribution	Total Remuneration Including Pension Contributions	Contributions to (+) from (-) Watford Borough Council	Cost to Three Rivers District Council
	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	151,543	31,803	183,346	0	183,346
Section 151 Officer and Director of Finance*	109,689	20,931	130,620	-6,929	123,691
Associate Director of Strategy Partnerships & Housing	84,173	16,245	100,418	0	100,418
Associate Director of Customer & Community	85,412	16,245	101,657	0	101,657
Associate Director of Legal, Democratic Service & Monitoring Officer	93,563	17,819	111,381	0	111,381
Manager & Registrar at West Herts Crem	59,423	11,469	70,892	0	70,892
ecutive Group Head of HR*	0	0	0	28,843	28,843
Total	583,803	114,512	698,315	21,913	720,229
*Shared service staff	•	· •	· •		•

Post Holder Information	Salary (Including Fees & Allowances)	Employers Pension Contribution	Total Remuneration Including Pension Contributions	Contributions to (+) from (-) Watford Borough Council	Cost to Three Rivers District Council
	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive	147,985	30,562	178,547	0	178,547
Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer)*	99,435	18,952	118,387	-41,426	76,961
Associate Director of Strategy Partnerships & Housing	80,409	15,280	95,689	0	95,689
Associate Director of Customer & Community	78,881	15,224	94,105	0	94,105
Associate Director of Legal, Democratic Service & Monitoring Officer	74,663	14,204	88,867	0	88,867
Manager & Registrar at West Herts Crem	57,974	11,189	69,163	0	69,163

19,246

558,593

Total

Executive Group Head of HR*

Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) (left August 2023)

29,884

19,246

652,462

29,884

- 11,542

0

0

19,246

664,004

0

105,411

^{*}Shared Service Staff

Exit packages	2023/24 Compulsory		Other		Total		2024/25 Compulsory		Other		Total	
Band (£)	No.	£'000	No.	£'000	No.	£'000	No.	£'000	No.	£'000	No.	£'000
0 - 19,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	3	25	4	42
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	3	25	4	42
Add new provisions created						0						0
Less amounts provided for in												
previous year						0						0
Add unused amount of												
previous year's provision						0						0
Adjust for differences between												
payments and accruals						0						0
Total cost of exit packages in												
the Comprehensive Income												
and Expenditure Statement						0						42

18. Grants

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2024/25:

		2023/24	2024/25		2023/24	2024/25
Grant issuing body	Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	£'000	£'000	Credited to Services	£'000	£'000
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	Business Rate - Section 31 Grant	2,599	3,855	Local Council Tax Scheme Admin Grant	-	-
-	New Homes Bonus	18	200	Homelessness	648	715
	COVID 19 Business Rate Reliefs Grant	-	-	Shared Prosperity Fund	189	530
	Taxation Income Guarantee Scheme	-	-	New Burdens Funding	-	-
D	Revenue Support Grant	74	79	Ç		
Page	Services Grant	71	14			
Ф	Funding Guarantee	380	510			
Energy & Industrial Strategy				Decarbonisation Grant Green Homes Grant Council Tax Rebate Grant - Discretionary Welcome Back Fund New Burdens Funding	1,509 1 - - 26	1,013 - - - -
Department for Work and						
Pensions				Housing Benefit Grant	13,780	13,102
				Rent Rebate Subsidy	521	530
				Benefit Admin Grant	208	179
Various	Other Revenue Grants	117	-	Other Revenue Grants	467	2,483
Various	Capital Grants	7,317	1,444	Capital Grants		
Various	Developer Contributions & CIL	342	1,686			
All Grants	Total	10,928	7,788	Total	17,347	18,551

19. Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Participation in Pension Scheme

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered locally by Hertfordshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions' liabilities with investment assets. The pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Pensions Committee of HCC. Policy is determined in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the Investment sub-committee of HCC and consist of the fifteen Investment Fund Managers.

Principal risks of the scheme for the Council are longevity assumptions, statutory and structural scheme changes, changes to inflation, bond yields and performance of the scheme's equity investments. The Council has taken into account the impact of the McCloud Judgement and the Guaranteed Minimum Pensions equalisation on future liabilities arising from the defined benefit pension scheme.

Transactions relating to Retirement Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Pension Fund Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Local Government Pension Scheme 2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Cost of Services		
Current Service Cost	2,436	2,294
Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure		0
Net Interest Expense	-277	-24
Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,159	2,270
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		
Return on plan assets	-5,033	2,598
Actuarial gains (-) and losses (+) from demographic assumptions	-628	-1,735
Actuarial gains (-) and losses (+) from financial assumptions	-5,605	-12,007
Experience gains (-) and losses (+)	3,256	-617
Impact of the Asset Ceiling	14,774	12,053
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	6,764	292
Total retirement benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8,923	2,562
Movement in Reserves Statement Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services for retirement benefits in accordance with the code	142	198
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	2,301	2,468

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit pension plans is:

Pension Liability	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit pension obligation Fair value of the plan assets Impact of Asset Ceiling Adjustment	-99,823 113,878 -14,774	-89,768 116,499 -27,544
Total Net Liabilities	-719	-813

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

Assets at Fair Value	Local Government Pension Scheme		
	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	
Opening Balance at 1 April	101,388	113,878	
Interest Income	4,962	5,516	
Return on plan assets	5,033	-2,598	
Employer Contributions	2,301	2,468	
Contributions by scheme participants	812	865	
Benefits Paid	-4,260	-3,630	
Settlements received / (paid)	0	0	
Other (Business Combinations)	3642	0	
Closing balance at 31 March	113,878	116,499	

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

Liabilities	Local Government Pension Scheme 2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Opening Balance at 1 April	-95,493	-99,823
Current Service Cost	-2,436	-2,294
Interest Expense	-4,685	-4,775
Contributions by scheme participants	-812	-865
Actuarial gains and losses - demographic assumptions	628	1,735
Actuarial gains and losses - financial assumptions	5,605	12,007
Experience gains and losses	-3,256	617
Other actuarial gains and losses	0	0
Benefits Paid	4,260	3,630
Past Service Costs	0	0
(Gain) / Loss from settlements	-3,634	0
Closing balance at 31 March	-99,823	-89,768

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	At 31 March 2024		At 31 March 2025	
Assets	£'000	%	£'000	%
Fixed Interest Government Securities				
UK	2,469	2.2%	2,679	2.3%
Overseas	1,577	1.4%	1,281	1.1%
Index Linked Government Securities				
UK	9,873	8.7%	11,883	10.2%
Overseas	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Corporate Bonds				
UK	3,319	2.9%	3,262	2.8%
Overseas	5,151	4.5%	5,242	4.5%
Equities				
UK	1,122	1.0%	1,165	1.0%
Overseas	34,675	30.4%	29,591	25.4%
Property	15,083	13.2%	15,844	13.6%
Hedge fund	5,492	4.8%	5,708	4.9%
Private Equity	10,117	8.9%	10,135	8.7%
Infrastructure	2,076	1.8%	1,980	1.7%
Unit trust	17,493	15.4%	21,436	18.4%
Derivatives	-3,190	-2.8%	466	0.4%
Insurance Linked Strategies	1,185	1.0%	1,281	1.1%
Private Credit	1,021	0.9%	1,398	1.2%
Cash/Temporary Investments	5,442	4.8%	2,796	2.4%
Net Current Assets				
Debtors	1,081	0.9%	466	0.4%
Creditors	-108	-0.1%	-116	-0.1%
Total	113,878	100%	116,499	100%

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc.

	Local Government Pension Scheme		
	2023/24	2024/25	
Longevity Assumptions:			
Men:			
Longevity from 65 (currently aged 65) (yrs)	21.5	21.2	
Longevity from 65 (currently aged 45) (yrs)	22.1	21.9	
Women:			
Longevity from 65 (currently aged 65) (yrs)	24.2	24.1	
Longevity from 65 (currently aged 45) (yrs)	25.7	25.2	
Financial Assumptions:			
Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases	2.75%	2.90%	
Rate of increases in salaries	3.25%	3.90%	
Rate of increases in pensions and deferred pensions	2.75%	2.90%	
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.85%	5.80%	

The Local Government Pension Scheme has been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022.

Significant assumptions used by the actuary

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

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	Local Government Pension Scheme (funded)			
	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount (£'000)		
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	1%	1,326		
0.1% increase in Pension Increase Rate	1%	1,283		
0.1% increase in Salary Increase Rate	0%	80		
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3%	2,947		

Information about the Defined benefit obligation

Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis, and the latest triennial review is based on 31 March 2022 data. The fund liability may go up or down based on this review, and a sensitivity analysis is set out within this note under "impact on the defined benefit obligation in the scheme". The total value of contributions expected to be made by the Council in 2025/26 is £2.470m.

20. Partnership Working

From April 2009 to March 2014, Three Rivers District Council and Watford Borough Council had been participating in shared services, provided by a Joint Shared Services Committee. From April 2014, the Governance arrangements changed with the Council being the lead authority for the provision of Revenue & Benefits and Finance Services.

2023/24			2024/25	
Total Cost £'000		Provided by TRDC £'000	Provided by WBC £'000	Total Shared Services £'000
	Services			
1,638	Local Tax Collection	1,586		1,586
1,770	Housing Benefits	1,796		1,796
1,502	Finance	1,541		1,541
812	Human Resources		825	825
1,793	ICT		1,587	1,587
7,516	Total Expenditure	4,923	2,413	7,336
3,013	Paid by Three Rivers District Council	2,088	899	2,987
4,504	Paid by Watford Borough Council	2,835	1,514	4,348

21. Related Parties

The authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the council or to be controlled or influenced by the council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the authority.

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the authority has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits).

Senior Officers

The Director of Finance is a Director for Hertfordshire Building Control Ltd, which the council has occasional transactions within the normal course of business, including a £31k payment relating to a service-level agreement.

Elected Members

No Elected Members have had material transactions with a third party.

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the authority

Three Rivers Commercial Services Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council. This entity holds a 50% share of Three Rivers Housing Developments LLP.

The Chief Executive, Director of Finance and Associate Director of Corporate, Customer & Community are all directors for Three Rivers Commercial Services Ltd.

The Chief Executive and Associate Director of Strategy Partnerships & Housing are both directors for Three Rivers Housing Developments LLP.

The Council owns a 50% share of Three Rivers Homes Limited. The Chief Executive and Director of Finance are both directors for Three Rivers Homes Limited. During 2024/25 they received payments from TRDC within the normal course of business, including an increase in working capital of £37.5k. There is a loan facility in place between Three Rivers District Council and Three Rivers Homes Limited. The balance outstanding was £4.1m at 31st March 2025.

The Director of Finance is a director for Broste Rivers Group, in which the council has a 12.5% stake.

Broste Rivers Group has control over The Building Control (Hertfordshire) Company Ltd, for which the Director of Finance is also a director.

The Chief Executive is the honorary treasurer for West Herts Crematorium. There is an agreement existing between neighbouring authorities (Hertsmere, St Albans, Dacorum, Three Rivers & Watford) to constitute a Joint Committee under the Local Government Act 2000. TRDC is the lead authority of the Join Committee. In 2024/25, Three Rivers received £255k which included £194k of NNDR payments and £49k relating to a service-level agreement. There was no annual contribution paid this year (2023/24 £50,000).

Key Management - Agency Staff

No key management roles were filled by agency staff members during 2024/25.

22. Movement in the value of Property, Plant and Equipment

2024/25	Other Land & Buildings*	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation as at 1 April	103,356	14,645	693	1,424	0	3,089	123,206
Additions	988	3,267	0	0	37	1,090	5,383
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on	-4,138	0	0	0	0	0	-4,138
the Rivision of Services	-3,942	-265	0	0	0	0	-4,207
Derecognition - disposals	0	-2,847	-29	0	0	0	-2,876
Asse eclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	14,693	2,782	0	0	0	0	17,475
Cost or valuation as at 31 March	110,957	17,582	664	1,424	37	4,178	134,842
Depreciation and Impairment as at 1 April	0	-6,841	-441	0	0	0	-7,282
Depreciation charge	-2,408	-1,055	-40	0	0	0	-3,503
Depreciation and impairment written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,226	0	0	0	0	0	4,226
Derecognition - disposals	0	2,766	29	0	0	0	2,795
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-2,793	-2,172	0	0	0	0	-4,965
Depreciation and impairment as at 31 March	-974	-7,301	-452	0	0	0	-8,727
Net book Value at 31 March 2024	103,356	7,804	252	1,424	0	3,089	115,924
Net book Value at 31 March 2025	109,983	10,281	212	1,424	37	4,178	126,114

2023/24 Restated	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation as at 1 April	100,130	13,119	586	1,424	0	2,815	118,074
Additions	617	1,763	107	0	0	255	2,742
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation							
Reserve	3,891	0	0	0	0	0	3,891
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on							
the Provision of Services	-1,282	-104	0	0	0	0	-1,386
Derecognition - disposals	0	-115	0	0	0	0	-115
Assets reclassified	0	4	0	0	0	-4	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost or valuation as at 31 March	103,356	14,644	693	1,424	0	3,089	123,206
ည် Deptaciation and Impairment as at 1 April	-3,028	-5,853	-395	0	0	0	-9,276
Depreciation charge	-1,910	-1,037	-45	0	0	0	-2,993
Deprisoration and impairment written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,938	0	0	0	0	0	4,938
Derecognition - disposals	0	49	0	0	0	0	49
Depreciation and impairment as at 31 March	0	-6,841	-441	0	0	0	-7,282
Net book Value at 31 March 2023	97,103	7,266	190	1,424	0	2,815	108,798
Net book Value at 31 March 2024	103,356	7,804	252	1,424	0	3,089	115,924

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. In 2023/24 the council elected to undertake a full revaluation of Operational and Investment Properties and the basis of valuations is in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. In 2024/25 approximately one third of the Operational Assets were revalued. These valuations were carried out by Align Property Partners Ltd. All assets have been valued individually, with the final statements of account reconciled to the valuation certificates. The basis of valuing individual classes of assets owned by the Council is detailed in the Statement of Accounting Policies at Note 1.

The following table illustrates the scope of the revaluation work undertaken and demonstrates the Council's rolling revaluation programme. The Council undertakes an impairment review at the year end and any asset which has had a material gain or loss in value during the year is adjusted. Therefore, the Council believes that the prior year valuations are still appropriate.

	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Total £'000
Carried at Historical Cost		10,305	1,424	8,690
Valued at Current Value as at:		,	,	
31-Mar-25	69,003			
31-Mar-24	41,030			97,103
Total Cost or Valuation	110,033	10,305	1,424	105,793

Information about Depreciation Methodologies

Depreciation has been provided for all assets with a finite useful life. The basis for depreciating assets is detailed in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Depreciation commences in the year following acquisition. Freehold land, Investment Properties, Assets under construction, Surplus Assets and Heritage Assets are not depreciated.

