



Public Document Pack
Boston Borough Council

**Chief Executive
Rob Barlow**

Municipal Buildings
Boston
Lincolnshire PE21 8QR
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Friday 27 June 2025

Notice of meeting of the Audit & Governance Committee

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Audit & Governance Committee
on **Monday 7th July 2025 at 6.30 pm**
in the Committee Room - Municipal Buildings, West Street, Boston, PE21 8QR

**Rob Barlow
Chief Executive**

Membership:

Chairman:	Councillor Barrie Pierpoint
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mike Gilbert
Councillors:	Richard Austin BEM, James Cantwell, Anton Dani, Andy Izard, David Middleton, Ralph Pryke, Lina Savickiene, Helen Staples and Suzanne Welberry
Co-opted Independent Members:	Adam Cartwright and Gideon Hall

Members of the public are welcome to attend the committee meeting as observers except during the consideration of exempt or confidential items.

This meeting may be subject to being recorded.

Agenda

Part I - Preliminaries

A Apologies for Absence

To receive apologies for absence.

B Declarations of Interest

To receive declarations of interests in respect of any item on the agenda.

- C Minutes** (Pages 1 - 12)
- To sign and confirm the minutes of the last meeting.
- D Actions** (Pages 13 - 14)
- To note the actions from the previous meeting.
- E Public Questions**
- To answer any written questions received from members of the public no later than 5 p.m. two clear working days prior to the meeting – for this meeting the deadline is 5 p.m. on Wednesday 2nd July 2025.
- Part II - Agenda Items**
- 1 Towns Board Capital Projects** (Verbal Report)
- (A presentation by Pranali Parikh, Director of Economic Development)
- 2 Internal Audit Annual Report and Opinion 2024/25** (Pages 15 - 30)
- (A report by Mark Harrison, Audit Manager – Lincolnshire County Council)
- 3 Quarter 4 Risk Report 24/25** (Pages 31 - 54)
- (A report by John Medler, Assistant Director – Governance & Monitoring Officer)
- 4 Annual Treasury Report 2024/25** (Pages 55 - 74)
- (A report by Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer))
- 5 Annual Governance Statement (AGS) 2024/25** (Pages 75 - 92)
- (A report by John Medler, Assistant Director – Governance & Monitoring Officer)
- 6 Unaudited Financial Statements 2024/25 including Narrative Report** (Pages 93 - 190)
- (A report by Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer))
- 7 Budget Preparation 2026/27 - Approach & Process** (Pages 191 - 200)
- (A report by Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer))
- 8 Work Programme** (Pages 201 - 202)
- (For Members to consider the Committee's work programme.)

9 Exclusion of Public and Press

To consider resolving - That under Section 100(A)(iv) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act (as amended).

10 Review of the Council's Property Fund Investments (Pages 203 - 210)

(A report by Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer))

Notes:

Please contact Democratic Services (demservices@boston.gov.uk) if you have any queries about the agenda and documents for this meeting.

Council Members who are not able to attend the meeting should notify Democratic Services as soon as possible.

Alternative Versions

Should you wish to have the agenda or report in an alternative format such as larger text, Braille or a specific language, please telephone 01205 314502.

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Boston Borough Council

Minutes of a meeting of the **Audit & Governance Committee** held in the Committee Room - Municipal Buildings, West Street, Boston, PE21 8QR on Tuesday 22nd April 2025 at 6.00 pm.

Present:

Councillor Barrie Pierpoint, in the Chair.

Councillors Councillor Anton Dani, Richard Austin BEM, James Cantwell, Mike Gilbert, Patricia Marson, David Middleton and David Scoot.

Co-opted Independent Members: Adam Cartwright and Gideon Hall.

Officers:

Interim Finance Director and S151 Officer, Assistant Director - Neighbourhoods, Assistant Director – Corporate, Assistant Director - Governance and Monitoring Officer, Head of HR & OD, Group Manager Public Protection, Group Manager - Organisational Development, Group Manager – Insights & Transformation, Chief Finance Officer (PSPSL), Finance Manager – Corporate (PSPSL), Treasury and Investment Manager (PSPSL), Internal Audit Team Manager, Internal Audit Team Manager, Democratic Services Team Leader and Democratic Services Officer.

50 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Paul Gleeson, Chris Mountain and Lina Savickiene.

51 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

52 Minutes

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 27th January 2025 were agreed and signed by the Chairman, subject to the Co-opted Independent Members being included within the attendance.

53 Actions

Members considered the actions from the previous meetings held on 18th November 2024 and 27th January 2025 which had been circulated with the agenda.

The Democratic Services Team Leader advised that there were no outstanding actions. Queries were raised in respect of the following actions:

- Action 3 (Minute 42 – 27th January 2025) – Whistleblowing Policy.
The Democratic Services Team Leader explained that the action had been marked as complete as information had been provided in respect of the Whistleblowing Policy, which was being updated as a partnership wide document.
- Action 7 (Minute 44 – 27th January 2025) – Bank Reconciliations.

Members were informed that an update on the 5 bank accounts would be provided as part of the Internal Audit report, when the outcome of the follow up audit had been completed.

54 Public Questions

No questions had been received.

55 External Audit Plan & Strategy for the year ending 31 March 2025

The Engagement Manager, KPMG presented a report which set out the external auditor's risk assessment, audit plan and strategy for the financial year ending 31 March 2025, including the value for money commentary.

The Engagement Manager, KPMG advised that it was the final version of the audit plan and noted that, in contrast to the previous year when the final plan had not been presented until October, the earlier timing this year indicated a return to a normal audit cycle. She expressed her thanks to officers for their assistance in reaching this stage.

The Engagement Manager, KPMG highlighted the following key points:

- Materiality for the financial statements had been set at £1.2 million, with a reporting threshold of £60,000.
- There were no changes to the significant audit risks or audit response compared to the previous year.
- No significant risks had been identified in the value for money risk assessment.
- One new performance improvement point had been raised in relation to the formal recording of key decisions made during the identification of efficiencies in the budget setting and monitoring process. A formal management response was awaited and would be included in the final year-end report.
- A previously reported recommendation to formalise the efficiency programme had been re-included, with a due date of 30th September 2025.
- A follow-up of performance improvement observations from the 2023/24 audit had been undertaken. One recommendation relating to budget holder reports had been marked as not implemented, as one of the two samples reviewed had not been signed by the budget manager.
- The audit timetable indicated that final fieldwork would commence in July 2025, and that the audit remained on track.

Members discussed the report and commented as follows:

- Clarification was sought on the use of the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) valuation model for land and buildings. The Engagement Manager, KPMG explained that the method was prescribed by the Code of Local Government Accounting Practice and was dependent on the asset type.
- A Member queried the management override of controls risk and requested further detail on mitigation. The Engagement Manager, KPMG confirmed that it was a presumed significant risk which was required to be addressed in all audits. However, no specific additional risks had been identified for that audit.

- Concerns were raised regarding the lack of formal governance and tracking of the efficiency programme. The Engagement Manager, KPMG confirmed that it remained an outstanding point and had been linked to the recommendation to formalise the programme.
- A Member queried the rationale behind the materiality percentage. The Engagement Manager, KPMG explained that the 2.6% benchmark was based on forecasted expenditure and reflected increased confidence in the Council's financial stability compared to the previous year.
- Further clarification was sought on the absence of formal records for meetings relating to budget setting and efficiency identification. Officers confirmed that notes were now taken at all Senior Leadership Team meetings, although the absence of records in this instance may have been a one-off.
- Members raised concerns regarding contract monitoring, particularly in relation to the leisure contract with Parkwood Leisure. Officers undertook to follow up and provide further information at a future meeting.
- A query was raised regarding the £24.4 million slippage referenced on page 40 of the report. Officers advised that further detail would be provided following a review of the relevant Cabinet papers.
- A Member queried the unsigned budget holder report referenced on page 48. Officers confirmed that the meeting had taken place but the formal record had not been signed. Work was ongoing to ensure compliance, including the potential use of AI tools such as Copilot to support meeting transcription and action tracking.

The Chairman thanked the Engagement Manager, KPMG for her report and responses to Members' questions. The Committee noted the report, and the comments made, and agreed that the outstanding matters raised would be followed up as appropriate.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

[Councillor Anton Dani entered the meeting at 6.16pm p.m. during consideration of the above item.]

56 Financial Statements 2024/25 - Accounting Policies

The Finance Manager – Corporate, PSPSL presented a report which set out the accounting policies to be applied in the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts for the financial year 2024/25.

Members were advised that the accounting policies were reviewed annually and that, although they typically remained unchanged, a significant amendment had been made for 2024/25 following the introduction of the new accounting standard IFRS 16 – Leases. This standard replaced the previous leasing standard and required the Council to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability on the balance sheet for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the asset was of low value.

The Committee was informed that Public Sector Partnership Services (PSPS) were working with the Council's external treasury advisors to ensure the correct accounting

treatment and disclosure of leases in the financial statements. The updated policy was detailed on page 81 within the agenda pack.

In response to a question from the Chairman regarding the definition of “low value”, the Finance Manager – Corporate, PSPSL explained that the threshold was provisionally set at £10,000, in line with the Council’s capital expenditure de minimis level. However, that figure was subject to further review and challenge by the Section 151 Officer and external auditors to ensure it was appropriate for the Council.

A Member queried the Council’s approach to depreciation and whether sufficient provision had been made to cover the depreciation of assets. The Finance Manager – Corporate, PSPSL clarified that depreciation was a non-cash accounting adjustment and did not impact council tax. Depreciation charges were reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement in accordance with local government accounting rules. Asset lives and depreciation rates were determined in consultation with valuers and asset managers, and a breakdown of depreciation charges would be included within the financial statements.

The recommendation was moved by Councillor Anton Dani and seconded by Councillor David Scoot.

Resolved:

That the accounting policies for 2024/25, in Appendix 1 within the report, be approved.

[Councillor Richard Austin entered the meeting at 6.25 p.m. during consideration of the above item.]

57 Q3 Treasury Report 2024/25

The Treasury & Investments Manager, PSPSL presented a report which provided an update on treasury management performance and activity for the third quarter of the 2024/25 financial year, covering the period to 31 December 2024.

Members were advised that the report ensured compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management, which recommended quarterly updates to Members. The report included economic commentary, investment performance, borrowing activity, and compliance with prudential indicators.

The Treasury & Investments Manager, PSPSL highlighted the following key points:

- The Council’s investments totalled £40.4 million as at 31st December 2024, an increase from £31.7 million in the previous quarter, primarily due to the receipt of additional grant funding.
- Investment income had exceeded budget expectations, with a favourable variance of £500,000 at quarter 3 and a forecast outturn of £703,000. Provisional figures indicated a final outturn of approximately £714,000.
- The Council’s external borrowing remained at £1 million, with borrowing costs in line with budget due to the fixed rate.

- The net asset value of the Council's property fund investments stood at £15.1 million, compared to a purchase cost of £17.3 million. A modest increase of £100,000 had been recorded since quarter 2.
- The Council remained compliant with all treasury and prudential indicators.

Members discussed the report and commented as follows:

- A query was raised regarding the cost of early repayment of the Council's Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) loan. The Treasury & Investments Manager, PSPSL advised that the premium for early repayment was approximately £800,000, making the total repayment cost around £1.8 million.
- A Member commended the Council's strong financial position and queried the exposure of the BlackRock UK Property Fund to the commercial property market. Officers undertook to review the fund's quarterly report and provide a breakdown of asset classes.
- A question was raised regarding the potential impact of global economic developments, including tariffs and currency fluctuations. The Treasury & Investments Manager, PSPSL explained that while higher interest rates could benefit investment income, they might also increase costs in other areas such as fuel and supplies.
- A Member queried the Council's exposure to geopolitical risks and whether these were factored into investment decisions. Officers confirmed that the Council worked closely with external treasury advisors to monitor such risks.

The Chairman thanked the Treasury & Investments Manager, PSPSL for a comprehensive and informative report.

The recommendation was moved by Councillor Mike Gilbert and seconded by Councillor Anton Dani.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

58 Quarter 3 Risk Report 24/25

The Group Manager - Insights & Transformation presented a report which provided an update on the Council's strategic risk register as at the end of Quarter 3 (December 2024).

Members were informed that a new column had been added to the risk register template to improve the tracking of actions. This column applied a red, amber, green (RAG) rating to each action based on its due date and progress. Actions not yet due were marked green, those approaching or just past their due date were amber, and those significantly overdue were red. The change had been introduced following recommendations from both internal and external audit and was intended to improve visibility and accountability.

The Committee noted that the updated format had already led to a more thorough review of risks and associated actions. It was reported that two actions were currently amber but were expected to be resolved by Quarter 4.

The Group Manager - Insights & Transformation highlighted the following key points:

- The risk relating to extended producer responsibility had reduced following the announcement of government funding.
- The depot risk remained high in Quarter 3 but was expected to reduce in Quarter 4 following the signing of the lease.
- A new risk had been added in relation to Local Government Reorganisation (LGR), which would be further updated in the next quarter.

Members discussed the report and commented as follows:

- The Chairman expressed concern that several risks remained high and requested greater clarity on what actions were being taken to mitigate them. He emphasised the need for visible progress and assurance that risks were being actively managed.
- Officers explained that some risks, such as those relating to finance and budget, were inherently high due to external factors. However, mitigation measures were in place to manage these risks within acceptable parameters.
- It was agreed that a separate session would be arranged to allow Members to review the risk register in more detail, line by line.
- A Member raised concerns about the cyber security risk and queried whether the Council held insurance cover for cyber incidents. Officers undertook to circulate an updated briefing on cyber risk controls and insurance arrangements.
- Members requested that the risk relating to the Internal Drainage Board (IDB) levy be separated from the general budget risk to provide greater transparency.
- A Member queried the level of detail available for the local economy risk and suggested that more granular data be included, such as commercial property vacancies and business rate arrears. Officers agreed to review this with the relevant lead officer.
- The Committee discussed the methodology used to assign risk scores and were advised that these were determined by lead officers in consultation with their teams and reviewed by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT).

The recommendation was moved by Councillor David Scoot and seconded by Councillor Patsie Marson.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

Staff Wellbeing Update

Following on from the strategic risk register discussion, where staff wellbeing had been identified as a high-rated risk, the Committee received a presentation from the Group Manager – Organisational Development and the Head of HR & OD, providing an update on staff wellbeing across the organisation.

Members were advised that the update was based on data from Quarter 2, with some early insights from Quarter 4 also shared. The presentation included results from the Council's regular staff poll, which asked four key questions relating to communication, mental health support, feeling valued, and opportunities for development.

It was reported that:

- The percentage of staff who felt informed about decisions had increased from 50% in Q4 2023/24 to 67.7% in Q4 2024/25.
- Positive responses regarding mental health support had risen from 69% to 82% over the same period.
- The proportion of staff who felt valued had increased from 69% to 84.3%.
- Those who felt they had opportunities to develop had increased from 76% to 82%.

The Committee was informed that a wide range of interventions had been implemented or strengthened over the past year, including:

- Mental and physical health support services;
- Employee assistance programmes;
- Manager guidance and training;
- Flexible and hybrid working arrangements; and
- Improved absence monitoring and reporting tools.

The Head of HR & OD explained that absence data was monitored closely, with quarterly reports shared with senior leadership and trade unions. It was noted that, despite national trends showing increases in long-term sickness, absence levels at Boston had remained stable. The Council was also exploring improvements to returns to work.

In response to questions from Members, officers confirmed that:

- Exit interviews were offered to all leavers, with a take-up rate of approximately 40%.
- Absence data was recorded and analysed by service area, with costs reported to senior management.
- Staff survey responses were anonymous, and managers were encouraged to share the survey with staff on long-term absence.
- The Council remained open to introducing new interventions as needed and would continue to monitor trends and feedback.

Members welcomed the update and expressed support for the work being undertaken. It was suggested that more detailed scrutiny of workforce wellbeing may be more appropriately considered by the Corporate and Community Committee in future.

59 Internal Audit Progress Report

The Internal Audit Manager presented a report which provided an update on progress made against the 2024/25 Internal Audit Plan.

Members were advised that, at the time of reporting, 99% of the audit work for 2024/25 had been completed, with one closure meeting outstanding. Work had already commenced on audits scheduled for Quarter 1 of the 2025/26 plan.

The Committee noted that a follow-up audit on payroll reconciliations had been completed in January 2025 and had resulted in the assurance rating being upgraded from limited to substantial. Other audits completed since the last meeting included budget monitoring and waste depot reviews, both of which had received adequate assurance. A further audit on

cyber security training had also been completed, with an adequate assurance rating and one high-priority recommendation.

The Internal Audit Manager referred Members to a supplementary paper which listed five outstanding audit actions. Four of those actions were subject to requests for revised implementation dates. One action relating to budget monitoring had since been evidenced and was now considered closed.

During discussion, Members raised concerns regarding the findings of the budget monitoring audit, particularly the low response rate to the budget holder survey (39%) and the indication that over half of respondents lacked confidence in setting budgets. Members expressed the view that it was a matter requiring urgent attention and called for improved engagement and training.

Officers acknowledged the concerns and advised that further work was planned to assess training needs and improve communication with budget holders. It was noted that the audit findings had already prompted internal discussions and would inform the development of the 2026/27 budget process.

The Chairman thanked the Internal Audit Manager for his work and, on behalf of the Committee, expressed appreciation for his professionalism and support over the past two years. The Committee welcomed Mark Harrison, who would be taking over the role going forward.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

[The Finance Manager – Corporate, PSPSL and the Treasury & Investments Manager, PSPSL left the meeting at 7.25 p.m. during the consideration of the above item.]

60 Combined Assurance Status Report 2024/25

The Assistant Director, Governance & Monitoring Officer presented a report which provided an overview of the Council's combined assurance status for 2024/25. The report summarised the level of assurance across the Council's critical services, key risks, partnerships, and projects, and supported the development of the internal audit plan for the forthcoming year.

Members were advised that the assurance levels were based on a three-tier model (management, internal assurance, and external assurance) and were categorised using a red, amber, green (RAG) rating. The assurance levels reflected a snapshot in time, taken during Quarter 3, and were subject to change as risks evolved.

The Committee noted that overall assurance levels remained broadly consistent with the previous year. However, the Chief Executive's summary acknowledged that assurance levels were lower than ideally desired, due in part to the Council's limited capacity to absorb external pressures as a smaller authority.

Members discussed the report and commented as follows:

- The Chairman expressed concern that the term “sufficient” in the Chief Executive’s summary did not provide adequate assurance and requested that a response be sought from the Chief Executive regarding how assurance levels would be improved.
- A Member queried the Council’s approach to inward investment and economic development. Officers advised that this fell outside the remit of the presenting officer and would be referred to the relevant service area for a response.
- A Member raised concerns regarding the potential impact of Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) on local employment and economic resilience. Officers confirmed that economic impact assessments would form part of any LGR submission to government.
- In relation to health and wellbeing, Members queried whether data on smoking and alcohol consumption was being captured and used to inform strategy. Officers advised that such data was typically included in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and would be followed up with the relevant lead officer.
- A Member queried whether street lighting was included in the Council’s decarbonisation planning. Officers undertook to investigate and report back.
- Members discussed the methodology used to determine assurance ratings and were advised that these were developed in consultation with service leads and reviewed by the Senior Leadership Team.

The recommendation was moved by Councillor Anton Dani and seconded by Councillor David Scoot.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

[The Assistant Director – Corporate left the meeting at 7.53 p.m. following consideration of the above item.]

61 Internal Audit Plan 2025/26

The Internal Audit Manager presented a report which set out the proposed Internal Audit Plan for 2025/26.

Members were advised that the plan had been developed using a risk-based approach and in consultation with senior management. The plan aimed to ensure that internal audit resources were directed to the areas of highest priority and risk, while maintaining flexibility to respond to emerging issues throughout the year.

It was noted that the plan included a range of audits aligned to the Council’s strategic risks and operational priorities. Quarter 1 audits had already been agreed and were underway. These included reviews of the risk register and cyber security, both of which had been highlighted during earlier discussions as areas of concern.

The Internal Audit Manager confirmed that the audit team was fully qualified and experienced, and that the service continued to operate in conformance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. No conflicts of interest had been identified.

Members welcomed the inclusion of high-risk areas within the plan and acknowledged the importance of maintaining flexibility to accommodate changes in the risk landscape, particularly in light of potential developments relating to Local Government Reorganisation.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

62 Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000 - Update

The Group Manager Public Protection presented a report which provided an annual update on the Council's use of powers under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA).

Members were advised that the Council had submitted a nil return to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner's Office (IPCO) for the 2024 calendar year, indicating that no covert surveillance activity had been undertaken during the period. It was noted that this was consistent with the previous year's return.

The Group Manager Public Protection confirmed that the Council had an up-to-date RIPA policy in place, which had been adopted in February 2024. In addition, work was ongoing to develop two new policies relating to the use of body-worn cameras and CCTV. These policies were expected to be brought forward for Member consideration later in the year.

In response to a query from the Chairman regarding the absence of an IPCO inspection since autumn 2023, the Group Manager Public Protection explained that the frequency of inspections was determined by IPCO and was based on the level of activity reported. As the Council had not undertaken any RIPA-authorized surveillance, it was not unusual for inspections to be less frequent.

A Member queried the current use of body-worn cameras by Council staff. The Group Manager Public Protection advised that while some external contractors used such equipment for environmental enforcement, body-worn cameras were not currently in widespread use by Council officers. The forthcoming policy would provide a formal framework for their use where appropriate.

In response to a further question, it was confirmed that the use of overt CCTV, such as that deployed at recycling sites, did not fall within the scope of RIPA, as appropriate signage was in place and the surveillance was not covert.

The Committee noted that the Council continued to take its responsibilities under RIPA seriously and that appropriate governance arrangements were in place.

The recommendation was moved by Councillor Mike Gilbert and seconded by Councillor Richard Austin.

Resolved:

That the report be noted.

63 Work Programme

The Chairman presented the annual Audit and Governance Work Programme 2024/25 and asked members if they wished to add any additional items into the programme.

Members noted that the work programme reflected the items considered during the 2024/25 municipal year and that a revised programme would be brought forward following the commencement of the new municipal year in May 2025.

During discussion, the Transformation and Insights Manager reminded Members of the earlier suggestion to hold a dedicated session to review the strategic risk register in greater detail. It was proposed that this session be scheduled as a separate meeting, rather than being appended to a formal committee meeting, in order to allow sufficient time for a line-by-line review and discussion of risk mitigation actions.

The Chairman supported this proposal and reiterated the Committee's desire for greater transparency and assurance in relation to high-rated risks. He requested that the additional session be included in the future work programme.

Resolved:

- 1. That the work programme be noted; and**
- 2. That a separate session be arranged to undertake a detailed review of the strategic risk register.**

The Meeting ended at 8.07 pm.

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Actions from Audit & Governance Committee meeting on 22nd April 2025

	Action	Status / Update	Due Date	Responsible Officer(s)
1	Minute 55 Action for the Assistant Director - Culture and Leisure to provide an update on the performance of the leisure contracts with Parkwood Leisure.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	PP
2	Minute 55 Action for the Chief Finance Officer, PSPSL to provide details on the slippage of £24.4 million, including factors involved for the Rosegarth Square Project.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	SK
3	Minute 57 Action for the Treasury and Investment Manager, PSPSL to provide an update in respect of Blackrock UK Property Fund and real estate fund.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	SH
4	Minute 58 Action for the Group Manager – Insights & Transformation to arrange a training session for Committee Members to go through the risk register.	Complete This has been addressed within the Committee Report	31 October 2025	SR

5	Minute 58 Action for Group Manager – Insights & Transformation to update and circulate information on cyber risk to Committee Members.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	SR
6	Minute 58 Action for the Group Manager - Organisational Development to provide further details on the staff survey responses in respect of Boston Borough Council employees.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	RR
7	Minute 60 Action for Officers to provide responses to questions raised on the Combined Assurance report.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	CMT
8	Minute 62 Action for the Assistant Director – Regulatory to provide more information on the satisfaction of other towns and villages with the CCTV services provided by Boston Borough Council.	Complete The response has been circulated to members.	June 2025	CA
9	Additional Action for the Democratic Services Team Leader to submit the Minutes to a future Full Council meeting.	Complete The minutes will be submitted to Full Council on 21 st July 2025.	July 2025	AD



Internal Annual Report & Opinion

2024/25

July 2025 Executive Summary

Purpose of the report - The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for delivering an annual opinion and report to inform the Annual Governance Statement, concluding on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance, risk and control framework.

Page 4 – Internal Audit Approach. The Head of Internal Audit outlines the approach to each audit, considering the following key points.

- Level of assurance required.
- Significance of the objectives under review to the organization's success.
- Risks inherent in the achievement of objectives.
- Level of confidence required that controls are well designed and operating as intended.

Page 7 – Annual Audit Opinion. The Head of Internal Audit outlines what is used to aid there opinion and then provides the opinion for this year.

Page 8-10 – Key Observations on Governance, Risk & Control. Summary in chart form of the assurance opinions from 2024-25 reviews, followed by a narrative.

Page 11 - Additional Observations. Management Actions and Anti-fraud and Anti-corruption are covered within this section.

Page 12-13 – Quality Assurance, Improvement & Performance. This gives an update on the Quality Assurance process and also outlines performance and Improvement.

Page 14 – Appendix 1: Summary of assurance reviews throughout 2024/2025.

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Internal Audit Annual Report & Opinion 2024/25

The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for delivering an annual opinion and report to inform the Annual Governance Statement, concluding on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance, risk and control framework.

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1. Role of Internal Audit

The Council is required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, to:

‘Undertake an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes, taking into account public sector internal auditing standards and guidance.’

In fulfilling this requirement, the Council should have regard to the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS), as the internal audit standards set for local government. In addition, the Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit in Public Service Organisations issued by CIPFA, sets out best practice and should be used to assess arrangements to improve audit quality and governance arrangements.

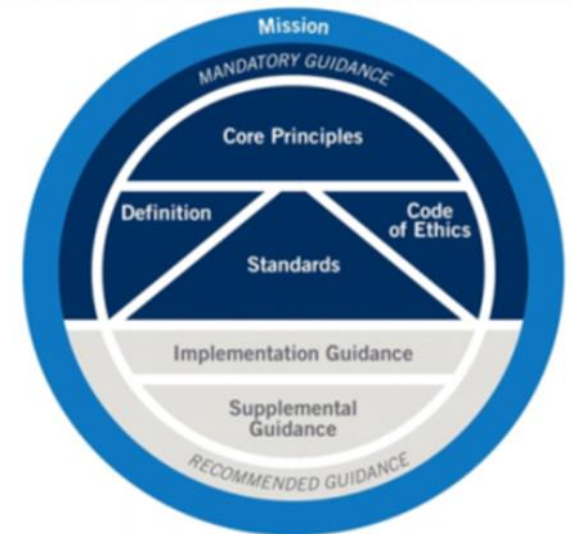
The role of internal audit is best summarised through its definition within the Standards, as an:

Independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation’s operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.

The Council is responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate risk management processes, control systems, accounting records and governance arrangements. Internal audit plays a vital role in advising the Council that these arrangements are in place and operating effectively.

The Council’s response to internal audit activity should lead to the strengthening of the control environment and, therefore, contribute to the achievement of the organisation’s objectives.

Figure 1 International Professional Practice Framework (2017)



2. Internal Audit Approach

To enable effective outcomes, internal audit may deliver a combination of assurance and consulting activities. Assurance work involved assessing how well the systems and processes were designed and working, with consulting activities available to help to improve those systems and processes where necessary. A full range of internal audit services is provided in forming the annual opinion.

As the Head of Internal Audit, I review the approach to each audit, considering the following key points:

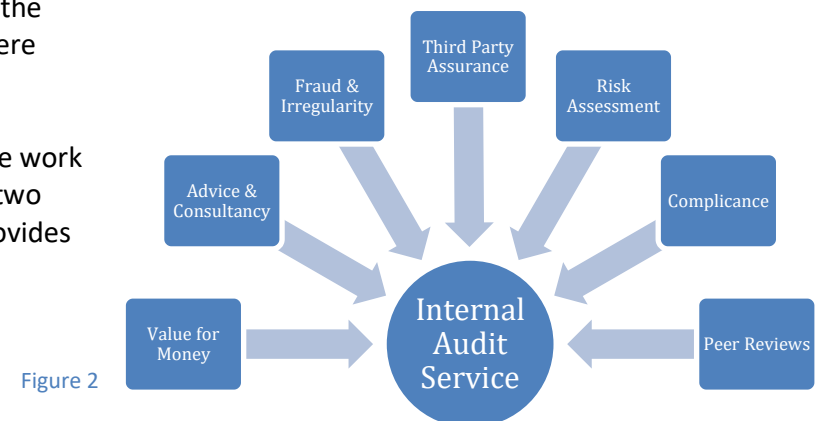
- Level of assurance required.
- Significance of the objectives under review to the organisation's success.
- Risks inherent in the achievement of objectives.
- Level of confidence required that controls are well designed and operating as intended.

All formal internal audit assignments will result in a published report. The primary purpose of the audit report is to provide an independent and objective opinion to the Council on the framework of internal control, risk management and governance in operation and to stimulate improvement.

For 2024/2025 the annual audit plan was developed from the facilitated combined assurance work undertaken in 2023/2024 and subsequent discussion with the corporate leadership team to reflect their changing risk profile and priorities. The annual plan was agreed at the Governance & Audit committee on 18 March 2024. From the original plan, one audit was deferred due to an LCC staffing issue, one audit was reduced in duration due to a scope review and two audits were added at the request of the Section 151 Officer. These amendments did not impact upon my ability to deliver an overall annual opinion.

Many aspects of routine audit delivery feed into the annual audit plan, which in turn supports the formation of an annual opinion. Figure 2 shows the main aspects that fed into the plan and were considered as part of the wider formation of that opinion.

As Head of Audit, I placed reliance on appropriate external assurance and third party assurance work which may contribute to the development of the audit plan and, by relationship between the two aspects, into the annual opinion. The International Professional Practice Framework (IPPF) provides guidance for the reliance upon such material, and this was followed in application.



3. Internal Audit Coverage

The annual internal audit plan was prepared to take account of the characteristics and relative risks of the Council's activities and to support the preparation of the Annual Governance Statement. Work was planned and performed to obtain sufficient evidence to provide reasonable assurance that the internal control system was operating effectively.

The 2024-2025 internal audit plan was considered by management periodically to complement our approach to flexible planning. The plan was informed by internal audit's own assessment of risk and materiality, in addition to consultation with corporate leadership to ensure it aligned to key risks facing the organisation. The plan remained fluid to enable responsiveness in the support of effective risk based focus and ensure that it continued to provide assurance, as required, over new or emerging challenges and risks that management needed to consider, manage, and mitigate.

All internal audit reviews included in appendix one culminated in an opinion on the assurance that can be placed on the effectiveness of the framework of risk management, control and governance designed to support the achievement of management objectives of the service area under review.

Two consultancy audit reviews have taken place during the year with the intention of providing independently obtained evidence to inform areas for further development and/or improvement to procedural efficiencies and processes. Consultative assignments culminate in a written report, shared with the appropriate Director and officers, which detailed findings, identified root causes and proposed recommendations.

Consultative work is considered when forming my opinion and any action taken consequently is revisited when the assurance programme is considered in its entirety.

The audit programme includes follow up work to understand whether the risks identified during assurance assignments have evidence of actions being taken by management. This process results in an additional independent assessment of the impact and resultant risks once management action has been taken. The follow up programme is designed to support effective oversight of the risk profile as well as inform the Head of Internal Audit on the attitude of management towards monitoring and completing agreed actions to drive improvement.

4. Internal Audit Opinion

As Head of Internal Audit, I am responsible for the delivery of an annual audit opinion and report that can be used by the Council to inform their annual governance statement. The annual opinion concludes on one overall independent audit opinion supported by a narrative on the three key areas of governance, risk management and controls.

In giving this opinion, assurance can never be absolute and therefore, only reasonable assurance can be provided that there are no major weaknesses in the processes reviewed. In assessing the level of assurance to be provided, I have used the following to aid my opinion:

- ✓ Written reports on all internal audit work completed during the year (assurance and consultancy).
- ✓ Results of any follow up work undertaken in respects of previous years' internal audit work, including consultancy.
- ✓ The results of work other review bodies where appropriate.
- ✓ The extent of the resources available to deliver the internal audit work.
- ✓ The quality and performance of the internal audit service and the extend of compliance with the Standards.
- ✓ The proportion of the Council's audit need that has been covered within the period.

The assurance opinions are categorised as follows:

Substantial Assurance
<p>There is a sound framework of control operating effectively to mitigate key risks, which is contributing to the achievement of business objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No individual audit engagement classed as limited or no assurance. • Occasional medium rated risks identified in individual audit engagements although mainly low weaknesses. • Internal audit has confidence in management's attitude to resolving identified issues.
Adequate Assurance
<p>The control framework is adequate and controls to mitigate key risks operate effectively, although some controls need to improve to ensure business objectives are met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium risk rated weaknesses identified in individual audit assignments. • Isolated high rated risks identified for isolated issues. • No critical rated risks identified through the audit programme. • Internal audit is broadly satisfied with management's approach to resolving identified issues.

Limited Assurance
<p>The control framework is not operating effectively to mitigate key risks. A number of key controls are absent and/or are not being applied to meet business objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant number of medium and/or high rated risks identified in individual audit assignments. • Isolated critical and/or high rated risks identified that are not systemic. • Internal audit has concerns about management's approach to resolving identified issues.
Low Assurance
<p>A control framework is not in place to mitigate key risks. The Council is exposed to abuse, significant error or loss and/or misappropriation. Objectives are unlikely to be met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious systemic control weaknesses identified through aggregation of individual audit engagements. • Significant number of high and/or critical rated risks identified for isolated issues. • Internal audit has serious concerns about management's approach to resolving identified issues.
No Assurance
<p>Insufficient internal audit work has taken place during the period to substantiate an independent opinion. The rationale for this will be fully explained in the report.</p>
<p>Please Note</p> <p>Results and observations of internal audit advisory/consultancy work form an important part of the opinion. Where they have material weighting this will be fully explained in the report.</p> <p>Internal audit may downgrade an opinion based on the work of internal audit where it is aware of material findings by another trusted assurance party. This will be fully explained in the report.</p> <p>Circumstances may arise where internal audit is aware of specific issues with the control environment that negate the use of the framework. The rationale for such deviation will be fully explained in the report.</p>

Annual Audit Opinion 2024/2025
<p>I am satisfied that sufficient assurance work has been carried out to allow me to form a conclusion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment.</p> <p>In my opinion the frameworks of governance, risk management and management controls provide adequate assurance.</p> <p>High rated risks identified through audit testing were isolated to specific areas such as outsource contract management and the application of adequate management oversight. To improve internal control further works should be undertaken to improve partnership working and second line assurance on process and policy delivery and monitoring.</p>

5. Key Observations on Governance, Risk & Control

Assurance Opinion From 2024-25 Reviews

Significant findings from our reviews have been reported to the Governance & Audit Committee throughout the year and a summary of the assurance opinions is outlined below.

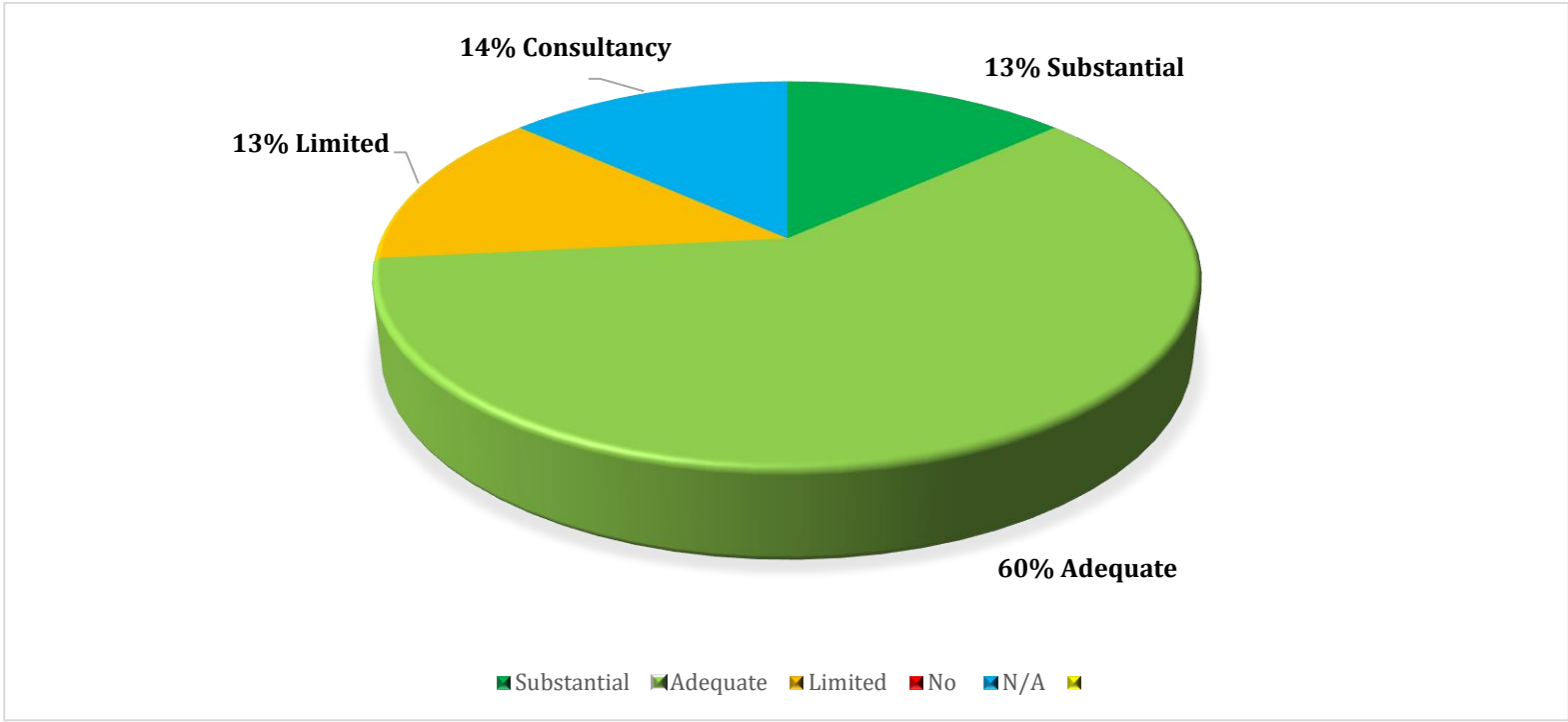


Figure 3

Consultancy work is undertaken at the request of management to aid their development of in house processes and assist in the implementation of improvement plans where needed. Assurance work provides the committee with an evidence based assurance rating in addition to the risk rated findings along with routine follow up reviews and resultant risk position.

Governance

Every assurance assignment includes a review of governance elements. Governance arrangements are considered during the planning and scoping of each review and in most cases, the scope of our work includes an overview of:

- the governance structure in place, including respective roles, responsibilities, and reporting arrangements,
- relevant policies and procedures to ensure that they are in line with requirements, regularly reviewed, approved, and appropriately publicised and accessible to officers and staff.

Based on the work completed during the year, and observations through a variety of management and governance meetings, in my opinion the governance frameworks in place across the Council are fit for purpose and subject to regular review. There is also appropriate reporting to the Governance & Audit Committee to provide the opportunity for independent consideration of assurance and included in-year updates and review of the Annual Governance Statement.

Risk Management

The evidence obtained during the review demonstrated that risk management arrangements were in place with strategic risk reviewed in line with the strategic approach agreed. Risk work continues to be delivered across service areas to further develop and support the embedding of risk understanding and application. Risk reports are reviewed and progress reported to senior officers and to the Governance & Audit Committee.

In accordance with the constitution, the Governance & Audit Committee play a key role in monitoring the effective development of risk management. The strategic risk register has been presented through appropriate committees and scrutiny groups for overview and the strategic risk register has featured as a regular agenda item throughout the year.

The risk registers are key documentation that is considered during the development of our risk based internal audit plan. The information in the risk register is considered when scoping each review in detail to ensure that our work is appropriately focussed. In my opinion the council has a risk framework in place which meets entry requirements for routine management oversight of the Council's objectives.

Control

Internal audit work found improvements across the internal control environment in comparison to 2023/24. As a result of testing within the internal control environment, there were no no-assurance ratings awarded. There was a reduction in the award of substantial ratings with an increase in adequate and limited assurance awards. This demonstrated that controls were sufficient in these areas and when tested were deemed to work effectively and support the delivery of corporate objectives.

Limited Assurance Review: Insurance

Insurance administration was outsourced by PSPS to TRF (including insurance contract renewal). Testing and interviews identified minimal evidence of assigned responsibility, routine contract management, documented procedure, and agreement and understanding of roles providing effective service delivery. There were no established processes for maintaining the council’s asset registers for insurance purposes, which resulted in 2024/25 insurance contracts re-tender exercise requiring postponement for a year and existing contracts being extended. This was not compliant with the councils’ procurement and contract regulations. Testing of current asset registers to insurance asset records identified records did not reconcile and presented as incomplete.

Limited Assurance Review: Finance Systems – Bank Reconciliation

Bank reconciliation involved a different process for each account with high levels of manual intervention and limited system automation which increased the risk of error and inaccuracies. An income system implementation project had commenced to add functionality to bank accounts management, but no further systems improvements were planned with management focused on addressing the backlog and maintaining that status. The service level agreements between the councils and PSPS set out expected delivery and performance reporting, including an agreed standard for monthly account reconciliations and related quarterly performance target reporting. Audit testing identified that reconciliations for seven accounts had been completed monthly in the last quarter, but two had not been completed. The timing and procedures for reporting details for quarterly performance targets had not been agreed at the time of the audit. There were continued impacts from staff turnover affecting upon organisation knowledge as well as capacity.

6. Additional Observations

Management Actions

During the year, there were delays in obtaining data necessary to perform audit tests and gaining unrestricted access to data, control systems and information. Further work needs to be undertaken to provide adequate access to support the audit plan delivery and provide efficiency in resource deployment. The delays impacted negatively upon our key performance indicators.

2025/26 will see a change of audit management personnel along with proactive engagement with the Section 151 Officer to aid audit delivery, access and efficiency.

Anti-fraud and Anti-corruption

The Council states that it is committed to the highest possible standards of openness, probity and accountability and recognises that the electorate need to have confidence in those that are responsible for the delivery of services. A fraudulent or corrupt act can impact on public confidence in the Council and damage both its reputation and image.

The Council maintains policies to support the effective management of the prevention, detection and investigation of possible fraud and corruption and has counter-fraud controls contained within key risk policies.

7. Quality Assurance, Improvement & Performance

The Standards require the Head of the Internal Audit to develop and maintain a Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) to enable the internal audit service to be assessed against the Standards (2017) and the Local Government Application Note (2019) (LGAN) for conformance.

The QAIP must include provision for both internal and external assessments: internal assessments are both on-going and periodical and external assessment must be undertaken at least once every five years. In addition to evaluating compliance with the Standards, the QAIP also assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal audit activity, identifying areas for improvement.

An 'External Quality Assessment' of Lincolnshire County Council's Internal Audit Service was undertaken by CIPFA in May 2022. In considering all sources of evidence the external assessment team concluded: ***'It is our opinion that the Assurance Lincolnshire Partnership's (now known as LCC Internal Audit Service,) self-assessment is accurate and as such we conclude that they FULLY CONFORM to the requirements of the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and the CIPFA Local Government Application Note.'***

Disclosure of Non-Conformance

There are no disclosures of Non-Conformance to report. In accordance with Public Sector Internal Audit Standard 1312 [External Assessments], I can confirm that Lincolnshire County Council conforms to the definition of Internal Auditing; the Code of Ethics and the Standards.

Quality Control

The Internal Audit Service continues to provide a service that is responsive to the needs of the Council and maintains consistently high standards. In complementing the QAIP this was achieved in 2024-2025 through the following internal processes:

- Implementation and delivery of specific training needs for all internal auditors.
- Reviewed and updated internal systems and processes covering all aspects of delivery and quality assurance.
- Development of an overarching quality assurance framework to inform future training and support needs.
- Separation of the counter fraud and internal audit functions to enable appropriate skill alignment and collaborative working opportunities to respond to risks, demands and opportunities.

Internal Audit Performance

The following performance indicators are maintained to monitor effective service delivery:

Boston Borough Council – Performance Measures	
Audit Management	Performance Measure
Annual Plan presented to Governance & Audit Committee by 31 st March.	Yes
Annual Internal Audit Report presented to Governance & Audit Committee by 30 th July.	Yes
Completion of Annual Audit Plan	100%
Individual Assurance Assignments	
Timescales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft report issued within 10 working days of completing audit. Final report issued within 10 working days of closure meeting/receipt of management responses. Individual audit assignment in timescales delivered as agreed in the latest internal audit plan. 	73% 92% 63%
Percentage of recommendations agreed.	100%
Client feedback on Audit (average)	Very Good

Acknowledgement

I would like to take this opportunity to give my genuine thanks to all those staff and officers throughout the Council with whom internal audit have made contact in the year.

Appendix 1: Summary of assurance reviews throughout 2024/2025

Substantial Assurance: A reliable 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.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Systems: Treasury Management Financial Systems: Housing Benefits 	
Adequate Assurance: There is a generally reliable system of governance, risk management and control in place. Some issues of non-compliance or scope for improvement were identified which may put at risk the achievement of objectives in the area audited.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSPS SLA and Performance Performance Management P-Card Follow Up Visit Budget Monitoring Capital Programme/Towns Fund Follow Up Payroll Reconciliation Aims, Capacity and Priority Waste Depots Cyber Threat Training 	
Limited Assurance: 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.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance Systems – Bank Reconciliations Insurance 	
No Assurance: Immediate action is required to address fundamental gaps, weaknesses or non-compliance identified. The system of governance, risk management and control are inadequate to effectively manage risks in the achievement of the objectives for the area audited.	
No assignments were awarded no assurance.	

Summary of consultancy work outcomes 2024/2025

Assurance Area	Outcome Summary
Combined Risk	Facilitated workshop for management to provide an overview of assurance sources for each directorate and service area with a focus on risks and risk management. Outcomes included a good level of awareness across assistant directors and managers on how their services are performing and their ability to identify potential issues.
Transformation	The review provided recommendations to improve governance arrangements and introduce formality to engagement and reporting processes.
Governance consultancy	The review provided recommendations to improve questioning, the development of assurances sought and improve processes to assist with medium term thematic awareness.



Report To:	Audit & Governance Committee
Date:	7 th July 2025
Subject:	Quarter 4 Risk Report 24/25
Purpose:	To provide an update on risk as at the end of March 2025
Key Decision:	No
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Anne Dorrian, Leader of the Council
Report Of:	John Medler, Assistant Director – Governance & Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Suzanne Rolfe, Group Manager – Insights & Transformation
Ward(s) Affected:	All
Exempt Report:	No

Summary

This is the quarterly report covering risk monitoring information for Quarter 4 of 2024/25 (as at the end of March 2025).

Recommendations

That the Committee considers and notes the quarterly risk monitoring information for Q4 of 2024/25.

Reasons for Recommendations

The Audit and Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the Council's risk management arrangements.

Other Options Considered

Alternative reporting arrangements.

1. Risk management

- 1.1 The Audit & Governance Committee is responsible for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk management in the Council according to its terms of reference.
- 1.2 A shared approach to risk management has been agreed across the Partnership with common formatting but not content. The revised Risk Management Framework has been agreed by all three Councils.
- 1.3 Individual strategic and operational risk registers are in place for each of the Councils to reflect individual circumstances, locality and reporting. Strategic risks are high level, relating to corporate priorities. Operational risks are service specific. In addition, a risk register of strategic risks to the Partnership has been developed and is set out below.
- 1.4 A quarterly corporate governance clinic is held with Assistant Directors to review risks.
- 1.5 A separate training session for Audit & Governance Committee will be held to go through the risks in more detail.

2. Strategic Risk Register

- 2.1 The strategic risk register has been reviewed for Q4, as at the end of March 2025. An additional column to track the delivery of actions has been added – Green where actions are on track, Amber where a date for the action needs to be added and Red where actions are off track.
- 2.2 A summary of the risks and scores are set out in the table below, with full details in Appendix 1.

Boston Strategic Risks	Risk score	Direction of travel
BBC02: Health	Medium (9)	↔
BBC03: Local economy	Medium (9)	↔
BBC05: Budget	High (16)	↔
Update in Q4: Under review by S151 - for update in Q1		
BBC06: Civil contingency risks	Medium (8)	↔
BBC07: Infrastructure risks	Medium (8)	↔
Update in Q4: Treatment reviewed and updated		
BBC08: Capital Programme	Medium (6)	↔
BBC09: General Fund Assets	Low (4)	↔
BBC10: Cyber Incident	High (15)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated.		
BBC11: Technology infrastructure failure	High (10)	↔
BBC12: Implementation of the Environment Act 2021	High (16)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording and planned action reviewed and updated; quarterly review and update of planned actions.		
BBC13: Introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility	Low (4)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording and planned action reviewed and updated.		

Boston Strategic Risks	Risk score	Direction of travel
BBC14: Identification and Suitability of future Depot Accommodation	Medium (9)	↓
Update in Q4: Wording, score and planned action reviewed and updated. Overall risk score reduced from high (15) to medium (9) due to lease agreement.		
BBC15: Waste Collection Round Pressures	Medium (9)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated; target risk reduced from medium to minimal.		
BBC16: Capacity	High (12)	↔
Update in Q4: Planned action reviewed and date added		
BBC17: Third Party Service Delivery	Medium (9)	↔
BBC18: External Communication	Medium (6)	↔
BBC19: Retention of staff	Medium (8)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording and planned action reviewed and updated; remove from strategic risk register as covered in partnership risk register		
BBC20: Service Delivery	Medium (9)	↔
BBC21: Internal Communications	Medium (6)	↔
BBC22: Net Zero target	Medium (8)	↔
BBC23: Business continuity	Medium (9)	↔
BBC24: Health and Safety	Medium (6)	↔
BBC25: Information	Medium (8)	↔
BBC26: Local Plan being considered out of date	Medium (6)	↔
BBC27: Safeguarding	Medium (8)	↔
BBC28: Local Government Reform (LGR) in Greater Lincolnshire	High (15)	New
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated		

Risk Scoring Matrix						
Impact	Critical		11	10		
	High	9	6; 7; 19; 25; 27		5; 12	
	Medium		4; 8; 18; 21; 24	2; 3; 14; 15; 17; 20; 23	16	
	Low		13	26	22	
	Minimal					
		Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
Likelihood						

Risk Score	Colour
Minimal Risk	
Low Risk	
Medium Risk	
High Risk	
Critical Risk	

2.3 As set out in the risk policy, we use the 4Ts of risk control:

- Terminate – rarely, we may be able to stop doing the activity altogether and thereby remove the risk altogether
- Tolerate – accept the risk and live with it because it is within our risk appetite and the cost of mitigating action would outweigh the benefits
- Transfer – move all or part of the risk to a third party or through insurance; however, sometimes accountability remains, particularly with a Council, so caution is advised
- Treat - take action to control the likelihood and/or impact and set a target to move the risk to within the risk appetite once the action has been implemented

2.4 The strategic risks for the Partnership have also been reviewed for quarter 4, as at the end of March 2025.

2.5 A summary of the Partnership risks and scores are set out in the table below, with full details in Appendix 1.

SELCP Partnership Risks	Risk score	Direction of travel
SELCP-01: Vision	Medium (8)	↔
SELCP-02: Trust	Medium (9)	↑
SELCP-03: Sovereignty	Medium (9)	↔
SELCP-05: Culture	Medium (6)	↔
SELCP-06: LGR	High (12)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated.		
SELCP-07: Funding	High (16)	↔
Update in Q4: Planned action and date reviewed and updated; under review by S151		
SELCP-08: Staffing	High (12)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording and planned actions reviewed and updated.		
SELCP-09: PSPS	Medium (6)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated.		

Risk Scoring Matrix						
Impact	Critical					
	High		1		7	
	Medium		5; 9	2; 3	6; 8	
	Low					
	Minimal					
		Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
		Likelihood				

Risk Score

Minimal Risk

Low Risk

Medium Risk

High Risk

Critical Risk

Colour

2.6 The fraud risks have also been reviewed for Q4, as at the end of March 2025.

2.7 A summary of the fraud risks and scores are set out in the table below.

Fraud Risks	Risk score	Direction of travel
1: Asset - Equipment	Minimal (1)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated		
3: Assets – Land and Property	Minimal (1)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated		
4: Procurement – Contracts	Medium (6)	↓
Update in Q4: Risk score reduced from 8 to 6 following procurement card follow up audit action completed.		
5: Procurement – Contract Payments	Medium (8)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording and risk treatment reviewed and updated		
6: Council Tax – Credit Refund and Income Fraud	Medium (6)	↓
Update in Q4: Wording, action and scores reviewed and updated. Likelihood reduced from 3 to 2 as checks and controls in place; overall remains medium		
7: Council Tax Fraud	Low (4)	↔
8: Council Tax Support Scheme	Low (4)	↔
9: National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR) Fraud	Medium (9)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording, action and target score reviewed and updated		
10: Housing Benefit Fraud	Low (4)	↔
Update in Q4: Wording reviewed and updated		

Risk Scoring Matrix					
Critical					
High		5			
Medium		4; 6	9		
Low		7; 8; 10			
Minimal	1; 3				
	Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
	Likelihood				

Risk Score

Minimal Risk


Low Risk

Medium Risk

High Risk

Critical Risk

Colour



2.8 Details of high operational risks are also set out in Appendix 1 for information.

3. Conclusion

3.1. The risk management arrangements are designed to provide the Council with a clearer and fuller understanding of the key risks facing the organisation and how these are being managed. Strategic and operational risks continue to be managed in accordance with the Risk Management Framework. The Committee's review of this report and its feedback enables the Committee to discharge its role in considering the effectiveness of the Council's risk management arrangements.

Implications

South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership

A Partnership approach has been agreed for 2024/25.

Corporate Priorities

Whole report. Performance information is set out by priority.

Staffing

No implications specific to this report. Risks relating to staffing are included in the report, with a specific update from the Head of HR planned for the meeting itself.

Workforce Capacity Implications

No implications specific to this report. Risks relating to workforce capacity are included in the report, with a specific update from the Head of HR planned for the meeting itself.

Constitutional and Legal Implications

No implications specific to this report

Data Protection

No implications specific to this report

Financial

No implications specific to this report

Risk Management

Whole report

Stakeholder / Consultation / Timescales

Consultation with SLT

Reputation

No implications specific to this report. Potential reputational risks are included in the report.

Contracts

No implications specific to this report. Risks relating to contracts and procurement are included in the report.

Crime and Disorder

No implications specific to this report.

Equality and Diversity / Human Rights / Safeguarding

No implications specific to this report.

Health and Wellbeing

No implications specific to this report.

Climate Change and Environmental Implications

No implications specific to this report.

Acronyms

- AD: Assistant Director
- DCX: Deputy Chief Executive
- SLT: Senior Leadership Team

Appendices

Appendices are listed below and attached to the back of the report:

Appendix 1 Q4 Risks

Background Papers

No background papers as defined in Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the production of this report.

Chronological History of this Report

A report on this item has not been previously considered by a Council body.

Report Approval

Report author: Suzanne Rolfe, Group Manager – Insights & Transformation
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Signed off by: John Medler, Assistant Director – Governance & Monitoring
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Approved for publication: Councillor Anne Dorrian, Leader of the Council
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Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
BBC02	Health	The risk of long term health issues on local people; the opportunity to work with health partners to address these	AD-CHS	The opportunity to work with health and wider system partners to address long term health issues and deprivation, to raise awareness and promote good health, to support the sustainability of local health services. Close working with LCC Public Health, VCS and wider system partners to ensure appropriate support and treatment measures are carried out.	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate	Continue to implement the Healthy Living Action Plan	N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
BBC03	Local economy	Risk to local businesses, lack of growth, lack of inward investment and tourism; opportunity to encourage growth and stimulate the local economy	D-ED	Town Deal and Levelling Up projects; Emergency Planning Team represented on County Wide LRF Group looking at issues of winter pressures / cost of living and industrial action.	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate	Continue to implement the Growth and Prosperity Plan	N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
BBC05	Budget	Risk around the long term balancing of the budget with economic and funding uncertainty	D-F	Medium Term Financial Strategy; Budgetary process; Sound level of reserves; Continued close monitoring; Continued lobbying regarding the IDB pressure. Savings and Efficiency Plan developed to support the MTFs	4	4	High (16)	Tolerate	Continued controls, monitoring and reporting	N/A	4	4	High (16)
BBC06	Civil contingency risks	Community risks shared across Lincolnshire, managed in partnership with the Lincolnshire Resilience Forum (LRF)	AD-R	Community Risk Register. Engagement with the Lincolnshire Resilience Forum (LRF); Work with partners to assess, monitor, plan exercise and train for these risks together. Exercising of plans and training of staff. Strategic and Tactical duty rota in place with all staff trained to minimum standard set by LRF. Partnership providing resilience for response and recovery from emergencies / incidents.Strategic Management Group in place to monitor performance and report to LT Governance. Partnership Emergency Plan and Business Continuity Plans for critical services all revised in 2024.	2	4	Medium (8)	Tolerate	Continued partnership working with the Lincolnshire Resilience Forum (LRF). Alignment of service support, plans, procedures and policies across the S&ELCP to aid resilience and share learning. Joint Emergency Plan and Business Continuity Plans in place. PSPS have also aligned BC Plans to S&ELCP. BC Policy to be developed in 25/26 together with the establishment of a BC Steering Group with Terms of Reference to align with ISO22301 Business Continuity Management System	N/A	2	4	Medium (8)
BBC07	Infrastructure risks	Risks to infrastructure - roads, rail, waste management, water supply, energy, digital connectivity	D-ED	Sub-regional focus and briefings; Support with the evolution of ideas and solutions; Scrutiny Committee looking at the theme of highways/public transport.	2	4	Medium (8)	Tolerate	Continue to implement the Growth and Prosperity Plan	N/A	2	4	Medium (8)
BBC08	Capital Programme	Failure to deliver Major capital schemes within the capital programme	D-PD	Robust programme and project management; Regular and structured reporting mechanisms; Robust and effective governance (financial and project); Effective working with partners and 3rd Party delivery; Risk transference and mitigation; Requesting extra funding prior to project commencement where required	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Continued robust project management	N/A	2	3	Medium (6)
BBC09	General Fund Assets	This risk identifies the need for the council to adhere to all prevailing statutory codes as they relate to council assets and functions	AD-GFA	All assets either have compliance contracts in place or local contractors with the jobs in hand. Database updated and restructure in place, with clear roles and responsibilities. Training takes place on a required basis.	1	4	Low (4)	Tolerate	Continued implementation of asset management strategy	N/A	1	4	Low (4)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
BBC10	Cyber Incident	The risk of the council's ICT infrastructure being severely impact as the result of a cyber incident, both in terms of downtime of systems and loss of data/information.	AD-C	Defence in depth in the form of firewalls, Mimecast and antivirus is deployed both at the perimeter and the internal Local Area Network. The ICT team play an active part in the East Midlands WARP (Warning, Advice and Reporting Point) which allow us to have early sight of issues being experienced across neighbouring Authorities and Agencies. ICT is also a member of the CISP formed by the National Cyber Security Centre, this allows us early awareness from the central agency responsible for cyber threats across the UK as well as allowing them to monitor our environment to a degree. These mitigations afford ICT awareness of emerging threats. These mitigations afford ICT awareness of emerging threats. We have also recently enabled and implemented further cyber security controls within Mimecast which will ensure further mitigation in this area is in place.	3	5	High (15)	Tolerate	Continued robust cyber security and training	N/A	3	5	High (15)
BBC11	Technology infrastructure failure	The loss of ICT impacting upon the organisation to operate effectively and deliver services to residents.	AD-C	The Council has a series of resilience arrangements in place through its service provider, PSPS. Work is continuous to ensure these are fit for purpose across a range of areas. As part of business continuity planning, services are considering in detail how they would continue to operate should an ICT outage occur	2	5	High (10)	Tolerate	Regular review of resilience arrangements	N/A	2	5	High (10)
BBC12	Environment Act	The legislation will have an impact on the way that waste services are delivered, and will require operational changes. Changing service delivery will require financial support, and at this stage it is unclear how budget will be determined nationally to support this.	AD-N	A SELCP Waste Improvement Programme Board (WIPB) is established and comprises lead members from Neighbourhoods and PSPS services. The WIPB meets monthly for progress updates. A Programme Manager has been recruited to support the WIPB. Additionally the authorities comprising the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership work together to identify the impact of the Environment Act across the county, and make preparations for changes to service delivery.	4	4	High (16)	Treat	WIPB reports to SLT and Cabinet. Project plan in place. Attending regular Defra Webinars. Pending Spending Review regarding New Burdens payments. Review and update every quarter.	30/06/2025	3	3	Medium (9)
BBC13	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	The UK is undergoing a major overhaul of packaging producer responsibility legislation, which will transform the way local authorities receive funding for household waste collections. This risk covers the changes this legislation will bring which will be positive but also important to ensure we as an organisation are prepared for these changes.	AD-N	Officers closely follows all policy and practice changes being implemented by the Government and has responded to relevant consultations. This is also being monitored through the countywide Strategic Officer Working Group. Officers are attending Defra webinars on a regular basis, and taking part in research where relevant. The SLECP Waste Improvement Programme Board is made aware of any updates from Defra.	2	2	Low (4)	Tolerate	Pending Government guidance Risk has been reviewed and score reduced in Q2. The government budget has provided a significant measure to reduce the risk around the introduction of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme by guaranteeing £1.1 billion in funding for local authorities. This assurance helps local councils plan their budgets effectively. BBC has received notification of payment for 2025/26 - £946,000	N/A	2	2	Low (4)
BBC14	Depot	This risk identifies the need for additional depot capacity to be identified and secured to deliver the required food waste collection service and meet future housing growth	AD-N	Extension to depot has been identified and lease agreed from 1st April 2025.	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate		N/A	3	3	Medium (9)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
BBC15	Waste Collection Round Pressures	Increased housing growth has led to an increase in the amount of waste presented for collection each week, putting pressure on the service.	AD-N	Round review will form part of rounds revision as a result of food waste collection. Hire in Vehicles to enable waste collection	3	3	Medium (9)	Treat	Round review by 31/3/26	31/03/2026	2	2	Low (4)
BBC16	Capacity	Capacity to deliver the work programme for the Partnership/Councils	AD-C	Alignment and Delivery Plan in place to help manage the work programme. Services when bringing forward new initiatives to consider the capacity required and the need to bid for capacity if it can't be accommodated within existing resources. This matter was discussed at an internal conference for senior managers, email appears to be the biggest pressure and services are considering how they best manage this. Services have been informed they can bid into the transformation reserve for short term capacity if they have a suitable proposal.	4	3	High (12)	Treat	Discussions remain ongoing with services in regard to capacity and how through the change of working practices it may be possible to increase capacity. Review at next service managers conference to assess how this has impacted on the risk.	30/09/2025	3	3	Medium (9)
BBC17	Third Party service delivery	Risk around resilience and quality of service delivery arrangements with third parties	AD-C	Regular performance reports and monitoring meetings with third parties. Some key partnerships based on open book approach to financial monitoring. Regular contract meetings in place to manage risk. SELCP approach to some contracts provides resilience.	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate	Continued monitoring and reporting	N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
BBC18	External Communication	Poor quality external communication with stakeholders, residents and the wider public impacts upon the council's reputation and its ability to effectively deliver services	AD-C	External communications are quality checked by the Communications Team to ensure that the messaging is effective and relevant to its audience. The team also gather statistics across a range of areas to understand how much interaction is being achieved through social media channels, for example, and adapt messages and channel shift to ensure messages are being heard and well received. Recently we have adopted an engagement charter across the partnership.	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate		N/A	2	3	Medium (6)
BBC19	Retention of staff	The recruitment of new and retention of existing staff within the organisation affecting the ability for the organisation to deliver and meet its objectives	AD-C	The workforce strategy is aligned across the 3 Councils. A training programme is in place to assist with both personal and professional development and to further develop the talents of individual employees. This programme sits alongside a package of personal support for staff. Managers are encouraged to have regular 'one to ones' with staff to ensure that they are fully supported in their roles. Appraisal process in place. We have launched our own recruitment academy which seeks to recruit and develop apprentices specifically in those services where it is harder to recruit. The new managers development programme has launched, with the first cohort inducted. We also continue to have in place our Future Leaders' Programme to support colleagues in their career development. Corporate Management Team invest time in mentoring colleagues within the organisation through both of these development programmes.	2	4	Medium (8)	Treat	A refresh of the Workforce Development Strategy action plan will take place this year to help ensure colleagues have the skills and confidence required to continue to want to work in Local Government post re-organisation by 31/3/26	31/03/2026	2	4	Medium (8)
BBC20	Service Delivery	The risk to service delivery, impacting residents and partners we work with.	AD-C	Staff resources maximised under the Partnership. Working with external partners to deliver shared priorities. HR support on recruitment and retention. Training plans. Values & behaviours work; Annual Delivery Plan, Workforce Development, policies, and procedures. Service reviews across several areas agreed in March 2025.	3	3	Medium (9)	Treat	Implement agreed service reviews	31/03/2026	2	3	Medium (6)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
BBC21	Internal Communications	The risk is that internal colleagues do not fully understand the aims and ambitions of the partnership and the role they play in the partnership's success.	AD-C	Internal communications approach has been reviewed. There isn't a one size fits all approach for the Council/Partnership given the breadth of services provided and this is reflected in the internal communications model. Staff informed levels are monitored through the performance framework on a quarterly basis with the results being considered by scrutiny and Cabinet. Regular all staff bulletins with key information are issued. Regular videos from Senior leadership team to the workforce. Briefings on key corporate topics take place. Regular team meetings between service managers and their officers to cascade information. Monthly service manager meetings. Single Partnership Intranet in place	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Satisfied with level of mitigation, however, will continue to keep communications channels under review.	N/A	2	3	Medium (6)
BBC22	Net Zero target	Risk of failure to meet agreed corporate ambition of Net Zero by 2040 with a 45% reduction by 2027	AD-R	Carbon Reduction Action Plan approved. Partnership Environment Policy approved. Climate Change Strategy approved. MEES project delivered. Decarbonisation feasibility studies completed for Municipal Buildings, Crematorium and Guildhall - funds yet to be secured from Government. 3 year funding round awarded called Warm Homes:Local Grant securing a domestic retrofit programme for 2025 to 2028. LEAD enaergy advice project extended to the BBC area for 25 to 27.	4	2	Low	Treat	Monitoring delivery of carbon reduction plan via Environment and Performance Committee. Applying to Government in future rounds of the public decarbonisation fund. Engagement in large infrastructure projects like Rosegarth Sq and GMLC redevelopment to embed carbon mitigation and energy efficiency. Approval for a Climate Change and Environment Decision making tool into committee and project decision making and training of Officers and elected members in its application.	31/03/2026	2	2	Low (4)
BBC23	Business continuity	Risk around business continuity and recovery in the event of a major incident or event	AD-R	The establishment of the S&ELCP has increased the resilience and capability of the 3 partner councils. Resources can be more easily shared and procedures and policies are being joined up to make our response to and recovery from an incident more resilient, efficient and effective. A strategic group meets regularly, including representation from PSPS, with minutes and actions reported to LT Governance for awareness. The S&ELCP has a Strategic and Tactical duty rota with personnel trained to a minimum standard set by the LRF. All three councils are members of the LRF enabling access to expertise held by LCC whilst retaining staff, resources and expertise in each sovereign council within an EP&BC structure across the Partnership. Staff are regularly involved in training exercises delivered by the LRF and coordinated at County level to maximise preparedness. We have a Partnership Emergency Plan & critical services have Business Continuity Plans in place to prioritise and maintain service delivery in times of emergency. Public Sector Partnership Services (PSPS) and Magna Vitae have Business Continuity Plans in place.	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate	Continued partnership working with the Lincolnshire Resilience Forum (LRF). Alignment of service support, plans, procedures and policies across the S&ELCP to aid resilience and share learning. Joint Emergency Plan and Business Continuity Plans in place. PSPS have also aligned BC Plans to S&ELCP. BC Policy to be developed in 25/26 together with the establishment of a BC Steering Group with Terms of Reference to align with ISO22301 Business Continuity Management System	N/A	3	3	Medium (9)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
BBC24	Health and Safety	Risk of failure to comply with Health and Safety requirements	AD-R	<p>The establishment of the S&ELCP has increased the resilience and capability of the 3 partner councils. Resources can be more easily shared across the sub-region and procedures and policies are being harmonised, with assistance from PSPS, to provide a more efficient and effective approach towards H&S compliance.</p> <p>The partner Councils receive specialist Health and Safety advice from Public Sector Partnership Services who support the Partnership Health and Safety Governance Group (chaired by the Assistant Director – Regulatory) and each sovereign council Staff Health and Safety Forum. Both operate under agreed terms of reference and feed into the LT – Governance. LT Governance receive minutes and recommendations for approval from the Governance Group and the staff Forums. Policies and procedures are revised by PSPS, consulted upon through Staff H&S forums before being recieved and approved by the Governance Group and referred to LT Governance for information.</p> <p>Health and Safety is included within Internal Audit’s annual audit plan.</p>	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Continued monitoring and reporting through Staff H&S Forums, Partnership H&S Governance Group and LT Governance. Internal audits and Groups provide the opportunity to share learning across each entity	N/A	2	3	Medium (6)
BBC25	Information	Risk of failure to comply with Information Governance and Management requirements	AD-G	<p>All employees receive annual online training in data protection. Arrangements are in place to ensure that the organisation is compliant with the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirement, including lead staff attending training. PSPS also have a lead officer overseeing compliance. An experienced Data Protection Officer is in place who monitors training, compliance and development of policy; also, full assessment of any breaches, providing recommendations for continual improvement. There is now additional resilience with two qualified DPOs in place across the Partnership which allows for cover.</p>	2	4	Medium (8)	Tolerate	Continued monitoring, reporting and training	N/A	2	4	Medium (8)
BBC26	Local Plan	The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019) seeks to support proposals which assist in the delivery of economic prosperity and some jobs in Boston across the Plan period. Risk relates to failure to deliver an updated version of the local plan.	AD-PSI	Monitoring of the Plan policies. Taking of decision on planning applications. Review of the Local Plan where necessary.	3	2	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Continued monitoring and reporting	N/A	3	2	Medium (6)
BBC27	Safeguarding	Risk of failure to deliver safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults responsibilities	AD-CHS	<p>Lead Officer and Deputies identified, with Portfolio Holders engaged. The Safeguarding Policy and Procedures have been reviewed. The lead officer liaises regularly with other District Councils and external agencies. Team leaders identify relevant actions and staff training in their service plans. Human Resources supports safer recruitment (including DBS checks) and training for officers, volunteers and councillors. An incident reporting mechanism is in place to monitor the Council's responses.</p> <p>Wellbeing Lincs Service has provided a countywide response and support service for vulnerable and clinically vulnerable residents. Safeguarding was a key focus of a report to LCC during the Covid response. The District Councils and County Council continue to meet to collaborate and discuss matters around safeguarding policy and procedures.</p>	2	4	Medium (8)	Tolerate	Continued monitoring, reporting and training	N/A	2	4	Medium (8)