23. Movement in the value of Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations which are based on market values. These insurance values are reviewed and updated as part of the rolling 5 year programme. The Council has a rolling programme of repair and restoration of its heritage assets and regularly reviews the conditions of its assets. The Council keeps a register of all its Heritage Assets and records the nature, condition and location of each asset.

2023/24		2024/25				
Total £'000		Musical Instrument £'000	Works of Art £'000	Civic Regalia £'000	Total £'000	
146	Valuation at 1 April Revaluation increases / decreases	90	41	15	146	
-	recognised in year	-	-	-	0	
146	Valuation at 31 March	90	41	15	146	

24. Movement in the value of Investment Properties

Investment Properties	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Opening Balance at 1 April	48,654	48,214
Additions	0	0
Derecognition	0	0
Lease Remeasurement Impact	0	2,356
Net gain (+) / losses from fair value adjustments	-440	-5,621
Assets reclassified to / from		
Investment Properties	0	0
Other changes	0	0
Closing balance at 31 March	48,214	44,949

Fair Value Hierarchy

All the Council's investment property portfolio has been assessed as Level 3 for valuation purposes.

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties

The fair value of investment property has been measured using the Investment Method of Valuation. The valuers have used a desktop valuation relying on data provided by Avison Young, the Council's managing agents. Valuations have taken account of the following factors: existing lease terms and rentals taken from the tenancy schedule, independent research into market evidence including Market rentals and yields, and

then adjusted to reflect the nature of each business tenancy or void and the covenant strength for existing tenants.

There were no changes the valuation techniques used during the year for Investment Properties and Surplus Assets

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of the Authority's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is deemed to be their current use.

Valuers

The valuations for the investment property portfolio as at 31 March 2025 are outstanding. It will be valued in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution for Chartered Surveyors.

25. Movement in the value of Intangible Assets

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Expenditure on Software Licences	27	12
Written out in year of acquisition	-27	12
Net Book Value at 31 March	0	0

26. Capital Expenditure, Financing and Commitments

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

	2023/24 Restated	2024/25
Capital Financing	£'000	£'000
Capital Financing Requirement as at 1 April	67,742	71,554
Adjustment to CFR for Consolidation Entries		5,700
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,380	4,255
Assets under construction	255	1,090
Infrastructure Assets	107	0
Intangible Assets	27	12
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,151	5,241
Surplus Assets	0	37
Investment Properties	0	0
Long Term Debtors	3,450	0
Impact of lease remeasurement	0	2,356
	7,370	12,991
Sources of Finance:		
Capital receipts	-863	-1,574
Government Grants and Other Contributions (including S106)	-1,942	-6,429
Capital Expenditure funded from the Revenue Account	-236	-487
Repayment of loans treated as capital receipts	-48	-80
Minimum Revenue Provision	-458	-781
	-3,558	-9351
Increase (+) / decrease (-) in Capital Financing Requirement	3,812	9,340
Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March	71,554	80,894

27. Leases

Authority as Lessee

The Council has one material lease related to the acquisition of a hotel and hospitality units in Wimbledon under a Finance Lease. This asset is carried as an Investment Property in the balance sheet at the following amounts:

Council as Lessee - Carrying Amounts of Asset	2023/24 - Restated	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
27 - 30 Hartfield Road, SW19 3SG	39,700	42,056
Total	39,700	42,056

Right of Use Assets

This table shows the change in value of right-of-use assets held under leases by the authority.

	Investment Property £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2024	39,700	39,700
Additions	0	0
Revaluations	2,356	2,356
Depreciation and Amortisation	0	0
Disposals	0	0
		0
Balance at 31 March 2025	42,056	42,056

Transactions Under Leases

Transactions Under Leases	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Operating Leases		
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	1,475	1,458
Income from subletting right of use assets	-1,988	-2,083
Cash flow statement		
Minimum Lease Payments	0	0

Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities

Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Less than one year One to 5 Years More than 5 Years	1,514 6,211 86,385	1,568 6,430 88,565
Total Undiscounted Liabilites	94,110	96,563

Finance Leases - The Council as a Lessor

As part of the South Oxhey Initiative regeneration scheme, the Council has granted long-term leases of 250 years from the lease date to Countryside Properties. The authority has a gross investment in the lease made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term. There is no residual value anticipated for the properties when the leases come to an end. The Council received Lease Premiums from the lessee and will receive ground rent over the life of the lease.

The Premiums received for the leases makes up substantially all of the value of the interest in the property, with the value of the ground rents receivable being immaterial for recognition. Consequently, the Council has chosen to make a limited disclosure in this area as there is no lease debtor to recognise.

Maturity Analysis of Lease Receivables

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

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

The future minimum lease payments receivable are:

Council as Lessor – Maturity of Lease Receivables	2023/24 Land and buildings £'000	2024/25 Land and buildings £'000
Future Minimum leases payments receivable:		_
Less than one year	2,964	4,591
One to two years	2,787	2,947
Two to three years	2,851	2,820
Three to four years	2,855	2,353
Four to five years	2,855	2,344
More than 5 years	61,019	52,498
Total undiscounted receivables:	75,330	67,553

28. Long Term Debtors

Long term debtors are debtors which fall due after a period of at least one year.

	At 31 March 2024 £'000	At 31 March 2025 £'000
Charges to Registered Properties	16	22
Loan - Grapevine	4,097	4,035
Loan - Bury Lake Young Mariners Base	875	855
Loan - Puckeridge	0	0
Loan - Thrive Homes	0	0
Rent to Mortgage Properties	0	0
Building Control	107	107
LT Loan WCHT - Foxgroves Path	3,450	3,450
Finance Lease Receivables	5,460	1,719
Total	14,004	10,188

29. Short-Term Debtors

	At 31 March 2024 £'000	At 31 March 2025 £'000
Government Departments	326	2,022
Other Local Authorities	674	2,400
Health Authorities	0	0
Payments in Advance	4,544	916
Bodies external to general government		
(i.e. all other bodies)	8,402	7,050
	13,946	12,389
Less Impairment Allowance Account	-3,168	-2,727
Total	10,778	9,662

30. Creditors

	At 31 March 2024 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £'000
Receipts in Advance		
Government Departments	-246	-226
Other Local Authorities	0	0
Health Authorities	0	0
Other Entities & Individuals	-2,916	-3,076
	-3,163	-3,303
Creditors		
Government Departments	-2,607	-9,801
Other Local Authorities	-3,162	-4,778
Health Authorities	0	0
Other Entities & Individuals	-2,314	-2,104
	-8,083	-16,684
Short Term Creditors and RIA Long Term Receipts in Advance	-11,245 0	-19,987 0
Total	-11,245	-19,987

31. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	At 31 March 2024 £'000	At 31 March 2025 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand(+)/Overdrawn (-)	1,431	10,819
Total	1,431	10,819

32. Short Term Investments

	At 31 March 2024 £'000	At 31 March 2025 £'000
Royal London Asset Management Cash Plus Fund	2,530	5,001
Short Term Deposits	20,587	19,107
West Herts Crematorium – Public Sector Deposit Fund	0	1,885
Total	23,117	25,993

33. Financial Instruments

At 31 Mai	rch 2024		At 31 Mai	rch 2025
		Financial Assets		
Short Term	Long Term		Short Term	Long Term
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Carried at Amortised Cost		
1,431	0	Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,820	0
6,234	8,545	Debtors	8,746	8,469
20,587	5,460	Investments	20,992	1,719
28,253	14,004	Total at Amortised Cost	40,557	10,188
		Carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
2,530	511	Investments	5,001	511
2,530	511	Total at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	5,001	511
4,544	0	Non-Financial Assets*	916	0
35,327	14,515	Total	46,474	10,699

At 31 March	2024	At 31 Mar	rch 2025
	Financial Liabilities		
Short Term Lo	ong Term	Short Term	Long Term
£000	£000	£000	£000
	Carried at Amortised Cost		
-9	-8,000 Borrowing	-256	-14,000
-8,083	0 Creditors	-16,680	0
-8,092	-8,000 Total at Amortised Cost	-16,936	-14,000
-3,163	-6 Non-Financial Liabilities*	-3,303	-6
-11,254	-8,006 Total	-20,239	-14,006

^{*}Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities are made up short or long term payments/receipts in advance.

Financial Instruments - Carrying Values

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables are carried in the Balance Sheet at Amortised Cost. Their Fair Value can be assessed by calculating the Present Value of the cashflows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments using the following assumptions.

- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, the carrying amount is assumed to be the approximate Fair Value.
- The Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Balance Sheet includes the following financial instruments:

- Creditors
- Debtors
- Cash and Cash Equivalents
- Investments carried at Amortised Cost
- Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit and Loss
- Finance Leases

Financial Liabilities	Fair Value	Balance Sheet At 31 March 2024	Fair Value At 31 March 2024	Balance Sheet At 31 March 2025	Fair Value At 31 March 2025
	Level	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	Level	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Long-term loans from PWLB	2	8,000	4,248	14,000	3,713
Total		8,000	4,248	14,000	3,713
Liabilities for which fair value is not					
disclosed *		15,054		25,014	
Total Financial Liabilities		23,054		39,014	
Recorded on balance sheet as:					
Short-term creditors		11,245		19,937	
Short-term borrowing		9		8	
Short-term provisions		3,074		3,975	
Short term - Receipts in Advance		617		1,088	
Long-term borrowing		8,000		8,000	
Long-term creditors - Receipts in		•		•	
Advance		6		6	
Total Financial Liabilities		22,951		33,014	

^{*}The fair value of short-term financial liabilities and assets is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Financial Assets	Fair Value	Balance Sheet At 31 March 2024	Fair Value At 31 March 2024	Balance Sheet At 31 March 2025	Fair Value At 31 March 2025
	Level	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets held at amortised cost:					
Long Term Debtors to Third Parties	2	8,545	8,545	8,469	5,411
Total		8,545	8,545	8,469	5,411
Assets for which fair value is not					
disclosed *		25,326		44,962	
Total Financial Assets		33,871		53,431	
Recorded on balance sheet as:					
Short Term Debtors		10,778		11,210	
Short Term Investments		23,117		24,108	
Cash and cash equivalents		1,431		9,643	
Long Term Debtors		8,545		8,531	
Total Financial Assets		43,871		53,431	

Financial Instruments – Income, Expenses, Gains or Losses

	2023/24		2024/25 Financial Liabilities Carried at:		Financial Assets	
	Total £'000		Amortised Cost £'000	Amortised Cost £'000	Fair Value through Profit and Loss £'000	Total £'000
	1,676	Interest Expense	520		0	520
	1,676	Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	520	0	0	520
	0					0
	-1,858	Interest Income		-2,053	0	-2,053
5	-133	Increases in fair value			-69	-69
<u> </u>	-50	Dividend Income		0		0
ာ ၁		Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the				
_	-2,041	Provision of Services	0	-2,053	-69	-2,122
	-365	Net gain (-) / loss (+) for the year				-1,602

34. Disclosure of Nature and Extent of Risk Arising from Financial Instruments

Disclosure of Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

Long term debtors comprise loans and finance leases. Short term creditors and debtors arise from charges to and from the Council for goods and services, and short-term investments are those made in cash for less than twelve months. These instruments are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost, which represents their fair value.

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

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

The authority'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. 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.

Liquidity Risk

This is the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments. The Council manages its liquidity position through stringent risk management procedures (the setting and approval of Prudential Indicators and the approval of Treasury and Investment Strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

At 31 March 2024	Maturity Profile	At 31 March 2025
£000		£000
0	Less than 1 year	0
0	Between 1 and 2 years	0
0	Between 2 and 5 years	0
8,000	More than 5 years	8,000
8,000		8,000

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and building societies as well as credit exposure to the Council's customers.

The Council manages credit risk by ensuring that treasury investments are only placed with organisations

of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. These include commercial entities such as the Council's bankers with a minimum long-term FITCH credit rating of F1 or higher, the UK government which is unrated, and other local authorities without credit ratings upon which the Council has received independent investment advice.

A limit of £5 million of funds can be placed with any UK local authority whilst there is no limit on the amount of funds that can be placed with the UK government. For specific public bodies there is a limit of £10 million and there is also a limit of £10 million for UK banks and building societies.

The maturity analysis of financial treasury investments is as follows:

At 31 March 2024 £000	Maturity Profile	At 31 March 2025 £000
20,672	Less than 1 year	24,050
0	More than 1 year	0
20,672		24,049

The council manages its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables with its sundry debts recovery policy. The council's standard payment terms are 21 days, after which, communications are issued to the relevant counterparty. If these reminders are unsuccessful then, depending on the judgement of officers concerning the intricacies of the debt, enforcement action will be taken against the individual counterparty to recover said debt.

The following analysis summarises the Council's aged debtors, by due date as at 31st March 2025:

Aged Debtors	At 31 March 2024 £000	At 31 March 2025 £000
Less than 3 months	419	492
Between 3 and 6 months	146	71
Between 6 month and 1 year	75	45
More than 1 year	99	150
Total	739	758

In furtherance of the Council's objectives, it has lent money to several counterparties (i.e. service loans) which has exposed the authority to the risk of loss for these loans should said counterparties default. The Council has assessed the potential loss of its material service loans and has calculated that a charge of approximately £4,100 would be due to be recognised in the General Fund if the Council's aforementioned counterparties were to default on their current loan commitments. Such a charge is immaterial and therefore has not been recognised in the General Fund.

Market Risk

This is the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. A Treasury Management Strategy is formally approved annually by the Council. This identifies all treasury risks and forms the basis of the day-to-day operating guidance applied by the Treasury Accountant when making decisions on placing any surplus funds (i.e. to whom, for how long, for how much, etc.).

The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowings at variable rates the interest expense charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise.
- Borrowings at fixed rates the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall.
- Investments at variable rates the interest income credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise.
- Investments at fixed rates the fair value of the assets will fall.

Investments measured at amortised cost and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value, so changes in their fair value will have no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments measured at fair value will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income or the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services as appropriate. If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

At 31 March 2	2024	At 31 March 2025
	Sensitivity Analysis	
£000		£000
	234 Investments - 1% Increase	140
	-80 Borrowings - 1% Increase	0
	154 Net impact on CIES	140

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

35. Provisions

Provisions are accumulated funds held where the Council has an obligation which is likely to lead to a payment but the exact amount and timing of the payment is unknown.

	Balance at 31 March 2024	Additional provisions made in 2024/25	Amounts used in 2024/25	Unused amounts reversed in 2024/25	Balance at 31 March 2025
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Land Charges	-87	0	0	0	-87
MMI Insurance	0	0	0	0	0
Business Rates	-2,987	-1,763	862	0	-3,887
Total	-3,074	-1,763	862	0	-3,975

	Balance at 31 March 2023	Additional provisions made in 2023/24	Amounts used in 2023/24	Unused amounts reversed in 2023/24	Balance at 31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Lavad Chausas	0.7	0	0	0	0.7
Land Charges	-87	0	0	0	-87
MMI Insurance	0	0	0	0	0
Business Rates	-346	-2,933	292	0	-2,987
Total	-434	-2,933	292	0	-3,074

Land Charges

The Council is a defendant in proceedings brought by a group of property Search Companies for refunds of fees paid to the Council to access land charges data. It is possible that additional claimants may come forward to submit claims for refunds, but none have been initiated as present. The Council believes the provision of £87k is prudent.