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BBC28	Local Government Reform (LGR) in Greater Lincolnshire	LGR would lead to the creation of new Councils to replace existing Councils	AD-C	Regular staff and member briefings are taking place to share the latest information.	4	3	High (12)	Tolerate		N/A	4	3	High (12)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
SELCP-01	Vision	A lack of clear and shared vision; the reasons for shared management and sharing of joint services	AD-C	The partnership exploration phase developed this understanding. Engagement with members to ensure the objectives of the business case were clearly understood, through the proposal recommendations, scrutiny process and final Council decisions. Adoption of a Sub-regional Strategy across the Partnership to embed shared vision, objectives and priorities. Quarterly stakeholder board meetings are underway which focus on ensuring the vision of the partnership is clear and aligned.	2	4	Medium (8)	Tolerate		N/A	2	4	Medium (8)
SELCP-02	Trust	A poor relationship or lack of trust between members, leaders or senior staff	CX	Openness, transparency and accessibility for all groups. Building on the existing positive relationships between Members and Officers	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate		N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
SELCP-03	Sovereignty	Concerns around the loss of sovereignty of a council	AD-G	Each Council continues to be governed by its own Constitution which is a key principle of the Memorandum of Agreement between the three Councils.	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate		N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
SELCP-05	Culture	A fundamental difference in the organisational culture of the councils	AD-C	Expectation, set out in the business case, that many things will be similar. A commitment to use the best elements of each partner's cultural difference, for example in the Partnership Workforce Development Strategy. Culture is a key consideration as part of the development of shared teams.	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Future work taking place around workforce terms and conditions and shared officer pay.	N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
SELCP-06	LGR	Local Government Reorganisation (LGR)	CX	The South East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership is designed to have a positive influence should Local Government Reorganisation be required of Lincolnshire. The partnership strengthens the case for 'locally-led deals' which benefit South East Lincolnshire. The Councils have responded to the Government's request for interim plans. East Lindsey and South Holland have jointly developed a plan. Boston has provided a letter keeping their options open at this stage.	4	3	High (12)	Tolerate	Councils will continue to consider correspondence received from Government and respond accordingly.	N/A	4	3	High (12)
SELCP-07	Funding	Local Government Funding	D-F	Local Government funding challenges are inevitable and evidenced by each partner's funding gaps. The business case assumes a shared opportunity for efficient services and shared commercial opportunities and provides a significant opportunity to respond to this on-going challenge.	4	4	High (16)	Treat	Delivering on the opportunities identified in the Partnership business case and realising the planned savings; savings tracker reported regularly; risk under review by S151	30/06/2025	3	3	Medium (9)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
SELCP-08	Staffing	Staff retention and resilience	AD-C	<p>The workforce strategy is aligned across the 3 Councils. A training programme is in place to assist with both personal and professional development and to further develop the talents of individual employees. This programme sits alongside a package of personal support for staff. Managers are encouraged to have regular 'one to ones' with staff to ensure that they are fully supported in their roles. Appraisal process in place. We have launched our own recruitment academy which seeks to recruit and develop apprentices specifically in those services where it is harder to recruit. The new managers development programme has launched, with the first cohort inducted. We also continue to have in place our Future Leaders' Programme to support colleagues in their career development. Corporate Management Team invest time in mentoring colleagues within the organisation through both of these development programmes.</p> <p>Alignment and Delivery Plan in place to help manage the work programme. Services when bringing forward new initiatives to consider the capacity required and the need to bid for capacity if it can't be accommodated within existing resources. This matter was discussed at a recent internal conference for senior managers, email appears to be the biggest pressure and services are considering how they best manage this. Services have been informed they can bid into the transformation reserve for short term capacity if they have a suitable proposal.</p>	4	3	High (12)	Treat	<p>Seek to improve the employee benefits packages by Q2 25/26;</p> <p>Continue to promote opportunities to work in the sector through the SELCP Academy.</p> <p>With LGR now looking likely in Greater Lincolnshire a refresh of the Workforce Development Strategy action plan will take place this year to help ensure colleagues have the skills and confidence required to continue to want to work in Local Government post re-organisation: by 31/3/26</p>	30/09/2025	3	3	Medium (9)
SELCP-09	PSPS	Relationship with PSPS	AD-C	<p>The relationship between the Councils and PSPS could become strained due to demands being placed on the company to support organisational change and wider strategic issues. This is mitigated via SLAs being in place setting out the work programme, regular client liaison meetings, PSPS Stakeholder Board being in place to direct the company strategically and a process for Additional Work Requests that manages additional work required by the company. I think its medium but reduced to a low due to the mitigation</p>	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Continued monitoring and liaison	N/A	2	3	Medium (6)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
F-01	Assets - Equipment	Selling asset for less than market value; Collusion between staff and purchaser; Disposal of assets no longer required by the council	AD-GFA	SELCP Asset Management Strategy, 2023-2028 provides strategic disposal framework. Any and all disposals are subject to formal decision notices, the decision making body being determined by the market value of an asset, assessed by an Independent Registered Valuer in accordance with the prevailing 'RICS Red Book' guidance. . Disposals at 'less than best consideration' are subject to 'memoranda' detailing how Circular 06/2003 applies, wiht the memoranda specifically identifying and sanctioning the 'undervalue'. Other relevant policies relate, including: Financial Regulations; Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; Staff counter-fraud training; Internal Audit reviews; Whistleblowing Policy; Register of Gifts & Hospitality/Register of Interests; Credit checks on potential purchasers; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Counter Fraud section on intranet	1	1	Minimal (1)	Tolerate	N/A	N/A	1	1	Minimal (1)
F-03	Assets- land and Property ELDC and BBC	Selling asset for less than market value; Collusion between staff and purchaser - may include provision of insider knowledge {e.g. planning, leases & covenants)	AD-GFA	SELCP Asset Management Strategy, 2023-2028 provides strategic disposal framework. Any and all disposals are subject to formal decision notices, the decision making body being determined by the market value of an asset, assessed by an Independent Registered Valuer in accordance with the prevailing 'RICS Red Book' guidance. . Disposals at 'less than best consideration' are subject to 'memoranda' detailing how Circular 06/2003 applies, wiht the memoranda specifically identifying and sanctioning the 'undervalue'. Other relevant policies relate, including: Financial Regulations; Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; Staff counter-fraud training; Internal Audit reviews; Whistleblowing Policy; Register of Gifts & Hospitality/Register of Interests; Credit checks on potential purchasers; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Counter Fraud section on intranet	1	1	Minimal (1)	Tolerate	N/A	N/A	1	1	Minimal (1)
F-04	Procurement - Contracts	Credit/procurement cards; manipulation of accounts; false invoices & claims; BACS fraud - fraudulent change of bank details; mandate fraud; fake details for internet payments	PSPS - Finance	Financial Regulations; Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy- last reviewed March 2021, due this March for a review; Whistleblowing Policy Confidential Reporting Code -due in March; Segregation of duties for reconciliation; Reconciliation; Escalation of highvalue invoices; System team audited and logged; PCards- No cash withdrawals and card limits. Following P Card Review updated training issued. Process re-evaluated for checking transactions and receipts; Minor petty cash; Counter fraud training for the staff; Transparency reporting; Financial reporting training for all staff to be rolled out 2024; Segregation of duties within AP; confirmation with company regarding change of bank details; reconciliation; staff training	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate		N/A	2	3	Medium (6)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
F-05	Procurement - Contract Payments	Bribery of officers or Members involved in contract award; Collusion between officers and contractors involved in tendering; Violation of procedures; Manipulation of accounts; Asset Misappropriation; Fictitious requirement; Bid rigging & cartels; Failure to supply; Failure to supply to contractual standard; Inflating performance information to attract greater payments; Bid suppression; Price fixing; Bid rotation; Fictitious vendor	PSPS - Procurement	NAFN & fraud alerts; Contract procedure rules; Financial Regulations; Contract management; Contract Terms & Conditions; Code of Conduct; Whistleblowing policy; Register of Gifts & Hospitality/Register of Interests; Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; Staff counter-fraud training; Internal Audit reviews; Separation of duties; Etender system - single login provides an audit trail; Contract management training; Transparency Code 2014 and Transparency agenda; CIPFA guidance - Managing the Risk of Procurement Fraud; Minimum quote dependant on value; Valuation methodology; Breach of contract clauses; Instant terminations; Self certificated questionnaires. Conflict of Interest form signed on a project-by-project basis at 3 key stages (Project Inception, Prior to Tender Evaluations, and prior to Contract Award).	2	4	Medium (8)	Tolerate	Ongoing training and support provided by the procurement team to service areas	N/A	2	4	Medium (8)
F-06	Council Tax - Credit Refund and Income Fraud	Council tax/NNDR/Rents; Suppression of notification of debt to be raised; Improper write-off; Failing to institute recovery proceedings; Switching or transferring arrears; manipulation of credit balances; Payment using false/ fraudulent instrument then re-claim of refund; Employee based; false payment then request for refund	PSPS - Revs/Bens	Up to date Council Financial Regulations; Up to date Council Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; Debit/credit card payments monitoring - checking against pay.net system; Review of unusual activity; Refund to original card/bank account where appropriate; Authorisation procedures& levels; Checking against other accounts (Council Tax etc.) to ensure no other money owed to SELCP; Staff counter-fraud training; Audit trail/personal logins; Reconciliations; Budgetary controls; Write off policy; Debt recovery procedures; Supervisory controls; Review of credit balances and suspense items; Internal Audit reviews; Whistleblowing Policy; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Counter Fraud details on intranet; Financial Regulations training for all appropriate staff; Follow up payment sources	2	3	Medium (6)	Tolerate	Ongoing checks and balances	N/A	2	3	Medium (6)
F-07	Council Tax Fraud	False applications; failure to notify change in circumstances	PSPS - Revs/Bens	Council Financial Regulations; Council Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; National Fraud Initiative - data matching; Monitoring of council tax base; Application checks; Check electoral register; Information from planning re Developments where full planning not required; Checks on documentary evidence for exemptions; Visual inspection; Internal Audit reviews; Whistleblowing Policy; Separation of duties; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Single Person Discount review; Field officers available for investigations; Annual review of long-term empty properties	2	2	Low (4)	Tolerate	N/A	N/A	2	2	Low (4)
F-08	Council Tax Support Scheme	False applications; failure to notify change in circumstances	PSPS - Revs/Bens	Most controls are the same as Housing Benefits; Council Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; Council Tax Support policy; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Council Financial Regulations; Whistleblowing Policy; Inclusion in National Fraud Initiative (data matching) from October 2016; Closer working - Council Tax and Housing share intelligence and identify potential fraud opportunities (sharing intelligence - informal arrangement); Fraud hotline; Dedicated team for fraud hotline; DWP verification	2	2	Low (4)	Tolerate	N/A	N/A	2	2	Low (4)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	Lead	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score
F-09	National Non-Domestic Fraud	Failure to declare occupation; Payment using false bank details; Companies going into liquidation then setting up as new companies; Avoidance of liability through fraudulent claim for discount or exemption; Empty rate avoidance	PSPS - Revs/Bens	Up to date Council Financial Regulations; Up to date Council Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy; Ensure liable person identified for each assessment on the list; Information sharing with other Business Units; Inspections of occupied properties; Checking empty properties; Information from Landlords or letting agents; Public complaints- reports to valuation office; Internal Audit reviews; Whistleblowing Policy; Separation of duties; Register of Gifts & Hospitality/Register of Interests; Supporting evidence requested; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Use of Analyse Local to monitor threats; Field officers; Undertaking reviews; NFI Matching	3	3	Medium (9)	Tolerate	Ongoing checks and balances; Small business rate relief review to be carried out in 2025/26	N/A	3	3	Medium (9)
F-10	Housing Benefit Fraud	False applications; False documents; Failing to notify change	PSPS - Revs/Bens	Housing Benefit Anti-Fraud Strategy; Annual participation in National Fraud Initiative; NFI coordinator; HBMS - Government housing benefit matching scheme; Use prosecution, caution & admin penalties; Key controls in the housing benefit application process - prevention & detection; Authorised officer powers- access to employers, landlords, banks & building societies; Council Financial Regulations; Experienced and trained benefits staff; Mandatory benefit counter fraud training; Combined database with revenues; Verification Policy in place for evidence, and operational cross checking practices. Subscription to National Anti-Fraud Network; Housing Benefit review; Communications & publicity; Internal Audit reviews; Whistleblowing Policy; Counter-fraud page on website detailing how public can report fraud; Council Tax and Housing teams sharing intelligence to identify potential fraud; Counter Fraud Hotline; Dedicated Team for Counter Fraud; Data matching from DWP; Full case reviews; Customer contact team thoroughly trained; Dedicated intranet page	2	2	Low (4)	Tolerate	N/A	N/A	2	2	Low (4)

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	AD	Lead risk owner	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score	Changes since last update
BBC-OP-54	Cemetery tree stock condition	Risk of further deterioration in older trees, and potential for injury from falling trees or boughs, branches.	AD: Assets	Martin Potts	Tree inspectuions carried out as a PSPS H & S function. One member of team trained in <i>small</i> chainsaw operations. Proforma Bs requested if urgent funds required. Subject raised at H & S Working Group and escalated to SLT for response.	3	4	High (12)	Treat	Plan to establish an annual site specific (Crematorium/Cemetery) tree management budget funded from increased fees.	31/03/2026	3	2	Medium (6)	Growth bid applied for to establish an annual tree maintenance budget in 2025/26
BBC-OP-21	GMLC disruption of service	Imporvement works at GMLC	AD: Leisure and Culture	Scott Higgins	Still managed through a contractual basis Potentially enabling members to use PRSA to mitigate loss of fitness classes	4	4	High (16)	Treat	Working closely with Parkwood to mitigate any financial impacts. Regular monthly meetings to discuss impact. Ensure communication with customers and users are fully informed throughout the process to mitigate any losses. Review risk treatment in Q2.	30/09/2025	3	3	Medium (9)	Risks reviewed in line with current position. As project develops risks to be reviewed.
BBC-OP-24	Ash tree dieback (chalar fraxinea) disease	The ris of ash tree dieback (chalar fraxinea) disease affecting Council owned trees	AD: Neighbourhoods	Mindi Read	Monitor Ash trees owned by the Council and have an action plan in place to deal with any that become diseased and dangerous. Procurement compliant framework being prepared for tree inspection / tree work	4	3	High (12)	Treat	To produce a management plans at specific sites to identify, control and mitigate the impact of the removal of ash trees. Work Programme to implement a procurement compliant framework for SELCP for tree inspection / tree works	30/09/2025	3	3	Medium (9)	Planning a procurement compliant framework for tree inspection / tree works
BBC-OP-25	Recruitment and Retention: Operations	Shortage of staff due to illness, national shortage of HGV drivers, and competition from private companies with better pay and working conditions. Lack of staff for waste collection service. Insufficient drivers to maintain current operations, leading to failure of current service and non collection of bins. Also inability to expand service to meet new growth, but also the roll out of additional services from JMWMS and resources and waste strategy.	AD: Neighbourhoods	Mindi Read	Provision of agency staff within the workforce, however HGV drivers are in short supply from agencies. Continue to train loaders for HGV where possible, and ensure RCV drivers are paid appropriate salary for their role. SLT paper produced to approve Service Review to address current hemorrhage of key employees (Mangers/Supervisors/Technical Support) to recruit and train replacements to safeguard service delivery	4	4	High (16)	Tolerate	SLT paper produced to approve service review to address critical staff loss, to recruit and safeguard service delivery	N/A	4	4	High (16)	SLT paper produced to approve service review to address critical staff loss, to recruit and safeguard service delivery
BBC-OP-27	Tree Safety Inspections - budget	Tree safety inspection recommendations are not aligned to budget setting or existing budget availability	AD: Neighbourhoods	Mindi Read	Tree budget in place; Tree inspection policy in place; Escalation process to S151 Officer identifying budget implications	4	4	High (16)	Treat	Escalated to S151 Officer	30/09/2025	3	3	Medium (9)	Planning a procurement compliant framework for tree inspection / tree works. Framework will inform practive budget requirement for Boston. Potential growth risk
BBC-OP-41	Affordable housing	Risk of affordable homes provided in partnership being lost to the open market; Local Plan clearly setting our Policy direction (including commuted sums) and s106 requirements / unilateral undertakings	AD: Wellbeing & Community Leadership	Stuart Horton	Regular engagement with Registered Providers. Procedure for commuted sums written into S106 legal agreements for when no RP able to acquire the affordable units. These funds can then be used to support affordable housing delivery subject to being in line with subsidy control requirements.	5	3	High (15)	Treat	Continued engagement with existing Registered Providers and Engagement with new Registered providers. Discussions and engagement with Homes England and the Local Government Association - This has led to the design and introduction of a S106 Affordable Homes clearing platform. Engagement with HE and LGA ongoing with submission of recent survey response on the current position. Use of Commuted sums to deliver affordable housing schemes where there are viability issues. Review risk in Q1.	30/06/2025	2	1	Low (2)	Some affordable s106 planning contribution homes currently with very little RP interest. Commuted sums being accepted in some cases which are being used to support all affordable housing schemes where viability is an issue.

Ref	Risk name	Risk description	AD	Lead risk owner	Existing control measures in place	Current risk likelihood	Current risk impact	Current risk score	Treatment (4Ts)	Planned action / future mitigation	Action RAG	Target risk likelihood	Target risk impact	Target risk score	Changes since last update
BBC-OP-42	Disabled Facility Grants (DFGs) / Discretionary Assistance	Risk of delivering DFGs in appropriate timeframe for clients due to lack of funding	AD: Wellbeing & Community Leadership	Stuart Horton	DFG framework and monitoring.	4	5	Critical (20)	Treat	This has been raised both internally and with the Government. The government has announced a funding allocations review in 25/26. However this will not resolve the issue for 25/26. Review risk in Q1.	30/06/2025	2	3	Medium (6)	Likelihood and risk increased significantly. Mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants will no longer be able to be approved once budget spent. This will mean that clients are waiting longer for adaptations and there will be an increase in complaints, potentially to the MP and Local Government Ombudsman. Timescales will significantly exceed the national guidance timescales used by the LGO.
BBC-OP-49	Information Governance - impact of LGSCO Code of complaints april 2024.	Change in LGSCO Code of Complaints	AD: Governance	Richard Steele	On this one the mitigation is that LT and PFH are aware, there is work underway to establish a working group to identify burden and risk as key objective, along with further organisation mitigation plan.	3	4	High (12)	Treat	There is work underway to establish a working group to identify burden and risk as key objective, along with further organisation mitigation plan.	31/03/2026	3	2	Medium (6)	The Council has responded to he LGSCO consultation on the code - outlining its concerns and lodging objection to some of the burden the code introduces.
BBC-OP-51	Goods Vehicle Operator Licence	Growth demands including commercial food waste is presenting a risk to Operator Licence capacity at Boston. Currently 15 vehicles are permitted, commercial food waste may increase by 1, round review may increase by 2. Traffic Commissioner may not approve additional vehicles to the margin	AD Neighbourhoods	Mindi Read	Existing GVOL expires 31 August 2025, no risk expected in the 'renewal' of the licence. Logistics UK providing quotation for Bespoke work to advise on depot maximisation and liklihood of TC approving a Major Variation to Licence for additional vehicles	3	4	High (12)	Treat	Logistics UK commission	30/09/2025	3	3	Medium (9)	Quotation for bespoke advice on Depot Capacity and GVOL
BBC-OP-53	Unsupported GIS system	Supplier no longer supports GIS function for BBC software (SwiftMap)	AD: Planning and Strategic Infrastructure	Rachael Leggett	Continuing use at this time. Highlighted risk to Uniform project team as part of planned software move	3	4	High (12)	Treat	Raised with Uniform Project Team - awaiting further discussion	30/09/2025	2	2	Low (4)	New Risk

Risk Scoring Matrix						
Impact	Critical	5	10	15	20	25
	High	4	8	12	16	20
	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	2	4	6	6	10
	Minimal	1	2	3	4	5
		Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
Likelihood						

Final Risk scoring

Minimal Risk

Low Risk

Medium Risk

High Risk

Critical Risk

Colour

Likelihood score	1	2	3	4	5
Definition	Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
Description	This risk would occur only in rare / particular circumstances	The risk is technically possible, but an occurrence is not foreseeable in the medium-long term	The risk is a real possibility but the likelihood of an occurrence in the short-medium term is small	The risk is probably going to occur at some point in the medium term-- , possibly sooner	The risk is expected to occur imminently / regularly
Timeframe	Will occur at some point in the next 10 or more years	Will occur at some point in the next 3-10 years	Will occur at some point in the next 1-3 years	Will occur at some point within the year	Will occur at some point in the next few months
Probability	10% or less	Between 10-30%	Between 30-50%	Between 50-85%	85% or more

Impact score	1	2	3	4	5
Title	Minimal	Low	Medium	High	Critical
Reputation risk	Individual complaint raised	Multiple complaints	Negative local press coverage for one day, increased complaints for more than one week	Negative national press coverage for one day, ongoing negative local coverage	Negative national press coverage over several days. Public criticism from MP, LGA, County Council or national service body
Financial risk	Up to £10,000	£10,000-£50,000	£50,000-£250,000	£250,000-£500,000	Over £500,000
Service Delivery / Operations risk	Individual members of staff having work disrupted	Multiple members of staff unable to work	Total service outage for one day or less	Total service outage for several days	Total service outage for more than a week
Environmental risk	Immediately remedied damage in an isolated area	Easily remedied damage in an isolated area	Short term damage in an isolated area requiring partners assistance	Damage requiring special budget provision to rectify	Major or widespread damage requiring central government assistance
Health and Safety risk	People engaging in hazardous activities without awareness	Individual receives minor injuries	Multiple people receive minor injuries	Individual serious injury	Multiple people seriously injured, individual loss of life

Treatment (4Ts)

Terminate – rarely, we may be able to stop doing the activity altogether and thereby remove the risk altogether

Tolerate – accept the risk and live with it because it is within our risk appetite and the cost of mitigating action would outweigh the benefits

Transfer – move all or part of the risk to a third party or through insurance; however, sometimes accountability still remains, particularly with a Council, so caution is advised

Treat - take action to control the likelihood and/or impact and set a target to move the risk to within the risk appetite once the action has been implemented

Risk leads	Title
AD-C	Assistant Director - Corporate
AD-CHS	Assistant Director - Communities and Housing Services
AD-G	Assistant Director - Governance
AD-GFA	Assistant Director - General Fund Assets
AD-H	Assistant Director - Housing
AD-LLS	Assistant Director - Leisure and Local Services
AD-N	Assistant Director - Neighbourhoods
AD-PSI	Assistant Director - Planning and Strategic Infrastructure
AD-R	Assistant Director - Regulatory
AD-SGD	Assistant Director - Strategic Growth and Development
AD-SP	Assistant Director - Strategic Projects
CX	Chief Executive
D-C	Director of Communities
D-ED	Director of Economic Development
D-F	Director of Finance and S151
D-PD	Deputy Chief Executive - Programme Delivery and SIRO
IC-CR	Interim Consultant for Culture and Regeneration

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Report To:	Audit and Governance Committee
Date:	Monday, 7 July 2025
Subject:	Annual Treasury Report 2024/25
Purpose:	To provide Members with the Annual Treasury Report 2024/25 in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice on Treasury Management to ensure best practice is maintained.
Key Decision:	No
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Sandeep Ghosh, Portfolio Holder for Finance
Report Of:	Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
Report Author:	Sean Howsam, Interim Treasury Manager (PSPSL)
Ward(s) Affected:	None directly
Exempt Report:	No

Summary

Attached at **Appendix 1** is the Annual Treasury Report detailing the Council's activities and actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2024/25. It covers the following areas;

- An economic update for the 2024/25 financial year;
- A review of the Council's investment portfolio for 2024/25;
- A review of the Council's borrowing strategy for 2024/25;
- Debt position;
- Compliance with Treasury and Prudential indicators.

This Report refers to a key element of the Council's Governance Framework and represents an important contribution to the evidence trail in support of the Annual Governance Statement 2024/25.

Recommendations

That the Audit and Governance Committee scrutinise the Annual Treasury Report 2024/25 at **Appendix 1** and make any comments for consideration by Council when they consider this document for approval at their meeting on 21 July 2025.

Reasons for Recommendations

The Council is required to produce an Annual Treasury Report after the end of each financial year in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice on Treasury Management.

Other Options Considered

As this is an update report there are no further options for consideration.

1. Background

- 1.1 The Council approved its Treasury Management Strategy for 2024/25 on 4 March 2024. This report now provides the Annual Treasury Report 2024/25 (**Appendix 1**) for Audit and Governance Committee to make any comments for consideration by Council when they consider this document for approval at their meeting on 21 July 2025.

2. Report

- 2.1 Capital expenditure (including leases) for 2024/25 was £15.257m of which £14.853m was financed by grants and internal resources. The remaining £0.404m was unfinanced and increased the Council's Capital Financing Requirement.
- 2.2 As at 31 March 2025, treasury investment balances were £35.339m compared with £29.366m the previous year and non-treasury investment balances were £15.330m compared with £15.129m the previous year. All treasury investments will mature in less than one year and the non treasury investments are long term investments in property funds.
- 2.3 The following table provides an analysis of the net treasury position for 2024/25 following the decision to repay the PWLB borrowing in 2023/24 and takes account of the discount which must be allocated to revenue over a ten year period in accordance with proper accounting practice.

Investment Type	2024/25 Annual Budget	2024/25 Outturn	2024/25 Variance
Treasury Investments Income			
Gross Interest	(887,720)	(1,765,663)	(877,943)
Brokers Fees	<u>10,000</u>	<u>3,263</u>	<u>(6,737)</u>
Net Position	(877,720)	(1,762,400)	(884,680)
Property Funds			
Gross Distributions	(878,790)	(713,515)	165,275
Less Management Fees	<u>170,000</u>	<u>178,889</u>	<u>8,889</u>
Net Distributions	(708,790)	(534,626)	174,164
Premature Repayment of Borrowing Discount Allocated to Revenue	(641,743)	(641,743)	-
Less: Total Borrowing Costs	111,250	111,250	-
Net Position	(2,117,003)	(2,827,519)	(710,516)

It can be seen from the above table that the overall net treasury position for 2024/25 was net income of £2,827,519 compared to a budget of £2,117,003 resulting in a net surplus of £710,516 for the year.

- 2.4 The rate of return on the Council's treasury investments averaged 5.29% for the 2024/25 financial year. Property funds achieved a net rate of 3.21%. This gave a combined rate of 4.57% for the year.
- 2.5 A full analysis of the Council's property fund investments can be found in Section 9 of **Appendix '1'**.
- 2.6 A full review of the economy and interest rates is detailed in Section 8 of **Appendix '1'**.
- 2.7 The Council's Investment Policy and Strategy is kept under constant review with the aim of balancing risk and reward. The investment criteria agreed for 2024/25 permitted investments with banks whose parent bank originates from a country with a sovereign rating of A+ or higher and meets MUFG's counterparty investment criteria.
- 2.8 The Council's 2024/25 accounts are subject to external audit which may result in some amendments to the figures being reported in this Annual Report.

3 Conclusion

- 3.1 This report provides a review of treasury management performance for the financial year 2024/25 to Members to ensure best practice is maintained as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management.

Implications

South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership

None

Corporate Priorities

None

Staffing

None

Workforce Capacity Implications

None

Constitutional and Legal Implications

The General Power of Competence in the Localism Act 2011 allows Councils a broad freedom in their operations.

Councils have the general power to borrow under Section 1 of the Local Government Act 2003.

The power to invest is set out in the Local Government Act 2003, Section 12, which gives the Council the power to invest for any purpose relevant to its functions under any enactment, or for the purposes of the prudent management of its financial affairs.

The power that allows councils to spend for capital purposes is included in the Local Government Act 2003.

Data Protection

None

Financial

The financial implications are covered in detail in **Appendix 1** to this report and in section 2 above.

By making the investment criteria relating to financial institutions stringent, the Council receives lower rates of return. The Council therefore aims to strike a balance between risk and reward when considering its portfolio of investments. Treasury Management is a key financial consideration for the Authority especially in respect of its investment returns and Capital Programme.

Risk Management

The Code of Practice sets out the framework for controlling the risks associated with treasury management decisions for borrowing and investing. Ultimately investment and borrowing decisions are made in accordance with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy. The overriding priority is that the security of a deposit takes precedence over a return on investment.

The Prudential and Treasury Indicators control the limits for investing and borrowing, to ensure that any borrowing is affordable and sustainable and long term borrowing is for capital purposes only.

The Council's priority is the security of its investments.

Stakeholder / Consultation / Timescales

The Portfolio Holder for Finance is briefed on treasury performance on a regular basis.

Reputation

The security of investments is the Council's main priority when investing surplus cash.

Contracts

None

Crime and Disorder

None

Equality and Diversity / Human Rights / Safeguarding

None

Health and Wellbeing

None

Climate Change and Environmental Implications

None

Acronyms

CFR – Capital Financing Requirement

CIPFA - Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

CPI - Consumer Price Index

DLUHC - Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

EZ - Eurozone

FOMC - Federal Open Market Committee

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

MHCLG - Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

MRP – Minimum Revenue Provision

MUFG – External Treasury Advisors (previously Link)

PWLB - Public Works Loan Board

SONIA - Sterling Overnight Index Average

VRP – Voluntary Revenue Provision

y/y – Year on Year

Appendices

Appendices are listed below and attached to the back of the report:

Appendix 1 Annual Treasury Report 2024/25

Background Papers

Background papers used in the production of this report are listed below: -

Document title.	Where the document can be viewed.
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Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management.	CIPFA Website
BBC Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2024/25	<u>(Public Pack)Agenda Document for Full Council, 04/03/2024 18:30</u>

Chronological History of this Report

A report on this item has not previously been considered by a Council body for the current financial year but quarterly reports have been received by the Audit and Governance Committee.