NDR Appeals

The NNDR Appeals provision has arisen because of the change to the NNDR regime where the Council is now liable for any National Non Domestic Rates that are not collected. All business premises can appeal their valuation, set by the Valuation Office, which is used for setting the level of rates payable. Until the appeal is heard and decided a provision is estimated to cover the likely outcome.

36. Movement in Useable Reserves

Usable Reserves	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
General Fund	4,283	4,409
Earmarked Reserves	20,481	23,220
Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	1,805	1,818
Capital Grants and Contributions Reserve	16,569	13,254
Total	43,138	42,702

37. General Fund

The General Fund is the resources available to meet future running costs. The unallocated accumulated balances on the General Fund are set out below:

	2023/24 Restated £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance at 1 April Net increase / decrease before transfers to	5,027	4,532
Earmarked Reserves	3,060	2,097
Transfer to / from Earmarked Reserves	-3,556	-2,221
Balance at 31 March	4,532	4,409

38. Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Funding earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2024/25.

For each reserve established the Council identifies:

- The reason/purpose of the reserve
- How and when the reserve can be used
- Procedures for the management and control of the reserve

A process and timescale for review to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.

Reserve	Purpose
S106 Agreements & Commuted Sums	Receipts generated from development agreements to provide community Infrastructure
Community Infrastructure Levy	Funding from developers undertaking new building projects, to be used on infrastructure needed as a result of development.
Future Capital Expenditure	To fund key capital projects.
New Homes Bonus Reserve	Government Grant received in respect of new homes built to support community infrastructure
Leavesden Hospital Open Space	To maintain Open Space.
Environmental Maintenance Plant	To support improvement and purchase of environmental plant.
Economic Impact	To fund key future projects and resource equalisation in response to changed economic conditions
High Street Innovation Fund	To support the regeneration of High Streets.
NNDR Collection Fund	Equalisation fund re fluctuations due to timing differences in the collection fund
Commercial Reserve	Sinking Fund related to the Income Strip deal at Hartsfield road, Wimbledon.
Local Government Reform	To support costs of delivering local government reorganisation

	Balance at 31 March 2023 £'000	In year movement 2023/24 Restated £'000	Balance at 31 March 2024 Restated £'000	In year movement 2024/25 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £'000
Section 106 Commuted Sums	-1,006	74	-932	285	-647
Future Capital Expenditure	-158	-13	-171	0	-171
New Homes Bonus	-223	223	0	0	0
Building Control	-350	-1	-351	0	-351
Leavesden Hospital Open Space	-769	15	-754	20	-734
Environmental Maintenance Plant	-92	0	-92	0	-92
Economic Impact	-1,713	183	-1,530	147	-1,383
High Street Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0
NNDR Collection Fund	-3,050	-3,230	-6,280	-1,662	-7,894
Benefits equalisation	-79	34	-45	245	200
Commercial Reserve	-7,992	-529	-8,521	-479	-9,306
Planning Reserve	0	-88	-88	-112	-200
Grants and Contributions	-1,245	-223	-1,468	-792	-2,260
Local Government Reform	0	0	0	-100	-100
West Herts Crematorium - General	0	0	0	-300	-300
West Herts Crematorium - Repair and Renewal	0	0	0	-237	-237
Total Earmarked Reserves	-16,676	-3,556	-20,232	-2,998	-23,220

39. Capital Receipts Reserve

The Usable Capital Receipts Reserve holds capital receipts from the sale of assets which have been received and have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure. The balance on the Reserve is held to fund future years' expenditure in the approved Capital Budget.

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance at 1 April	1,823	1,805
Net receipts from sale of assets	844	1,588
Release of deferred capital receipts	1	0
Net receipts from repayment of loans	48	80
Receipts applied to finance capital expenditure	-911	-1,654
Balance at 31 March	1,805	1,818

40. Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve is the resources available to meet future grant funded projects.

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance at 1 April	10,868	16,569
Applied during the year	-1,958	-6,444
Recognised as income but not applied during the year	7,659	3,130
Balance at 31 March	16,569	13,524

41. Movement in Unusable Reserves

Unusable Reserves	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Pooled Fund Adjustment Account	180	248
Pensions Reserve	-719	-813
Revaluation Reserve	68,596	65,245
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	5,228	1,713
Capital Adjustments Account	33,037	35,945
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-2,175	427
Accumulated Absences Account	-248	-252
Total	103,899	101,513

42. Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or additions of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or subsequent costs as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisation are charged to the CI&ES (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert current and fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amount set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and subsequent costs.

The Account contains accumulated gains/losses on Investment Properties.

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

The MIRS provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2023/24 Restated		Capital Adjustment Account	2024/25	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	34,517	Balance as at 1 April		33,037
		Adjustment for Consolidation of West Herts Crematorium		6,810
		Balance After Consolidation		39,847
		Reversal of Items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES):		
-2,993		Charges for depreciation for non-current assets	-3,455	
-104		Charges for imairment for non-current assets Revaluation losses / subsequent gains on Property, Plant and	-265	
-1,282		Equipment	-1,660	
-27		Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-12	
-1,151		Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of	-5,241	
-66		the gain/ loss on derecognition	-81	
	-5,622	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve:		-10,714
1,072		Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	1,112	
0		Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	49	
	1,072			1,161
		Capital Financing applied in year:		
863		Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants	1574	
1,942		Unapplied account	6,429	
48		Repayment of loans treated as capital receipts Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged	80	
469		against the General Fund balance	781	
236		Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	487	
0		Reversal of revenue applied to capital financing in previous years	0	
	3,558	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or		9,351
	-440	credited to the CIES		-5,621
	-48	Repayment of loans treated as capital receipts		-80
	33,037	Total Balance at 31 March		35,945

43. Revaluation Reserve

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

- · revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation
- disposed of and the gains are realized

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

2023/24		Revaluation Reserve	2024/25	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	60,838	Balance as at 1 April		68,596
21,562		Revaluation of assets	4,031	
-12,732		Impairment of assets	-6,220	
	8,830	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		-2,189
-1,072	,,,,,,	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	-1,112	,
0		Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-49	
		Amounts written off to the Capital Adjustment		
	-1,072	Account		-1,161
	68,596	Total Balance at 31 March		65,245

44. Deferred Capital Receipts

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 Authority does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by capital receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance as at 1 April	5,229	5,228
Amounts credited in year	0	0
Amounts released to the Usuable Capital Receipts Reserve	-1	0
Amounts related to extinguished finance leases written out	0	-3,516
Balance as at 31 March	5,228	1,713

45. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance as at 1 April	322	-2,175
Amount by which Council Tax and Business Rate income credited to the CIES is different from the income for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	-2,497	2,601
Balance as at 31 March	-2,175	427

46. Accumulated Absences Account

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

Accumulated Absences Account	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance as at 1 April	-197	-248
Settlement or cancellation of previous year's accrual	197	248
Amount accrued at the end of the current year	-248	-252
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement differs from remuneration chargeable in the year under statute	-51	-4
Balance as at 31 March	-248	-252

47. Pension Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employments benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the CI&ES as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liability recognised to reflect inflation, charging 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 employers contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pension for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and 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.

Pension Reserve	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance as at 1 April Net charge made for retirement benefits	5,895	-719
in accordance with IAS19 Remeasurements of the new defined	150	198
liability	-6,764	-292
Balance as at 31 March	-719	-813

48. Pooled Fund Adjustment Account

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance at 1 April	0	180
Increase in value of assets held at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	133	69
Decrease in value of assets held at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	0	0
Amounts transferred to the General Fund		_
on disposal Balance at 31 March	180	0 248

49. Notes to the Cashflow Statement

Non-cash Movements	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Depreciation/amortisation of fixed assets	-3,019	-3,468
Impairment charges/revaluation losses (-) Gains (+)	-1,386	-1,925
Retirement benefit adjustments	150	198
Debt write-offs and Impairment allowances	0	0
Other financial instrument adjustments	0	0
Provisions set aside in the year	-2,640	-901
Deferred capital receipts	0	0
Movement in value of Pooled Funds	133	69
Movement in value of investment properties	-3,897	-5,621
Carrying amount of non-current asset sold	-66	-81
Transfers from Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	0	0
Previous years' capitalised spend written-off	0	0
Donated assets	0	0
Other non cash adjustment	84	-2,600
Increase/decrease(-) in inventories	-32	1
Increase/decrease(-) in debtors	3,025	-3,003
Increase(-)/decrease in creditors	-84	-640
Total adjustments for non-cash movements	7,732	-17,971

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

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
- Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	844	1,588
Gains on loans & receivables Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on		
the provision of services	7,659	3,130
- Cash adjustment	0	-1,813
Total	8,503	2,904

Investing Activities	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	2,769	5,395
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments Other payments for investing activities	3,291,574 3,450	3,546,295 6
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible		
assets Capital grants	-845 -8,282	-1,588 -2,978
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	-3,289,379	-3,544,255
Other receipts from investing activities	-128	-82
Total adjustments for investing activities	-841	2,794

Financing Activities	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	0	0
Other receipts from financing activities	0	0
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance		
sheet service concession arrangements	0	56
Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	0	0
Other payments for financing activities	1,747	-6,201
Total adjustments for financing activities	1,747	-4,382

50. Contingent Assets

There are no contingent assets to disclose at 31 March 2025.

51. Contingent Liabilities

Planning Appeals Costs

Planning Applicants have the right to appeal decisions by the Council to refuse planning applications with the Planning Inspectorate. In the event of an appeal the Council may incur additional costs for obtaining Legal Counsel and expert witnesses to defend the appeal. In the event of a successful appeal the applicant may submit a claim for costs to be awarded against the Council. For costs to be awarded the Council must be found to have acted in a way that is not fair, reasonable or robust. A Section 204 appeal has been lodged against a decision. The council will be defending this in court and are currently awaiting confirmation of a court date. Estimated costs if the defence is unsuccessful are £25,000.

52. Going Concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis; that is, on the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future from the date that the accounts are authorised for issue.

Collection Fund

This account reflects the statutory requirement for the Council, as the billing authority, to establish and maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (Business Rates).

2023/24				2024/25		
National				National		
Non- Domestic	Council			Non- Domestic	Council	
Rates	Tax	Total		Rates	Tax	Total
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			Income Receivable:			
	-82,451	-82,451	Council Tax receivable		-86,554	-86,554
-34,428		-34,428	Business Rates receivable	-48,925		-48,925
-16,326		-16,326	Transitional Protection Receivable	-10,631	0	-10,631
			Business rates - contribution towards previous year's deficit:			
	-207	-207	Three Rivers District Council	0	-85	-85
	-1288	-1,288	Hertfordshire County Council	0	-535	-535
	-187	-187	Herts Police and Crime Commissioner		-79	-79
			Central Government	0	0	0
-50,754	-84,133	-134,887	Total Income	-59,556	-87,253	-146,808
			Expenditure:			
			Repayment of previous years surpluses:			
252		252	Three Rivers District Council	52		52
63		63	Hertfordshire County Council	13		13
			Herts Police and Crime Commissioner			0
314		314	Central Government	65		65
			Precepts and demands:			
19,389	10,080	29,469	Three Rivers District Council	20,557	10,485	31,042
4,847	63,495	68,342	Hertfordshire County Council	5,139	67,178	72,318
	9,412	9,412	Herts Police and Crime Commissioner		10,003	10,003
24,236		24,236	Central Government	25,696		25,696
			Charges to the Collection Fund:			
1,487	221	1,708	Bad Debts Provision increase/(decrease)	-1,010	211	-799
6,601		6,601	Appeals Provision increase / (decrease)	2,252		2,252
104		104	Cost of Collection	104		104
			Transitional Protection Payable	0		0
57,293	83,208	140,501	Total Expenditure	52,869	87,877	140,747
6,539	-925	5,614	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	-6,686	625	-6,061
-1,290	1,544	254	Fund Balance brought forward	5,249	619	5,868
5,249	619	5,868	(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward	-1,437	1,244	-193
			Fund Balance Allocation (indicative):			
2,100	75	2,175	Three Rivers District Council	-575	148	-427
525	474	999	Hertfordshire County Council	-144	953	810
	70	70	Herts Police and Crime Commissioner		142	142
2,624		2,624	Central Government	-719		-719

CF 1 Council Tax Payers

The charge for council tax is based on the total number of dwellings in each of eight bands at 1 April 1991 valuations. This is adjusted for dwellings where discounts or exemptions apply and is converted into an "equivalent number of Band D dwellings" where bands below Band D will pay proportionately less than dwellings in higher bands. A further adjustment is made for losses on collection and contributions in lieu of tax in respect of certain government properties. The table below sets out the calculation of the Council Tax Base for 2024/25.

2023/24		2024/25				
Equivalent Number of Band D Dwellings	Valuation Band	Total Number of Dwellings in Band	Discounts, Exemptions & Disabled Relief	Total Chargeable Dwellings	Conversion Faction (Proportion)	Equivalent Number of Band D Dwellings
	A (Disabled					
0	Relief)	1	0	1	5/9	0
372	Α	805	-246	559	6/9	372
1,084	В	2,411	-1,017	1,394	7/9	1,084
4,764	С	7,029	-1,669	5,360	8/9	4,764
8,281	D	9,845	-1,564	8,281	9/9	8,281
8,292	E	7,441	-657	6,784	11/9	8,292
5,903	F	4,347	-260	4,087	13/9	5,903
8,020	G	5,028	-216	4,812	15/9	8,020
3,081	Н	1,581	-40	1,541	18/9	3,081
39,799		38,488	-5,670	32,818		39,799
-398	Less Allowance fo	or losses on collec	tion			-398
144	Add: Contributio	n in lieu of tax				144
39,545	39,545 Tax Base for Calculation of Council Tax					39,545
0	O Add: Adjustment for changes during the year for successful appeals against valuations bandings, new properties, demolitions, disabled persons' relief and empty properties					
39,545	Council Tax Bas	e for the year				39,545

Each year, the Council needs to collect enough money from local residents to cover the cost of the services it provides which is not funded by government grants and charges for services. It also collects charges for Hertfordshire County Council and the Hertfordshire Police. The total is divided by the tax base for the purposes of calculating the council tax to arrive at an average Band D tax per dwelling.

The Council set an average council tax charge for Band D dwellings of £2,199.87 (£2,098.54 for 2023/24).

CF2 Business Rate Payers

In line with the Local Government Act 2003, from 1 April 2005, all business premises are subject to a tax known as National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). The tax is calculated using local rateable values which are then multiplied by a uniform rate.