Report Approval

Report author: Sean Howsam, Interim Treasury Manager (PSPSL)
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Signed off by: Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
Brendan.Arnold@sholland.gov.uk

Approved for publication: Councillor Sandeep Ghosh, Portfolio Holder for Finance
sandeep.ghosh@boston.gov.uk



Annual Treasury Report 2024/25

For approval by Council on 21 July 2025 following scrutiny by
Audit and Governance Committee
on 7 July 2025

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT 2024/25

1. INTRODUCTION

This Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury review of activities and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2024/25. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management, (the Code), and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, (the Prudential Code).

During 2024/25 the following reports have been submitted:

- an annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (Council 4 March 2024)
- a mid year treasury update report (Audit and Governance 18 November 2024 and Council 20 January 2025)
- an annual review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the strategy (this report)

In addition, this Council has received quarterly treasury management update reports on 14 October 2024 and 22 April 2025 which were received by the Audit and Governance Committee.

The regulatory environment places responsibility on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report is therefore important in that respect, as it provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by members.

This Council also confirms that it has complied with the requirement under the Code to give prior scrutiny to all of the above treasury management reports by the Audit and Governance Committee. Member training on treasury management has been undertaken during the year and further external training will be provided in the 2025/26 financial year.

2. THE COUNCIL'S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING 2024/25

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.

The actual capital expenditure forms one of the required prudential indicators.

The following table summarises actual capital expenditure and how this was financed.

£'000 General Fund	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Approved Budget	2024/25 Actual
Capital expenditure (including leases)	5,939	20,814	15,257
Financed in year	(4,160)	(20,418)	(14,853)
Unfinanced capital expenditure	1,779	396	404

3. THE COUNCIL'S OVERALL BORROWING NEED

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 2024/25 unfinanced capital expenditure (see above table), and prior years' net or unfinanced capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources.

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.

Reducing the CFR – 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.

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).

The Council's 2024/25 MRP Policy, (as required by Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) Guidance), was approved as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2024/25 on 4 March 2024.

The Council's CFR is shown below, and represents a key prudential indicator.

CFR (£'000)	31 March 2024 Actual	31 March 2025 Estimate	31 March 2025 Actual
Opening CFR Balance	17,211	18,405	18,405
Add Unfinanced Capital Expenditure	1,779	396	404
Less Minimum Revenue Provision	(585)	(129)	(232)
Less Finance Lease Repayments	-	-	(78)
Total CFR	18,405	18,672	18,499

Borrowing activity is constrained by prudential indicators for gross borrowing and the CFR, and by the authorised limit.

Gross borrowing and the CFR - 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 allows the Council some flexibility to borrow in advance of its immediate capital needs. The table below highlights the Council's gross borrowing position against the CFR. The Council has complied with this prudential indicator.

	31 March 2024 Actual £000's	31 March 2025 Estimate £000's	31 March 2025 Actual £000's
Gross Borrowing Position	1,000	1,000	1,000
CFR	18,405	18,672	18,499

The authorised limit - 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. The table below demonstrates that during 2024/25 the Council has maintained gross borrowing within its authorised limit.

The operational boundary – 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 is acceptable subject to the authorised limit not being breached.

Actual financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream - this indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

	2024/25
Authorised limit	£28m
Maximum gross borrowing position	£1m
Operational boundary	£25m
Average gross borrowing position	£1m
Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream	-20.98%

4. TREASURY POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

The Council's 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 and through officer activity detailed in the Council's Treasury Management Practices. At the beginning and the end of 2024/25 the Council's treasury position including accrued interest was as follows:

	31/3/24 Principal & Accrued Interest £000's	Rate/ Return %	Average Life In Years	31/3/25 Principal & Accrued Interest £000's	Rate/ Return %	Average Life In Years
Fixed Rate External & PWLB borrowing	1,000	11.125	26.87	1,000	11.125	25.87
CFR	18,405			18,499		
Over/(under) borrowing	(17,405)			(17,499)		
Total investments (including Cash and Cash Equivalents)	(44,495)	5.12	0.52	(50,669)	4.92	0.59
Net investments	(43,495)			(49,669)		

Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents held as at 31 March 2025 including accrued interest were as follows:

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO	Actual 31/03/24 £000's	Actual 31/03/24 %	Actual 31/03/25 £000's	Actual 31/03/25 %
Treasury Investments				
Banks	15,264	52	7,275	21
Local Authorities	9,076	31	26,351	74
Total managed in house	24,340	83	33,626	95
Money Market Funds	5,026	17	1,713	5
Total managed externally	5,026	17	1,713	5
Total Treasury Investments	29,366	100	35,339	100
Non Treasury Investments				
Property Funds	15,129	100	15,330	100
Total Non Treasury Investments	15,129	100	15,330	100

The value of property fund investments have increased during the financial year and a detailed analysis is provided at paragraph 9.

SUMMARY	Actual 31/03/24 £000's	Actual 31/03/24 %	Actual 31/03/25 £000's	Actual 31/03/25 %
Total Treasury Investments	29,366	66	35,339	70
Total Non Treasury Investments	15,129	34	15,330	30
Total of all Investments	44,495	100	50,669	100

The maturity structure of the investment portfolio was as follows:

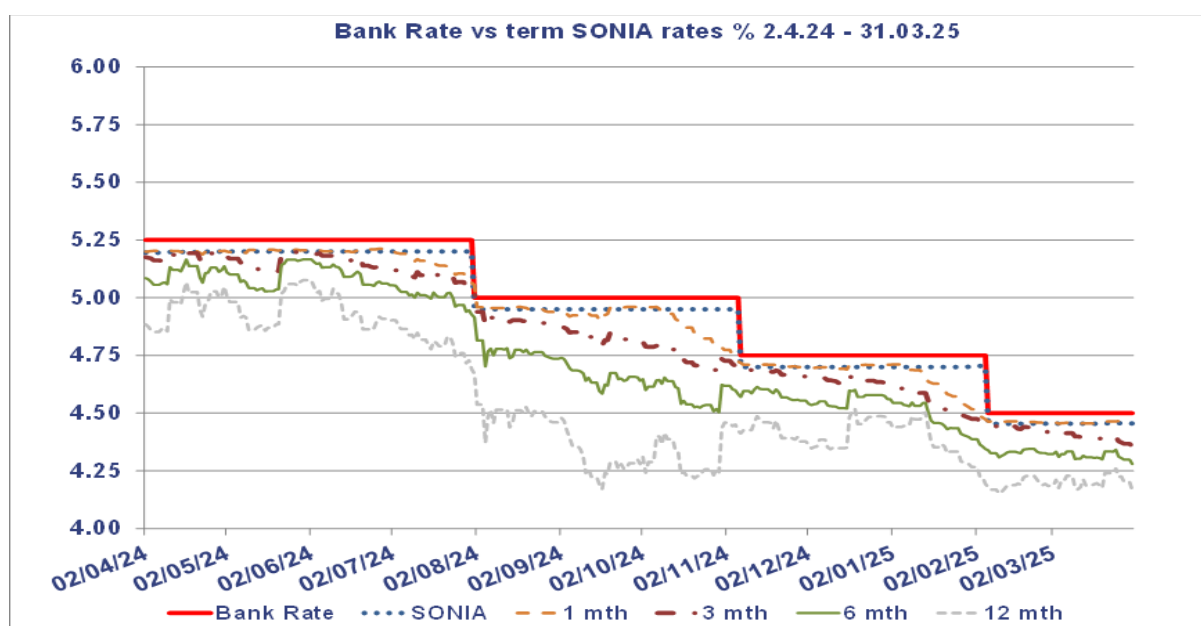
	2023/24 Actual £'000	2024/25 Actual £'000
Investments		
Longer than 1 year	15,129	15,330
Under 1 year	<u>29,366</u>	<u>35,339</u>
Total	44,495	50,669

The exposure to fixed and variable rates on investments was as follows:

	31/3/24 Actual £'000	31/3/25 Actual £'000
Fixed rate	23,705 (53%)	32,609 (64%)
Variable rate	20,790 (47%)	18,060 (36%)

5. THE STRATEGY FOR 2024/25

5.1 Investment strategy and control of interest rate risk (commentary provided by MUFG)



Investment returns remained robust throughout 2024/25 with Bank Rate reducing steadily through the course of the financial year (three 0.25% rate cuts in total), and even at the end of March the yield curve was still relatively flat, which might be considered unusual as further Bank Rate cuts were expected in 2025/26.

Bank Rate reductions of 0.25% occurred in August, November and February, bringing the headline rate down from 5.25% to 4.5%. Each of the Bank Rate cuts occurred in the same month as the Bank of England publishes its Quarterly Monetary Policy Report, therein providing a clarity over the timing of potential future rate cuts.

Looking back to 2024/25, investors were able to achieve returns in excess of 5% for all periods ranging from 1 month to 12 months in the spring of 2024 but by March 2025 deposit rates were some 0.75% - 1% lower. Where liquidity requirements were not a drain on day-to-day investment choices, extending duration through the use of "laddered investments" paid off.

5.2 Borrowing strategy and control of interest rate risk

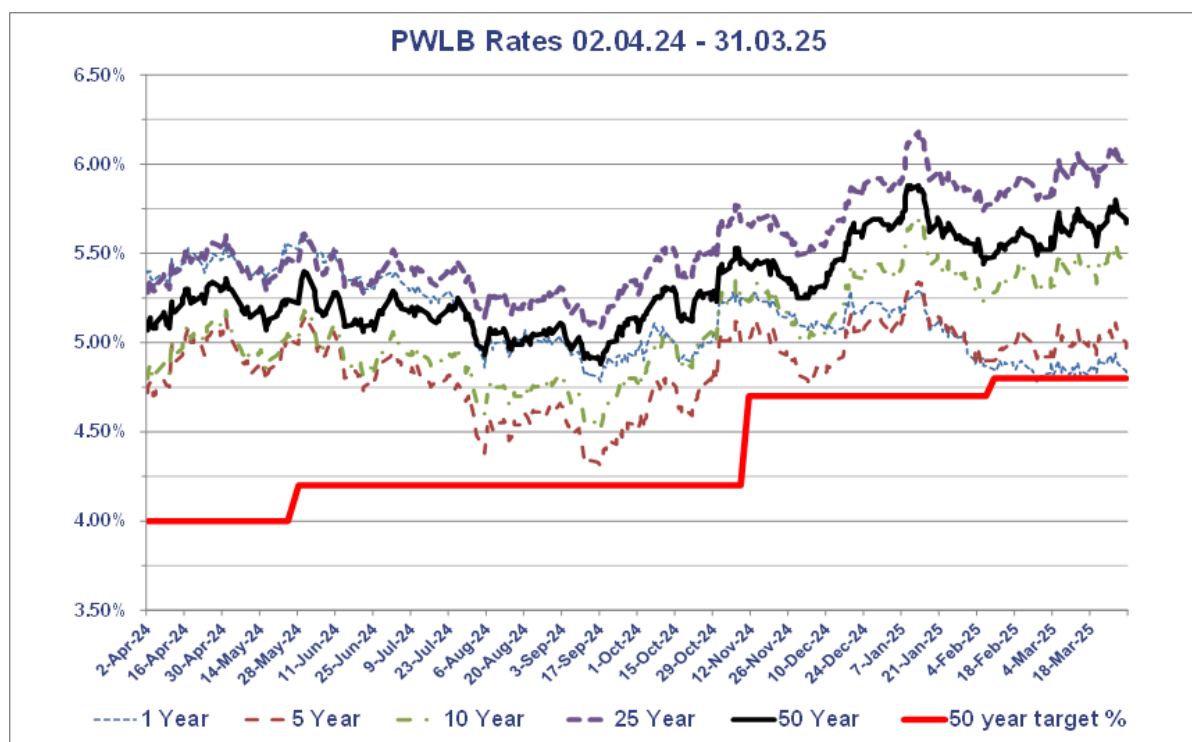
During 2024/25, the Authority maintained an under-borrowed position. This meant that the capital borrowing need, (the Capital Financing Requirement), was not fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Authority's reserves, balances and cash flow was used as an interim measure. This strategy was prudent as although near-term investment rates were equal to, and sometimes higher than, long-term borrowing costs, the latter are expected to fall back through 2025 and 2026 in the light of economic growth concerns and the eventual dampening of inflation. The Authority has sought to minimise the taking on of long-term borrowing at elevated levels (>5%) and has focused on a policy of internal borrowing.

Interest rate forecasts initially suggested gradual reductions in short, medium and longer-term fixed borrowing rates during 2024/25. Bank Rate did peak at 5.25% as anticipated, but the initial expectation of significant rate reductions did not transpire, primarily because inflation concerns remained elevated. Forecasts were too optimistic from a rate reduction perspective, but more recently the forecasts, updated from November 2024 onwards, look more realistic.

Forecasts at the time of approval of the treasury management strategy report for 2024/25 were as follows:

Link Group Interest Rate View 08.01.24													
	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27
BANK RATE	5.25	5.25	4.75	4.25	3.75	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	4.80	4.30	3.80	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.20	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.70	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
12 month ave earnings	5.00	4.90	4.40	3.90	3.60	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.20	3.20
5 yr PWLB	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50
10 yr PWLB	4.70	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
25 yr PWLB	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
50 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90

Actual PWLB rates during the year are reflected on the chart below:



Gilt yields have been volatile through 2024/25. Indeed, the low point for the financial year for many periods was reached in September 2024. Thereafter, and especially following the Autumn Statement, PWLB Certainty rates have remained elevated at between c5% - 6% with the exception of the slightly cheaper shorter dates.

At the close of 31 March 2025, the 1-year PWLB Certainty rate was 4.82% whilst the 25-year rate was 5.98% and the 50-year rate was 5.67%.

6. **BORROWING OUTTURN**

Treasury borrowing – The Council has not undertaken any new Treasury borrowing during the 2024/25 financial year.

The Council has a £1m loan from State Street Nominees Ltd at a rate of 11.125% which matures in 2051. Interest on this loan was £111,250.

Borrowing in Advance of Need - The Council has not borrowed more than, or in advance of its needs, purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed.

Rescheduling – The Council has not undertaken any debt rescheduling during the 2024/25 financial year

7. **INVESTMENT OUTTURN FOR 2024/25**

Investment Policy – the Authority's investment policy is governed by MHCLG investment guidance, which has been implemented in the annual investment strategy approved by the Authority on 4 March 2024. 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.).

The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy, and the Council had no liquidity difficulties.

Resources – 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 (£'000)	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
General Fund Balance	2,000	2,000
Earmarked reserves	13,794	17,051
Usable capital receipts	275	275
Capital Grants Unapplied	26,371	34,346
Boston Town Area Committee	207	294
Total	42,647	53,966

The Council held average treasury investment balances of £33.5m during 2024/25 which were internally managed, achieving an average rate of return of 5.29% compared with the average 3 Month Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) rate of 4.82%.

The Council also held average non-treasury investment balances of £17.3m at cost which were externally managed. These balances were held in property funds and achieved estimated net average returns of 3.21%.

The combined rate of return on all investments averaged 4.57%.

The table below provides an analysis of the net treasury position following the decision to repay the PWLB borrowing and takes account of the discount which must be allocated to revenue over a ten year period in accordance with proper accounting practice.

	2024/25 Annual Budget	2024/25 Outturn	2024/25 Variance
<u>Treasury Investment Income</u>			
Gross Interest	(887,720)	(1,765,663)	(877,943)
Brokers Fees	<u>10,000</u>	<u>3,263</u>	<u>(6,737)</u>
Net Position	(877,720)	(1,762,400)	(884,680)
<u>Property Funds Income</u>			
Gross Distributions	(878,790)	(713,515)	165,275
Less Management Fees	<u>170,000</u>	<u>178,889</u>	<u>8,889</u>
Net Distributions	(708,790)	(534,626)	174,164
Premature Repayment of Borrowing Discount Allocated to Revenue	(641,743)	(641,743)	-
Less: Total Borrowing Costs	111,250	111,250	-
Overall Net Position	(2,117,003)	(2,827,519)	(710,516)

Further details of property fund investments held by the Council and the 2024/25 performance is shown in **Paragraph 9** of this report.

8. THE ECONOMY AND INTEREST RATES (Commentary provided by MUFG)

UK. Economy.

UK inflation has proved somewhat stubborn throughout 2024/25. Having started the financial year at 2.3% y/y (April), the CPI measure of inflation briefly dipped to 1.7% y/y in September before picking up pace again in the latter months. The latest data shows CPI rising by 2.8% y/y (February), but there is a strong likelihood that figure will increase to at least 3.5% by the Autumn of 2025.

Bank Rate reductions have been limited. Bank Rate currently stands at 4.5%, despite the Office for Budget Responsibility reducing its 2025 GDP forecast for the UK economy to only 1% (previously 2% in October).

Borrowing has become increasingly expensive in 2024/25. Gilt yields rose significantly in the wake of the Chancellor's Autumn Statement, and the loosening of fiscal policy, and have remained elevated ever since.

The Bank of England sprung no surprises in their March meeting, leaving Bank Rate unchanged at 4.5% by a vote of 8-1, but suggesting further reductions would be gradual.

USA Economy.

Despite the markets willing the FOMC to repeat the rate cut medicine of 2024 (100 basis points in total), the Fed Chair, Jay Powell, has suggested that the Fed. Funds Rate will remain anchored at 4.25%-4.5% until inflation is under control, and/or the economy looks like it may head into recession as a consequence of President Trump's tariff policies.

Inflation is close to 3% and annualised growth for Q4 2024 was 2.4%. With unemployment just above 4%, and tax cuts in the pipeline, the FOMC is unlikely to be in a hurry to cut rates, at least for now.

Eurozone (EZ) Economy

The Eurozone economy has struggled throughout 2024 and is flat lining at present, although there is the promise of substantial expenditure on German defence/infrastructure over the coming years, which would see a fiscal loosening. France has struggled against a difficult political backdrop, but with a large budget deficit it is difficult to see any turn-around in economic hopes in the near-term.

With GDP currently below 1% in the Euro-zone, the ECB is likely to continue to cut rates, although the headline inflation rate is still above 2% (2.3% February 2025). Currently at 2.5%, a further reduction in the Deposit Rate to at least 2% is highly likely.

9. OTHER ISSUES

IFRS 9 fair value of investments – When producing the 2024/25 financial statements the Council has adhered to this accounting standard. This standard prescribes the way financial instruments are valued in the accounts and also how risk is measured and accounted for.

Non Treasury Investments : Property Funds – The Council owns investments in commercial property funds totalling £17,326,043 at cost.

The table below provides an analysis of the revenue returns (dividend distributions) received during the financial year and an analysis of the change in the Net Asset Values of each fund since purchase and also during the 2024/25 financial year.

Financial Institution	Purchase Cost (£)	2024/25 Budgeted Net Revenue 2024/25 (£ & %)	2024/25 Outturn Net Revenue (£ & %)	Net Asset Value (£)	Total Gain/ (Loss) Since Purchase (£ & %)	Capital Gain/(Loss) Since 31/3/24 (£ & %)	2024/25 Combined Annual Return (%)
BlackRock UK Property Fund	4,500,006	180,000 4.00%	140,881 3.13%	4,045,511	(454,495) (10.10%)	66,985 1.68%	4.81%
Schroder UK Real Estate Fund	4,250,006	170,000 4.00%	148,496 3.49%	3,556,483	(693,523) (16.32%)	(36,421) (1.01%)	2.48%
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	4,239,754	169,590 4.00%	150,309 3.55%	3,656,500	(583,254) (13.76%)	137,476 3.91%	7.46%
M&G Investments UK Property Fund (After Distribution Payments)	336,277	29,200 4.00%	16,116 4.79%	464,052	127,775 N/A	(18,424) N/K	N/K
AEW UK Core Property Fund	4,000,000	160,000 4.00%	101,108 2.53%	3,514,059	(485,941) (12.15%)	81,795 2.38%	4.91%
TOTAL	17,326,043	708,790	556,910	15,236,605	(2,089,438)	231,411	
Adjustment for 23/24 Accrual	-	-	(22,284)	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	17,326,043	708,790	534,626	15,236,605	(2,089,438)	231,411	

The total unrealised gains on the capital property funds during 2024/25 was £231,411. The total cumulative net unrealised losses on the capital property funds now stands at £2,089,438.

The M&G property fund has paid a cumulative total of £3,663,724 in respect of property sales. This receipt has been used to finance the minimum revenue provision charge which reduces the historic unfinanced capital expenditure.

A cumulative minimum revenue provision of £265k has been made in respect of the Council's remaining property fund investments.

The table below provides details of the 2024/25 budget for property fund distributions and borrowing costs along with the returns received for the year. The final column shows the total distributions since the property funds were purchased.

Financial Institution	Actual Net Dividend Distribution Received Pre 2024/25 (£)	Net Dividend Distribution Budget 2024/25 (£)	Net Dividend Distribution Received 2024/25 (£)	Adjustment For 2023/24 Accrual (£)	Total Net Distribution Received Since Purchase (£)
Schroder UK Real Estate Fund	809,186	170,000	148,496	(1,171)	956,511
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	1,015,699	169,590	150,309	(3,229)	1,162,779
BlackRock UK Property Fund	809,969	180,000	140,881	645	951,495
M&G Investments UK Property Fund *	534,942	29,200	16,116	-	551,058
AEW UK Core Property Fund	905,204	160,000	101,108	(18,529)	987,783
Total Revenue	4,075,000	708,790	556,910	(22,284)	4,609,626
Borrowing Costs	(1,868,687)	-	-	-	(1,868,687)
Net Revenue Position	2,206,313	708,790	556,910	(22,284)	2,740,939

It can be seen from the table above that the net revenue distribution received by the Council during 2024/25 was £556,910 and there was an adjustment of £22,284 for over accrued distributions. The cumulative net distribution since purchase has now increased to £2,740,939.

Changes in Risk Appetite

There has been no change to the Councils risk appetite during the 2024/25 financial year.

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Report To:	Audit & Governance Committee
Date:	7 th July 2025
Subject:	Annual Governance Statement (AGS) 2024/25
Purpose:	To seek approval of the Annual Governance Statement 2024/25
Key Decision:	No
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Anne Dorrian, Leader of the Council
Report Of:	John Medler, Assistant Director – Governance & Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Suzanne Rolfe, Group Manager – Insights & Transformation
Ward(s) Affected:	All
Exempt Report:	No

Summary

The Annual Governance Statement 2024/25 is required to be approved by the Committee prior to the Statement of Accounts, as per the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee reviews and approves the Annual Governance Statement 2024/25.

Reasons for Recommendations

To meet corporate governance best practice and statutory requirements.

Other Options Considered

None – There is a requirement for the Committee to review and approve an Annual Governance Statement for 24/25.

1. Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

- 1.1 Regulation 6 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 requires the Authority to prepare and approve an Annual Governance Statement in advance of the Statement of Accounts being approved.
- 1.2 The Committee is requested to review and approve the Annual Governance Statement 2024/25 at Appendix 1. The document explains the purpose of the governance framework, sets out its key elements, details the review of its effectiveness and highlights any significant governance issues. In undertaking this governance review the Council has evaluated itself against the key principles identified in the CIPFA / SOLACE *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework*

2. Conclusion

- 2.1. The Annual Governance Statement 2024/25 is being presented to the Committee for review and approval.

Implications

South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership

No implications specific to this report.

Corporate Priorities

The AGS sits under the priority of 'Efficiency and Effectiveness'.

Staffing

No implications specific to this report.

Workforce Capacity Implications

No implications specific to this report.

Constitutional and Legal Implications

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Accounts and Audit (Amendments) Regulation 2024 define these arrangements.

Data Protection

No implications specific to this report.

Financial

No implications specific to this report.

Risk Management

The Council's risk management arrangements are reflected in the AGS.

Stakeholder / Consultation / Timescales

Consultation with SLT.

Reputation

No implications specific to this report.

Contracts

No implications specific to this report.

Crime and Disorder

No implications specific to this report.

Equality and Diversity / Human Rights / Safeguarding

No implications specific to this report.

Health and Wellbeing

No implications specific to this report.

Climate Change and Environmental Implications

No implications specific to this report.

Acronyms

- A&G: Audit & Governance Committee
- AGS: Annual Governance Statement
- CIPFA: The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)
- SLT: Senior Leadership Team
- SOLICE: The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers

Appendices

Appendices are listed below and attached to the back of the report:

Appendix 1 Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

Background Papers

No background papers as defined in Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the production of this report.

Chronological History of this Report

A report on this item has not been previously considered by a Council body.

Report Approval

Report author: Suzanne Rolfe, Group Manager – Insights & Transformation
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Signed off by: John Medler, Assistant Director – Governance & Monitoring
Officer
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Approved for publication: Councillor Anne Dorrian, Leader of the Council
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BOSTON BOROUGH COUNCIL
ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 24/25

1. Scope of Responsibility

- 1.1 Boston Borough Council (BBC) 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, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. BBC also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, BBC is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including arrangements for the management of risk.
- 1.3 The Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance. This is consistent with the principles of the latest CIPFA / SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government guidance*. This statement explains how the Council has met the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an Annual Governance Statement. [Local Code of Corporate Governance \(boston.gov.uk\)](https://www.boston.gov.uk/local-code-of-corporate-governance)

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

- 2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads its communities. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.
- 2.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 2.3 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 Accounts.

3. The Governance Framework

3.1 The Council's review of the effectiveness of its governance arrangements is set out below against the key elements identified in *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework*.

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
Identifying and communicating the Authority's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sub-regional Strategy was approved at Council on the 12 November 2023. It sets out the vision and priorities for the Partnership and for the Council. The Alignment and Delivery Plan (ADP) for the Partnership sets out the projects/activities that will be taken forward to deliver on corporate priorities. In addition, the Boston Borough Plan 2040, setting out three key priorities of Thriving Economy, Community Cohesion and Resilience, and A Healthy and Sustainable Borough, was agreed by Council in March 2025. The Council is pro-active in reporting activity and outcomes to the public through the local press and online. Most Council business is undertaken in public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Performance Management Framework quarterly report is reported through the Cabinet and the Environment and Performance Scrutiny Committee. Portfolio Holders receive updates as required. The Leadership Team receive the full quarterly reports to check the position on each indicator. Quarterly governance clinics (covering performance and risk) are also in place. The Strategic Risk Register and Internal Audit Plan support the achievement of the Council's priorities The Medium Term Financial Strategy which is reported at the March Council meeting not only sets the scene financially, it also identifies any change to priorities and/or new areas of focus.
Reviewing the Authority's vision and its implications for the Authority's governance arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge sessions are held annually with Senior Managers to consider the service priorities and the associated targets set in the performance framework. Council approves the performance framework, following discussion at Joint Strategy Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of current performance against priorities reported to Portfolio Holders. Performance reporting is aligned to the Strategic Priorities of the Partnership Business Case and Sub-regional Strategy Feedback from community/member/staff consultation on Partnership and Council priorities

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
Translating the Vision into objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Alignment and Delivery Plan identifies activity that helps to deliver the priorities The Medium Term Financial Strategy identifies risks and opportunities to achieving the delivery of the priorities The Risk Strategy and Risk Registers support the delivery of priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Alignment and Delivery Plan sets out the deliverables in the year-ahead. Service performance is monitored via Performance Framework which reports into Cabinet and Scrutiny quarterly. MTFS recommended by the Cabinet and agreed by Council
Measuring the quality of service for users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Authority's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources and value for money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of surveys are carried out each year, co-ordinated through the Corporate Consultation programme Monitoring of social networking Quarterly Monitoring report contains both performance and finance indicators and to show the overall health of the organisation Regular Portfolio Holder meetings held with key staff to monitor performance, project activity and new areas of work or policy. Individual Services carry out their own customer satisfaction surveys which feed into service improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Management Framework quarterly report, reported through Cabinet and the Environment and Performance Scrutiny Committee Feedback from service level surveys Portfolio Holder meetings held as required.
Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the Executive, non-Executive, scrutiny and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication in respect of the authority and partnership arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is set out in the Council's Constitution The Constitution is updated where necessary. Significant changes are reported to the Audit & Governance Committee and then to Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed changes/updates to the Constitution brought to Council for consideration including responsibility for functions. The South & East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership has a Memorandum of Agreement in place signed up to by all three Councils. Monitoring of partnering arrangements on an ongoing basis take place through the Partnerships Portfolio; and include reports to the Finance Portfolio Holder where appropriate.

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Board and Joint Strategy Board in place to support the delivery of partnership activity between the Councils.
Developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct , defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is set out in the Council Constitution Expectations and requirements of staff behaviour are set out in the Staff Handbook provided to all new staff The Constitution sets out expectations and guidance on Councillor/Officer working relationships Training is provided to all members on the member code of conduct arrangements (mandatory training) Audit & Governance Committee monitor member standards arrangements. This role is set out in the Constitution. The Monitoring Officer provides ongoing support and advice to Councillors as required and/or requested. The Monitoring Officer considers, and may investigate, complaints about BBC Councillors, and Town and Parish Councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit & Governance Committee oversees and receives reports from a Standards Sub-Committee on the local Member Code of Conduct A Standards Sub-Committee provides a Hearing Panel function for dealing with any serious complaints The Officer Code of Conduct is embedded in the Council Constitution. A Monitoring Officer is shared with the three Councils and Deputy Monitoring Officers support Councillors as required.
Reviewing the effectiveness of the Authority's decision-making framework , including delegation arrangements, decision making in partnerships and robustness of data quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is set out in the Constitution Decision making arrangements meet legislative requirements Data sharing protocols are in place where necessary Service Level Agreements with partners are in place and monitored carefully (financial and performance), with named officers and Portfolio responsibilities set out Memoranda of Understanding documents are produced/signed up to where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members and officers are provided with guidance on decision making arrangements with detailed delegations set out in the Constitution; these are updated when necessary and reported to Council. Contractual arrangements or partnering arrangements are subject to GDPR reviews on an ongoing basis, particularly where there are any changes.
Reviewing the effectiveness of the framework for identifying and managing risks and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Risk Register in place and monitored by SLT and members Strategic Risk register in place and monitored by managers and members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Risk Strategy has been fully refreshed and brought in-line with up to date methods of managing risk, and approved through Full Council.

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
demonstrating clear accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Risk Registers and a Fraud Risk Register are in place and monitored by the Insights and Transformation Team and Senior Leadership Team Operational staff able to escalate risks reporting to Management Team. Risk Strategy aligned across the Partnership Councils and agreed at Boston Full Council on 15th January 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An audit of our Risk Management arrangements in 2023 resulted in Substantial Assurance and included some very positive feedback. Management Team update the Strategic Risk Register quarterly and feed into quarterly reporting to members – Cabinet and Audit & Governance Committee. Operational Risks are identified Service level monitoring Risk is a standing item on the quarterly governance clinic agenda The committee report template includes risk management implications.
Ensuring effective counter-fraud and anti-corruption arrangements are developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Counter Fraud Policy has been in place since 2023/4 and is being reviewed across the Partnership for 2025/26 Service Managers complete an on-line training programme on fraud The Council actively takes part in the National Fraud Initiative A counter fraud e-learning package is provided for all staff The Council is a member of the Lincolnshire Counter Fraud Partnership which provides access to best practice, guidance and support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit & Governance Committee and Staff training Work with DWP arrangements Reminders provided to staff to be aware of fraud risk. Internal Audit have completed their counter fraud risk work which created the fraud risk register which is now part of the quarterly reporting alongside strategic and operational risks.
Ensuring effective management of change and transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of significant changes to policy or provision are reported through Portfolio and Cabinet (and Council where appropriate) Innovation, Transformation and Efficiency board in place in 24/25 A Corporate Staff Development programme is in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership Team decisions Portfolio/Cabinet reports and decisions Cabinet reports considered by Scrutiny Committees prior to decision making

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce Strategy in place to ensure appropriate levels of support and training are in place to enable staff to manage change • Workforce Strategy Action plan in place and being delivered. • Strong internal communication to keep staff and members informed • 6-monthly staff survey to help monitor impact of change • A Project Management Framework is in place • Members of Corporate Management Team have corporate responsibility for projects that deliver change • Improved working relationship with PSPS that enables joint working on change programmes within back office services. • An Organisational Development function and transformation resource is in place to support change arrangements across the council – providing additional support to managers; • There is a shared management team in place to support the development of the Partnership between BBC, ELDC and SHDC. • Below Management Team, there are a range of other shared positions that support the bringing together of the Partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client/Contractor management meetings are held regularly to discuss planned changes to service delivery and priorities • The Client Officer and members of Leadership Team were engaged with PSPS in the development of their Transformation Programme in 24/25. • A Workforce Strategy is in place.
Ensuring the Authority's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the <i>CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010)</i> and, where they do not, explain why and how they deliver the same impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compliance with the CIPFA guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Section 151 Officer has responsibilities set out in the Constitution; key member of Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and Corporate Management Team (CMT); professionally qualified accountant with direct access to the Chief Executive, Leader, Cabinet, Audit & Governance Committee & the appointed auditors – The Finance team is fit for purpose and has been reviewed by CIPFA for adequacy. <p>The Medium Term Financial Strategy, annual budget process, compliance with CIPFA codes and guidance on capital finance, treasury management and management of reserves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequacy of financial arrangements are overseen by S151 Officer, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Cabinet, Audit & Governance Committee and Full Council.