	2024/25
	£000
Total Non-Domestic Rateable Value at 31 March	120,071
National Non-Domestic Rate Multiplier – Standard (pence) National Non-Domestic Rate Multiplier - Small Business (pence)	54.6 49.9

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

	Notes	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Unapplied	Capital Grants and Contbns Unapplied	Share of Joint Venture Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2023		5,027	16,676	1,823	10,868	352	34,747	106,629	141,376
Movement in reserves during 2023/24									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		412	0	0	0	0	412	5,600	6,012
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statutory provisions Adjustments primarily involving the share of Joint	6	2,648	0	-18	5,700	0	8,330	-8,330	0
Ven to re Reserve		0	0	0	0	218	218	0	218
Transfers to / from earmarked reserves	44	-3,556	3,556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) In Year		-495	3,556	-18	5,700	218	8,960	-2,731	6,230
Balance at 31 March 2024		4,532	20,232	1,805	16,569	570	43,707	103,898	147,606
Movement in reserves during 2024/25									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		-5,404	0	0	0		-5,430	-2,485	-7,885
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statutory provisions Adjustments primarily involving the share of Joint	6	7,501	0	13	-3,314		4,200	-7,716	-3,516
Venture Reserve						255	255	0	255
Impact of Consolidation of West Herts Crem		0	768	0	0		768	6,810	7,578
Transfers to / from earmarked reserves	44	-2,221	2,221	0	0		0	0	0
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) In Year		-124	2,989	13	-3,314	255	-182	-8,948	-3,568
Balance at 31 March 2025	· 	4,409	23,220	1,818	13,254	825	43,527	100,513	144,040

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24 Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure		Notes	2024/25 Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000
10,484	-5,560	4,924	Infrastructure Housing and Economic Development		15,445	-9,532	5,913
10,201	-4,279	5,923	Leisure, Environment and Communities		8,060	-4,779	3,281
30,300	-23,924	6,376	Policy and Resources		33,969	-19,957	14,012
2,374	-37	2,337	Other Corporate Costs		2,583	0	2,583
53 ,359 മ	-33,800	19,559	Cost of Services		60,056	-34,268	25,788
age		-778	Other Operating Income	14	0	-1,507	-1,507
_		2,640	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	15	7,723	-4,961	2,762
55		-21,833	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	19	0	-21,640	-21,640
		-412	Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on Provision of Services	5	67,779	-62,375	5,404
		-218	Share of Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on Provision of Services by Joint Venture				-255
		-630	Group Surplus (-) or Deficit (+)				5,150
			Items that will not be reclassified to the Surplus (-) or Deficit (+) on the Provision of Services				
		-8,830	Surplus or Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	49			2,189
		12,732	Impairment losses on non-current assets charges to the revaluation reserve	49			6,220
	-	6,764	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	18			292
		10,667					8,701
0	0	10,449	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				8,447
		10,037					13,850

Group Balance Sheet

31 March 2024		Notes	At 31 March 2025	
£'000			£'000	£'000
	Long Term Assets			
115,924	Property, Plant and Equipment	22	126,077	
48,214	Investment Property	23	44,949	
0	Surplus Assets		37	
146	Heritage Assets	24	146	
1,081	Long Term Investments	34	1,336	
5,460	Finance Lease Asset		1,719	
8,545	Long Term Debtors	35	8,469	
179,370	Total Long Term Assets			182,734
	Current Assets			
10,778	Debtors	36	9,662	
26	Stock		27	
23,117	Short Term Investments	34	25,993	
1,431	Cash and Cash Equivalents	37	10,820	
35,352	Total Current Assets	·	_	46,501
	Current Liabilities			
-9	Short Term Borrowing	34	-256	
-11,245	Short Term Creditors and Revenue Receipts in Advance	39	-19,982	
-3,074	Provisions due within one year	40	-3,975	
72	Short Term Finance Liability	28,34	-78	
-1,240	Short Term Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	42	-1,088	
-15,640	Total Current Liabilities			-25,380
	Long Term Liabilities			
-8,000	Long Term Borrowing	34	-14,000	
-719	Pension Liability	18	-813	
-42,750	Long Term Finance Liability	28,34	-45,027	
-6	Long Term Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	42	-6	
-51,475	Total Long Term Liabilities	•		-59,847
147,607	Net Assets (+) / Net Liabilities (-)			144,009
	Financed from:			
	Usable Reserves	43-46		42,248
43,708				
43,708 103,899	Unusable Reserves	47-53		101,761

Alison Scott, Director of Finance

Date: XX September 2025

Group Cash Flow

2023/24 £'000		Notes	2024/25 £'000
-412	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		5,150
-7,732	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	54	-17,971
8,503	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	55	6,785
359	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		- 6,036
-841	Investing activities	56	2,794
1,747	Financing activities	57	- 6145
1,265	Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in cash and cash equivalents		-9,388
2,696	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1,431
1,431	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		10,819

1. The Group Accounting Policies

The Group Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2024/25 using the equity method for Joint Ventures under International Accounting Standard 28, Interests in Joint Ventures, and using the line-by-line consolidation method for subsidiaries under International Accounting Standard 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. There are no material subsidiaries or associated organisations excluded from the Group Accounts. There are no material differences in the accounting policies of the Council or any of the companies or organisations forming part of the Group Accounts.

Cross references to notes on the single entity accounts are to be used for material balances on the group accounts.

2. Three Rivers District Council's share of Joint Venture Company within the Group

Joint Ventures		Other Stakeholder	Date Incorporated
Three Rivers Homes Limited	150%	Clarendon Living Ltd	24 March 2017

Three Rivers District Council has 100% ownership in Three Rivers Commercial Services (net assets not material as at 31 March 2020) which in turn has 50% ownership in Three Rivers Development LLP. The net assets of Three Rivers Development are not material therefore this has not been consolidated as part of the group accounts. The Council also has an investment in an Associate, Broste Rivers Group Ltd.

The table below shows 50% share for Three Rivers District Council.

2023/24 £'000	Three Rivers Homes Limited	2024/25 £¹000
-176	Revenue	-209
88	Administrative Expenses	92
84	Finance Cost	84
	Surplus on Revaluation of Investment	
-228	Property	-235
14	Tax	14
-218	(Profit)\Loss for the period	-255
1,652	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,683
1,600	Investment Properties	1,835
50	Debtors (Current Assets)	22
168	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current Assets)	58
-153	Creditors (Current Liabilities)	-19
-2,237	Creditors (Long term liabilities)	-2,244
1,081	Net Assets	1,335

3. Related Party Transactions

During the Period, there were no transactions between Three Rivers Homes Ltd and Three Rivers District Council.

4. Three Rivers Homes LTD Members' Capital Contributions (Loans)

2023/24		2024/25		
Amounts outstanding at 31 March 2024 £'000		New Loans £'000	Repayments £'000	Amounts outstanding at 31 March 2025 £'000
4,186	Three Rivers Homes Ltd - Grapevine Loan	0	-88	4,098
4,186		0	-88	4,098

Glossary of Terms

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of 12 months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

Accruals

These are sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure attributable to the accounting period, but for which payment has not been received or made by 31 March.

Accumulated Compensated Absences Adjustment Account

This account represents the value of any unused holiday, time off in lieu or flexi hours which have not been taken by officers as at the 31 March.

Actuary

An expert on rates of death and insurance statistics who assesses whether we have enough money in our pension fund.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

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

Amortisation

The term used to refer to the charging of the value of a transaction or asset (usually related to intangible Long Term Assets) to the Income and Expenditure Account over a period of time, reflecting the value to the Council; similar to the depreciation charge for tangible Long Term Assets.

Billing Authority

A local authority responsible for collecting Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates.

Capital Adjustment Account

This records the timing difference between the costs of fixed assets used and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on assets which have a long term value. Includes the purchase of land, purchase or cost of construction of buildings and the acquisition of plant, equipment and vehicles.

Capital Receipts

The proceeds from the sale of Long Term Assets such as land and buildings. Capital receipts can be used to repay any outstanding debt on Long Term Assets or to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by government. Capital receipts cannot, however, be used to finance revenue expenditure.

Capital Charges

This is a general term used for the notional charges made to service revenue accounts for the use of fixed assets. The term covers the following:

Depreciation, Impairment charges and Amortisation of Deferred Charges (included in gross expenditure) offset by the Amortisation of government grants deferred (included in income).

Capital Financing Costs

These are costs, such as interest, which we charge because we have spent money on non-current assets.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The professional accountancy body concerned with local authorities and the public sector.

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

The annual Code of Practice, produced by CIPFA, which specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position and transactions of a Local Authority.

Collection Fund

A separate fund that records the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates.

Contingent Assets/Liabilities

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

Creditor

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received, or services rendered but for which payment has not been made at 31 March.

Current Assets

These are the short-term assets we have at date of the balance sheet which we can use in the following year.

Current Liabilities

These are the short-term liabilities we have at date of the balance sheet which we will pay in the following year.

Current Service Cost

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

Curtailment

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

Debtor

Sums of money due to the authority but unpaid at the balance sheet date.

Defined Benefit Scheme

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

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful life of a Long Term Asset.

Earmarked Reserves

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

Finance Lease

Arrangement whereby the lessee is treated as the owner of the leased asset, and is required to include such assets within Long Term Assets on the balance sheet.

Group Accounts

Group Accounts are prepared using consistent accounting policies which will require authorities to align their financial statements more closely with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are held with the objective of increasing knowledge, understanding and the appreciation of the Council's history and local area.

International Financial reporting Standard (IFRS)

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

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to below its carrying amount on the balance sheet due to damage, obsolescence or a general decrease in market value.

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.

Investments

Deposits for with approved institutions.

Infrastructure Assets

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

Long Term Assets – Tangible

Tangible assets (i.e. land and buildings) that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Long Term Assets - Intangible

Assets which are of benefit to the organisation, but have no physical presence such as software licences.

Long Term Debtors

Amounts due to the Council more than one year after the Balance Sheet date.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR or NDR)

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

Operational Assets

Long Term Assets held by the Council and used or consumed in the delivery of its services.

Operating Lease

An arrangement whereby the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset remain with the lessor.

Pension Fund

An employees' pension fund maintained by an authority, or a group of authorities, in order primarily to make pension payments on retirement of participants. It is financed from contributions from the employing authority, the employee and investment income.

Precept

The amount levied by one authority which is collected by another. e.g.: the County Council is the Precepting Authority and the District Council is the collecting authority, also known as the Billing Authority.

Provision

This is an amount which is put aside to cover future liabilities or losses which are considered to be certain or very likely to occur, but the amounts and timing are uncertain.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute

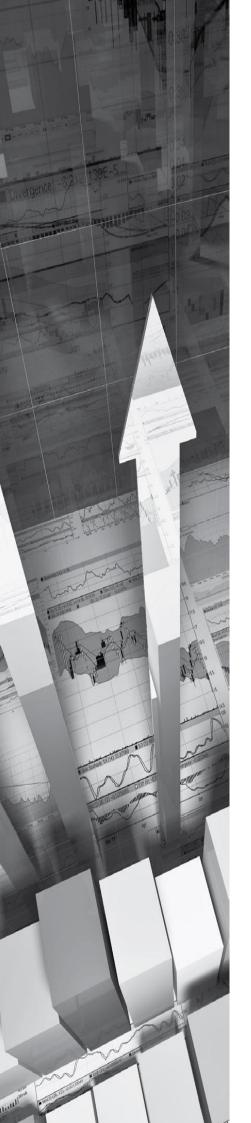
Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but that does not result in the creation of an asset that belongs to the Authority.

Surplus Assets

Long Term Assets held by an organisation but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services, or held as an investment.









Shared Internal Audit Service

Annual Report 2024/25

Annual Report Contents

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Introduction

Welcome to the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) Annual Report for 2024/25.

Those familiar with my musings in the introduction to past editions of the annual report will know about my passion for walking and travel, or preferably both simultaneously. This is especially when the reward is personal contentment, a view, good food and a satisfying drink at a pleasantly located establishment purveying the finest refreshments. A fabulous walk in the forested hills outside Oslo in the May half-term brought me to the top of Holmenkollen, where we were blessed with the most fabulous views over the city and Oslofjord. My son suggested that we improve the view by going to the top of the Holmenkollbakken Ski Jump. I can only say that looking down the ski jump was both terrifying and exhilarating as I contemplated how, and why on earth, those ski jumpers hurl themselves into the abyss.

This is not dissimilar to the 'ski jump' of emotions I have sometimes experienced in the workplace during the last year! The review and implementation of the requirements of the Global Internal Audit Standards, the Application Note for UK Public Sector and Code of Practice for the Governance of Internal Audit in UK Local Government by the 'go-live' date of 1 April 2025, has been daunting and frustrating, but ultimately rewarding and a major opportunity to review what we do and how we do it. None of this compares though to the first year of implementing the SIAS Business Plan and entering the world of income generation to support our shared service. There is the backbreaking work that goes into tender preparation, the soul-destroying disappointment of losing out, the thrill and relief of success, the grind of chasing up leads, the surprise of opportunities that arise unexpectedly, the joy of meeting new people, and the pride when an approach is made 'because we heard you were good'. Phew!

The only way you survive all that is the energy, resilience and motivation that comes from having a wonderful team around you, people who put in the hard yards, have your back, step up to the plate, pick you up, make you laugh and debate tactics and strategy long into the evening. To all the SIAS team and our Board, I thank you profusely.

SIAS said a sad farewell to two team members departing during the year to career opportunities elsewhere. They are thanked for their achievements and contribution to the service and will be greatly missed. Departures offer the opportunity for new beginnings, and we welcome two new team members, who have settled wonderfully well into the service. We also welcomed the return of another who had taken a career break to explore the wonders and delights of South-East Asia. Congratulations are also extended to team members for their deserved promotions and exam successes.

For further highlights and reflections, I invite you to delve into the Annual Report itself. As ever, I enjoy the engagement, dialogue, and feedback the report fosters.

Chris Wood - Head of Assurance
June 2025



Levels of delivery

In respect of delivery, 2024/25 presented new challenges to SIAS as we sought expand our customer portfolio, whilst still maintaining the expected high levels of delivery to our founding partners and existing customers.

Through the work of our fantastic team, we managed to deliver our core commitments to our SIAS Partners, achieving 95% delivery of planned days and completion of 91% of planned projects to draft report stage, with targets of 95% and 90% respectively. In addition, we also successfully delivered our agreed portfolio of work with Eastern Internal Audit Services (EIAS), completing the five commissioned audits by the agreed target date of 31 March 2025.

With our key objective being to complete enough work to allow an annual assurance opinion to be provided for each SIAS Partner, we are pleased to report that this was achieved.

Audits Days Delivered in 24/25

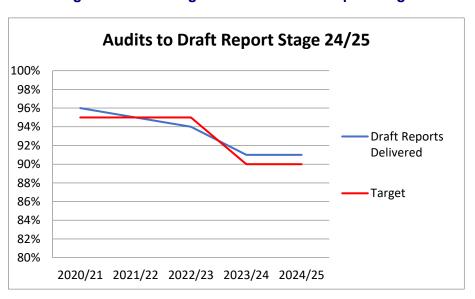
100%
99%
98%
97%
96%
95%
94%
93%
92%
91%
90%

2020/21 2021/22 2022/23 2023/24 2024/25

Figure 1: Percentage of audits days delivered

We delivered our billable days target of 95% and achieved 1% over our 90% target of projects to draft report by 31 March 2025.





Shared learning - the power of partnership

A key founding principle of the Shared Internal Audit Service was the opportunity to embed a culture of shared learning within the partnership. A shared learning culture, both formal and informal, is embedded through our team, our sister services within Assurance and across our partners and opportunities abound to promote issues big and small.

We continued to use our networks with bodies such as the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors (CIIA), local authority Chief Auditors Network (CAN) and Home Counties Chief Internal Auditors Group (HCCIAG) to ensure that we remained in touch with the challenges facing the audit profession and those being faced by the organisations that they provide assurance to.

With the Public Sector needing to comply with the new Global Internal Audit Standards from 1 April 2025, the above networks have been valuable in allowing us to gather and share insights and approaches to embedding the new standards in the most efficient way. With our next External Quality Assessment (EQA) due in 2026, we are also looking to obtain valuable insights from our local authority forums where other Chief Audit Executives have experienced the revised EQA process 2025/26.

During the latter part of 2024/25 our partners began the initial steps in devolution and local government reform. The opportunity to learn from our networks has and will continue to be critical in understanding the future role that SIAS may be able to play within this complex journey, particularly using the experience of those that have already navigated this process at other Councils.

We have continued to contribute to discussions arranged by the Institute of Internal Auditors on key topics facing the profession such as recruitment and retention.

From a partner perspective, we continue to share good practice and emerging risks identified from our audit work during key Senior Management meetings, such as Corporate Governance Groups. This is deemed important to embrace a continuous learning culture within the partnership.

During 2024/25, our staff, partners and Audit Committee members have continued to work collaboratively to foster a cycle of continuous development and innovation, with these being particularly critical as we look to continue to build an effective internal audit service.

A shared learning culture, both formal and informal, is embedded through our team, our sister services within Assurance and across our partners and opportunities abound to promote issues big and small. ...



Managing the challenges of auditing in a changing environment

2024/25 has provided an opportunity for SIAS to continue to use the GIAS, new professional practice and insights from our local authority colleagues to support the continuous development of our approach to provide an effective and value-added audit service.

The risk landscape of local government has and will continue to be subject to continued and fast paced change. The challenges faced at the point of our previous annual report in 2023/24 remain current, including needing to identify savings to manage funding pressures, rising demand, unstable inflation, and global political unrest. There have also more recently been instances of cyberattacks on well-known private sector companies, and we know from Leicester City Council and Redcar and Cleveland Council, for example, that local government is not immune either. This highlights the importance of investing in security, business continuity arrangements and educating and training staff.

The use of new technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to progress, with simple examples such as the use of co-pilot, to more complex integration of AI technologies into processing and internal control activities. We continue to review how our internal audit coverage should evolve to keep pace with the challenges and risks that such technologies create.

The progression of devolution and local government reform will also require careful consideration of how SIAS can support our partner authorities in what will be a complex journey.

The combination of all the above factors means that it continues to be important that our internal audit plans remain agile and can be adapted in line with the fast-paced change of the Local Government and wider environment.

Within our audit methodologies and approaches, we continue to look for opportunities to enhance our use of data analytics within our audit work. This is deemed critical given the ability to support whole population testing and therefore provide more robust assurance and insight.

As part of our revised internal audit methodologies, we have also implemented a clearer focus on 'root cause analysis'. Whilst only recently introduced, this will provide future benefits in allowing identification of potential wider organisational factors that may contribute to systems weaknesses, such as resourcing or recruitment challenges or ineffective approaches to governance.

As a service we continue to benefit from having a co-sourced internal audit partner, allowing us to have access to specialist skills, or their wider information pool to support other key opportunities such as benchmarking.

Overall, we believe that 2024/25 has provided an opportunity for SIAS to continue to use the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS), new professional practice and insights from our local authority colleagues to support the continuous development of our approach to provide an effective and value-added audit service.

Developing our people and processes

At the core of our service are our team members and we are proud to continue embracing our 'grow your own' strategy, to both develop the audit talent of the future and support future service resilience.

The Head of SIAS continues to be part of the Internal Audit Apprenticeship review group, seeking to ensure that this provides new entrants to the profession with the required platform to develop both their technical and soft skills to perform what can be a challenging role. We currently have three team members undertaking the level 4 apprenticeship, and a further two due to enrol shortly.

Whilst acknowledging the importance of professional studies, our staff also have clear training, development and progression plans to ensure that they have the very best opportunity to reach their career goals. We support this with regular 'lite bite' training sessions, where we look to provide in-house training to support their professional studies

We continue to navigate the challenges in maintaining a team culture and collaboration in the days of hybrid working and promote our weekly office day to ensure that team members have regular opportunities to network and share ideas.

During 2024/25, we were able to launch our new audit report template, this seeking to adopt key principles such as a one-page summary, root cause analysis and a more focused approach to reporting audit outcomes. We have been pleased with the positive feedback that we have received on this new format.

From a process perspective, we have been working hard during 2024/25 to update key strategies, templates and our audit manual to reflect any new requirements in advance of the launch of the Global Internal Audit Standards. During 2025/26 we will use our established quality assurance mechanisms to ensure that these changes have been embedded, thereby providing a clear evidence base to demonstrate conformance with the standards for our External Quality Assessment in 2026/27.

At the core of our service are our team members and we are proud to continue embracing our 'grow your own' strategy, to both develop the audit talent of the future and support future service resilience....



First class customer service

To monitor our effectiveness and improve our service, at the end of each assignment we request the completion of a short satisfaction survey. We have been given and have acted upon invaluable improvement ideas, and we are proud of the fact that in 2024/25 we have received 95% satisfactory or higher feedback rating from our customers.

Some of the comments that accompany the formal scoring document are shown below:

- "Excellent service, the auditor was great to work with, had great time management and was very efficient."
- "A very satisfactory experience of an internal audit, as detailed below no area
 was marked below a 5. Excellent communication was a key area and the
 ability to work effectively and efficiently with the auditor on site visits and by
 email made for a smooth running of the process. The areas for improvement
 and adjustments were discussed and agreed in a beneficial manner."
- "The auditor was very professional and accommodating and made the audit process a very positive and constructive experience."
- "The auditors were hugely supportive during the process, especially as this was my first experience of undertaking the process and managing the council's Corporate Risk approach."
- "The best thing about the audit has been that it has made us focus more time on reviewing our processes and record keeping. We have as a result amended the two main spread sheets combining them into one, removing the duplication and amount of updating needed each time a new vehicle is bought/leased. It has given us time for reflection and helped us to focus on improvements. A positive experience all round."
- "I have always received prompt response from SIAS and when I've had a query this has been quickly resolved."
- "I found the process clear, straightforward and relatively stress free. The
 auditor was helpful, approachable and clearly explained the steps of the
 process and what was expected of the team. I found the experience positive
 and one from which the team and I could learn from and improve some
 areas."
- "This was a useful audit helping us to focus on the risks and mitigations we have in place for this service."
- "A very useful audit to give assurance about processes conducted in a professional and considerate manner."
- "The audit was conducted in good terms, with appropriate timing.
 Opportunities for feedback were also provided, and communications were clear and appropriate for the aims of the audit. Overall, there is a general satisfaction with the audit."





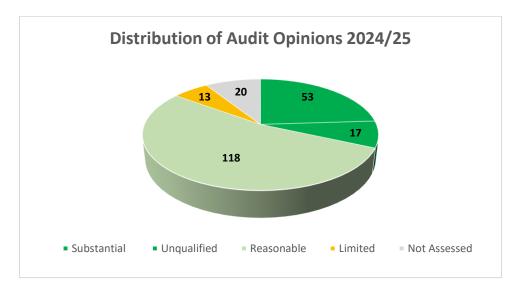
Performance – outcomes

SIAS completed 221 assurance and other projects to draft or final report stage as at the date of compiling our Annual Assurance Opinions for 2024/25, giving the assurance opinions and recommendations detailed in the charts below.

For those pieces which resulted in a formal assurance opinion, the distribution of opinions is set out in figure 3 below:

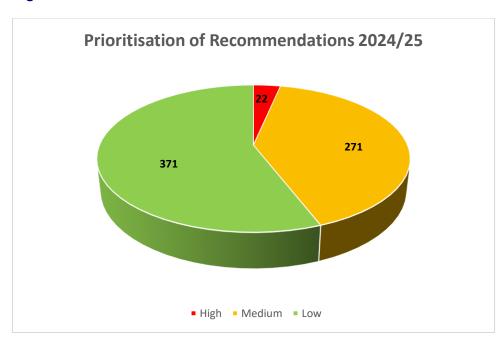
Figure 3: Distribution of Audit Opinions 2024/25

221 assurance and other projects identifying 664 recommendations or advisory actions.



For those audits where recommendations were required and were graded, the priority ratings are set out in figure 4 below:

Figure 4: Prioritisation of Recommendations 2024/25



Performance indicators

The overall business performance of SIAS is monitored by the SIAS Board by means of a balanced scorecard which provides a range of measures by which progress can be evaluated.

The overall performance of SIAS against our key performance indicators is reported below.

Table 1: SIAS Business Performance

Indicator	Target	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2025
Progress against plan: actual days delivered as a percentage of planned days.	95%	94%	95%
Progress against plan: audits issued in draft by 31 March	90%	91%	91%
Client satisfaction	100% client satisfaction questionnaires returned at 'satisfactory overall' level or above	95%	96%

Financial performance of SIAS

SIAS operates on a fully traded basis. Prudent financial management and limited income generation has allowed the service to build a sustainable financial platform and remain within agreed budgets. The SIAS Board is responsible for approving SIAS's Medium Term Financial Plans and overseeing the in-year financial performance through quarterly update reports.

Future developments



During 2025/26, we will continue to review opportunities to grow our customer base in line with the business plan targets agreed by the SIAS Board.

We will continue to work with our SIAS Partners, using insight and advice from our professional networks, to create a clear assurance offering to support the progression of devolution and local government reform in Hertfordshire.

We will also be commencing our preparations for our required five-yearly external quality assessment, this including the commissioning of an external assessor to undertake the review.

For our team members and their future training and development, we will continue to support those members of our service that are striving to attain professional qualifications, with this continuing to be underpinned by personal development and progression plans.

We will continue to work with our colleagues across audit networks to support the development of our knowledge and approach to making the most effective use of data analytics and assurance mapping within our assurance activities.

During 2025/26 we will be commencing our preparations for our required five-yearly external quality assessment, this including the commissioning of an external assessor to undertake the review ...

Our board members

The SIAS Board provides strategic direction and oversight for the partnership, bringing a wealth of local government experience and insight to our operation.

During 2024/25, our Board members were as follows:

Name	Title	Partner
Brian Moldon	Assistant Director of Finance	Stevenage Borough Council
Matthew Bunyon	Head of Finance and Business Services	Hertsmere Borough Council
Steven Pilsworth	Director of Finance	Hertfordshire County Council
Ian Couper	Service Director (Resources)	North Herts Council
Richard Baker	Executive Director (Finance and Transformation)	Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council
Steven Linnett *	Head of Strategic Finance and Property	East Herts Council
Alison Scott	Director of Finance	Three Rivers District Council
Hannah Doney	Chief Finance Officer and S151 Officer	Watford Borough Council

^{*} Board member until the end of November 2024

The SIAS Board is also attended by the following representatives from SIAS and Hertfordshire County Council.

Name	Title	Partner
Chris Wood	Head of Assurance	SIAS
Darren Williams	Head of SIAS	SIAS
Quentin Baker	Director of Law and Governance	Hertfordshire County Council

2024/25 Definitions of Assurance and Recommendation Priority Levels

Audit Opini	ions			
Assurance	Level	Definition		
Assurance I	Reviews			
Substantia	I	A sound system of governance, risk management and control exist, with internal controls operating effectively and being consistently applied to support the achievement of objectives in the area audited.		
Reasonable	е	There is a generally sound system of governance, risk management and control in place. Some issues, non-compliance or scope for improvement were identified which may put at risk the achievement of objectives in the area audited.		
Limited		Significant gaps, weaknesses or non-compliance were identified. Improvement is required to the system of governance, risk management and control to effectively manage risks to the achievement of objectives in the area audited.		
No		Immediate action is required to address fundamental gaps, weaknesses or non-compliance identified. The system of governance, risk management and control is inadequate to effectively manage risks to the achievement of objectives in the area audited.		
Not Assess	sed	This opinion is used in relation to consultancy or embedded assurance activities, where the nature of the work is to provide support and advice to management and is not of a sufficient depth to provide an opinion on the adequacy of governance or internal control arrangements. Recommendations will however be made where required to support system or process improvements.		
Grant / Fund	ding Certi	ication Reviews		
Unqualified	d	No material matters have been identified in relation the eligibility, accounting and expenditure associated with the funding received that would cause SIAS to believe that the related funding conditions have not been met.		
Qualified		Except for the matters identified within the audit report, the eligibility, accounting and expenditure associated with the funding received meets the requirements of the funding conditions.		
<u>Disclaimer</u> Opinion		Based on the limitations indicated within the report, SIAS are unable to provide an opinion in relation to the Council's compliance with the eligibility, accounting and expenditure requirements contained within the funding conditions.		
Adverse Op	pinion	Based on the significance of the matters included within the report, the Council have not complied with the funding conditions associated with the funding received.		
Recommen	ndation P	riority Levels		
Priority Lev	vel	Definition		
Corporate	Critica	Audit findings which, in the present state, represent a serious risk to the organisation as a whole, i.e. reputation, financial resources and / or compliance with regulations. Management action to implement the appropriate controls is required immediately.		
	High	Audit findings indicate a serious weakness or breakdown in control environment, which, if untreated by management intervention, is highly likely to put achievement of core service objectives at risk. Remedial action is required urgently.		
Service	Mediur	Audit findings which, if not treated by appropriate management action, are likely to put achievement of some of the core service objectives at risk. Remedial action is required in a timely manner.		
	Low	Audit findings indicate opportunities to implement good or best practice, which, if adopted, will enhance the control environment. The appropriate solution should be implemented as soon as is practically possible.		

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Three Rivers District Council Audit Committee Progress Report 25 September 2025

Recommendation

Members are recommended to:

- Note the Internal Audit Progress Report for the period to 15 September 2025
- Approve amendments to the Audit Plan as at 15 September 2025
- Agree changes to the implementation date for 6 audit recommendations (paragraph 2.5) for the reason set out in Appendices 3 to 5
- Agree removal of implemented audit recommendations (Appendices 3 to 5)

Contents

- 1 Introduction and Background
 - 1.1 Purpose of Report
 - 1.2 Background
- 2 Audit Plan Update
 - 2.1 Delivery of Audit Plan and Key Findings
 - 2.3 All Priority Audit Recommendations
 - 2.7 Proposed Audit Plan Amendments
 - 2.8 Audit Plan Delivery Progress

Appendices

- 1 Progress against the 2025/26 Audit Plan
- 2 2025/26 Audit Plan Projected Start Dates
- 3-5 Progress against Outstanding Internal Audit Recommendations
- 6 Assurance and Priority Levels

1. Introduction and Background

Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report details:
- a) Progress made by the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS) in delivering the Council's annual audit plan for 2025/26 as at 15 September 2025.
- b) Proposed amendments to the approved 2025/26 Annual Audit Plan.
- c) Implementation status of all previously agreed audit recommendations from 2019/20 onwards.
- d) An update on performance management information as at 15 September 2025.