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
Ensuring the authority's assurance arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the <i>CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit</i> (2019) and, where they do not, explain why and how they deliver the same impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compliance with the CIPFA guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Internal Audit Team/Head of Internal Audit provide an objective and evidence based opinion on all aspects of governance, risk management and internal control – Internal Audit is delivered through Lincolnshire County Council with a principal auditor allocated to Boston Borough Council. This has improved the resilience of the audit team and enables access to specialist audit which previously had to be commissioned. – The internal audit service is fit for purpose – Team and Section 151 Officer, the Audit & Governance Committee and is able to meet separately with the Chair of the Audit & Governance Committee should that be required (as set out in the Constitution) – Audit Team attend external training as necessary, and access national network of governance support through CIPFA – The service has been assessed as conforming to the UK Public Sector Internal Audit Standards, a Quality Assurance Improvement Programme is maintained as part of those standards. The next external assessment is in 2026. <p>The overall themed areas of Governance, Risk Management, Internal Control and Financial Control are all assessed as performing adequately.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Corporate Management Team receives and considers all Internal Audit reports • Senior Leadership Team reviews all low assurance reports. • Low assurance reports are subject to follow up audits. • Audit & Governance Committee monitor audit recommendations and receive updates where necessary • Audit recommendations are discussed at Governance Clinic.
Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the Monitoring Officer function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out in the Constitution • The Council shares a monitoring officer with East Lindsey District Council and South Holland District Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council through the Constitution • Deputy Monitoring Officers appointed • The Monitoring Officer sits on the Senior Leadership Team
Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the head of paid service function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out in the Constitution • The Council shares a Head of Paid Service with East Lindsey District Council and South Holland District Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council through the Constitution

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
Undertaking the core functions of an Audit Committee , as identified in CIPFA's <i>Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Terms of Reference which include the core functions are set out in the Constitution The Audit & Governance Committee have had training to help them understand their role and responsibility Training for a new Audit & Governance Committee and substitution members is now identified as mandatory in the Constitution. The Chair and Vice Chair attend external training as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council through the Constitution Audit & Governance Committee Annual Self-Assessment exercise undertaken and Annual Report submitted to Council
Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Internal Audit Plan work includes the review of compliance in some of these areas The Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer advise on the legality of activity where appropriate, and Legal Services Lincolnshire provides advice on legislation and law An Assurance Framework has been created to monitor conformance with all Regulatory, Legislative, Policy and Operational requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Management Team, Audit & Governance Committee (through Internal Audit reporting) External Audit Plan Annual Assurance Report to Senior Management Team and Audit and Governance Committee following the creation of the Assurance Framework
Whistleblowing and for receiving and investigating complaints from the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Whistleblowing policy is in place A clear Feedback Policy and procedure is in place (including complaints) A dedicated team delivers the complaints process and also trains and advises staff accordingly. CMT receives a regular report setting out the number and type of complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Leadership Team Governance Meeting Corporate Feedback Policy reviewed and aligned with Ombudsman guidance Feedback levels included in the Quarterly Performance Report
Identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reserved Member Days are held for any training or awareness sessions requested by members and/or suggested by officers. A very thorough member induction programme is delivered following District Council elections, with further development / training delivered through rolling programmes thereafter. Training for named Committees is mandatory as set out in the Constitution Training and development opportunities are circulated to members on a regular basis alongside internal training provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member induction programme in May 2023 A corporate training system has been developed and rolled out to staff. This will enable both individual staff and the organisation to more easily monitor completed training, especially where it is a requirement, and/or is linked to professional standards. The Corporate Training Programme budget continues to be protected to ensure staff are

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups are encouraged to identify development priorities through local and national networks Annual staff appraisals with with interim check-ins mid-year. An annual corporate training programme is developed and implemented annually, linked to service requirements and development needs 	<p>able to access mandatory and discretionary training and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate and Group training opportunities can be supported.
Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Bulletin' e-magazine is produced monthly with a combination of Council and partner articles with a readership database that is continually growing. A range of consultations are carried out with service users (co-ordinated through a central team) Pro-active communication through the press, along with communication through the BBC website, Facebook and twitter A Town and Parish newsletter is issued regularly. Thorough public consultations take place where there is a potentially significant change to a service and feedback is reported through the decision making process e.g. sub-regional strategy and town centre strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Communications Team in place to support messages to the public, including during emergency situations. Corporate Management Team Cabinet for key pieces of consultation Town and Parish newsletter Information and feedback provided via the council website Communication Strategy approved in 2023/4
Enhancing the accountability for service delivery and effectiveness of other public service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Corporate and Community Scrutiny Committee take an active role in overseeing scrutiny of other public service providers Significant changes to other public services communicated to members through briefing or awareness sessions Members are informed of any significant consultations being held by key partner organisations (e.g. NHS) There is now joint scrutiny of common topics for BBC, ELDC and SHDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate and Community Scrutiny Committee Reserved Members' Days Joint Scrutiny undertaken by members where there are common topics across the partnership sub-region Member and Senior Officer contribution to the Community Safety framework. Joint scrutiny framework in place.
Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational /strategic partnering arrangements are subject to contractual agreements and performance monitoring and reported on as part of service and budget monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit & Governance Committee Corporate Management Team Portfolio Holder (Leader) Full Council

Key Elements	Description of Governance Mechanisms	Assurance Received
and other joint working as identified by the Audit Commission's report on the governance of partnerships and reflecting these in the Authority's overall governance arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portfolio Holders have responsibilities for receiving reports on key partner arrangements A management Agreement and Service Level Agreements are in place with PSPS with a single PSPS Client Liaison Officer in place at the Councils (Assistant Director – Corporate fulfils this role). PSPS provide briefing sessions to members on a regular basis. Joint working arrangements are subject to written agreements approved by Leadership Team and portfolio holders Memorandum of Understanding documents are developed and signed up to where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The governance arrangements of the PSPS Board have been reviewed following an external evaluation of the current contractual arrangements. Client/Partner meetings held regularly
Information Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff and Members have access to Data Protection Act (DPA) training. Specific and tailored training has been requested and delivered to key teams. Further training will be designed to incorporate changes in Data (Use and Access) Act 2025. The Data Protection Officer is experienced and qualified to provide advice and shared across the Partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit & Governance Committee Leadership Team Portfolio Holder Performance Report A Data Protection Officer (DPO) is engaged by the Council Data Sharing Agreements and contractual arrangements are reviewed by the DPO on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with the UK GDPR. All new DSAs are assessed by the DPO before being signed, and challenged where necessary.

4 Review of Effectiveness

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

4.2 The effectiveness of the governance framework has been evaluated in the following ways:

The Council:	<p>The Council approves and keeps under regular review all the strategic policies which it reserves for its own consideration, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution, • The Sub-regional Strategy • The Medium Term Financial Plan and Capital Strategy, • The Licensing Authority Policy Statement, • The Asset Management Strategy • The plan and Strategy which comprise the Housing Investment Programme • The Treasury Management and Investment Strategies, and • The Gambling Policy Statement.
The Leader:	Executive powers vest in the Leader and the Leader may determine to exercise any of the executive functions of the Council personal or may arrange for the exercise of any of the Council's executive functions by the Cabinet.
Cabinet	<p>The Cabinet is appointed by the Leader and carries out the executive functions of the Council as required by legislation and the Council's constitution and accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes executive decisions, • Approves policies other than those reserved for Council, and • Recommends to Council policies and budgetary decisions.
Scrutiny	<p>The Overview and Scrutiny Committees (Corporate and Community and Environment and Performance) may undertake any work relating to the four key principles of scrutiny as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold the Cabinet to Account (Call-In), • Performance Management, • Assist Policy Development and Review, and • Internal/External Scrutiny.
Audit and Governance Committee	<p>The Audit and Governance Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers and approves audit plans, • Considers audit reports, • Comments on the work of audit in addressing the authority's significant risks, • Satisfies itself that the control and governance arrangements have operated effectively by considering audit and risk reports and undertaking ad hoc reviews,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually self-assess themselves against best practice guidance to check their effectiveness, • Approves the Statements of Accounts, • Reviews treasury policy and performance, and • Considers standards arrangements.
Senior Leadership Team (SLT)	SLT review corporate responsibility, direction and delivery of the sub-regional strategy , direction and delivery of resources, horizon scanning and key controls. SLT has a monthly meeting focused specifically on governance and receives regular reports from a variety of governance boards which have been set up to manage corporate performance and risk. These boards cover performance and risk, employee relations, safeguarding, health and safety, emergency planning, and finance, as well as the statutory officers group. There are several other groups covering cross cutting themes and specific services.
Service Managers	Managers have carried out self-assessments of the processes and controls they have in place to allow them to achieve their service objectives. These are reviewed by Finance to provide assurance that effective controls were in place.
External Audit	External audit is provided by KPMG. Following the annual audit they issue an Audit Results Report to the Audit & Governance Committee covering the opinion on the financial statements, value for money and the Whole of Government Accounts submission. The Council takes appropriate action where improvements need to be made.
Internal Audit	Internal Audit is provided by Assurance Lincolnshire Regular reports are provided to the Audit and Governance Committee and the lead auditor attends monthly LT meetings focused around Governance Issues.

5 Update to Significant Governance Issues 2024/25

Action	Lead	Status
In-year Audit Committee update and review of AGS and action plan on Forward Plan for 2024/25 (from internal audit annual report)	AD - Governance	Complete
Monitoring of controls around procurement cards (following no assurance audit)	DCX S151 Officer/PSPS	Complete and follow up audit undertaken
Monitoring of controls around payroll reconciliation (following limited assurance audit)	DCX S151 Officer/PSPS	Complete and follow up audit undertaken
Align key elements of Council constitutions	AD - Governance	Partnership alignment programme paused pending more clarity around Local Government Reorganisation.

Relaunch of the Member Development Group across the Partnership	AD - Governance	Closed - Agreement for sovereign Member Development approach to continue in each Council with opportunities for sharing development opportunities where appropriate.
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6 Internal Audit Report 2024/25

6.1 The Council's Combined Assurance report is a key element of its governance and assurance arrangements. It provides the Senior Leadership & Audit and Governance Committee with better understanding on the assurances across all the Council's critical services, key risks, partnerships, and projects – identifying any areas for greater oversight, improvement and assurance gaps. Overall, there is a positive realistic assurance picture for the Council but one that reflects the complex environment in which it operates, recognising that some areas will remain Amber.

- Red Assurance – Up from 0% to 1%
- Amber Assurance – Down from 40% to 37%
- Green Assurance – Up from 60% to 62%

6.2 The Internal Audit Annual Report 2024/25 includes an opinion on the overall adequacy of and effectiveness of the Council's governance, risk and control framework and therefore the extent to which the Council can rely on it. It is the auditor's opinion that "the frameworks of governance, risk management and management controls provide adequate assurance."

7 Summary

7.1 We propose over the coming year to address and/or monitor the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements and the understanding of those arrangements where there is any change. We are satisfied this will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness, or manage any significant change, and will monitor their implementations and operation as part of our annual review.

Action	Lead	Timescale
Establishing improved governance and processes to support the preparation of the 2026/27 budget and MTFS	S151 Officer	April 25 – March 26
Monitor the government's plans for remote meetings, proxy voting and standards arrangement and develop policies and procedures as appropriate	AD Governance and Monitoring Officer	April 25 – March 26

Rob Barlow, Chief Executive

DATE:

Cllr Anne Dorrian, Leader of the Council

DATE:



Report To:	Audit and Governance Committee
Date:	7 July 2025
Subject:	Unaudited Financial Statements 2024/25 including Narrative Report
Purpose:	To present the unaudited Financial Statements including Narrative Report for the Committee's review, in line with best practice.
Key Decision:	N/A
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Sandeep Ghosh, Portfolio Holder for Finance
Report Of:	Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
Report Author:	Ellie Stacey, Deputy Chief Finance Officer (Corporate) PSPSL
Ward(s) Affected:	All
Exempt Report:	No

Summary

This report requests that the Audit and Governance Committee review and consider the unaudited Financial Statements 2024/25.

Recommendations

It is recommended that as part of its governance role, the Audit and Governance Committee review the unaudited Financial Statements 2024/25 (Appendix 1).

Reasons for Recommendations

To comply with best practice.

Other Options Considered

None.

1. Background

1.1 The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2024 require that:

- The Responsible Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer) signs the unaudited Financial Statements no later than 30 June; and
- The Financial Statements be considered and approved by a committee of the Council no later than 27 February 2026.

1.2 To continue the Council's good practice, this report presents the unaudited Financial Statements to the Committee to enable comments, facilitate challenge and to highlight any key areas.

2. Report

2.1 The Financial Statements production is complete and shown at Appendix 1 is the unaudited version of the 2024/25 Financial Statements (this includes the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements, Movement in Reserves Statement, and Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025).

2.2 The timescales involved with the approval and inspection of the Council's Financial Statements for 2024/25 are:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| • S151 Officer signs Statements | 27 June 2025 |
| • Accounts available for Public inspection from | 30 June 2025 |
| • Unaudited Financial Statements to Committee | 7 July 2025 |
| • Audit by KPMG LLP commences | 7 July 2025 |

2.3 The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice and the Council's accounting policies, which were brought to the Committee for its consideration in April 2025.

2.4 A new accounting standard, IFRS 16 (Leases) came into effect on 1 April 2024, which requires the Council to recognise a right of use asset with a corresponding liability on the Balance Sheet, for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. This has resulted in an additional £0.822m of assets, with corresponding liabilities, on the Balance Sheet.

2.5 The net worth of the Council, as shown in the Balance Sheet, increased by £17.984m and this is also reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The main reasons are set out in paragraph 2.6.

2.6 The *major* changes in the Balance Sheet at the year end, considered significant enough to warrant specific reference, are:

- An increase of £6.495m in Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property due to increases in asset valuations at year end.
- An increase in Short Term Investments of £8.873m, largely due to capital grants received in year but transferred to capital grants unapplied, to be drawn down in future years.

2.7 Boston's 19% share of PSPS Ltd has been consolidated into the group accounts of the Financial Statements.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The Committee are asked to review and consider the unaudited Financial Statements 2024/25.

Implications

South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership

None.

Corporate Priorities

None.

Staffing

None.

Workforce Capacity Implications

None.

Constitutional and Legal Implications

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Accounts and Audit (Amendments) Regulation 2024 define these arrangements.

Data Protection

None.

Financial

As contained in the unaudited Financial Statements at Appendix 1.

Risk Management

None.

Stakeholder / Consultation / Timescales

None.

Reputation

None.

Contracts

None.

Crime and Disorder

None.

Equality and Diversity / Human Rights / Safeguarding

None.

Health and Wellbeing

None.

Climate Change and Environmental Implications

None.

Acronyms

CIPFA – Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting
PSPS Ltd – Public Sector Partnership Ltd

Appendices

Appendices are listed below and attached to the back of the report:

Appendix 1 Unaudited Financial Statements 2024/25

Background Papers

Background papers used in the production of this report are listed below: -

Document title**Where the document can be viewed**

CIPFA Accounting Code of Practice
2024/25 and supporting Guidance
Notes

CIPFA public guidance document

Chronological History of this Report

A report on this item has not been previously considered.

Report Approval

Report author:

Ellie Stacey, Deputy Chief Finance Officer (Corporate)
ellie.stacey@pspsl.co.uk

Signed off by:

Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
Brendan.arnold@sholland.gov.uk

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UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NARRATIVE REPORT 2024/25

This report is designed to offer a clear, accessible summary of the Council's financial activities throughout 2024/25. Local government finance can be complex, so our goal is to clarify the key events of the year, explain their financial implications, and present the Financial Statements in a user-friendly format. Together with the Annual Governance Statement and the auditor's report, this document forms part of the Council's overall Financial Report for 2024/25.

Our report is intended for a wide range of stakeholders—members of the public, local residents, council members, partners, and other interested parties—so that you can:

- Understand the Council's financial position and performance for 2024/25.
- Be confident that public funds are managed, allocated, and accounted for with integrity.
- Recognise that the financial foundations of our Council are secure and built to support future growth and innovation.

To help you navigate this information, the report is structured into the following sections:

- An explanation of the Financial Statements.
- How we achieve best value for taxpayers' money with effective financial management, including strategic investments in technology.
- Insights into Boston as a place, enriched by our commitment to community partnerships.
- An outline of the Council's structure and management.
- A summary of performance for 2024/25.
- An overview of the Council's finances.
- A discussion of future financial challenges the Council faces.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, ensuring that our measures and reporting standards meet the highest statutory and professional guidelines. The Statement of Accounts has been produced within the statutory deadlines set out under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, and our unqualified Value for Money conclusion confirms that robust controls are in place.

The Council's approach to finance is continually evolving. We are committed to advancing self-service financial and service management across all operations, a model that supports our priorities to increase income, reduce costs, manage service demand, embrace innovation, and maintain performance. This includes significant investment in technology to enhance service delivery and active community partnerships that reflect our local ambitions and character. Overall, this report does more than summarise figures—it explains how Council Tax and other income sources are deployed to deliver the full spectrum of services for our community in a manner that is consistent with both CIPFA guidelines and high standards of accountability.

1. The Statement of Accounts

Full accounts are available on the Council's website at www.boston.gov.uk.

The accounts are prepared on a 'going concern' basis, meaning we operate under the assumption that the Council's functions will continue well into the future. Our confidence in this perspective is demonstrated by:

- A balanced outturn position for 2024/25.
- A balanced budget for 2025/26 incorporating a transformational programme designed to secure ongoing efficiencies.
- Adequate resources to meet our immediate financial commitments.
- Robust governance arrangements to ensure fiscal discipline.

The Statement of Accounts details the Council's income and expenditure for the year to 31 March 2025 and balance sheet as at 31 March 2025. It comprises core and supplementary statements with comprehensive disclosure notes, formatted in line with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (2024/25) and underpinned by International Financial Reporting Standards.

The primary financial statements include:

- **The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:**
This records the Council's income and expenditure, with the top section providing analysis by Assistant Director area and the lower section detailing corporate transactions and funding.
- **The Movement in Reserves Statement:**
This tracks changes in the Council's reserves over the year, distinguishing between "usable" reserves—capable of funding expenditure or reducing local taxation—and "unusable" reserves set aside for specific future purposes.
- **The Balance Sheet:**
A "snapshot" detailing our assets, liabilities, cash balances, and reserves as at the year-end.
- **The Cash Flow Statement:**
This explains the changes in the Council's cash balances throughout the year.
- **Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts:**
These outline the key assumptions, methodologies, and significant estimates underlying the financial data.
- **The Expenditure and Funding Analysis:**
This analysis shows how annual expenditure is supported by funding sources (government grants, Council Tax, business rates), and how these resources are allocated across Council services.

Supplementary Financial Statements include:

- **The Collection Fund:**
This separate account details the statutory receipts from Council Tax and Business Rates, along with related payments to precepting authorities and the Government.
- **Group Accounts:**
Since 2022/23, we have introduced in our statement of accounts the Group Accounts. These accounts consolidate the transactions associated with our share in Public Sector Partnership Services Limited (PSPSL)—classified as an associate—into the standard financial statements.

The Annual Governance Statement, prepared in accordance with the Code of Governance, outlines our approach to corporate governance and our accountability arrangements. A glossary of key terms is provided at the end of the publication.

2. Financial Management and Strategic Investment

The Council is dedicated to delivering high-quality frontline services that align with both our corporate priorities and the evolving needs of our community. Effective financial management is essential at all levels in order to navigate current challenges and future constraints.

Our strategic approach is detailed within the 2025/26 Budget and the Medium-Term Financial Plan, approved on 3 March 2025. They outline strategies to increase efficiency, contain costs, and maintain service quality in an environment of tightening resources.

Investment in Technology

As part of our forward-looking strategy, significant investment in technology is integral to our financial management programme. Within our capital programme, targeted funding is now in place to support vital enhancements such as:

- **Technology Upgrades and CCTV Systems:**
Reinforcing public safety and operational efficiency by investing in state-of-the-art CCTV and monitoring systems.
- **Modernised Service Delivery:**
Upgrading digital platforms that enable more self-service options for residents and improved internal financial management, aligning with the evolving expectations for public service delivery in the digital age.

These initiatives not only streamline operations and increase transparency but also reflect the CIPFA Code's emphasis on best value through efficiency and innovation.

Community Partnerships

Equally important to our strategic direction is our commitment to strong community partnerships. By collaborating with local organisations and neighbouring councils, such as through the South and East Lincolnshire Council Partnership (S&ELCP), we ensure that:

- **Resources are Optimally Allocated:**
Joint procurement, shared service agreements, and collaborative projects lead to cost savings and better outcomes for the community.
- **Local Expertise is Valued:**
These partnerships empower local communities to contribute to decision-making processes, ensuring that service delivery is tailored to local needs.
- **Enhanced Accountability:**
Working in close partnership with other public entities increases transparency and strengthens our collective governance—key principles under the CIPFA framework.

How We Achieve Effective Financial Management

We reinforce our financial management regime by adopting practices that ensure every pound of public money is used efficiently and strategically:

- **Regular, Insightful Reporting:**
Financial management reports—aligned with service performance—are available for service managers on demand and produced quarterly for Cabinet and Scrutiny.
- **Robust Medium-Term Projections:**
Our Medium-Term Financial Plan is built on robust, deliverable projections that help maintain high-quality services amid evolving financial constraints.
- **Continuous Organisational Development:**
Initiatives designed to reduce expenditure and boost revenue are continuously refined to ensure we can meet ongoing fiscal challenges while preparing for future growth.
- **Collaborative Synergies:**
Engagement with community partnerships and neighbouring councils reinforces our commitment to using taxpayer resources in the most effective way possible.

In alignment with the Government’s transparency agenda, further details—such as expenditure over £250, contract spending, and staff pay—are published openly on our website: [Payments over £250](#)

1. Our Borough

Boston is the historic town in the Lincolnshire Fens from where, almost 400 years ago, a group of citizens were central in the founding of the now famous city in America of Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston’s historical status and wealth led to the construction of its parish church on a grand scale. During the 12th and 13th centuries Boston was a thriving port, and by the 14th century Boston had become the fourth-richest provincial town in England. A reminder of those great times, the tower of St. Botolph’s, affectionately known as the “Stump”, remains one of the east of England’s most enduring and imposing landmarks.

Boston has seen a rapid increase in its population in recent years this has brought challenges in terms of rapid increase but also significant benefits in the provision of a workforce for local employers. ONS estimates the Borough of Boston population at 78,500. Approximately 50% of the Borough’s residents live within the town of Boston, with the remaining 50% living in the surrounding rural communities.

Boston lies at the centre of some of the country’s most fertile land. Because of this the economy of the Borough of Boston is dominated by agriculture and horticulture. Other businesses are largely ancillary to this; namely engineering, food processing/ manufacturing and logistics (with a few notable exceptions).

The town of Boston is the administrative centre and the main economic hub for both retail and commercial activity. Outside the town, the wider Borough consists of 18 distinct parishes, each looking to Boston for its main services.

The Borough of Boston has nearly 2,200 within its boundary with 1,855 employing 1 to 10 employees. However, it also has 15 businesses including Bakkavor, Freshtime, Turners Distribution, Mason Brothers Distribution, Pilgrim Foods that are within the 250+ employee band, all creating opportunities in sector-related supply-chain management. Other large employers include Boston College and the Pilgrim Hospital. There is a consistently low unemployment rate in Boston

(lower than the national average).

The Borough has a well-established business base that has created a resilient place of work and a strong place to invest. The Borough is an affordable location for home ownership and is now delivering confidence within the construction sector as a place to develop, capturing further economic potential and accelerating growth.

2. Boston Borough Council

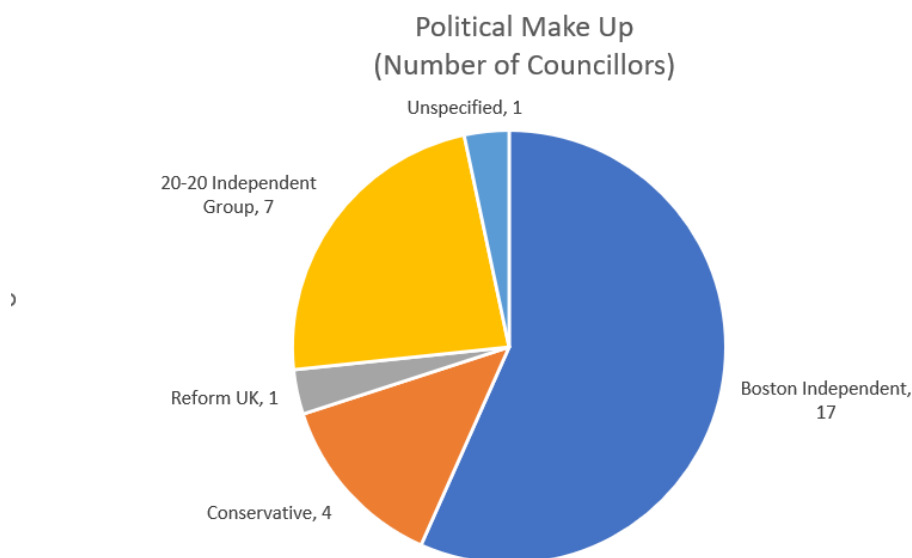
Organisational Structure

The Council is organised into three directorates

- Communities dealing with Communities and Housing Services, Regulatory and Neighbourhoods
- Growth dealing with Economic Growth, Planning and Strategic Infrastructure and Strategic Growth and Development
- Programme Delivery dealing with Strategic Projects, General Fund Assets, Leisure and Local Services
- Corporate development functions sit under the Chief Executive, these include Corporate Strategy, Transformation, Finance and Governance

Political structure

Boston has 15 electoral wards, and the Council consists of 30 councillors. The political makeup of the Council during the 2024/25 financial year was:



Boston Borough Council is a forward-thinking, entrepreneurial, and innovative authority, which continues to strive for excellence and deliver great value for money for its residents, whilst making the most of the huge opportunities for economic growth in the borough.

The Council has adopted the Leader and Cabinet model as its political management structure arising from the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. The Leader of the Council has responsibility for the appointment of Members of the Cabinet, the allocation of Portfolios and the delegation of Cabinet Functions.

All councillors meet as the Council, here councillors decide the Council's overall policies and set the budget and council tax each year. The Council holds to account the Cabinet and Committees. The Cabinet is made up of the Leader, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holders, each Portfolio Holder has specific responsibilities over an area of the Council's activities.

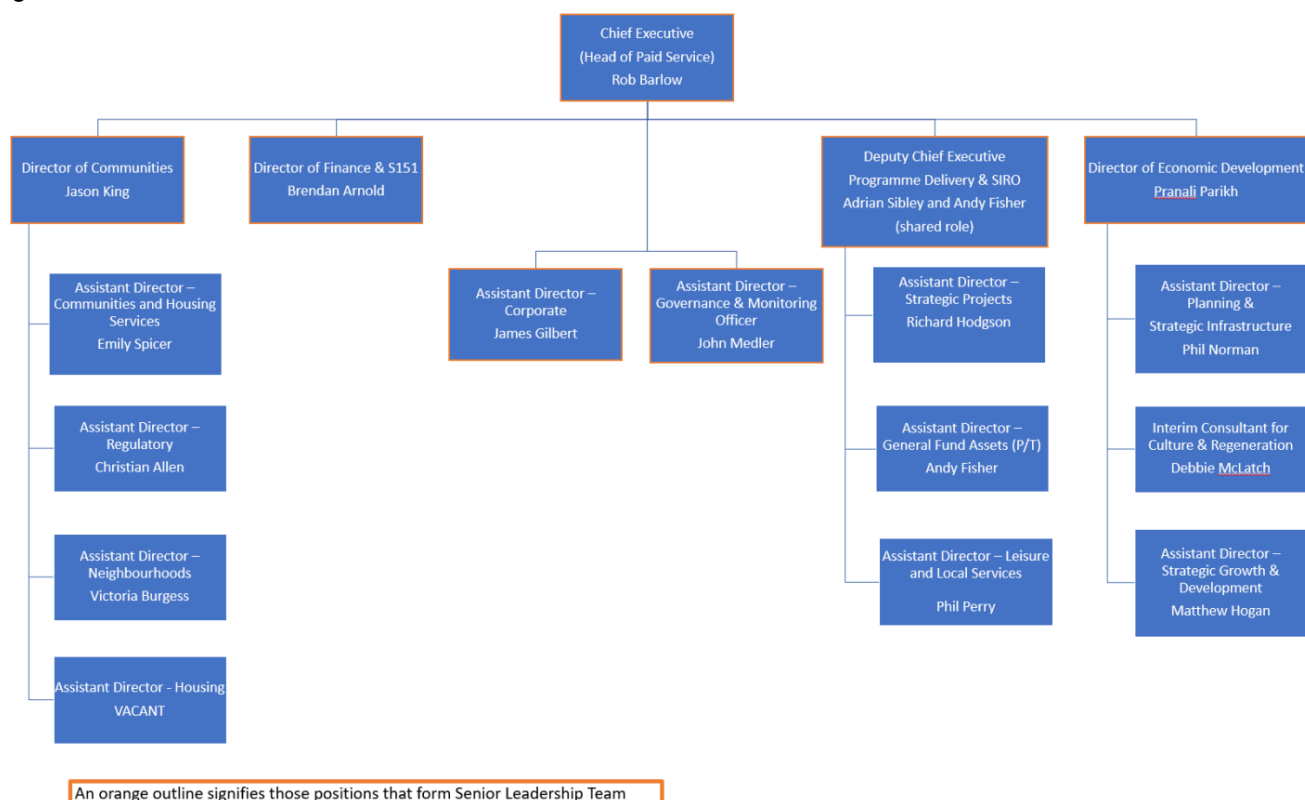
Cabinet Members are held to account by a system of scrutiny, which is also set out in the Constitution. Scrutiny of Cabinet decisions for 2023/24, including the setting of a balanced budget for 2024/25, has been undertaken by the Audit and Governance Committee.

Staffing

The South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership (Boston Borough Council, East Lindsey District Council and South Holland District Council) launched on 1st October 2021. This created the senior management structure for the three authorities (shown below). This has led to each of the Council's saving money on their previous arrangements and has created opportunity for greater cross working and to drive out further efficiencies going forward such as shared

resources and expertise, exploring the opportunity for joint procurements, knowledge sharing and creating a greater voice for south and east Lincolnshire on the national stage.

Significant savings and efficiencies have already been secured by each Partnership Council. The Corporate Management Team structure is set out below:



3. Council Priorities, Corporate Strategy and Performance

Boston Borough Council's Corporate Strategy sets out the direction of travel from 2020 to 2024 and is available on the Council's website: [Our Plan for Your Future - Boston Borough Council](#)

It identifies where the Council will focus its efforts and resources to improve the area for our community. The Council is ambitious for the Borough. The Borough Council wants to be a Council that is looking to the future in a fast changing local, international and global environment. It is known that it is highly likely that the Council will need to adapt and flex in order to achieve its aims, but it is important to set out clearly where the Council wants to get to.

The Strategy focuses on four priorities:

1. People
2. Future prosperity and inclusive growth
3. Environmental awareness and accountability
4. Delivering high quality services and maximising the use of technology to support residents.

How Boston Borough Council performed in 2024/25

Over the period between April 2024 and December 2024, East Lindsey district council has managed to average 74% of performance measures achieving a "green" rating, meaning they are maintaining performance above the target level set for the year. Additionally, 14% of performance measures have been "red" or significantly below target thresholds set, with most of this cohort being consistently red. This shows that areas that have failed to meet the target in one month, are more likely than other departments to consistently underperform against an agreed target. Areas involved with economic activity, revenue generating areas and those dealing with benefits, complaints, customer services and calls handled by PSPS have seen the most under performance over the year.

Q1- 74% green, 3% Amber, 10% red.

Q2 – 80% green, 6%, 10% red

Q3 – 75% green, 10% amber, 14% red.

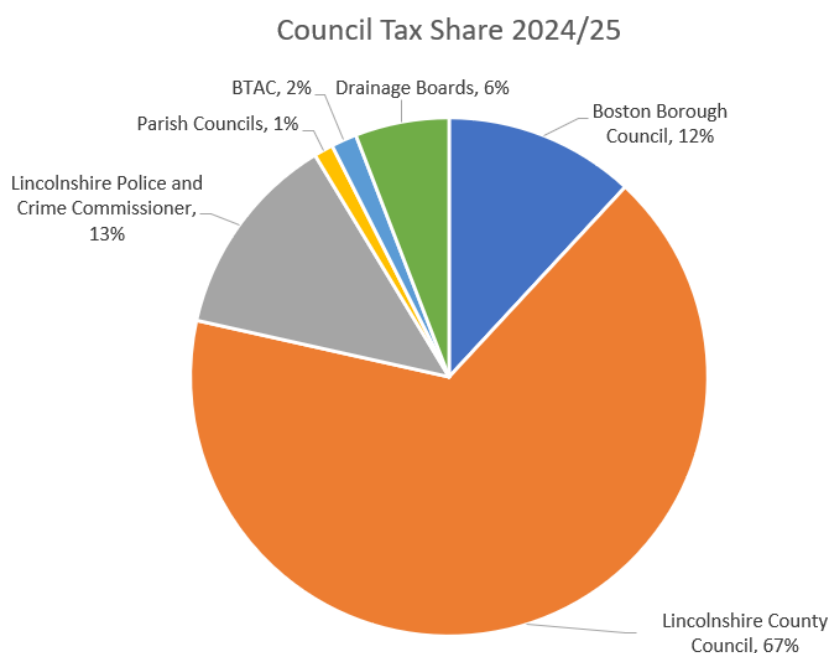
In 2024/25 the Council delivered a range of actions from the Annual Delivery Plan. Initiatives/outcomes included:

- Progressed housing delivery through the Local Authority Housing Fund and similar interventions.
- Delivered the action plan for Boston Town Centre in accordance with the vision and strategic objectives set out in the Boston Town Centre Strategy.
- Established and deliver the monitoring programme for the new Leisure operator for Boston Leisure Centre.
- Established a Town Centre Community Forum.
- Reviewed the depot and fleet arrangements including maintenance.
- Continued delivery of the Quadrant and support the progression of Q2 / South 6 allocation.
- Engaged with partners and support the Community Partnership approach and assist with the Community Investment Fund.
- Assessed the current level of CCTV provision across the three councils including ensuring resilience is supported through a range of mechanisms including the benefits of utilising volunteers.
- Completed service reviews of a number of significant services within the partnership such as Neighbourhood services, Public Protection and Planning
- Delivered the 24/25 programme of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and Rural England Prosperity Fund
- Developed an opportunity for an external Leisure & Culture service across the sub-region for the three Councils consideration.