Background

- 1.2 The work of internal audit is required to be reported to a Member Body so that the Council has an opportunity to review and monitor an essential component of corporate governance and gain assurance that its internal audit provision is fulfilling its statutory obligations. It is considered good practice that progress reports also include proposed amendments to the agreed annual audit plan.
- 1.3 The 2025/26 Annual Audit Plan was approved by Audit Committee on 25 March 2025.
- 1.4 The Audit Committee receives periodic updates on progress against the Annual Audit Plan from SIAS. This is the first report giving an update on the delivery of the 2025/26 Internal Audit Plan.

2. Audit Plan Update

Delivery of Audit Plan and Key Audit Findings

- 2.1 At 15 September 2025, 22% of the 2025/26 Audit Plan days had been delivered (calculation excludes unused contingency). Appendix 1 provides a status update on each individual deliverable within the audit plan.
- 2.2 There have been ten final audit reports issued since the previous progress report issued in March 2025, eight relating to audits from the Council's 2024/25 internal audit plan and two from the 2025/26 internal audit plan.

Audit Title	Date of Issue	Assurance Level	Number and Priority of Recommendations
Payroll 2024/25	14/04/2025	Substantial	1 Low

Audit Title	Date of Issue	Assurance Level	Number and Priority of Recommendations
Procurement Cards 2024/25	29/04/2025	Not Assessed (Advisory Review)	None
Procurement Act Preparedness 2024/25	20/05/2025	Reasonable	2 Medium, 3 Advisory Actions
Democratic Services 2024/25	02/06/2025	Reasonable	1 Low, 4 Advisory Actions
Cyber Security 2024/25	02/06/2025	Reasonable	2 Medium
SARs, EIRs and FOI Requests 2024/25	03/06/2025	Substantial	2 Advisory Actions
SHDF Grant	09/06/2025	Unqualified	None
Community Safety 2024/25	13/06/2025	Reasonable	1 Medium, 1 Low and 1 Advisory Action
Business Rates 2024/25	13/06/2025	Reasonable	2 Medium
Fast Followers - Innovate UK Net Zero Living programme Grant	30/07/2025	Unqualified	None

All Priority Audit Recommendations

- 2.3 Audit Committee Members will be aware that a Final Audit Report is issued when agreed by Management. This includes an agreement to implement the recommendations made. It is SIAS's responsibility to bring to Members' attention the implementation status of recommendations; it is the responsibility of officers to implement the recommendations by the agreed date.
- 2.4 The table below summarises progress in implementation of all outstanding internal audit recommendations as at 15 September 2025, with full details given in appendices 3 to 5:

Year	Number of Recommendations	Implemented	Not yet due	Outstanding & request made for extended time or no update provided	% implemented
2019/20	37	37	0	0	100%
2023/24	39	35	0	4	90%
2024/25	35	23	4	8	66%

- 2.5 Since the March 2025 Audit Committee, extension to implementation dates have been requested by action owners for six recommendations as follows:
 - One from the 2023/24 Taxi Licensing audit, with a revised target date of 31 March 2026 (was 30 June 2025).
 - One from the 2024/25 Service Desk Contract Management audit, with a revised target date of 31 October 2025 (was 30 June 2025).
 - One from the 2024/25 Public Health Funerals audit, with revised a target date of 31 December 2025 (was 31 July 2025).
 - Two from the 2024/25 Asset Management and Garages audit, with revised target dates of 31 March 2026 (was 30 September 2025) and 30 November 2025 (was 30 September 2025).
 - One from the 2024/25 Procurement Act audit, with a revised target date of 31 January 2026 (was 31 July 2025).
- 2.6 No updates were provided by action owners for the following six recommendations:
 - One from the 2023/24 Benefits audit (latest target date was 30 April 2025).
 - Two from the 2023/24 Sundry Debtors audit (latest target dates were 31 March 2025).
 - One from the 2024/25 Council Tax audit (latest target date was 31 March 2025).
 - Two from the 2024/25 Business Rates audit (latest target dates were 30 September 2025).

Proposed 2025/26 Audit Plan Amendments

2.7 The previously agreed assurance mapping work has been replaced with an audit of Business Continuity Planning.

Reporting of Audit Plan Delivery Progress

2.8 To help the Committee assess the current position in terms of progress against the projects in the 2025/26 Audit Plan, an analysis of agreed start dates is shown at Appendix 2. Dates have been agreed with management and resources allocated accordingly.

2.9 The 2025/26 Annual performance indicators and targets were approved by the SIAS Board in March 2025. Actual performance for Three Rivers District Council (including the Shared Services Plan) against the targets that are monitored in year is set out in the table below.

Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Profiled Target to 15 September 2025	Actual to 15 September 2025
Planned Days – percentage of actual billable days against planned chargeable days completed (excludes unused contingency)	95%	35% (70 / 201 days)	22% (44 / 201 days)
2. Planned Projects – percentage of actual completed projects to draft report stage against planned completed projects by 31st March 2025	90%	32% (6 out of 19 projects to draft)	21% (4 out of 19 projects to draft)
3. Client Satisfaction – percentage of client satisfaction questionnaires returned at 'satisfactory overall' level (minimum of 39/65 overall)	90%	90%	100% (based on one questionnaire received in 2025/26)
4. Number of Critical and High Priority Audit Recommendations agreed	95%	95%	No Critical or High Priority Audit Recommendations made to date in 2025/26

- 2.10 In addition, the performance targets listed below are annual in nature. Performance against these targets will be reported on in the 2025/26 Head of Assurance's Annual Report:
 - 5. Annual Plan prepared in time to present to the March meeting of each Audit Committee. If there is no March meeting, then the plan should be prepared for the first meeting of the financial year.
 - 6. Planned Projects percentage of actual completed projects to Final report stage against planned completed projects. Reported annually within the Chief Audit Executive's annual report and opinion.

- 7. Chief Audit Executive's Annual Report presented at the Audit Committee's first meeting of the civic year.
- 2.11 In respect of planned projects, targets are currently slightly behind the expected delivery profile. This is due to a combination of factors, including some audits being pushed back at the request of clients, delays in commencement of audits by our external co-sourced partner and the recent recruitment of two new SIAS Trainees which has now been successfully completed. However, progress has also been impacted by the sickness absence of the Client Audit Manager, which has affected the pace at which certain audits are being completed. We would expect delays to be resolved by the end of October and as work is actively progressing, assuming continued engagement, completion of the 2025/26 internal audit plan remains on track.

APPENDIX 1 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2025/26 – UPDATE ON POSITION AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2025

2025/26 SIAS Audit Plan

AUDITABLE AREA	LEVEL OF		RE	CS		AUDIT	LEAD AUDITOR	BILLABLE DAYS	STATUS/COMMENT
AUDITABLE AREA	ASSURANCE	С	Н	M	L	DAYS	ASSIGNED	COMPLETED	STATUS/COMMENT
Key Financial Systems									
Payroll - Systems Audit (Shared Services Plan)						12	BDO	2	ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)
Treasury Management (Shared Services Plan)						8	BDO	2	ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)
Council Tax – Collection Rates and Debt Management (Shared Services Plan)						7	SIAS	2	ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)
Non-Domestic Rates – Collection Rates and Debt Management (Shared Services Plan)						7	SIAS	2	ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)
Rency Staffing (Shared Services Plan)						6			
Debtors and General Ledger Exception Reporting (Shared Services Plan)						12			
External Audit Financial Recommendations (Not VFM) (Shared Services Plan)						8			
Operational Audits									
Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme						10	BDO	2	ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)
Property Management Process Resilience						10	BDO	5	In Fieldwork

APPENDIX 1 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2025/26 – UPDATE ON POSITION AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2025

AUDITABLE AREA	LEVEL OF		RE	CS		AUDIT PLAN	LEAD AUDITOR	BILLABLE DAYS	STATUS/COMMENT
AUDITABLE AREA	ASSURANCE	С	Н	М	L	DAYS	ASSIGNED	COMPLETED	STATUS/COMMENT
Financial Billing (including Property Services and Temporary Accommodation)						10			
Leisure – Hire of Grounds						10			
Watersmeet Theatre						10			
Corporate Services									
Risk Management						10	SIAS	1	In Planning
Geographic Information System						14	BDO	2	ToR Issued (Fieldwork October)
Business Continuity Planning						6			
വ Grant Certifications D									
SH IDF	Unqualified	0	0	0	0	1	SIAS	1	Final Report Issued
Bast Followers - Innovate UK Net Zero Living programme	Unqualified	0	0	0	0	1	SIAS	1	Final Report Issued
IT Audits									
Cyber Security (Shared Services Plan)						15	BDO		
To Be Allocated									
Unused Contingency (Shared Services Plan)						3	N/A		
Follow-Up Audits									

APPENDIX 1 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2025/26 - UPDATE ON POSITION AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2025

AUDITADI E ADEA	LEVEL OF		RE	CS		AUDIT	LEAD	BILLABLE DAYS	CTATUS/COMMENT
AUDITABLE AREA	ASSURANCE	С	Н	M	L	PLAN DAYS	AUDITOR ASSIGNED	COMPLETED	STATUS/COMMENT
Follow-up of outstanding audit recommendations						8	N/A	3	
Strategic Support									
2026/27 Audit Planning						5	N/A		
Audit Committee						8	N/A	3.5	
Chief Audit Executive Opinion 2024/25						3	N/A	3	Complete
Client Liaison and Plan Monitoring						7	N/A	3	
SIAS Development and Global Eternal Audit Standards Proplementation						3	N/A	1.5	
2623/24 Projects Requiring Comp	letion (5 days TR	DC p	lan /	5 da	ys Sł	nared Se	ervices Plan)		
Community Safety		0	0	1	1	10	SIAS	10	Final Report Issued
Business Rates		0	0	2	0	10	SIAS	10	Final Report Issued
TRDC TOTAL		0	0	1	1	121			
SHARED SERVICES TOTAL		0	0	2	0	83			
COMBINED TOTAL		0	0	3	1	204		44	

Key to recommendation priority levels: C = Critical, H = High, M = Medium, L = Low

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Payroll – Systems Audit	Risk Management	Financial Billing (inc Property Services and Temporary	Leisure – Hire of Grounds
	TOR Issued (Fieldwork September)	In Planning	Accommodation)	
	Treasury Management	Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme	GIS	Creditors and GL Exception Reporting
	TOR Issued (Fieldwork September)	TOR Issued (Fieldwork September)	TOR Issued (Fieldwork October)	
ts		Council Tax (Collection rates and debt management)	Property Management Resilience	Watersmeet Theatre
Audits			In Fieldwork	
⋖		ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)		
		Non-Domestic Rates (Collection Rates and Debt Management)	Agency Staffing	External Audit Financial Recommendations (not VFM)
		ToR Issued (Fieldwork September)		
Page			Business Continuity Planning	
187				Cyber Security
	SHDF			
တ္	Final Report Issued			
Grants	Fast Followers - Innovate UK Net			
Ğ	Zero Living programme			
	Final Report Issued			
2024/25 Carry Forward	2024/25 Community Safety			
202 C.	Final Report Issued			

2024/25 Business Rates		
Final Report Issued		

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 189	We recommend that the Council review the systems used to maintain records of Council owned properties.	Medium	Position (November 2023) The Temporary Property Data Analyst is currently engaged in collating data in connection with the Council's commercial property portfolio. The work remains on target for completion 31st January 2024. Position (March 2024) Garage data implementation has now been completed and the system is being used for garage purposes (it should be noted that this is a new system, and issues are being addressed as they arise). Mapping data is still being analysed, and is progressing well, led by the Council's GIS Officer. A GIS link is being added to the Trace system, and delays on this completion are due to TRDC-specific requirements being considered. The primary assets have been uploaded onto Trace, in the form of freehold and subsequent leasehold interests. These two systems together will form the basis for asset ownership and associated enquiries. Deed Packets will be retained. The postholder of the Temporary Property Data Analyst left the Council at the end of February 2024 and at the time of writing the post is vacant, however, the closing date for internal applicants is 15 March 2024. As has been stated previously, the completion	Head of Property Services / Property & Legal Services Teams	31 January 2024		31/08/25 (Previous implement ation date were: - 01/08/2 - 30/11/2

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadlin
			resources. The extension to the deadline is required to complete the task, based upon the dedicated resources available.				2000
Pa			Position (July 2024) The garage data is performing as planned. The finance system and rent collection data are now closely aligned, rectifying a significant system error. The direct debit payment system and PMS data are functioning well, with monthly reports verifying occupancy levels across the garage estate. Minimal officer input is needed for full alignment.				
Page 190			Reports, including occupancy data, can be extracted from the PMS system, enabling quick filling of garage vacancies. Errors flagged with Trace are mostly administrative.				
			The Estate Surveyor will meet with the GIS Officer next week to discuss mapping. The GIS link for loaded assets needs fine-tuning to pinpoint exact locations, which will then link to the land ownership section.				
			The Temporary Property Data Analyst post remains vacant after three recruitment attempts. The Property Services Team is reviewing how to capture and upload the final PMS data. Completion of this task is deferred until November 2024 due to the lack of dedicated resources, although it is hoped that this work will be completed prior to November.				

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadlin
			With the garage estate now largely performing as expected, this is now considered 'business as usual'.				
			Extracting reports for the data that exists in the system is also complete. Obviously, the more data that exists in the system, the more useful those reports will become.				
TO I			The linkage of data to the GIS system is largely concluded. Only new assets that are acquired or when new data layers need to be prepared, will there be a need for any changes.				
Page 191			As before, the Temporary Property Data Analyst post remains vacant. The Property Team are hoping to address this vacancy, by seeking support for a new role temporary within the Team which will assign responsibility for administering and updating the system to that role. In the meantime, the Estates Surveyor will keep rental and tenant data up to date, pending the appointment of additional resources to capture and upload data from the wider asset base. Completion of the full data input task is deferred until August 2025 due to the lack of dedicated resources. If capacity allows, we will attempt to input data in periodically.				
			Position (November 2024) As reported previously, the only incomplete aspect of the recommendations, is the completion of the data input task. The target for achieving this task remains as August				

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadlin
Page 192			2025, albeit this is subject to the appointment of additional resources. An application has been made to request funding from the annual 'Outline Business Case' process to enable the appointment of a temporary post, which would comfortably see this task concluded within 6-8 months. Position (March 2025) We are pleased to confirm the appointment of the Property & Estates Officer, who will start with us at the beginning of April. At this stage we aim to get the majority of this task complete by the target date. Position (September 2025) The population of the Property Management System with operational data is now completed. This stage marks the conclusion of this longstanding recommendation. There are a number of ongoing operational improvements to the system which include extracting data from the finance system and linking GIS information. In addition, a detailed property data extraction and uploading process is underway and part of the business as usual operation of the system.			* Or V	Deadlir

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
04 Page 193	We recommend that the service should undertake a data cleansing exercise on an annual basis to ensure they are only keeping necessary information.	Low	We will discuss further with the relevant officer and review the retention policy. When a licence has been surrendered, we are required to keep the record if the driver has issues that could be of interest or concern to another licensing authority. Position (November 2023) To be reviewed with the Data Protection Officer and potentially delete and securely dispose of all files that are not required. (Retain files indefinitely where there is information that should be shared with other authorities such as any enforcement action that has been taken by Three Rivers). Position (March 2024) To be discussed with the Data Protection Officer within the next month and then to review process. Position (July 2024) To be discussed with the Data Protection Officer within the next month and then to review process. Position (September 2024) Agreed via CMT that all departments will be reviewing data retention schedules with Data Protection Officer over the next few months. Position (November 2024) No update at the current time.	Lead Licensing Officer	30 April 2024	x	31/03/26 (Previous implemen ation date were: - 28/06/24 - 30/08/24 - 31/12/24 - 30/06/25

No update at the current time. Revised deadline June 2025		
Position (September 2025) Corporate project has not progressed as set out at September's position update. No update at the current time.		

			update at the current time.				
	neet Theatre 2023/24 t issued February 2024						
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved * or ✓	Revised Deadline
02 Page 194	We recommend that the licence transfer process be conducted as soon as possible to ensure the theatre's records are current.	Low	The Watersmeet General Manager completed the training required to apply for his Personal Licence on 7 February, has applied for his Personal Licence and is awaiting it to be issued. Once issued an application to change the DPS will be made to transfer DPS from the Head of Customer Experience to the Watersmeet General Manager. Position (July 2024) Application for licence completed. Issue with Personal licence delayed due to printing issues at Bucks County Council. Documents now being completed for the transfer of DPS. Position (September 2024) The General Manager's Personal Licence has arrived and the DPS documents to be submitted on return from leave 3 rd week of September. Position (November 2024) The transfer of DPS has been submitted via the central government website and is with the council's licensing team to process. Position (March 2025) There has been an issue with the transfer of DPS application form causing delay. This has	Head of Customer Experience until DPS transferred and then General Manager	30 April 2024		31/03/25 (Previous implement ation dates were: - 31/08/24 - 30/09/24 - 31/12/24)

now been resolved and so it is expected to be transferred by end of March.	
Position (September 2025) The DPS has now been transferred so the action is complete.	

Final repor	t issued May 2024			T	1		
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 195	We recommend that uncollectable housing benefit overpayments are written-off at regular intervals through the year.	Medium	Position (July 2024) No update received from action owner. Position (September 2024) Agree with the recommendation and we will do these quarterly. Position (November 2024) No update received. Position (February 2025) A review of old debt has started. Before we consider write-offs, we are considering passing suitable debts to an Enforcement agent first. Position (September 2025) No update provided.	Revenues Manager	31 July 2024	×	30/04/25 (Previous implement ation date was: - 30/09/24

_	Debtors 2023/24 sissued October 2024						
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
01	We recommend debts are chased consistently, and the manual	Medium	Agreed. The team works through the aged debtors report run at the beginning of each	Revenues Team Leader for SD	31 March 2025	×	

intervention process is followed by the Debt Recovery Team to ensure all recovery actions are followed.		month, to ensure any queries or further recovery action is taken, once the standard recovery processes have completed. There is currently limited action that can be taken, which can vary from one debt type under SD to another. We are looking at this in greater detail during 24/25. Position (November 2024)			× or √	Deadlin
		This is being actioned under the overarching work around SD. We are in discussion to two outside suppliers who may be able to assist in this area, however the data cleansing exercise needs to be completed first to ensure only correct data is shared with any third parties, to maximise collections in this area. Position (February 2025) A review of Sundry Debt work started in February 2025 to establish and agree what work the individual services carry out and what the Recovery Team do. The intention is that individual services will raise a debt and complete the standard admin work around making arrangements, sending a reminder etc.				
		The debt will only be passed to Recovery if formal recovery action is required i.e. tracing a debtor, passing to an Enforcement Agent etc. Position (September 2025) No update provided.				
Write-offs should be raised regularly through the year.	Medium	Agreed. We are working to bring management of SD, around write-offs in particular back in	Revenues Team Leader for SD	31 March 2025	*	
	•		correct data is shared with any third parties, to maximise collections in this area. Position (February 2025) A review of Sundry Debt work started in February 2025 to establish and agree what work the individual services carry out and what the Recovery Team do. The intention is that individual services will raise a debt and complete the standard admin work around making arrangements, sending a reminder etc. The debt will only be passed to Recovery if formal recovery action is required i.e. tracing a debtor, passing to an Enforcement Agent etc. Position (September 2025) No update provided. Write-offs should be raised regularly Medium Agreed. We are working to bring management	correct data is shared with any third parties, to maximise collections in this area. Position (February 2025) A review of Sundry Debt work started in February 2025 to establish and agree what work the individual services carry out and what the Recovery Team do. The intention is that individual services will raise a debt and complete the standard admin work around making arrangements, sending a reminder etc. The debt will only be passed to Recovery if formal recovery action is required i.e. tracing a debtor, passing to an Enforcement Agent etc. Position (September 2025) No update provided. Write-offs should be raised regularly through the year. Medium Agreed. We are working to bring management of SD, around write-offs in particular back in line with previous BAU practices / regularity. By the end of 2024/25 write offs should be	correct data is shared with any third parties, to maximise collections in this area. Position (February 2025) A review of Sundry Debt work started in February 2025 to establish and agree what work the individual services carry out and what the Recovery Team do. The intention is that individual services will raise a debt and complete the standard admin work around making arrangements, sending a reminder etc. The debt will only be passed to Recovery if formal recovery action is required i.e. tracing a debtor, passing to an Enforcement Agent etc. Position (September 2025) No update provided. Write-offs should be raised regularly through the year. Medium Agreed. We are working to bring management of SD, around write-offs in particular back in line with previous BAU practices / regularity. By the end of 2024/25 write offs should be	correct data is shared with any third parties, to maximise collections in this area. Position (February 2025) A review of Sundry Debt work started in February 2025 to establish and agree what work the individual services carry out and what the Recovery Team do. The intention is that individual services will raise a debt and complete the standard admin work around making arrangements, sending a reminder etc. The debt will only be passed to Recovery if formal recovery action is required i.e. tracing a debtor, passing to an Enforcement Agent etc. Position (September 2025) No update provided. Write-offs should be raised regularly through the year. Medium Agreed. We are working to bring management of SD, around write-offs in particular back in line with previous BAU practices / regularity. By the end of 2024/25 write offs should be

Sundry Debtors 2023/24 Final report issued October 2024									
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline		
			Position (November 2024) This is being worked on, through the data cleansing exercise to bring all write offs up to date by 31/03/25. Position (February 2025) Some write-offs have been processed. Before further write-offs are processed, we are considering passing suitable debts to an Enforcement agent first. Position (September 2025) No update provided.						

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 198	Management should undertake detailed research to explore and evaluate alternative service delivery models, which should include, but not be limited to: • Identifying and analysing various delivery models, such as inhouse provision, outsourcing, public-private partnerships, and shared services. Ensure that all necessary documentation, such as the existing contract, performance reports, and stakeholder feedback, is up-to-date and readily available. • Assessing the potential of each model to deliver better VFM and enhanced service effectiveness. • Engaging with stakeholders to gather insights and feedback on the feasibility and desirability of different models. • Presenting a comprehensive report on the findings, including a comparative analysis of the costs, benefits, and risks associated with each model.	Low	The contract is on a 4+1 year basis i.e. from 2021 to 2026. We have always had this option and had decided to extend to 2026 under those conditions and principally because the performance of the service desk and other contract features i.e. Problem Management, Change management, knowledge management etc. has been excellent. We will ensure that sufficient time is allocated to run this extremely significant contract and how best to proceed from 2026 onwards. Position (February 2025) On track for delivery by 30 June 2025. Options appraisal for the various delivery models has been drafted and will be reviewed by ITSG on 15 April for guidance as to next steps. Position (September 2025) Revision of priorities for IT Steering Group this is on the agenda for October ITSG.	Service Delivery Manager	30 June 2025	*	31/10/25

rinai repoi	rt issued November 2024			I	I	T	
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
ာ	Management should ensure that: 1) the draft policy is finalised and approved, as planned. 2) a copy of the approved policy is made available on the Council's website.	Medium	Waste & Environment Manager and Environmental Strategy Manager to present report and policy to relevant committees and ensure website is updated in due course. Position (March 2025) Environmental Strategy Manager recently attended a PHF training course and is feeding some of that learning into the policy and procedures documents. Position (September 2025) Policy is written - committee report is in the process of being finalised to take this policy to committee.	Waste & Environment Manager and Environmental Strategy Manager	31 July 2025	x	31/12/25
age 199	We recommend that management: 1) consider and clarify information sources that should be reviewed for next of kin information, such as Council Tax, professional genealogist etc., as suggested by best practice. 2) introduce a checklist with suggested information sources, the results of which can then be entered, dated and initialled to provide an audit trail. 3) introduce a target timeframe within which relevant information sources should be sought/checklist completed, also suggested by best practice.	Low	This will be considered as part of the policy document currently being written and accompanying procedures will be written. Decision as to whether or not to use. genealogist to be taken to committee. Position (March 2025) Environmental Strategy Manager recently attended a PHF training course and is feeding some of that learning into the policy and procedures documents. Position (September 2025) Policy is written and procedure notes are in the process of being updated. However in the meantime checklists/inventory logs have been introduced. Committee report is in the process of being finalised. The Policy will go to Committee, Procedures will go to CMT for information. Use of genealogists is being considered as part of the committee report.	Waste & Environment Manager and Environmental Strategy Manager	31 December 2025	×	

	ealth Funerals 2024/25 t issued November 2024						
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 200	We recommend that: 1) Procedure notes should be documented to ensure officers are undertaking correct processes and relevant controls applied. This should include the requirement to take documents, valuables and/or cash or simply photograph them and leave them in-situ, as appropriate. 2) The inventory recording any personal effects taken from the property is completed, signed and dated by both officers at the time of completion, i.e. at the property. A record should be kept where no items are taken (unless the Council decides not to take any personal items).	Medium	Procedure notes to be reviewed and decision made by SLT/Legal as required. Procedure notes to be updated. Position (March 2025) Environmental Strategy Manager recently attended a PHF training course and is feeding some of that learning into the policy and procedures documents. Position (September 2025) Policy is written and procedure notes are in the process of being updated. However in the meantime checklists/inventory logs have been introduced. Committee report is in the process of being finalised. The Policy will go to Committee, Procedures will go to CMT for information. Use of genealogists is being considered as part of the committee report.	Waste & Environment Manager and Environmental Strategy Manager	31 December 2025	×	
05	We recommend that management should: 1) Consider contacting care homes in the district to inform them of public health funeral arrangements, should the need arise. 2) Consider contacting other organisations to inform them of public health funeral arrangements, should the need arise. 3) Email templates should be drafted	Low	Once the policy is approved letters will be sent annually to local nursing, residential homes and housing associations etc to inform them of our procedures. Position (March 2025) Environmental Strategy Manager recently attended a PHF training course and is feeding some of that learning into the policy and procedures documents. Letter to care homes and social services has been drafted. Letter to housing associations has been drafted. Position (September 2025)	Waste & Environment Manager and Environmental Strategy Manager	31 December 2025	x	

	Public Health Funerals 2024/25 Final report issued November 2024									
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline			
	to inform organisations of Council procedures and help prevent them inadvertently taking inappropriate action, such as entry to property and the disposal of the deceased's personal effects to pay any outstanding debts.		Letter to care homes and social services has been sent and diarised for annual sending. Letter to housing associations has been sent and diarised for annual sending. This was done before the policy has been finalised as doesn't rely on the policy being in place and is good practice.							

Asset Management and Garages 2024/25 Final report issued January 2025								
R ef No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved * or ✓	Revised Deadline	
age 201	The Property Strategy and Policy should be refreshed and appropriately approved. Management should consider developing an asset management plan/action plan to help ensure the Strategy and Policy is achieved. Or, add additional detail to the new Strategy and Policy to provide more depth, such as other policies, processes and procedures.	Medium	A refresh of the Property Strategy & Policy has already been identified for action by the Head of Property Services & Major Projects. A revised Strategy, together with an action plan will be prepared and adopted during 2025. Position (March 2025) This task has not started yet. Position (September 2025) This task has been reprogrammed and will be concluded by 31 March 2026.	Head of Property Services & Major Projects	30 September 2025	×	31/03/26	
03	Ensure all assets are accurately and fully recorded on the TRAMPS system, as per the Property Strategy and Policy, i.e. 'Hold a live Asset Register held in Asset Management and GIS Data Systems that are accurate, comprehensive,	Medium	To accept and implement the recommendation. The target date is achievable, subject to the successful and timely recruitment of the Property & Estates Officer. Position (March 2025) The Property Services Team have successfully recruited an Officer to assist with this project. We anticipate the postholder to join us at the	Head of Property Services & Major Projects	30 September 2025	✓		

	anagement and Garages 2024 t issued January 2025	1/25					
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page	modernised, accessible, and transparent'.		beginning of April 2025 in order to proceed with this task. Position (September 2025) The Property Management System has now been fully populated with operational data. A number of ongoing enhancements are being implemented, including integration with the finance system for data extraction and the incorporation of GIS information. Additionally, a comprehensive process for extracting and uploading detailed property data is in progress and forms part of the system's business-as-usual operations.			. 61	Beddine
9 202	Undertake sample checking to fully assess the accuracy of TRAMPS data input by the temporary junior officer.	Medium	We will sample check all data as it is inputted onto the TRAMPS system. The target date is achievable, subject to the successful and timely recruitment of the Property & Estates Officer. Position (March 2025) This task will be commenced in late spring, once the Property & Estates Officer has joined the Team. Position (September 2025) Sample testing is now underway, following the completion of core data being uploaded onto the system. As additional data is added to the system, separate verification and sample checking will be undertaken as part of the business-as-usual process.	Property & Asset Manager	31 October 2025		
07	Ensure that there is an appropriate plan and resources in place to ensure all lease rent reviews and lease renewals dates are accurately	Medium	As data is added to the TRAMPS system the 'events facility' will become more effective. At the end of 2024 the Team produced an updated spreadsheet of essential events (such as rent	Property & Asset Manager	30 September 2025	×	30/11/25