6. Financial Performance

Council Tax

The Borough Council as the Billing Authority collects the council tax for the County Council, the Lincolnshire Police Authority, Parish Councils and Boston Town Area Committee. The diagram shows how it was distributed.



Where the Money Came From

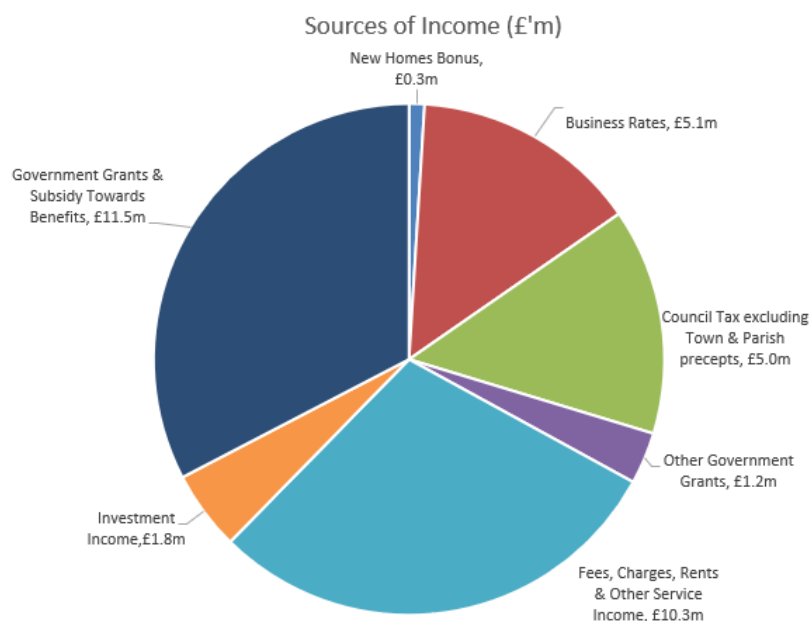
Boston receives income from many sources, as shown in the chart below. Income is received from council tax (received from taxpayers levied by the Council for Boston and Boston Town Area Committee), from Business Rates and Government Grants.

The majority of the income comes from housing benefit subsidy grant (which is paid out to claimants) and other non-specific government grants.

Council Tax receipts (excluding town and parish precepts) totalled £5.0m (14% of the income).

A total of £10.346m was received from fees, charges, rents and other service income (29% of total income).

Income from investment interest totalled £1.8m (5% of income).



How the money was spent

Rent Allowances and Rebates include only costs relating to the actual Housing Benefits provided, they do not include any staffing or other related costs. These benefits are funded from Government grants as can be seen from the “where the money came from” pie chart.

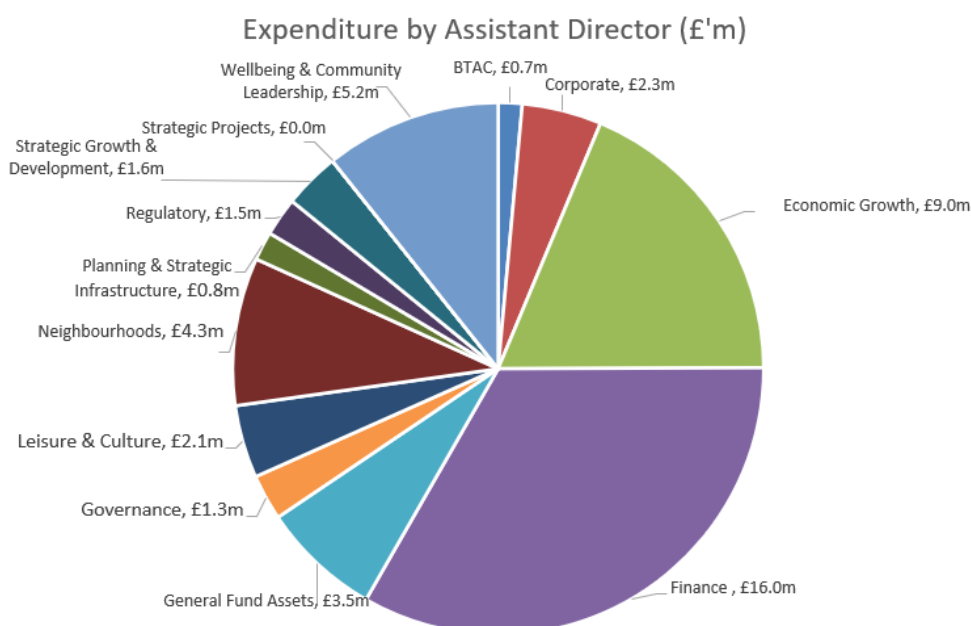
Running expenses and employee expenditure are included as part of the Assistant Director expenditure items.

Running expenses include costs relating to:

- Premises – such as rents, rates, electricity, water and similar
- Transport – such as cars, fares and similar
- Supplies and services – such as equipment, telephones, hired services and similar
- Contract payments for services provided by external contractors, e.g. Leisure

Employee's expenditure includes costs relating to:

- Staffing – such as salaries, pensions, additional staff, professional subscriptions and similar costs.



Financial performance

The Management Accounts below show the Council's actual financial performance for the year compared to the budget. Further information can be found in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis on page 36.

General Fund

The full year outturn delivered under budget spend of £1.015m. The budget surplus has been transferred to Council reserves. The table below shows the outturn position.

Assistant Director Area	Revised Budget 2024/25 at Q4 £'000	Outturn 2024/25 at Q4 £'000	Variance (underspend)/ overspend at Q4
Corporate	1,940	1,856	(84)
Economic Growth	250	192	(58)
Finance	3,257	3,193	(64)
Governance and Monitoring	829	934	105
General Fund Assets	(876)	(666)	210
Leisure and Culture	1,209	811	(398)
Neighbourhoods	2,267	2,116	(151)
Planning and Strategic Infrastructure	185	176	(9)
Regulatory	649	547	(102)
Wellbeing and Community Leadership	1,756	1,561	(195)
BTAC	769	769	-
Sub Total – Assistant Director – net costs	12,235	11,489	(746)
Internal Drainage Boards/Parish Precepts	3,404	3,398	(6)
Minimum Revenue Provision	129	154	25
Interest Payments Received / Return on Property Funds	(1,587)	(2,245)	(658)
Borrowing Costs	111	111	-
Borrowing Discount Allocated to Revenue	(642)	(642)	-
Direct Revenue Financing	2,619	195	(2,424)
Reserves	(2,619)	(195)	2,424
Efficiencies Required	(621)	(489)	132
Salary Efficiencies	(367)	-	367
Court costs for council tax	100	-	(100)
Non-Service Expenditure	527	287	(240)
Total Expenditure	12,762	11,776	(986)
Council Tax	(5,682)	(5,682)	-
Business Rates	(5,598)	(5,612)	(14)
Non-Ring-Fenced Government Grant	(1,482)	(1,497)	(15)
Total Funding	(12,762)	(12,791)	(29)
Total Budget – (Surplus)/Deficit	-	(1,015)	(1,015)

Capital Financial Performance

The capital outturn for 2024/25 to be reported to Cabinet in July by scheme is as follows:

2024/25 Capital Programme and Outturn			
Scheme	Revised Budget 2024/25 £000	Actual March 2024/25 £000	Variance (under)/over £000
Disabled Facilities Grant	1,570	1,066	(504)
Resurfacing & footpath improvements	45	50	5
Town Centre Heritage Scheme	116	116	-
Vehicle Replacements	-	27	27
Housing Strategy	57	-	(57)
Information Technology Infrastructure Refresh	254	78	(176)
Markets Regeneration	57	57	-
ICT – Relocate Server Room to SHDC	60	66	6
Pool Cars	68	64	(4)
Fly-Tipping Intervention	9	5	(4)
Swimming Pool Support Fund	167	45	(122)
Uniform	49	49	-
Unit 4 Implementation	25	25	-
Total Projects (Excl Towns Funds, UKSPF, LUF & BPF)	2,477	1,648	(829)
Towns Fund – Leisure	595	458	(137)
Towns Fund – Mayflower	6,731	5,648	(1,083)
Towns Fund - St Botolph's Library	69	12	(57)
Towns Fund - Healing the High St (incl. Shodfriars)	250	282	32
Towns Fund – Centre for Food and Fresh Produce	710	710	-
Towns Fund - Boston Station	2,268	1,404	(864)
Total Towns Fund Projects	10,623	8,514	(2,109)
UKSPF (Capacity building projects for local groups)	323	348	25
UKSPF Rural (Community projects aimed at reducing the cost of living)	203	278	75
Total UKSPF Projects	526	626	100
LUF - Former B&M Site	150	209	59
LUF - Crown House	2,000	1,645	(355)
LUF - Public Realm	550	522	(28)
Total LUF Projects	2,700	2,376	(324)
BPF – Boston United Football Sports Complex	425	-	(425)
BPF – Affordable Homes (Quadrant Housing Development)	1,000	3	(997)
BPF – Boston Community Research Project	71	-	(71)
BPF – Community Organisations Package	690	-	(690)
BPF – Boston Connected	93	1	(92)
BPF – St Botolph's Church Visitor Offer	50	-	(50)
BPF – PE21 Rosegarth Square	1,909	1,902	(7)
BPF – Haven Wharf	250	-	(250)
Total BPF Projects (excl Boston Leisure)	4,488	1,906	(2,582)
Grand Total	20,814	15,070	(5,744)

The 2024/25 capital budget has not been fully utilised as these projects are still in progress and therefore, the budgets are required for commitments to complete the programmes outlined in the Council's Capital Programme 2024/25. An analysis of non-current assets and funding of the capital expenditure is shown in notes 13-16, 20 and 34.

Collection Fund financial performance

The balance on the Council Tax Collection Fund at 31 March 2025 showed an £886k deficit. This will be shared between the Borough, Lincolnshire County Council and Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner in proportion with each authority's relative precept.

The balance on the NNDR Collection Fund at 31 March 2025 showed an £334k deficit. This will be shared between the Borough, Lincolnshire County Council and the Government in proportion with each party's relative proportionate share.

Reserves and balances

The net increase in specific and general reserves and balances for 2024/25 was £3.342m. The table below shows the balances at 31 March 2025 by reserve:

Reserve	Specific and General Reserves Balance			
	Balances at 1 April 2024	Contributions into Reserves	Use of Reserves	Balances at 31 March 2025
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Funding	6,390	-	(138)	6,252
Transformation	981	1,189	(440)	1,730
Repairs and Renewals	612	15	(37)	590
ICT	35	-	-	35
Housing	1,449	404	(89)	1,764
Controlling Migration Fund	14	-	-	14
Insurance	208	-	(10)	198
Risk Mitigation Reserve	1,116	-	-	1,116
Funding Volatility	1,892	1,390	(10)	3,272*
Contingency Reserve	382	-	(171)	211
Climate Change Reserve	101	52	(29)	124
Planning Reserve	339	110	(15)	434
Property Funds Reserve	147	-	(68)	79
Specific Reserves Total	13,666	3,160	(1,007)	15,819
General Fund	2,000	-	-	2,000
S106 & Commuted Sums	128	1,123	(20)	1,231
BTAC	208	86	-	294**
TOTAL	16,002	4,369	(1,027)	19,344

*Includes the 2024/25 surplus of £1.015m

**Includes the BTAC 2024/25 surplus of £0.086m

Below is an overview of each reserve:

- **Capital Reserve:** Comprised of past and annual revenue contributions, this reserve may be used to finance the capital programme. *(Note: Detailed capital movements are still pending conclusion.)*
- **Transformation Reserve:** Primarily set up to invest in service transformation initiatives, this reserve includes earmarked grant balances intended for future improvements. This reserve currently only holds earmarked grant balances.
- **Repairs & Renewals Reserve:** Sourced from annual contributions by service areas, this reserve is divided into specific pots for the maintenance and replacement of facilities, vehicles, and equipment.
- **ICT Reserve:** Funds in this reserve come as annual contributions from the service areas and are earmarked for the planned maintenance and replacement of software and hardware.
- **Housing Reserve:** Funded by grants, this reserve supports capital acquisitions and strategic housing solutions.
- **Controlling Migration Reserve:** Designated for community engagement activities, this reserve helps support initiatives related to demographic shifts.

- **Insurance Reserve:** Held to cover losses, low-value claims, and policy excesses; it can also finance risk management initiatives as needed.
- **Property Funds Returns Mitigation Reserve:** This reserve offsets the impacts of year-end operational surpluses or deficits.
- **Funding Volatility Reserve:** Designed to address accounting adjustments for volatile components (e.g., the Council's Collection Fund and in year deficits).
- **Contingency Reserve:** This reserve is maintained for member priorities and was initially related to Covid19 arrangements.
- **Climate Change Reserve:** Used to fund smaller schemes, feasibility studies, and to support bids for larger capital projects related to climate change initiatives.
- **Planning Reserve:** Receives funds earmarked for planning-related work to support the planning service, such as the creation of the local plan.
- **S106 and Commuted Sums Reserve:** Contains funds arising from Section 106 agreements with property developers.
- **Property Fund Reserve:** Helps to mitigate impacts on the Revenue Account due to surpluses or deficits in property funds.
- **Extended Producer Responsibilities Funding:** A grant designed to cover the cost of disposing of waste already in the system; because these costs are pre-financed, the funds remain available for broader use.
- **BTAC reserve:** The "BTAC reserve" refers to the funds that result when the Boston Town Area Committee (BTAC) operates with a surplus in its financial performance. In essence, after accounting for all its revenues and expenditures for a given period (in this context, for the financial year 2024/25), any excess funds are not immediately spent but are instead transferred to a reserve account. This reserve is intended to act as a financial buffer or savings, which can help manage any future unforeseen expenditures, support upcoming initiatives, or maintain stability in the service provision within Boston's town area.

Further information on reserves can be found in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 24 to the Financial Statements.

Pension fund

The accounts and notes with relation to the pension fund have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19. The Pension Fund liability shown in the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 stands at £10.212m compared with £10.782m the previous year, this represents the liability to the Lincolnshire Pension Fund. This amount is matched by a pension reserve also shown in the Balance Sheet and therefore has no impact on the Council's overall financial position at 31 March 2025. The IAS 19 Balance Sheet position for the Council shows a reduced obligation and the net liability to the Council under IAS 19 pension deficit is lower in monetary terms at 31 March 2025. The actuary uses a set of demographic assumptions that are consistent with those used for the Lincolnshire Pension Fund. These are highlighted in note 36. Following the results of the triennial review in 2022, the Council's budget includes both a pension contribution percentage and also a lump sum payment each year which is forecast to bring the pension scheme into a fully funded position over a defined term.

Cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the level of investments held by the Council which are used to fund day to day cash flow requirements, achieve a return on investments to help support the low levels of council tax, support the reserves expenditure and to fund capital expenditure. Short term investments maturing in 2025/26 and long-term investments mature beyond this or are open-ended.

Capital spend will reduce the cash held, however the Council does not currently have a need to borrow over the medium term. The Council's overall Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) which details the Council's underlying need to borrow can be found at Note 34.

There were no significant provisions, contingencies or write offs during the year. Full details on provisions and contingencies can be found at Note 22. However, appeals from Business Rates (NNDR) continue to be a risk to the Council.

7. Current economic climate, outlook and risk

The preparation of next year's budget has presented significant challenges. Boston Borough Council is facing unprecedented inflationary pressures that are driving up operational costs and affecting major contracts, capital projects, and community investments. At the same time, changing needs among residents, customers, and businesses continue to create uncertainty. While a one-year Government settlement on some grants has helped ease short-term pressures, considerable uncertainty remains in the medium term.

Boston Borough Council operates with full constitutional autonomy, as do the councils with which we partner. Our priorities are clear and tailored to our district:

- Ensuring Financial Resilience: We are committed to delivering statutory services while navigating economic challenges.
- Supporting Vulnerable Residents: We target our support to maintain safety nets for the district's most vulnerable.
- Stimulating Local Recovery: We invest in projects that rebuild and boost local economic opportunities.

We are actively developing new revenue streams, enhancing operational efficiencies, and refining expenditure processes to counteract the impacts of rising costs. For example, we are engaging with local businesses to identify bespoke opportunities that support our revenue base.

In response to pressures arising from Internal Drainage Board requirements, for which we have already received initial one-off funding, we have established an Innovation, Transformation, and Efficiency Board. This board actively oversees efficiency targets and leads projects such as digital transformation initiatives and procurement process reviews to ensure we maximise value for money. The Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) provides information on the Council's budget, transformation programme and reserves and can be found on the Council's website:

[Copy of Summary - All AD Areas 25-26 Estimates Final Version.xlsx](#)

While our reserves currently provide a sufficient buffer to meet ongoing pressures and finance transformation projects, relying solely on these reserves is unsustainable over the long term. We are therefore diversifying our income and exploring additional financial strategies.

Finally, Boston Borough Council maintains a proactive approach by closely monitoring international events that impact inflation and contractual obligations. We continuously assess how these external factors affect local business operations and licensing, ensuring that our responses remain agile and effective.

Key Risks

The Performance, Risk and Audit Board reviews updates on corporate and operational risks on a quarterly basis and takes any remedial actions as necessary (for example, escalation to the Senior Leadership Team or Audit and Governance committee). Quarterly updates on the corporate risk register are provided to both the Executive Management Team and the Audit and Governance Committee. The Audit and Governance Committee is responsible for monitoring the arrangements in place for identification, monitoring and management of strategic risk.

Future Opportunities

The Council is always looking for new opportunities, such as through the South and East Lincolnshire Council Partnership, service improvements and cost reductions through digitalisation of services, etc. All opportunities will be examined on their own merits and detailed business cases completed if the opportunity is considered worthy of implementation.

The 2025/26 Annual Delivery Plan sets out the projects to be brought forward by the Partnership Councils during this municipal year.

Further information on the Statement of Accounts is available from Public Sector Partnership Services Ltd (formerly Compass Point Business Services), who provide all financial services for the Council. This is available as follows:

- In writing - to Financial Services, Boston Borough Council, Municipal Buildings, West Street, Boston PE21 8QR.
- By telephone – 01205 314200
- By e-mail - to Customer Services at customer.contact@pspsl.co.uk

By e-mail - to Customer Services at customer.contact@pspsl.co.uk or to James Gilbert, Assistant Director – Corporate james.gilbert@e-lindsey.gov.uk

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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 and Section 151 Officer
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets
- approve the Financial Statements, as delegated to the Audit and Governance Committee.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Financial Statements in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code)*.

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

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

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer

I hereby certify that the unaudited Financial Statements give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position of the Council at the reporting date and of its expenditure and income for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Brendan Arnold
Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer

Dated: 27 June 2025

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2023/24				2024/25		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
3,609	(2,452)	1,157	General Fund Assets	3,512	(2,423)	1,089
15,825	(13,570)	2,255	Finance	16,036	(13,490)	2,546
1,238	(1,003)	235	Economic Growth	8,962	(1,020)	7,942
1,000	(121)	879	Governance	1,336	(496)	840
4,384	(3,096)	1,288	Wellbeing & Community Leadership	5,157	(2,713)	2,444
2,612	(923)	1,689	Leisure & Culture	2,128	(610)	1,518
2,040	(179)	1,861	Corporate	2,331	(491)	1,840
4,112	(1,749)	2,363	Neighbourhoods	4,320	(2,036)	2,284
762	(662)	100	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	839	(1,937)	(1,098)
1,549	(555)	994	Regulatory	1,125	(684)	441
775	(757)	18	Strategic Growth & Development	1,646	(1,048)	598
1,139	(9,826)	(8,687)	Strategic Projects	-	-	-
1,013	(85)	928	BTAC	725	(56)	669
40,058	(34,978)	5,080	Cost of Services	48,117	(27,004)	21,113
3,008	-	3,008	Other operating income & expenditure (Note 10)	3,415	(5)	3,410
5,651	(13,265)	(7,614)	Financing and investment income and expenditure (Note 11)	4,065	(7,786)	(3,721)
5,486	(31,366)	(25,880)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure (Note 12)	5,675	(41,215)	(35,540)
54,203	(79,609)	(25,406)	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	61,272	(76,010)	(14,738)
		(499)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment			(3,531)
		2,262	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			285
		1,763	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(3,246)
		23,643	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(17,984)

The notes to the accounts on pages 21 – 78 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into ‘usable reserves’ (i.e., those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other ‘unusable reserves’. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council’s reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Boston Town Area Committee	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2024	2,000	13,794	275	26,371	207	42,647	36,858	79,505
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25								
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	14,738	-	-	-	-	14,738	3,246	17,984
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(11,396)	-	-	7,974	-	(3,422)	3,422	-
(Increase)/decrease for year	3,342	-	-	7,974	-	11,316	6,668	17,984
Transfer to/(from) earmarked reserves	(3,256)	3,256	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) other reserves	(86)	-	-	-	86	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	2,000	17,050	275	34,345	293	53,963	43,526	97,489

The notes to the accounts on pages 21 – 78 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

2023/24	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Boston Town Area Committee	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2023	2,000	14,325	275	5,597	328	22,525	33,337	55,862
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24								
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	25,406	-	-	-	-	25,406	(1,763)	23,643
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(26,058)	-	-	20,774	-	(5,284)	5,284	-
(Increase)/decrease for year	(652)	-	-	20,774	-	20,122	3,521	23,643
Transfer to/(from) earmarked reserves	531	(531)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) other reserves	121	-	-	-	(121)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	2,000	13,794	275	26,371	207	42,647	36,858	79,505

The notes to the accounts on pages 21 - 78 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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 of reserves are usable reserves, i.e., those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves Statements 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'.

31 March 2024 £'000		Note	31 March 2025 £'000
38,668	Property, plant and equipment	13	44,171
-	Right of use assets	35	822
1,569	Heritage assets	14	1,569
4,679	Investment property	15	5,671
39	Intangible assets	16	26
-	Assets held for sale	20	-
15,005	Long-term investments	17	15,237
14	Long-term debtors	17	14
59,974	Long-term Assets		67,510
23,829	Short-term investments	17	32,702
-	Assets Held for Sale	20	-
10,457	Short-term debtors	18	12,428
5,730	Cash and cash equivalents	19	2,879
40,016	Current Assets		48,009
-	Short-term borrowing	17	-
(7,049)	Short-term creditors	21	(5,864)
-	Short-term lease liabilities	35	(37)
(302)	Provisions	22	(325)
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents – bank overdraft	19	-
(7,351)	Current Liabilities		(6,226)
(1,000)	Long-term borrowing	17	(1,000)
(10,782)	Pension liability	36	(10,212)
-	Long-term lease liabilities	35	(71)
(1,352)	Other long-term liabilities		(521)
(13,134)	Long-term Liabilities		(11,804)
79,505	Net assets		97,489
42,647	Usable reserves		53,963
36,858	Unusable reserves	24	43,526
79,505	Total Reserves		97,489

The notes to the accounts on pages 21 – 78 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
25,406	Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	14,738
3,663	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 25)	(2,222)
(24,695)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 25)	(22,633)
4,374	Net cash flows from operating activities	(10,117)
12,378	Net cash flows from investing activities (Note 26)	8,894
(18,085)	Net cash flows from financing activities (Note 27)	(1,629)
(1,333)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,852)
7,065	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	5,730
(2)	Other movements	1
5,730	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 19)	2,879

The notes to the accounts on pages 21 – 78 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS**ACCOUNTING POLICIES****1. General Principles**

The Financial Statements summarise 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 Regulations 2015, which must 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, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

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 contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are not carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet due to their immateriality.
- expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in 1 month or less at the 31 March 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.

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.

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.
- amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. This is referred to as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP). The Council's policy on MRP is approved by Council each year as part of the Treasury Management Strategy.

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

6. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

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

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

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

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

7. Employee Benefits***Benefits Payable during Employment***

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

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

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- the liabilities of the Lincolnshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projected earnings for current employees;
- liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 5.80% (4.90% in 2023/24) based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds.
- the assets of the Lincolnshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unitised securities – current bid price
 - property – market value

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

Service Cost comprising:

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

Remeasurements comprising:

- **the return on plan assets** – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- **actuarial gains and losses** – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- **Contributions paid to the Lincolnshire County Council Pension Fund** – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

8. Events after the Reporting Period

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

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the statement of accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Financial Statements are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the statement of accounts.

9. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For the long-term borrowing that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and the interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

The Council provides a guarantee in relation to the liabilities of Public Sector Partnership Services Limited based on 24% of any outstanding liabilities, in the event the Company should cease trading.

Financial Assets

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 Council holds financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost,
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Council'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 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 the derecognition 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 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 lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council.

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.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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. However, in November 2018 the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) granted a 5-year statutory override that permits fair value gains and losses to be reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement and taken to a Financial Instruments Restatement Reserve. This has been extended for a further two years, to 31 March 2025.

For Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss, monthly dividend/distribution income receivable is credited to the Financial and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets that are measured at FVOCI 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. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be recognised in other comprehensive expenditure and taken to the financial instrument's revaluation reserve, except for impairment gains or losses until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified.

Where financial assets are measured at FVPL or FVOCI, the fair value measurements are based on the following techniques:

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

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

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

10. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required

to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants 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 and Expenditure (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

11. Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are held in storage, at the Municipal Buildings and Guildhall, and also located at various sites in and around Boston. The Guildhall has collections of heritage assets which are held in support of the primary objective of the Museum i.e., increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured, including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses, in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below.

The Council's collection of heritage assets is accounted for as follows:

Civic Regalia

The Council's Civic Regalia was last valued by Bonham's in January 2017 and was based on its insurance valuation as proxy for market value. Civic Regalia are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence, the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Museum Collection

The museum collection is varied and is categorised into Archaeology, Coins and Medals, Fine Art, Natural History, Social History and Ethnographic collections. In addition, there is a small group of objects which have not been accessioned into the collection and form the Educational /Handling collection. The Collection was last valued by Bonham's in January 2017 and was based on its insurance valuation as proxy for market value. The museum collection is deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence, the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Coins and Medals

The numismatics collection accounts for roughly a tenth of the overall museum collection. The coins date from the Roman Empire through to the twentieth century and are from Europe (including Scandinavia), the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) and other countries such as Japan, Hong Kong, Morocco and others. The majority of these were minted in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with some earlier periods represented, particularly in the Roman coins.

Trading tokens constitute a small but significant area of the collection. There are examples from the borough area, covering approximately the last four centuries, as well as two sixteenth century German examples and a fifteenth century French token. In addition, there are also trading tokens within the collection listed as un-provenanced and are connected to places outside of the borough boundaries.

Whilst the medals are mostly nineteenth century and commemorative the collection of coins is widely varied in terms of chronological and geographical range. The medals can be divided into nationally commemorative and locally commemorative. The national medals focus on royal occasions, coronations and marriages for example, whilst the locally commemorative medals are celebrating local events or occasions within Boston and its borough.

Art Collection

Art makes up the second largest element of the museum collection. The collection is largely works of local scenes including maritime themes and portraits of past town Mayors. The majority of artists are linked to the town with a few such as Enderby and Etty who are recognised nationally. All of the works in this collection are two dimensional and cover a wide range of media: watercolours, oil, pencil, pastel and prints. The more significant works have been valued and are reported in the Balance Sheet at their insurance valuation.

Silverware, Charters, etc.

The silverware and related collection items include gold, silver and brass items and the more significant pieces are reported in the Balance Sheet at their insurance valuation.

Archaeology

The archaeological collection is the third largest collection at the museum. The objects are placed into this categorisation if they are found and acquired by archaeological means, for example from an excavation site or as a casual find. The majority of this collection has been acquired through donation, either by individual donors or by the Boston Archaeology Group.

The collection is sub-divided by period; Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon/Viking, Medieval (1000-1500) and post Medieval (1500–1800), which is then further sub-divided into sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century and general. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost, or if bequeathed or donated at nil consideration.

Natural History

A small selection of natural history specimens is held in the museum collection. During the 1920's and 1930's a significant part of this collection was donated. These objects included shells and coral from the South Sea Islands, fossils, animal tusks and bones and geological specimens such as minerals, crystals and lava fragments. As this collection of objects was one of the earliest significant donations to enter the museum, it is presumed that the displays and reputation of the museum would have been initially based around these objects. Therefore, this collection of objects will be retained and cared for by the Council as part of its historic collections. The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for its natural history collection. This is because of the nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values.

Social History

The largest of the collections and most varied being comprised of mostly 19th and 20th century collection material which is sub-divided into smaller categorised collections which are derived from the Social History and Industrial Classification system, Community, Domestic, Personal and Working. Community life is the broadest category covering areas from entertainment to religion whilst also encompassing the specific areas of the Pilgrim Fathers and a collection of items relating to the Odd Fellows Society. In addition to the varied objects and documents that form these collections there are also collections of decorative arts, three-dimensional art and costume. The more significant objects are recorded in the balance sheet at their valuation by an external valuer.

Ethnography

This is a small collection where the objects have been categorised due to them being non-British, not belonging within any of the other collections and not being related to Boston, Massachusetts (in which case objects are classified as Social History).

Handling/Education

A small collection of objects which has not been accessioned into the collection as its purpose is purely for educational reasons and for handling.

Other Ancient Monuments and Heritage Sites in the Boston Area

The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for its ancient monuments. This is because of the nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council recognises these assets on the balance sheet at nil value.

Heritage sites (such as the War Memorial in Strait Bargate) are held on the balance sheet at their insurance valuation.

Heritage Assets – General

The acquisition of heritage assets is considered on an asset by asset basis as and when they arise. The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairments for heritage assets, e.g., where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment. See item 18 in this summary of significant accounting policies. Depreciation is not charged as the assets are deemed to be held in perpetuity. Should

any heritage asset be disposed of the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relation to the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

12. Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and are carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life, to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Amortisation is calculated on the following basis:

- Computer software and licences – straight-line basis

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, the amortisation charge is not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance. It is therefore reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

13. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries and associates and require it to prepare group accounts. In the Council's own single entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost. The Group Accounts included with the financial statements incorporate the Council's 19% interest in Public Sector Partnership Services Ltd from 2021/22 onwards.

14. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. Assets are transferred into or out of the Investment Property class only when there is evidence of a change of use.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the financing and investment income line and result in a gain for the General Fund balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

15. Leases

The authority as a lessee

The authority classifies contracts as leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether they convey the right to control the use of an identified asset, through rights to both obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use. The Code expands the scope of IFRS 16 Leases to include arrangements with nil consideration, peppercorn or nominal payments.

Initial measurement

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or the IFRS 16 transition date, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods in excess of one year but may have extension options.

The authority initially recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments, discounting by applying the authority's incremental borrowing rate wherever the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the prevailing index or rate as at the adoption date
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the authority is reasonably certain to exercise
- Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the authority is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option
- Penalties for early termination of a lease, unless the authority is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The right-of-use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepayments made, plus any direct costs incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the underlying asset on the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. However, for peppercorn, nominal payments or nil consideration leases, the asset is measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured using the fair value model. The authority considers the cost model to be a reasonable proxy except for:

- assets held under non-commercial leases
- leases where rent reviews do not necessarily reflect market conditions
- leases with terms of more than five years that do not have any provision for rent reviews
- leases where rent reviews will be at periods of more than five years.

For these leases, the asset is carried at a revalued amount. In these financial statements, right-of-use assets held under index-linked leases have been adjusted for changes in the relevant index, while assets held under peppercorn or nil consideration leases have been valued using market prices or rentals for equivalent land and properties.

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.

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

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate
- there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the authority changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or
- there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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.

Low value and short lease exemption

As permitted by the Code, the authority excludes leases:

- for low-value items that cost less than £10,000 when new, provided they are not highly dependent on or integrated with other items, and
- with a term shorter than 12 months (comprising the non-cancellable period plus any extension options that the authority is reasonably certain to exercise and any termination options that the authority is reasonably certain not to exercise).

Lease expenditure

Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes interest, straight line depreciation, any asset impairments and changes in variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the liability during the period in which the triggering event occurred. Lease payments are debited against the liability. Rentals for leases of low-value items or shorter than 12 months are expensed.

Depreciation and impairments are not charges 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.

The authority as lessor

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.

Finance leases

Where the authority 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 authority'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 Council has no finance lease commitments as at 31 March 2025.

Operating leases

Where the authority 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 or where this is initiated by a service to the individual service, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (eg. 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.

16. Material Items of Income or Expense

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

17. Overheads and Support Services

Following revisions to the Accounting Code, the cost of overheads and support services are not charged to service segments, within the Financial Statements, in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. However, they are apportioned to comply with the requirements of various government returns.

18. 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 accrual's 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 de minimis level set for recognising eligible capital expenditure is £10,000. Any expenditure below this value is classed as a revenue expense.

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed 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 Authority.