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 203	recorded on TRAMPS, with event dates. Ensure there is an appropriate lease rent review and lease renewal timetable in place and that outstanding cases are allocated to officers for action, with prioritisation.		reviews & lease renewals) and we have developed a programme to address these outdated actions, whilst we populate TRAMPS. The target date is achievable, subject to the successful and timely recruitment of the Property & Estates Officer. Position (March 2025) Prior to the departure of the Interim Senior Surveyor, their last task was to update the lease event spreadsheet, to identify outstanding lease renewals and rent reviews. The Property Services Team have already begun implementing these rent reviews and lease renewals by combination of in-house resources and external agency support. Position (September 2025) To provide additional assurance, we have been testing critical date data on an asset-by-asset basis. As a result, we have extended the deadline for completion of this task until 30 November 2025				Doddiiii
08	Investigate roles profiles for 'Enq' and 'User' to determine if they would be more suitable for Customer Service Centre officers. If not, further enquiries should be made, possibly with the systems suppliers, to set up appropriate role profiles.	Low	To be investigated and implemented as appropriate. Position (March 2025) The software supplier has provided the Property Team with powers to customise the user profiles, and we are currently testing and defining a customer user profile for CSC users and for Property users. We have requested an extension until May to ensure all testing is complete and to await the arrival of the Property & Estates Officer.	Estates Surveyor	28 February 2025	*	31/05/25

	Asset Management and Garages 2024/25 Final report issued January 2025										
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline				
			Position (September 2025) Working with the software supplier, Officers have been able to adjust user and access rights. Colleagues from the CSC Team were asked to test the user profile and have since confirmed that the role profile provides the right amount of access required.								

	ax 2024/25						
Final-report is Rep No. P 01 20 A b c t d t d t d t d	Recommendation A full housekeeping exercise should be undertaken to review historic discounts and exemptions that should have a provisional end date / end date in the system. We also recommend that a follow up of all other discounts and exemptions that do not require a provisional end date be completed, with ongoing periodic checks moving forward.	Priority High	Action to Date A full review of all Discounts and Exemptions will take place during the year, particularly those that do not usually have an expected end date, such as SMI or 'O' where the situation is unlikely to change unless there is a change in occupiers. Position (February 2025) This has been delayed whilst the service undergoes a period of transformation with officers being trained to be generic and therefore able to work across the service. The first phase of the training is due to complete by 31.03.2025 and we will then complete the review of all discounts and exemptions. Please note all Single Person Discounts and Empty Homes have been reviewed.	Responsibility Revenues & Benefits Service Delivery Manager	Deadline 31 March 2025	Resolved × or ✓ ×	Revised Deadline 30/04/25

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved x or √	Revised Deadline
01	We recommend the Service consider introducing a means by which they formally assess cases and determine their risk score at the point of referral.	Low	The ASB Council Cases risk assessment document is scheduled for review by September 2025 to ensure it is effectively applied to cases not recorded on SafetyNet. Position (September 2025) The Risk Assessment document for ASB Cases has been adopted and a working document.	Community Safety and Safeguarding Manager.	September 2025	~	
Page 205	As agreed in the ASB Policy 2024 – 2028, the Service should set, monitor, and report on performance in relation to ASB at a local level, and within the Community Safety Partnership.	Medium	Performance reporting for ASB will be developed for the CSCG to align with the ASB Policy 2024–2028, enabling structured monitoring and oversight within the Community Safety Partnership beyond the current update-only approach. Position (September 2025) This process is in place and the reporting of ASB performance and case work was last delivered at the Community Safety Coordinating Group on 4 September 2025	Community Safety and Safeguarding Manager.	November 2025	~	

	Democratic Services 2024/25 Final report issued June 2025										
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline				
01	We recommend that once the review of the Constitution and Procedure Rules recommences, there is a focus on reviewing the management of Council meetings to ensure business identified within the agendas is discussed and that this is brought to members with a view to ensuring all the business within the agendas is actioned.	Low	The review of the Constitution and Procedure Rules is scheduled to restart in June/July 2025, with a report going to the Policy & Resources Committee. Proposed changes are under consideration, but no confirmed actions have been taken yet. Implementation depends on Member agreement and Chair discretion. Position (September 2025)	Associate Director Legal & Democratic Services & Chief Legal Officer and Monitoring Officer	December 2025	<i>√</i>	Doddinio				

	atic Services 2024/25 t issued June 2025						
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved * or ✓	Revised Deadline
			This has now been resolved. An item was taken to full council in July to amend the constitution and procedure rules. These are now in place ready for the first full council meeting in October.				

Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 206	Cyber Security Training Non-Compliance We recommend that, the Councils should determine an appropriate performance indicator target for staff completing the annual cyber security training. Consideration should be given to including confirming completion of mandatory training as part of staff supervision meetings, thereby improving line manager oversight. Consideration should also be given to incorporating completion of mandatory training modules as part of staff performance objectives and ultimately pay progression criteria.	Medium	The AD for ICT and Shared Services has initiated discussions with both Councils and HR & OD services to evaluate the integration of mandatory training into ongoing staff 1:1s, with a view to agreeing a suitable performance indicator. Position (September 2025) At WBC Mandatory training is the responsibility of line managers to check in during 1:1s. Managers have access to Qlik to monitor completion rates of mandatory training. Phishing campaign training is reported to both Councils, via CMT, CMB and through IT steering group. At TRDC, mandatory training compliance is reported to CMT, with deadlines set corporately for completion and adherence to this. There are currently no plans to limit any pay progression at either Council. Overall completion rates have previously been agreed at both Councils at 90%.	ICT Business Relationship Manager	September 2025		

	ecurity 2024/25 t issued May 2025						
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
Page 207	Cyber Security Phishing Campaign We recommend the current training and communication campaigns in respect of cyber security are further developed in respect of: Reviewing existing cyber security training to enhance the current focus on recognising phishing emails and the risks of clicking on suspicious links. Requiring staff to re-complete the cyber security training module in instances where they fail more than one test exercise or click on links multiple times. Considering the running of annual cyber security campaigns to maintain continual staff awareness.	Medium	ICT will review the outcomes of the phishing campaigns, including the phishing training awareness and work with both Councils SIRO's to consider onward training for colleagues who persistently fail phishing tests, or click on the links multiple times. ICT will consider running annual cyber security campaigns. Position (September 2025) On target Phishing campaign One ran in January 2025, initial results were reported to CMB at WBC and CMT at TRDC. Results have also been reported at It Steering Group in April, July. Mandatory training for IT security modules continues to be required annually by all staff. Further training has been released in line with increasing cyber threats, such as Social Engineering. Those completion rates have been reported into IT Steering group and at CMB and CMT. Cyber awareness event is currently being explored with Herts Constabulary for Q3. Next steps are to undertake phishing campaign 2.	ICT Business Relationship Manager	31 December 2025		Part resolved

Payroll 2 Final report	2024/25 t issued April 2025						
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved x or √	Revised Deadline
01	We recommend that any evidence held relating to pay enhancements, contains sufficient information to be	Low	HR processes are being updated to ensure all enhancements include necessary details before payment.	HR Operations Lead	April 2025	√	

	Payroll 2024/25 Final report issued April 2025										
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved x or √	Revised Deadline				
	able to match it to approvals and the payroll system. This should include which type of enhancement is being applied, start and end dates, pay amounts and clear information about who the approver is and that they have signed off and agreed all applicable details.		Position (September 2025) All details relating to pay enhancements are included on the request to vary form. Processes are in place to query with the manager where there is info missing from the form (start or end dates, amount etc) and payment is not made until all required information is received.								

Ref it jo.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved ★ or ✓	Revised Deadline
ge 208	We recommend that performance reports are submitted annually to both Councils to allow oversight and understanding for each organisation. Formal agreement of performance reporting to be agreed with each Council to ensure they have appropriate oversight of their procurement performance under the new Procurement Act arrangements.	Medium	The 2024/25 annual procurement report for Watford was completed and presented on 6 May 2025, with plans to replicate the approach for Three Rivers and introduce quarterly stakeholder reviews. Position (September 2025) The 2024/25 annual procurement for Watford has now been signed off by Portfolio Holders. Guidance from Three Rivers on the approach for their annual report awaited. Recruitment for a permanent Procurement Manager is shortly due to commence at which point quarterly stakeholder reviews will be implemented.	Associate Director of Customer and Corporate Services	July 2025	×	31/01/26
02	We recommend that procurement training requirements are agreed and defined by the Councils and that a record of Officers who are required to have procurement training is recorded and retained by the Procurement Manager.	Medium	A formal training record has been established and is actively maintained, with a scheduled refresh period. There is also a 'wash-up' session on the Procurement Act 2023 is planned, and annual training needs are now assessed in line with the procurement pipeline. Position (September 2025)	Associate Director of Customer and Corporate Services	July 2025	✓	

Procurement Act Preparedness 2024/25 Final report issued May 2025								
Ref No.	Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved ★ or ✓	Revised Deadline	
			The formal training record is in place and the wash up session on the Procurement Act is scheduled for 16 September.					

Ref No.	rt issued June 2025 Recommendation	Priority	Action to Date	Responsibility	Deadline	Resolved × or √	Revised Deadline
01 D	We recommend that a data matching / relief check exercise is undertaken to ensure the legitimacy of relief claims.	Medium	A process and timetable for data matching are scheduled to be agreed by 30 September 2025 and this action is currently pending. Position (September 2025) No update provided.	Revenues Manager/Fina nce Manager/Head of Revenues and Benefits	September 2025		
ge 209	We recommend that, in line with the planned review of this area, a strategy is devised and implemented to ensure that quality assurance checks are in place within the Shared Service to ensure compliance with required standards and policies by Business Rates officers.	Medium	A strategy is being developed to implement quality assurance checks, with training scheduled to begin by 30 September 2025 and this action is currently in progress Position (September 2025) No update provided.	Quality and Assurance Team	September 2025		

APPENDIX 6 – ASSURANCE AND RECOMMENDATION PRIORITY LEVELS

Audit	Opinions	ACCORAGE AND RECOMMENDATION I MONTH LEVELS				
	ance Level	Definition				
	ance Reviews	Definition				
Substantial		A sound system of governance, risk management and control exist, with internal controls operating effectively and being consistently applied to support the achievement of objectives area audited.				
Reasonable		There is a generally sound system of governance, risk management and control in place. Some issues, non-compliance or scope for improvement were identified which may put at risk the achievement of objectives in the area audited.				
Limited		Significant gaps, weaknesses or non-compliance were identified. Improvement is required to the system of governance, risk management and control to effectively manage risks to the achievement of objectives in the area audited.				
		Immediate action is required to address fundamental gaps, weaknesses or non-compliance identified. The system of governance, risk management and control is inadequate to effectively manage risks to the achievement of objectives in the area audited.				
Not Assessed This o		This opinion is used in relation to consultancy or embedded assurance activities, where the nature of the work is to provide support and advice to management and is not of a sufficient deptor provide an opinion on the adequacy of governance or internal control arrangements. Recommendations will however be made where required to support system or process improvements.				
Grant .	/ Funding Certi	fication Reviews				
Unqualified		No material matters have been identified in relation the eligibility, accounting and expenditure associated with the funding received that would cause SIAS to believe that the related fundin conditions have not been met.				
Q Q ualified		Except for the matters identified within the audit report, the eligibility, accounting and expenditure associated with the funding received meets the requirements of the funding conditions.				
sclaimer pinion		Based on the limitations indicated within the report, SIAS are unable to provide an opinion in relation to the Council's compliance with the eligibility, accounting and expenditure requirement contained within the funding conditions.				
Adverse Opinion		Based on the significance of the matters included within the report, the Council have not complied with the funding conditions associated with the funding received.				
Recor	nmendation P	riority Levels				
Priority Level		Definition				
Corporate	Critical	Audit findings which, in the present state, represent a serious risk to the organisation as a whole, i.e. reputation, financial resources and / or compliance with regulations. Management action to implement the appropriate controls is required immediately.				
Service	High	Audit findings indicate a serious weakness or breakdown in control environment, which, if untreated by management intervention, is highly likely to put achievement of core service objectives at risk. Remedial action is required urgently.				
	Medium	Audit findings which, if not treated by appropriate management action, are likely to put achievement of some of the core service objectives at risk. Remedial action is required in a timely manner.				
	Low	Audit findings indicate opportunities to implement good or best practice, which, if adopted, will enhance the control environment. The appropriate solution should be implemented as practically possible.				

Agenda Item 9

AUDIT COMMITTEE - 25 September 2025

PART I - DELEGATED

1 Summary

1.1 This report sets out the Audit Committee's latest Work Programme to enable the Committee to make updates as required.

2. Details

- 2.1 The Audit Committee meets five times per financial year between 1 April and 31 March. The work programme is presented at each meeting of the Committee to enable any changes to be made and to provide Members with updated information on future meetings.
- 2.2 The work programme includes a rolling annual training programme which is delivered prior to each committee. The following topics form the programme:
 - Role of the Audit Committee
 - Statement of Accounts
 - Treasury Management
 - Internal Audit
 - Risk Management
- 2.3 Additional 'deep dive' training is arranged for members of the committee ahead of approval of the audited Statement of Accounts.
- 2.4 The following items are standing items on the agenda and are presented at each meeting of the Committee:
 - Internal Audit Report SIAS Audit Client Manager
 - Financial and Budgetary Risks Head of Finance
 - Committee Work Programme
- 2.5 The programme of ad hoc reports scheduled to be presented to this Committee in the next 12 months is shown in the table below:

Financial Year 2024/25						
Date	Report	Officer Responsible				
	TRAINING: Treasury Management	Director of Finance				
	Treasury Management Mid- Year Report 2025/26	Director of Finance				
27 November 2025	 Draft Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2026/27 	Director of Finance				
	External Auditor Plan 2025/26	External Auditors				
	Standing Items					
	Financial Year 2025/26					
	TRAINING: Internal Audit	Client Audit Manager				
	SIAS Internal Audit Plan	Client Audit Manager				
24 March 2026	Accounting Policies 2025/26	Director of Finance				
	Risk Management Framework	Emergency Planning and Risk Manager				
	Standing Items					
	TRAINING: Statement of Accounts	Director of Finance				
28 May 2026	 Treasury Management Annual Report 2024/25 SIAS Annual Assurance Statement & Internal Audit Annual Report Approval of the draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25 and Annual Governance Statement Standing Items 	Director of Finance Client Audit Manager Director of Finance				

	TRAINING: Role of the Audit Committee	Director of Finance
23 July 2026	Fraud Annual Report	Fraud Manager
,	SIAS Board Annual Report	Client Audit Manager
	Standing Items	

3 Options/Reasons for Recommendation

- 3.1 The recommendation allows the Committee to determine its work programme.
- 4 Policy/Budget Implications
- 4.1 The recommendations in this report are within the Council's agreed policy and budgets.
- Financial, Legal, Equal Opportunities, Staffing, Environmental, Community Safety, Customer Services Centre, Website and Risk Management Implications
- 5.1 None specific.
- 6 Recommendation
- That the Committee consider and makes necessary changes to its Work Programme.

Background Papers

Reports and minutes – Audit Committee

Report prepared by: Alison Scott – Director of Finance