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

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost.
- surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- operational heritage asset – Guildhall, Boston – depreciated replacement cost as the asset is of a specialist nature.
- all other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable useful life, i.e., freehold land and assets that are not yet available for use, such as assets under construction.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation, over the life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. Materiality levels have been assessed and a materiality level of £0.5m for major components has been applied.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the other operating income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services. Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as held for sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet whether Property, Plant and Equipment or assets held for sale is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

19. Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset 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 using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

20. Provisions

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

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

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

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

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund balance. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund balance so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

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

24. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

25. Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

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

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code) has introduced several changes in accounting standards which will be required from 1 April 2025.

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Replaces IFRS 4)
- Changes to the measurement of non-investment assets including adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets.

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new accounting standard, but one which has not yet been implemented.

It is not anticipated that the above amendments will have a material impact on the information provided in the financial statements, i.e., there is unlikely to be material change to the reported information in the net cost of services or the surplus or deficit on the provision of services.

NOTE 3 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out at note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Financial Statements are:

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

- At the time the accounts were authorised for issue, the Council's valuers have provided values for the Council's assets taking into account what was known at the time. The Council's judgement was that there was not enough information to indicate that the assets were impaired and that balance sheet values should be reduced.
- The Council has examined its leases and classified them as either operating leases or finance leases. In some cases, the lease transaction is not always conclusive, and the Council uses judgements in determining whether the lease is a finance lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. With effect from 2024/25 financial accounts all lessee operational agreements (apart from those of less than 12 months or those of low value assets) are required to be shown on the balance sheet.
- One factor that has had a demonstrable impact on the accounts in the past five years concerns the assumptions surrounding pensions and the likelihood of legislative change and the impact of such change. The sensitivity analysis, shown in note 36, estimates the likely impact of changes to the assumptions used when reporting the pension liability.
- Investments - Investment in banks and other financial institutions are secure and will not suffer impairments. A certain amount of volatility in financial markets was apparent at the time the accounts were authorised for issue and expected credit losses were calculated based on information available at the time.

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

The Financial Statements contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates have been made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. The assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty disclosed below relate to the estimates that require the Council's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements. As a number of variables and assumptions affecting the possible future resolution of the uncertainties increases, those judgements become more subjective and complex. As a result, balances cannot be determined with certainty and 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 a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment – Property Assets - Carrying Value at 31 March 2025 £44.171m Investment Property - Carrying Value at 31 March 2025 £5.671m

The Council's property assets, categorised under Property, Plant and Equipment, are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.

If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. If asset lives were reduced by one year the impact on the depreciation charged to the CIES would be immaterial.

Business Rates Appeals Provision - Carrying Value of Boston Borough Council's Share at 31 March 2025 £0.325m

Since the introduction of the Business Rate Retention Scheme effective from 1 April 2013, local authorities need to account for any reduction in Business Rates income and repayment to ratepayers, in respect of successful appeals against business rates for the current and earlier years. A provision has been made in the accounts based on the best estimate of the amount that the Council might need to repay as a result of successful appeals up to 31 March 2025. For appeals already lodged, this estimate has been calculated using the latest Valuation Office Agency list of outstanding appeals with an assessment being made of the likely impact of those appeals, taking into account past national decisions together with any specific/local implications. An assessment has been undertaken by an external provider and reviewed by officers to reflect local circumstances. A three-stage appeals process was introduced on 1 April 2017, for appeals against the 2017 rating list, which closed on 31 March 2023. The Council has received notice of determination of very few appeals lodged against the 2017 rating list; therefore, this element of the provision has been made based on officers' views of an external assessment of the potential losses arising as a result of yet to be determined appeals being successful.

The Council's share of the provision as at 31 March 2025 (40% of £0.813m) is £0.325m.

Net Pensions Liability - Carrying Value at 31 March 2025 £10.212m

The estimation of the net liability at 31 March 2025 to pay pensions, depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries, Barnett Waddingham LLP, is engaged to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

During 2024/25, the actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £0.570m. This is made up of:

- £7.640m actuarial gain
- £0.855m gain arising from employer contributions of £2.302m being more than the pension obligations of £1.447m
- Impact of asset ceiling £7.925m.

Debt Impairment for Housing Benefit Overpayments - Carrying Value at 31 March 2025 - £1.683m

Estimates for doubtful debts are an officer judgement based on prudent historical collection rates and taking into account knowledge of existing conditions in relation to outstanding debt; particularly given the current economic climate and future changes to welfare reform.

At 31 March 2025 the Council had a balance on housing benefit overpayments of £1.683m. An officer review suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 65% (£1.092m) was appropriate; this being due to risks regarding the Council's ability to reclaim overpayments in the future, once the responsibility for housing benefit has been transferred to the Department for Work and Pensions.

Fair Value Measurements - Carrying Values at 31 March 2025 Investment Properties £5.671m; Property Fund Holdings £15.237m

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e., Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g., quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.

Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Council employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example investment properties, the external valuer provides the relevant figures).

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in note 15.

NOTE 5 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The unaudited Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Finance Officer on 27 June 2025. Events taking place after 31 March 2025 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.

NOTE 6 EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

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

2023/24				2024/25		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balance	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balance	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(337)	1,494	1,157	General Fund Assets	(395)	1,484	1,089
2,661	(406)	2,255	Finance	3,020	(474)	2,546
(204)	439	235	Economic Growth	(216)	8,158	7,942
910	(31)	879	Governance	878	(38)	840
1,466	(178)	1,288	Wellbeing & Community Leadership	1,233	1,211	2,444
1,033	656	1,689	Leisure & Culture	788	730	1,518
1,702	159	1,861	Corporate	1,622	218	1,840
2,129	234	2,363	Neighbourhoods	2,023	261	2,284
163	(63)	100	Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	(1,035)	(63)	(1,098)
1,075	(81)	994	Regulatory	542	(101)	441
18	-	18	Strategic Growth & Development	-	598	598
(96)	(8,591)	(8,687)	Strategic Projects	-	-	-
950	(22)	928	BTAC	689	(20)	669
11,470	(6,390)	5,080	Net Cost of Services	9,149	11,964	21,113
3,006	2	3,008	Other operating income and expenditure	3,398	12	3,410
(3,550)	(4,064)	(7,614)	Financing and investment income and expenditure	(3,526)	(195)	(3,721)
(11,095)	(14,785)	(25,880)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	(12,790)	(22,750)	(35,540)
236	(236)	-	Capital Expenditure Charged in Year	195	(195)	-
-	-	-	Transfer to Capital Grant Unapplied	-	-	-
585	(585)	-	Revenue Provision for the Repayment of Debt	232	(232)	-
-	-	-	Application of Capital Grants to CAA	-	-	-
652	(26,058)	(25,406)	(Surplus)/Deficit	(3,342)	(11,396)	(14,738)
2,000			Opening General Fund Balance	2,000		
-			(Surplus) or Deficit on the General Fund Balance in Year (after transfers to/from earmarked reserves)	-		
2,000			Closing General Fund Balance	2,000		

NOTE 6A – NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	2024/25			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £'000	Net Change for Pensions Adjustments £'000	Other Adjustments £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
General Fund Assets	1,547	(67)	4	1,484
Finance	-	(472)	(2)	(474)
Economic Growth	8,177	(20)	1	8,158
Governance	-	(38)	-	(38)
Wellbeing & Community Leadership	1,377	(177)	11	1,211
Leisure & Culture	765	(38)	3	730
Corporate	246	(29)	1	218
Neighbourhoods	475	(218)	4	261
Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	-	(64)	1	(63)
Regulatory	2	(99)	(4)	(101)
Strategic Growth & Development	598	-	-	598
Strategic Projects	-	-	-	-
BTAC	-	(20)	-	(20)
Net Cost of Services	13,187	(1,242)	19	11,964
Other Operating Expenditure	12	-	-	12
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	(992)	387	410	(195)
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure	(23,356)	-	606	(22,750)
Capital Expenditure Charged in Year	(195)	-	-	(195)
Transfer to Capital Grant Unapplied	-	-	-	-
Revenue Provision for the Repayment of Debt	(232)	-	-	(232)
Application of Capital Grants to CAA	-	-	-	-
Other Income and Expenditure	(24,763)	387	1,016	(23,360)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(11,576)	(855)	1,035	(11,396)

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	2023/24			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £'000	Net Change for Pensions Adjustments £'000	Other Adjustments £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
General Fund Assets	1,555	(57)	(4)	1,494
Finance	-	(400)	(6)	(406)
Economic Growth	464	(23)	(2)	439
Governance	-	(31)	-	(31)
Wellbeing & Community Leadership	(43)	(132)	(3)	(178)
Leisure & Culture	736	(77)	(3)	656
Corporate	182	(23)	-	159
Neighbourhoods	417	(176)	(7)	234
Planning & Strategic Infrastructure	-	(60)	(3)	(63)
Regulatory	2	(85)	2	(81)
Strategic Growth & Development	-	-	-	-
Strategic Projects	(8,591)	-	-	(8,591)
BTAC	-	(24)	2	(22)
Net Cost of Services	(5,278)	(1,088)	(24)	(6,390)
Other Operating Expenditure	2	-	-	2
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	(51)	388	(4,401)	(4,064)
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure	(14,057)	-	(728)	(14,785)
Capital Expenditure Charged in Year	(236)	-	-	(236)
Transfer to Capital Grant Unapplied	-	-	-	-
Revenue Provision for the Repayment of Debt	(585)	-	-	(585)
Application of Capital Grants to CAA	-	-	-	-
Other Income and Expenditure	(14,927)	388	(5,129)	(19,668)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(20,205)	(700)	(5,153)	(26,058)

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

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

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

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

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

- For **Services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other Adjustments

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

- For **Services** – the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for accumulated absences.
- The charge under **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and business rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

NOTE 6B - SEGMENTAL INCOME

Trading Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

Service Segment	Income Area	2024/25 Income from Services £'000	2023/24 Income from Services £'000
General Fund Assets	Bereavement	(897)	(821)
General Fund Assets	Car Parking	(946)	(812)
Leisure and Culture	Leisure	(351)	(687)
Neighbourhoods	Markets	(81)	(81)
Neighbourhoods	Green Waste	(697)	(620)
Neighbourhoods	Commercial Waste	(395)	(395)
Regulatory	Licensing	(181)	(176)
Planning and Strategic Infrastructure	Planning	(594)	(571)
Regulatory	Land Charges	(52)	(62)
Regulatory	Building Control	(244)	(141)
Total Income analysed on a segmental basis		(4,438)	(4,366)

NOTE 7 EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

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

Income and Expenditure 2023/24 £'000		Income and Expenditure 2024/25 £'000
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
10,108	Employee benefits expenses	10,181
14,994	Other services expenses	22,796
190	Investment property expenditure	168
2,876	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	3,260
311	Interest payments	171
12,081	Benefits expenditure	11,879
3,008	Precepts and levies	3,404
411	Increase/(Decrease) in impairment allowance	82
5,486	Business Rates tariff and levy	5,676
246	Change in fair value of investment property	95
1,374	Change in fair value of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-
-	Loss on disposal of non-current assets	11
3,118	Pensions interest cost	3,549
54,203	Total Expenditure	61,272
	<u>Income</u>	
(13,324)	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(13,685)
(18,541)	Grants and contributions	(9,186)
(14,057)	Other grants and contributions (capital)	(22,633)
(11,874)	Benefits income	(11,647)
(8,549)	Fees, charges and other service income	(10,346)
(115)	Decrease in impairment allowance	(190)
(3,040)	Interest and investment income	(2,480)
-	Gain on disposal of non-current assets	(5)
-	Gain on entry – peppercorn lease	(723)
(6,417)	Premium/(discount) on premature repayment of borrowing	-
-	Change in fair value of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	(231)
(665)	Investment property income	(635)
(297)	Changes in fair value of investment property	(1,087)
(2,730)	Pensions interest income	(3,162)
(79,609)	Total Income	(76,010)
(25,406)	(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(14,738)

NOTE 8 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

General Fund Balance

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

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

	Usable Reserves		
2024/25	General Fund Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources			
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.			
Pensions costs	(855)	-	-
Statutory over-ride for unrealised fair value movements in pooled funds	(231)	-	-
Council tax and business rates	607	-	-
Holiday pay	18	-	-
Movement in the market value of Investment Property	(992)	-	-
Financial instruments	642	-	-
Capital grants and contributions applied to capital financing	(5,963)	-	(8,695)
Capital grants and contributions not applied to capital financing	(16,669)	-	16,669
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure	13,197	-	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(10,246)	-	7,974
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the capital receipts reserve	-	-	-
Provision for the repayment of debt	(232)	-	-
Gain on peppercorn lease	(723)	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances	(195)	-	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(1,150)	-	-
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	(11,396)	-	7,974

	Usable Reserves		
2023/24	General Fund Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources			
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.			
Pensions costs	(700)	-	-
Statutory over-ride for unrealised fair value movements in pooled funds	1,374	-	-
Council tax and business rates	(728)	-	-
Holiday pay	(23)	-	-
Movement in the market value of Investment Property	(51)	-	-
Financial instruments	(5,776)	-	-
Capital grants and contributions applied to capital financing	(3,771)	-	-
Capital grants and contributions not applied to capital financing	(21,074)	-	20,924
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure	5,365	-	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(25,384)	-	20,924
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the capital receipts reserve	-	-	-
Provision for the repayment of debt	(585)	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances	(239)	-	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	(824)	-	-
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	150	-	(150)
Total Adjustments	(26,058)	-	20,774

NOTE 9 TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balance in 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.

Reserve	Balance at 31 March 2023 £'000	Transfers Out £'000	Transfers In £'000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £'000	Transfers Out £'000	Transfers In £'000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £'000
Capital Funding	(5,642)	54	(802)	(6,390)	138	-	(6,252)
Transformation Reserve	(1,546)	1,104	(539)	(981)	440	(1,189)	(1,730)
Repairs and Renewals	(666)	70	(16)	(612)	37	(15)	(590)
ICT Reserve	(52)	17	-	(35)	-	-	(35)
Housing Reserve	(1,452)	80	(77)	(1,449)	89	(404)	(1,764)
Controlling Migration	(14)	-	-	(14)	-	-	(14)
Insurance Reserve	(250)	42	-	(208)	10	-	(198)
Property Fund Returns Risk Mitigation Reserve	(1,116)	-	-	(1,116)	-	-	(1,116)
Property Fund Reserve	(116)	-	(31)	(147)	68	-	(79)
Planning Reserve	(86)	20	(273)	(339)	15	(110)	(434)
Funding Volatility Reserve	(2,566)	674	-	(1,892)	10	(1,390)	(3,272)
Climate Change Reserve	(84)	1	(18)	(101)	29	(52)	(124)
S106 & Commuted Sums Reserve	(157)	29	-	(128)	20	(1,123)	(1,231)
Contingency Reserve	(578)	196	-	(382)	171	-	(211)
Total	(14,325)	2,287	(1,756)	(13,794)	1,027	(4,283)	(17,050)

NOTE 10 OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
533	Parish council precepts	579
	Internal Drainage Board levies	
1,257	Witham Fourth	1,508
1,139	Black Sluice	1,233
78	Welland and Deeping	83
1	South Holland	1
-	(Gains)/Losses on disposal of non-current assets	6
3,008	Total	3,410

NOTE 11 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
311	Interest payable and similar charges	171
388	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	387
(1,575)	Interest receivable and similar income	(1,767)
(526)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(1,459)
296	Movement in impairment allowance for bad debts	(108)
(1,465)	Income receivable from property fund holdings	(714)
(6,417)	Premium/(discount) on premature repayment of borrowing	-
1,374	Movement in fair value of property funds in year	(231)
(7,614)	Total	(3,721)

NOTE 12 TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(5,476)	Council tax income	(5,623)
(2,362)	Non-domestic rates income and expenditure retained business rates after payment of tariff	(2,386)
(433)	Revenue Support Grant	(461)
(3,552)	Non ringfenced Government grants	(3,714)
(14,057)	Capital grants and contributions	(22,633)
-	Gain on entry – peppercorn lease	(723)
(25,880)	Total	(35,540)

NOTE 13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Movement on Balance

Movements in 2024/25	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2024	36,339	4,510	62	119	-	41,030
Additions	520	296	50	-	4,278	5,144
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,573	-	-	-	-	1,573
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(592)	-	-	-	-	(592)
De-recognition - disposals	-	(51)	-	-	-	(51)
Assets reclassified (to)/ from Held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	37,840	4,755	112	119	4,278	47,104
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 April 2024	-	(2,300)	(62)	-	-	(2,362)
Depreciation charge	(2,017)	(611)	-	-	-	(2,628)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,958	-	-	-	-	1,958
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	59	-	-	-	-	59
Impairment (losses) Reversals recognised in revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
De-recognition - disposals	-	40	-	-	-	40
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	-	(2,871)	(62)	-	-	(2,933)
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2025	37,840	1,884	50	119	4,278	44,171
At 31 March 2024	36,339	2,210	-	119	-	38,668

Movements in 2023/24	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000
Cost or Valuation					
At 1 April 2023	35,034	5,139	62	142	40,377
Additions	3,088	363	-	-	3,451
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,712)	-	-	(23)	(1,735)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(71)	-	-	-	(71)
De-recognition - disposals	-	(992)	-	-	(992)
Assets reclassified (to)/ from Held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	36,339	4,510	62	119	41,030
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2023	-	(2,741)	(62)	-	(2,803)
Depreciation charge	(2,234)	(551)	-	-	(2,785)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	2,233	-	-	-	2,233
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1	-	-	-	1
Impairment (losses) Reversals recognised in revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-
De-recognition - disposals	-	992	-	-	992
Other movements in depreciation and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	-	(2,300)	(62)	-	(2,362)
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2024	36,339	2,210	-	119	38,668
At 31 March 2023	35,034	2,398	-	142	37,574

Depreciation

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

- Other land and buildings 1 - 64 years
- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment 1 - 20 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Capital Commitments

There were no material capital commitments in existence at 31 March 2025.

Effects of Changes in Estimates

In 2024/25, no material changes were made to the Council's accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is regularly revalued. Valuations of land and buildings are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Global Standards, incorporating the ISVC International Valuation Standards. Revaluations during 2024/25 were undertaken by Ed Cox MRICS, the South East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership's qualified valuer.

	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Carried at historical cost	-	1,884	-	50	4,278	6,212
Valued at current value at 31 March 2025	37,840	-	119	-	-	37,959
Total Cost or Valuation	37,840	1,884	119	50	4,278	44,171

NOTE 14 HERITAGE ASSETS

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

The Council's Heritage Assets are held in storage, at the Municipal Buildings and Guildhall, and also located at various sites in and around Boston. The Guildhall has collections of heritage assets which are held in support of the primary objective of the Museum i.e., increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area.

All the assets have been in the Council's ownership for a number of years and are held for their intrinsic worth as opposed to financial gain. As such they are unlikely to be sold. There were no additions or disposals in the current financial year.

The Council's collection of heritage assets is accounted for as follows:

2024/25	Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2024 £'000	Revaluation adjustment £'000	Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2025 £'000
Coins and Medals	4	-	4
Art Collection	526	-	526
Silverware, Charters and Civic Regalia	644	-	644
Archaeology	2	-	2
Ancient Monuments and Heritage Sites in Boston	39	-	39
Social History	349	-	349
Unaccessioned Pieces	5	-	5
Total	1,569	-	1,569

2023/24	Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2023 £'000	Revaluation adjustment £'000	Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2024 £'000
Coins and Medals	4	-	4
Art Collection	526	-	526
Silverware, Charters and Civic Regalia	644	-	644
Archaeology	2	-	2
Ancient Monuments and Heritage Sites in Boston	39	-	39
Social History	349	-	349
Unaccessioned Pieces	5	-	5
Total	1,569	-	1,569

Ancient Monuments and Heritage Sites

The War Memorial in Strait Bargate, Boston is held on the balance sheet at its insurance valuation.

The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for its ancient monuments. This is because of the nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council recognises these assets on the balance sheet at nil value.

Civic Regalia

The Council's Civic Regalia was last valued by Bonham's in January 2017 and was based on its insurance valuation as proxy for market value.

Museum Collection

The museum collection is varied and is categorised into Archaeology, Coins and Medals, Fine Art, Natural History, Social History and Ethnographic collections. In addition, there is a small group of objects which have not been accessioned into the collection and form the Educational /Handling collection. The Collection was last valued by Bonham's in January 2017 and was based on its insurance valuation as proxy for market value.

The Manager responsible for the service area which maintains the museum collection has indicated that the value shown on the Balance Sheet reflects all items of material value to the Council.

NOTE 15 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Rental income from investment property	(635)	(665)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	168	190
Net (gains)/losses from fair value adjustments	(992)	(51)
Net gain/(loss)	(1,459)	(526)

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

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

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Balance at start of the year	4,679	4,627
Additions		
- Subsequent expenditure	-	-
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	992	51
Transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Other Movements	-	1
Balance at end of year	5,671	4,679

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Commercial Industrial Units	1,040	735
Other Commercial Property	4,631	3,944
Balance at end of year	5,671	4,679

Transfers between Levels of Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy in year.

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 3 for Investment Properties

Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3

Where the comparable data needs to be adjusted by the valuer in order to reflect the specific circumstances of the valuation subject, the valuer uses his judgement and experience. This includes assumptions regarding rent level and prospective rental growth, occupancy levels, floor area and state of repair.

These adjustments are the valuer's opinion and therefore subjective and considered to be Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements. Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement of the assets.

Highest and best use of Investment Properties

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

Valuation Techniques

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

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements (Using Significant Unobservable Inputs) categorised within Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Opening Balance	4,679	4,627
Transfers into Level 3	-	-
Total gains (or losses) for the period included in Surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services resulting from changes in the fair value	992	51
Other Movements	-	1
Closing Balance	5,671	4,679

Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the investment property are recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services – Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure.

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out internally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers regarding all valuation matters.

NOTE 16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets. Intangible assets include purchased licenses. All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £13,000 was charged to an overhead account and then absorbed across service headings in the Cost of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
	Balance at start of year:	
260	- Gross carrying amounts	209
(199)	- Accumulated amortisation	(170)
61	Net carrying amount at start of year	39
	Additions:	
-	- Purchases	-
-	- Derecognition – Others	-
(22)	Amortisation for the period	(13)
39	Net carrying amount at end of year	26
	Comprising:	
209	- Gross carrying amounts	209
(170)	- Accumulated amortisation	(183)
39		26

NOTE 17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

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

Financial Assets	Non-Current				Current					
	Long-term Investments		Long-term Debtors		Short-term Investments		Short-term debtors		Total	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amortised cost										
Investments										
Principal	-	-	-	-	32,000	23,000	-	-	32,000	23,000
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	609	705	-	-	609	705
Cash and cash equivalents										
Principal	-	-	-	-	2,863	5,703	-	-	2,863	5,703
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	16	27	-	-	16	27
Mortgages and car loans	-	-	14	14	-	-	2	3	16	17
Trade debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,303	3,339	3,303	3,339
Amortised Cost Total	-	-	14	14	35,488	29,435	3,305	3,342	38,807	32,791
Fair Value through Profit and Loss										
Property Fund Holdings										
Net Asset Value	15,237	15,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,237	15,005
Accrued Income	-	-	-	-	93	124	-	-	93	124
Total Financial Assets	15,237	15,005	14	14	35,581	29,559	3,305	3,342	54,137	47,920

Financial Liabilities	Non-Current				Current					
	Long-term Borrowings		Long-term Creditors		Short-term Borrowings		Short-term Creditors		Total	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amortised cost										
External borrowing										
Principal	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,287)	(3,347)	(3,287)	(3,347)
Total financial liabilities	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	(3,287)	(3,347)	(4,287)	(4,347)

External Borrowing - Analysis	Long-Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	-	-	-	-
Other Market Debt	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-
Total External Borrowing	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-

	2024/25 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	2023/24 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000
Net gains/losses on:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(231)	1,374
Total Net gains/ losses	(231)	1,374
Interest Revenue		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(1,767)	(1,575)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(713)	(1,465)
Total interest revenue	(2,480)	(3,040)
Interest expense	111	311
Fee Expense		
Property Fund Management Fees	179	182
Brokers fees	3	6
Total Fee Expense	182	188

Fair Value of Financial Assets

Some of the Council's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation techniques used to measure them.

The Council held £15.237m in property funds on 31 March 2025 (£15.005m at 31 March 2024). These represent level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. Fair Value has been assessed using the published Net Asset Value of the funds and the balance sheet reflects these valuations.

Financial assets measured at fair value				
Recurring fair value measurements	Input level in the fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique used to measure fair value	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss				
Schroder UK Real Estate Property Fund	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical units	3,556	3,593
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical units	3,657	3,519
M & G UK Property Fund	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical units	464	482
BlackRock UK Property Fund	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical units	4,046	3,979
AEW UK Core Property Fund	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical units	3,514	3,432
TOTAL			15,237	15,005

The combined purchase price of property fund investments was £20.990m so the decrease in value since purchase as of 31 March 2025 was £5.753m. This reduction in fair value can partly be offset by £3.664m additional revenue distributions received from M&G as part of the fund liquidation process.

The net increase in value of the capital funds during the year of £231k has been credited to the Capital Adjustment Account in line with the statutory override.

In accordance with the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision Policy approved by Council on 4 March 2024 consideration has been given to the combined fair value of the capital property funds. Based on the increased values a Minimum Revenue Provision of £50k has been made in the 2024/25 financial year.

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Changes in the Valuation Technique

There has been no change in the valuation technique used during the year for the financial instruments.

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities that are not measured at Fair Value (but which fair value disclosures are required)

Except for the financial assets carried at fair value, all other financial liabilities and financial assets represented by amortised cost and long-term debtors and creditors are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the PWLB payable, PWLB prevailing rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures. An additional note to the tables sets out the alternative fair value measurement applying the premature repayment highlighting the impact of the alternative valuation.
- For non-PWLB loans payable, prevailing market rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values are calculated as follows:

Liabilities	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Long Term Borrowing				
Market Loan	(1,000)	(1,638)	(1,000)	(2,194)
PWLB	-	-	-	-
	(1,000)	(1,638)	(1,000)	(2,194)

For long term borrowing, the fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the loan is at a fixed rate where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rate at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions on 31 March 2025) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The Long Term PWLB Borrowings were prematurely repaid in full during 2023/24.

Assets	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Short term investments	32,609	32,609	23,705	23,705
Long Term Debtors	-	-	-	-
	32,609	32,609	23,705	23,705

As the investments referred to in the above table are short term the fair value is assumed to be the carrying amount.

NOTE 18 DEBTORS

31 March 2024* Net £'000		31 March 2025 Gross £'000	31 March 2025 Impairment £'000	31 March 2025 Net £'000
96	Trade debtors	714	(310)	404
5,017	Council Tax & NNDR debtors	7,428	(1,258)	6,170
3,297	Related parties	2,474	-	2,474
438	Prepayments	501	-	501
240	Costs	740	(484)	256
1,369	Other entities and individuals	3,715	(1,092)	2,623
10,457	Total	15,572	(3,144)	12,428

*Prior year figures have been restated for comparison with current year figures.

NOTE 18A – DEBTORS FOR LOCAL TAXATION

The past due but not impaired amount for local taxation (Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates) can be analysed by age as follows:

31 March 2024 £'000		31 March 2025 £'000
839	Less than one year	875
1,727	More than one year	1,947
2,566	Total	2,822

NOTE 19 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

31 March 2024 £'000		31 March 2025 £'000
1	Cash held by the Council	-
68	Bank Current Accounts	149
5,661	Short term deposits with counterparties	2,730
5,730	Cash and cash equivalents categorised as Current Assets	2,879
-	Bank current accounts – Bank Overdraft	-
-	Cash and cash equivalents categorised as Current Liabilities	-
5,730	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,879

NOTE 20 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

There are no assets held for sale as at 31 March 2025.

NOTE 21 CREDITORS

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(1,357)	Trade Payables	(1,470)
(1,747)	Council Tax & NDR Payables	(1,018)
(311)	Other Payables - Central Government	(541)
(1,990)	Other Payables - Other LA's	(1,803)
(60)	Other Payables	(91)
(1,584)	Receipts in Advance	(941)
(7,049)	Total	(5,864)

NOTE 22 PROVISIONS

	Business Rate Appeals £'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	(302)
Additional provisions made in 2024/25	(144)
Amounts used in 2024/25	-
Unused amounts reversed in 2024/25	121
Balance at 31 March 2025	(325)

The provision represents Boston's share (40% of £0.813m as at 31 March 2025), of the total provision for appeals against the rateable values set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) not settled as at 31 March 2025. The total provision has been recognised in the Collection Fund Statement (page 79). Whilst the expected timing of the outflows is uncertain as the decision on these appeals is made by the Valuation Office Agency, it is assumed these will be settled within the next 12 months.

NOTE 23 USABLE RESERVES

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

NOTE 24 UNUSABLE RESERVES

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(22,150)	Revaluation Reserve	(24,449)
(19,404)	Capital Adjustment Account	(24,470)
(5,776)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(5,134)
10,782	Pensions Reserve	10,212
(11)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(11)
(355)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	252
56	Accumulated Absences Account	74
(36,858)		(43,526)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its property, plant, and equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost.
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(23,083)	Balance at 1 April	(22,150)
(1,408)	Upward revaluation of assets	(5,157)
909	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	1,627
(499)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(3,530)
1,432	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	1,231
-	Accumulated gains on de-recognition of assets in year	-
-	Accumulated gain on asset transferred to Investment Properties	-
-	Other changes to accumulated gains	-
1,432	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	1,231
(22,150)	Balance at 31 March	(24,449)

Capital Adjustment Account

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

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(19,915)	Balance at 1 April	(19,404)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
2,785	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	2,713
69	Revaluation losses/(reversals) on property, plant and equipment	533
22	Amortisation of intangible assets	13
2,488	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	9,926
1	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	11
5,365		13,196
(1,432)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(1,231)
-	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	-
-	Capital financing applied in year	-
-	Use of Capital Receipts to finance new capital expenditure	-
(3,771)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(14,658)
(150)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-
(585)	Provision for financing capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	(232)
(239)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	(195)
(4,745)		(15,085)
1,374	Movements in the fair value of property funds debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(231)
	Gain on entry of peppercorn lease credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(723)
(51)	Movements in the market value of investment properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(992)
(19,404)	Balance at 31 March	(24,470)

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The financial instruments adjustment account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

The Council uses the account to manage discounts received on the early redemption of loans. During 2023/24 the Council redeemed £15.449m of PWLB loans and received a discount of £6.417m. Discounts are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are received but reversed out of the General Fund balance to the account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the discount is posted back to the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the benefit to council tax. In the Council's case, this period is 10 years from the date the loans were redeemed. As a result, the balance on the account at 31 March 2025 of £5.134m will be credited to the General Fund over the next 8 years.

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
-	Balance at 1 April	(5,776)
(6,417)	Discounts received in the year on early repayment of borrowing and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-
641	Proportion of discounts to be credited against the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory requirements	642
(5,776)	Difference between discounts credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and those charged to the General Fund under statute	642
(5,776)	Balance at 31 March	(5,134)

Pensions Reserve

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
9,220	Balance at 1 April	10,782
2,262	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	285
1,599	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,447
(2,299)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(2,302)
10,782	Balance at 31 March	10,212

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
373	Balance at 1 April	(355)
(728)	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	607
(355)	Balance at 31 March	252

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account 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 the Account.

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
79	Balance at 1 April	56
(79)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at end of the preceding year	(56)
56	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	74
(23)	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	18
56	Balance at 31 March	74

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(11)	Balance at 1 April	(11)
-	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-
(11)	Balance at 31 March	(11)

NOTE 25 CASH FLOW - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Interest/income received from investments and property fund holdings	2,576	2,566
Interest paid	(170)	(418)

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

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Depreciation	2,714	2,785
Impairments and downward valuations	533	69
Amortisation	13	22
Movement in contract assets IFRS15	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in short term creditors	(1,840)	(1,097)
(Increase) / decrease in short term debtors	(873)	1,388
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	-	-
Movement in pension liability	(855)	(700)
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	12	2
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,926)	1,194
	(2,222)	3,663
<i>The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities</i>		
Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets	-	-
Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(22,633)	(24,695)
	(22,633)	(24,695)

NOTE 26 CASH FLOW - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(4,918)	(3,169)
Purchase of short term investments	(32,000)	(23,000)
Purchase of property fund holdings	-	-
Other payments for investing activities	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-	-
Proceeds from short term and long term investments	23,000	14,000
Other receipts from investing activities	22,812	24,547
Net cash flows from investing activities	8,894	12,378

NOTE 27 CASH FLOW - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	-	-
Repayments of short and long term borrowing	-	(15,449)
Amounts relating to major preceptors & NNDR	(1,552)	(2,636)
Cash payments for the reduction of outstanding liabilities relating to leases	(77)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	(1,629)	(18,085)

NOTE 28 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2024/25 1 April £'000	Financing Cashflows £'000	Non-Cash Changes £'000	2024/25 31 March £'000
Council Tax & NNDR Debtors	(4,608)	-	(1,150)	(5,758)
Council Tax & NNDR Creditors	884	-	(402)	482
Cash payments for the reduction of outstanding liabilities relating to leases	-	(77)	-	(77)
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	(3,724)	(77)	(1,552)	(5,353)

NOTE 29 MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The Council paid the following amounts to its elected members during the year.

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Allowances	363	271
Expenses	4	5
Total	367	276

NOTE 30 OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

a. Senior Officers Remuneration

The tables below include those officers who report directly to members or the Chief Executive and who have responsibility for the strategies of the Council. During 2021/22 a partnership was created between Boston Borough Council, East Lindsey District Council and South Holland District Council to form the South and East Lincolnshire Council's Partnership (S&ELCP) where senior officers are shared between the three authorities.

This includes the Chief Executive Officer, Monitoring Officer, Deputy Chief Executive for Communities and SIRO, and an element of the Deputy Chief Executive (Programme Delivery) and Assistant Director General Fund Assets role are employed by East Lindsey District Council. The Deputy Chief Executive (Corporate Development & S151) is employed by South Holland District Council. The costs are recharged to the Council.

The total remuneration for these employees are as follows; Boston Borough Council's costs for these roles are shown separately. Details relating to other costs of the partnership arrangements are included in the Related Party Transactions Note 33.

2024/25	Salary, fees, and allowances	Expenses Allowances	Pension Contribution	Severance Payments	Total	BBC Costs Only
Job Title	£	£	£	£	£	£
* Chief Executive Officer	157,200	337	36,993	-	194,530	44,742
*Deputy Chief Executive (Programme Delivery) & Assistant Director General Fund Assets	112,796	1,472	26,354	-	140,622	32,343
* Deputy Chief Executive (Programme Delivery & SIRO)	65,172	-	14,935	-	80,107	18,425
* Deputy Chief Executive (Corporate Development & S151)	148,832	505	33,632	-	182,969	42,083
*Deputy Chief Executive (Communities)	132,372	-	30,980	-	163,352	37,571
* Assistant Director (Governance and MO)	94,065	1,330	21,540	-	116,935	26,895

*These statutory officers are employed by either East Lindsey District Council or South Holland District Council, with their costs being recharged to the Council as part of the shared management arrangement for the strategic alliance and S&ELCP, included for completeness.

2023/24	Salary, fees, and allowances	Expenses Allowances	Pension Contribution	Severance Payments	Total	BBC Costs Only
Job Title	£	£	£	£	£	£
* Chief Executive Officer	142,162	237	35,164	-	177,563	40,839
Deputy Chief Executive (Growth) (to 10/09/23)	53,080	5,855	11,322	-	70,257	16,159
* Deputy Chief Executive (Programme Delivery & SIRO)	119,747	-	27,962	-	147,709	33,973
* Deputy Chief Executive (Corporate Development & S151)	130,697	1,170	29,141	-	161,008	37,032
*Deputy Chief Executive (Communities)	124,905	-	29,141	-	154,046	35,431
* Assistant Director (Governance and MO)	87,737	612	20,365	-	108,714	25,004

b. Employees by remuneration band

Other employees employed and paid by Boston Borough Council receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration band	2024/25	2023/24
£50,000-£54,999	3	6
£55,000-£59,999	1	3
£60,000-£64,999	1	-
£65,000-£69,999	-	-
£70,000-£74,999	-	1
£75,000-£79,999	-	-
£80,000-£84,999	1	-
£85,000-£89,999	-	-
£90,000-£94,999	-	3
£95,000-£99,999	-	-
£100,000-£104,999	2	-

c. Exit packages

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

The total cost of £24,848 in the table below for exit packages has been charged to the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the current year.

Exit Package cost band (including special payments)	Number of Compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
£0 - £20,000	7	-	3	7	10	7	24,848	18,426
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cost included in bandings	3	-	3	7	10	7	24,848	18,426
Total cost included in CIES	3	-	3	7	10	7	24,848	18,426

NOTE 31 EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and to non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditors:

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Statutory Audit Services		
Fees payable to KPMG LLP with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	153	131
Fees payable to KPMG LLP with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the prior year	43	-
Fees payable to Mazars LLP with regard to external audit services carried out for year by the appointed auditor for prior years	91	-
Fees payable to Mazars LLP with regard to certification of grants and claims	45	-
Total	332	131

NOTE 32 GRANT INCOME

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

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure		
Revenue Support Grant	(461)	(433)
S31 Grant – Business Rate Grant	(2,678)	(2,591)
New Homes Bonus Scheme Grant	(343)	(288)
Other non-specific grants	(693)	(674)
Grants and contributions in relation to capital expenditure	(22,633)	(14,057)
	(26,808)	(18,043)
Credited to Services		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	(11,488)	(11,711)
Housing Benefits and Council Tax Administration Grant	(159)	(163)
Discretionary Housing Payment	(75)	(74)
Disabled Facilities Grant	-	(688)
Dispersal Grant	(325)	-
Towns Fund	(48)	(9,826)
Levelling Up	(332)	(781)
Boston Partnership Funding	(240)	-
UKSPF	(1,047)	(772)
Other	(2,944)	(2,414)
	(16,658)	(26,429)
Total of all Grants and Contributions	(43,466)	(44,472)
Of which, received from Central Government		
Central Government	(42,707)	(43,141)

NOTE 33 – RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government

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

Details of material transactions with Central Government are shown below. 2023/24 comparators shown in brackets.

• Funding from Government	Note 32	£42.707m	(£43.141m)
• Non-Domestic Rates Share Payable	Collection Fund	£10.138m	(£9.572m)
• Debtors	Note 18	£2.315m	(£1.178m)
• Creditors	Note 21	£0.541m	(£0.311m)

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2024/25 is shown in Note 29. During 2024/25, a number of Members were also Directors of Public Sector Partnership Services, or were elected members of Lincolnshire County Council.

Twelve members declared interest in organisations which transacted with the Council in 2024/25 for the purchase or supply of goods and services, being board members of voluntary organisations which are supported with grants or contributions from the Council, their business received grants from the Council, being employees of organisations that transact with the Council, being board members of organisations who are precepting bodies, or undertaking charitable activities which have been supported by the Council. The Council has chosen not to disclose these transactions as they are below £10k and are therefore deemed to be immaterial.

The transactions over £10k for which Members declared an interest relating to the organisation were:

- payments totalling £59k to Boston Woods Trust
- payments of £21k to The Parish of Boston
- payments of £213k to Heritage Lincolnshire

These transactions were deemed to be in the normal course of business of the Council.

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

Management Team Officers

Management Team Officers have a requirement to declare their interests in associated companies and organisations in the year. In 2024/25, a number of Officers were also directors of Public Sector Partnership Services Board Member and held roles within Local Community Associations.

Other Public Bodies

During 2021/22 a partnership was created between Boston Borough Council, East Lindsey District Council and South Holland District Council to form the South and East Lincolnshire Council's Partnership (S&ELCP). The partnership shares a Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executives, Assistant Directors and along with a number of shared officers.

In 2024/25, Boston Borough Council were charged by South Holland District Council £364,924 and by East Lindsey District Council £874,598 for their share of these posts. Boston Borough received income of £335,272 from South Holland District Council and £679,216 from East Lindsey District Council for the share of the costs it incurred in the year.

The Council has a Jointly Controlled Operation with South Holland District Council and Lincolnshire County Council,

called the Joint Strategic Planning Committee for South East Lincolnshire. It exists to produce a Joint Local Development Plan where each Council agreed 50/50 matching for all relevant costs. This resulted in the value to be shared of £24,742 (£33,819 in 2023/24).

The Council works together with East Lindsey District Council whereby some refuse services are delivered by Boston Borough Council within the East Lindsey area using a shared resource. During 2024/25 the Council received £448,831 (£451,931 in 2023/24) in respect of this sharing arrangement.

Pension Fund – The Council paid an employer's contribution of £2.302m into Lincolnshire County Council's Superannuation Fund (£2.299m in 2023/24). Under the requirements of IAS19 the actuarial estimate shows a contribution of £2.422m payable in 2025/26. The fund provides its members with defined benefits related to pay and service. Full disclosure on Retirement Benefits is shown in Note 36.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

Public Sector Partnership Services (formerly Compass Point Business Services)

Joint merged service organisation arrangements for the shared provision of a number of back office services with South Holland District Council and East Lindsey District Council were implemented with effect from 1 August 2010, delivered through Public Sector Partnership Services Ltd (PSPS, formerly Compass Point Business Services (CPBS) (East Coast) Ltd). The company added a further shareholder on 1 April 2021 in Boston Borough Council, and the Council accounts for this as an associate within the Group Accounts from 2021/22. The net balance outstanding between the Council and the Company at the 31 March 2024 was £52,983.

Further information about the accounts of PSPS is available from the Company Secretary, New Bailey, 4 Stanley Street, Manchester M3 5JL.

Levying Bodies

Internal drainage boards and parish councils levy demands on the Council Tax, and further details are set out in Note 10.

NOTE 34 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

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

	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	18,405	17,211
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	5,144	3,452
Investment properties	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	9,926	2,487
Leases	187	-
Sources of finance		
Government grants and other contributions	(14,658)	(3,921)
Direct revenue contributions	(195)	(239)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(154)	(585)
Minimum Revenue Provision – Leases	(78)	-
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	18,577	18,405
Explanation of movements in year		
(Decrease)/increase in underlying need to borrow	404	1,779
(Unsupported by government financial assistance)	(232)	(585)
(Decrease)/increase in the Capital Financing Requirement	172	1,194

NOTE 35 LEASES

In 2024/25, the Authority has applied IFRS 16 Leases as adopted by the Code of Accounting Practice. The main impact of the new requirements is that, for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as liability), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are to be brought into the balance sheet at 1 April 2024. Leases for items of low value and leases that expire on or before 31 March 2024 are exempt from the new arrangements.

IFRS 16 has been applied retrospectively, but with the cumulative effect recognised at 1 April 2024. This means that right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied but recognised in 2024/25 and not by adjusting prior year figures. The details of the changes in accounting policies and transitional provisions are disclosed below.

Definition of a lease

On transition to IFRS 16, the Authority elected to apply the practical expedient not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 April 2024, except in relation to leases for nil consideration and housing tenancies.

The Council as a Lessee

As a lessee, the Authority previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Authority. Under IFRS 16, the Authority recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Authority decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases and has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Authority recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17

The Authority used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17.

- Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1 April 2024, discounted by the Authority's incremental borrowing rate at that date
- A single discount rate has been applied to portfolios of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- The weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used to discount liabilities was 5.23%
- Right-of use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that were in the balance sheet on 31 March 2024 – any initial direct costs have been excluded
- All leases were assessed as to whether they were onerous at 31 March 2024, so right-of-use assets have not been subject to an impairment review – carrying amounts have been reduced by any provisions for onerous contracts that were in the 31 March 2024 balance sheet
- For right-of-use assets for peppercorn or nominal lease payments a right-of use asset has been recognised at fair value on 1 April 2024 with the between that fair value and the lease liability credited as a gain in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services.

The Council did not previously disclose in 2023/24 leases where they were a lessee, therefore application of the Code's adaptation of IFRS16 has not resulted in additions to the balance sheet at 1 April 2024.

Leases classified as finance leases under IAS 17

For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 April 2024 are determined at the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 at 31 March 2024.

The Council as a Lessor

The Authority is not required to make any adjustment on transition to IFRS 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for authorities acting as an intermediate lessor (subletting an asset it has acquired under a lease), or where the Authority is party to a lease for nil consideration.

- Subleases have been reassessed at 1 April 2024 under IFRS 16 with reference to the right-of-use asset, not the underlying asset, over the remaining contractual terms and conditions of the headlease and sublease at that date.
- Where a sublease has changed classification from an operating lease to a finance lease, the sublease is accounted for as if it were a new finance lease entered into on 1 April 2024.

The Authority was not party to any sublease arrangements as lessor as at 1 April 2024.

Sale-and-leaseback

The Authority did not have any Sale and Leaseback transactions as at 1 April 2024.

The Council as a Lessee

Right of Use Assets

The authority has entered into a small number of lease arrangements, including for the provision of temporary accommodation.

The table below shows the change in the value of right-of-use assets held under leases by the authority:

	Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	-	-	-
Additions	831	79	910
Revaluations	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	(24)	(64)	(88)
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	807	15	822

Transactions under leases

The Authority incurred the following expenses and cash flows in relation to leases:

	2024/25 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7
Cash Flow Statement	
Total cashflow for leases	84
Cash payments for interest portion of lease liabilities	7

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are due to be settled over the following time bands (measured at the undiscounted amounts of expected payments):

	2024/25 £'000
Less than one year	42
One to five years	76
More than five years	-
Total undiscounted liabilities	118

Council as Lessor – Operating Leases

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

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

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

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Not later than 1 year	528	542
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	687	953
Later than 5 years	276	283
	1,491	1,778

In addition, the Council received £85,000 as a charge for office space (£85,000 in 2023/24) from Public Sector Partnership Services (formerly Compass Point Business Services (East Coast) Ltd) in respect of the usage of office space only. No formal long term arrangement currently exists.

There are no contingent rents payable to/from the Council, both as lessee and lessor.

NOTE 36 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

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

The Lincolnshire pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Lincolnshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations.

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

Discretionary Post-retirement Benefits

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services is recognised 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 Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of services:		
<i>Service cost comprising:</i>		
Current service cost	927	1,164
Past service cost (including curtailments)	76	-
Administration Expenses	57	47
<i>Financing and investment income and expenditure</i>		
Net interest expense	387	388
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,447	1,599
Other post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	766	(2,959)
Other actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	-	-
Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(179)	(990)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(8,073)	(988)
Other Experience	(154)	206
Changes in effect of asset ceiling	7,925	6,993
Total remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	285	2,262
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,732	3,861
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	855	700
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year		
Employer's contributions payable to the Scheme	2,302	2,299

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 plans is as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(57,947)	(65,558)
Fair value of plan assets	63,505	62,342
Impact on asset ceiling	(15,276)	(6,993)
Sub total	(9,718)	(10,209)
Present value of the unfunded liabilities	(494)	(573)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(10,212)	(10,782)

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	62,342	57,054
Interest income	3,162	2,730
Settlement prices received/ (paid)	-	-
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-
Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(766)	2,959
Contributions from employer	2,229	2,230
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	73	69
Contributions from employees into the scheme	550	433
Admin expenses (on current service cost)	(57)	(47)
Benefits paid	(4,028)	(3,086)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	63,505	62,342

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Opening balance at 1 April	(66,131)	(66,274)
Current service cost	(927)	(1,164)
Past service cost	(76)	-
Interest cost	(3,191)	(3,118)
Contributions by scheme participants	(550)	(433)
Remeasurement gains / losses:		
Changes in demographic assumptions	179	990
Actuarial gains / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	8,073	988
Other experience	154	(206)
Effect of Settlements		
Benefits paid	4,028	3,086
Closing balance at 31 March	(58,441)	(66,131)

Reconciliation of Asset Ceiling

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Opening Balance at 1 April	6,993	-
Interest on impact of asset ceiling	358	-
Actuarial losses/(gains)	7,925	6,993
Closing Balance at 31 March	15,276	6,993

The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefit available to the employer in the form of refunds or reduced future employer contributions. Actuaries have calculated the asset ceiling following their interpretation of IFRIC14. The calculations of asset ceiling is based on following factors:

- There is no prospect of the Council having an unconditional right to a refund of surplus on the basis that such a payment would be at the discretion of the Fund.
- The Council is a scheduled body and assumed to participate indefinitely.
- Primary contributions are considered to be a minimum funding requirement (MFR)
- The MFR exceeds the current cost of accrual and so the potential economic benefit from future contributions reductions is nil. Therefore the surplus is restricted to nil.

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	2024/25				2023/24			
	Quoted prices in active markets £'000	% of total assets	Quoted prices not in active markets £'000	% of total assets	Quoted prices in active markets £'000	% of total assets	Quoted prices not in active markets £'000	% of total assets
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,905	3%	-	-	1,870	3%	-	-
Equity Instruments								
UK	5,080	8%	-	-	4,987	8%	-	-
Overseas	25,402	40%	-	-	26,184	42%	-	-
Debt Securities								
Corporate Bonds - UK	8,256	13%	-	-	7,481	12%	-	-
Corporate Bonds - Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Interest Government - UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Interest Government – Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Index Linked Government - UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Index Linked Government – Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	3,175	5%	1,270	2%	3,117	5%	1,247	2%
Private equity	-	-	4,445	7%	-	-	4,364	7%
Others								
Hedge Fund	-	-	3,810	6%	-	-	3,741	6%
Infrastructure Bonds	-	-	3,176	5%	-	-	2,494	4%
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Diversified Income	6,351	10%	-	-	6,234	10%	-	-
Other Diversified Alternatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Debt	-	-	635	1%	-	-	623	1%
Forward Currency Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Current Assets – Debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	50,169	79%	13,336	21%	49,873	80%	12,469	20%

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

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

The financial assumptions have been set with consideration of the duration of the Employer's past service liabilities, estimated to be 14 years.

The Local Government Pension Scheme liabilities have been estimated by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Lincolnshire Pension Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022. The next actuarial valuation of the Fund will be carried out as at 31 March 2025.

Lex Leisure operates under a pass-through agreement with Boston Borough Council and the actuaries have therefore included their contribution and payroll information in calculating the value of defined benefit obligation.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (years):		
Men	19.5	19.5
Women	22.7	22.7
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (years):		
Men	20.8	20.8
Women	24.1	24.1
Rate of inflation (RPI)	3.20%	3.25%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.90%	3.90%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.90%	2.90%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.80%	4.90%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all 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	
	Present Value of Obligation £'000	Projected Service Cost £'000
0.1% decrease in Discount Rate	59,205	851
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	58,498	820
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	59,169	852
1 year increase in life expectancy obligation	60,977	852

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The contributions paid by the Council are set by the Fund Actuary at each triennial actuarial valuation, the most recent being 31 March 2022. The employer's contribution rate, over the period to 31 March 2024, has been stabilised. The stabilisation is for employer contribution rates to increase at 1.25% p.a. from the 2020/21 level.

Employer contributions payable to the scheme in 2025/26 are estimated to be £2.422m

Other Considerations

Virgin Media Ltd vs NTL Trustees On 25 July 2024, the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal in the case of Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited and others. The appeal was brought by Virgin Media Ltd against aspects of the High Court's ruling handed down in June 2023 relating to the validity of certain historical pension changes due to the lack of actuarial confirmation required by law. The Court of Appeal upheld the High Court's ruling. The ruling may have implications for other UK defined benefit plans. It is understood this would apply to the LGPS and HM Treasury is currently assessing the implications for all public service pension schemes. No further information is available at this stage.

NOTE 37 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 March 2025 the Council has identified no material contingent liabilities.

NOTE 38 CONTINGENT ASSETS

At 31 March 2025 the Council has identified no material contingent assets.

NOTE 39 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

- **credit risk** – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.
- **liquidity risk** – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- **re-financing risk** – the possibility that the Council might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms; and
- **market risk** – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

Overall procedures for managing risk

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

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are detailed below:

This Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by MUFG (previously Link Asset Services). This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

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

The full Investment Strategy for 2024/25 was approved by Full Council on 3 March 2024 and is available on the Council's website together with the Council's Capital Strategy. Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

The following analysis summarises the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2025. The table (composite defaults from Fitch & Moody's and Standard & Poor's) gives details of global corporate finance average cumulative default rates for the period to December 2024. Defaults shown are by long term rating category on investments out to one year, which were the most commonly held investments during the year.

	Credit Risk Rating %	Gross Carrying Amount £'000	Potential Credit Risk £'000
Local Authorities	0.00	26,350	-
'A' rated counterparty	0.05	6,258	3
Total		32,608	3

The Council maintains strict credit criteria for investment counterparties. As a result of these high credit criteria, we have maintained historical default rates as a good indicator under these current conditions. There was a minor breach of the Council's Money Market Fund credit limit but this was rectified the following day. The Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

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

	Amount at 31 March 2025 £'000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2025 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2025 £'000	Estimated maximum exposure 31/03/2024 £'000
Customers	714	11.99	11.99	86	9

The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Less than three months	466	566
Three months to one year	38	367
More than one year	210	371
	714	1,304

The Council does not generally allow credit for its customers. However, there are also aged debtors within the debtor's balance on the balance sheet, especially with regard to overpaid housing benefits where recovery is largely governed by ongoing benefit entitlement rules. A provision is made in the accounts for bad or doubtful debts on historical experience of collection. Therefore, risk of default has already been accounted for in the balance sheet. During the reporting period the Council held no collateral as security.

Liquidity risk

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

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

The Council's borrowings on 31 March 2025 consisted of a loan totalling £1m repayable in 2051. Short term liquidity is managed through the investment portfolio.

Refinancing and Maturity risk

The Council maintains a debt and investment portfolio. The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt, and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provides stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

Interest rate risk

The Council is currently exposed to interest rate movements on its investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed 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 borrowing will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

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

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy, a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The Treasury team monitors the market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns, similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2025, if all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£'000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	292
Impact on Surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	292

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

Price Risk - The Council does not generally invest in equity shares.

However, it does have a shareholding in Public Sector Partnership Services, a joint venture with South Holland District Council and East Lindsey District Council. These shares have been elected/classified as Fair Value through

Other Comprehensive Income, meaning that all movements in price will impact on gains and losses recognised in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

The Council held £15.005m in property funds at the start of the financial year which are classified as 'fair value through profit and loss', meaning that all movements in price will impact on gains and losses recognised with the cost of services with the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, with the statutory override currently providing an opposite entry in the Capital Adjustment Account. A general shift of 5% in the general price of units (positive or negative) would therefore result in a £750k gain or loss being reflected in these statements for 2024/25.

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

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

2023/24				2024/25		
Council Tax £'000	NNDR £'000	Total £'000		Council Tax £'000	NNDR £'000	Total £'000
(42,257)	-	(42,257)	Income	(44,499)	-	(44,499)
-	(18,050)	(18,050)	Council Tax (Note 2)	-	(19,937)	(19,937)
-	(1,202)	(1,202)	Business Rates (Note 3)	-	(385)	(385)
-	(923)	(923)	Transitional Protection Payments	-	-	-
(28)	(739)	(767)	Contributions towards previous year's Collection fund deficit	(53)	-	(53)
(153)	(185)	(338)	Central Government	(289)	-	(289)
(30)	-	(30)	Boston Borough Council	(56)	-	(56)
(42,468)	(21,099)	(63,567)	Lincolnshire County Council			
			Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire			
			Total Income	(44,897)	(20,322)	(65,219)
			Expenditure			
-	9,572	9,572	Precepts, demands and shares	-	10,138	10,138
5,532	7,658	13,190	Central Government	5,735	8,110	13,845
30,485	1,915	32,400	Boston Borough Council	32,051	2,028	34,079
5,905	-	5,905	Lincolnshire County Council	6,175	-	6,175
764	252	1,016	Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire	1,369	408	1,777
-	(323)	(323)	Impairment of debts/appeals	-	58	58
-	91	91	Increase in allowance for impairment	-	91	91
-	222	222	Increase/(decrease) in provision for appeals	-	222	222
-	-	-	Cost of Collection Allowance	-	-	-
-	-	-	Renewable Energy	-	-	-
-	-	-	Transitional Protection Payments	-	-	-
-	-	-	Contributions towards previous year's Collection fund surplus	-	277	277
-	-	-	Central Government	-	221	221
-	-	-	Boston Borough Council	-	55	55
-	-	-	Lincolnshire County Council	-	-	-
-	-	-	Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire	-	-	-
42,686	19,387	62,073	Total Expenditure	45,330	21,608	66,938
218	(1,712)	(1,494)	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during year	433	1,286	1,719
235	760	995	(Surplus)/Deficit at beginning of year	453	(952)	(499)
453	(952)	(499)	(Surplus)/Deficit at end of year	886	334	1,220

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

NOTE 1 PURPOSE OF COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

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

NOTE 2 COUNCIL TAX INCOME

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

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

The calculation of the Council Tax base for the year is shown below:

Band	No. of properties on Valuation List	Chargeable Dwellings	Ratio	Band D Equivalent
A (with Disabled Relief)		23	5/9	13
A	15,407	11,282	6/9	7,521
B	6,510	5,786	7/9	4,500
C	6,196	5,504	8/9	4,892
D	2,339	2,344	9/9	2,344
E	863	808	11/9	988
F	232	225	13/9	325
G	81	74	15/9	123
H	16	8	18/9	16
Band D Equivalents				20,722
Allowance for Non collection (2.01%)				(420)
District Tax Base				20,302

The basic level of council tax for a band D property, including the average parish element, was £2,165.35 (£2,067.74 in 2023/24). To calculate the charge payable for a specific property, the appropriate parish Band D charge is added to the basic level and then multiplied by the relevant factor for the band assigned to the property.

NOTE 3 NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR) – BUSINESS RATES

Under the arrangements for non-domestic rates, the Council collects rates for its area based on local rateable values (determined by the Valuation Office Agency, an executive agency of HM Revenue and Customs) multiplied by the multiplier (determined by the Government). For 2024/25 there are two multipliers, the non-domestic rating multiplier of 54.6p and the small business non-domestic rating multiplier of 49.9p.

The Council's total Non-Domestic Rates Rateable Value at 31 March 2025 was £55.715m (£55.868m at 31 March 2024).

NOTE 4 NON-DOMESTIC RATES PROVISION FOR APPEALS

The Collection Fund provides for a provision for appeals against the Rateable Value set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) not settled at 31 March 2025.

	Business Rate Appeals	
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2024		(755)
Amounts used/reversed in 2024/25	301	
Additional Provisions made in 2024/25	(359)	
Increase in Provision		(58)
Balance at 31 March 2025		(813)
Boston Share (40%)		325

NOTE 5 COLLECTION FUND

As at 31 March 2025, the deficit on the Collection Fund is £1.220m (£0.499m surplus at 31 March 2024). The Council Tax surplus is apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies based on the following year's Council Tax requirement. Non Domestic Rates surplus/deficit is apportioned to Central Government (50%), Boston Borough (40%), and Lincolnshire County Council (10%).

	2024/25		2023/24	
	Council Tax £'000	NNDR £'000	Council Tax £'000	NNDR £'000
Central Government	-	167	-	(476)
Boston Borough Council	118	134	59	(381)
Lincolnshire County Council	640	33	330	(95)
Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner	128	-	64	-
(Surplus)/Deficit	886	334	453	(952)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2023/24				2024/25			
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000	
3,609	(2,452)	1,157	General Fund Assets	3,512	(2,423)	1,089	
15,825	(13,570)	2,255	Finance	16,036	(13,490)	2,546	
1,238	(1,003)	235	Economic Growth	8,962	(1,020)	7,942	
1,000	(121)	879	Governance	1,336	(496)	840	
4,384	(3,096)	1,288	Wellbeing and Community Leadership	5,157	(2,713)	2,444	
2,612	(923)	1,689	Leisure and Culture	2,128	(610)	1,518	
2,040	(179)	1,861	Corporate	2,331	(491)	1,840	
4,112	(1,749)	2,363	Neighbourhoods	4,320	(2,036)	2,284	
762	(662)	100	Planning and Strategic Infrastructure	839	(1,937)	(1,098)	
1,549	(555)	994	Regulatory	1,125	(684)	441	
775	(757)	18	Strategic Growth and Development	1,646	(1,048)	598	
1,139	(9,826)	(8,687)	Strategic Projects	-	-	-	
1,013	(85)	928	BTAC	725	(56)	669	
40,058	(34,978)	5,080	Cost of Services	48,117	(27,004)	21,113	
3,008	-	3,008	Other operating expenditure	3,415	(5)	3,410	
5,651	(13,265)	(7,614)	Financing and investment income and expenditure	4,065	(7,786)	(3,721)	
5,486	(31,366)	(25,880)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	5,675	(41,215)	(35,540)	
54,203	(79,609)	(25,406)	(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	61,272	(76,010)	(14,738)	
-	-	-	Excess of fair value of net assets over the cost of investments of associates	-	-	-	
-	34	34	Share of the (Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services by associates	-	(142)	(142)	
(2)	-	(2)	Tax expenses of associates and subsidiaries	23	-	23	
54,201	(79,575)	(25,374)	Group (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	61,295	(76,152)	(14,857)	
		(499)	Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets			(3,531)	
		2,262	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			285	
		1,763	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(3,246)	
		(23,611)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(18,103)	

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Boston Town Area Committee	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves	Authority Share of Reserves of Associates	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2024	2,000	13,794	275	26,371	207	42,647	36,858	79,505	170	79,675
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25										
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	14,738	-	-	-	-	14,738	3,246	17,984	119	18,103
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(11,396)	-	-	7,974	-	(3,422)	3,422	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease for year	3,342	-	-	7,974	-	11,316	6,668	17,984	119	18,103
Transfer to/(from) earmarked reserves	(3,256)	3,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) other reserves	(86)	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	2,000	17,050	275	34,345	293	53,963	43,526	97,489	289	97,778

2023/24	General Fund Balance £'000	Earmarked Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Boston Town Area Committee £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000	Authority Share of Reserves of Associates £'000	Total Council Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2023	2,000	14,325	275	5,597	328	22,525	33,337	55,862	219	56,081
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24										
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	25,406	-	-	-	-	25,406	(1,763)	23,643	(32)	23,611
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(26,058)	-	-	20,774	-	(5,284)	5,284	-	-	-
(Increase)/decrease for year	(652)	-	-	20,774	-	20,122	3,521	23,643	(32)	23,611
Transfer to/(from) earmarked reserves	531	(531)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) other reserves	121	-	-	-	(121)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	2,000	13,794	275	26,371	207	42,647	36,858	79,505	187	79,692

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2023 £'000		31 March 2025 £'000
38,668	Property, plant and equipment	44,171
-	Right of use assets	822
1,569	Heritage assets	1,569
4,679	Investment property	5,671
39	Intangible assets	26
15,005	Long-term investments	15,237
14	Long-term debtors	14
187	Investment in associates	289
60,161	Long-term Assets	67,799
23,829	Short-term investments	32,702
-	Assets Held for Sale	-
10,457	Short-term debtors	12,428
5,730	Cash and cash equivalents	2,879
40,016	Current Assets	48,009
-	Short-term borrowing	-
(7,049)	Short-term creditors	(5,864)
-	Short term lease liabilities	(37)
(302)	Provisions	(325)
-	Cash and Cash Equivalents – bank overdraft	-
(7,351)	Current Liabilities	(6,226)
(1,000)	Long-term borrowing	(1,000)
-	Long term lease liabilities	(71)
(12,134)	Other long-term liabilities	(10,733)
(13,144)	Long-term Liabilities	(11,804)
79,692	Net assets	97,778
43,184	Usable reserves	54,602
36,508	Unusable reserves	43,176
79,692	Total Reserves	97,778

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2023/24 £000	2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000	2024/25 £000
	25,406	Net surplus on the provision of services		14,738
3,703		Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(2,222)	
(24,695)	(20,992)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(22,633)	(24,855)
	4,414	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		(10,117)
	12,377	Investing Activities		8,894
	(18,085)	Financing Activities		(1,629)
	(1,294)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,852)
	7,065	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		5,730
	(41)	Other movements		1
	5,730	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		2,879

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The Council has prepared Group Accounts that include the relevant proportion of Public Sector Partnership Services Ltd. It is accounted for as an associate using the equity method.

Public Sector Partnership Services Limited

On 1 April 2021, the Council purchased 240 shares in Public Sector Partnership Services Limited (PSPS Ltd) at a cost of £240. PSPS Ltd was set up on 1 August 2010 by South Holland and East Lindsey District Councils, who transferred a number of their back office services to the company. Each Council is required to incorporate the relevant proportion of PSPS Ltd's financial position into the Group Accounts using the equity method. For Boston Borough Council, the relevant proportion is 19%.

In 2024/25, the Company's statement of comprehensive income shows a surplus for the year of £0.627m. Of this, the Council's proportion of £0.119m is included in the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. At 31 March 2025, the net worth of PSPS Ltd was £1.523m, taking into account the pension defined benefit obligations asset ceiling adjustment. Boston's share of the net worth of £0.289m has been incorporated into the Group Balance Sheet.

Voting Rights

At 31 March 2025, Boston held 2 seats on the Board of Directors, therefore holding 25% of the voting rights of the company.

Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting policies are in line with the Council's accounting policies.

Council Interest

The Council has the following interest in PSPS Ltd.

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
448	Current Assets	513
103	Non-Current Assets	116
(291)	Current Liabilities	(248)
(73)	Long Term Liabilities	(92)
187	Shown in Balance Sheet	289
32	Interest in Income and Expenditure	(119)
219	Total Interest	170

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The length of time covered by the Council's Accounts. This is twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the balance sheet date, i.e., 31 March.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principles, bases, conventions, rules, and practices applied by the Council that determine how transactions and events are reflected in the accounts.

ACCRUALS

Amounts included in the accounts for income and expenditure in relation to the financial year but not received or paid as at 31 March.

ACTUARY

An expert on pension scheme assets and liabilities.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES (RELATES TO IAS 19 - PENSIONS)

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 in the last valuation, or
- the actuarial assumptions have changed.

AMORTISATION

The writing down in value of intangible assets, which is charged to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of such assets, used in the provision of those services. This is the equivalent of depreciation for non-current assets.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The annual governance statement is a statutory document that explains the processes and procedures in place to enable the council to carry out its functions effectively.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

An independent examination of the Council's accounts to ensure that they comply with the necessary legislation and follow best accounting practice. The Council's accounts are audited by KPMG.

BALANCE SHEET

This statement is fundamental to the understanding of the Council's financial position at the year-end. It shows the balances and reserves at the Council's disposal and its long-term indebtedness, and the fixed and net current assets employed in its operations, together with summarised information on the fixed assets held.

BILLING AUTHORITY

A local authority responsible for collecting the council tax and non-domestic rates i.e., Boston Borough Council.

BUDGET

A statement of a Council's plans for revenue and capital expenditure over a specified period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Payments for the acquisition, construction, enhancement or replacement of assets such as land, buildings, vehicles and computer equipment.

CAPITAL GRANT

A grant received towards the capital expenditure incurred on a particular service or project. A local authority can also make capital grants e.g., Disabled Facilities Grants.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Income from the sale of land, buildings, vehicles, plant or equipment. (With a value of at least £10,000).

CARRYING VALUE

An accounting measure of value, where the asset is based on the figure in the Balance Sheet. For assets, the value is based on the original cost of the asset less any depreciation, amortisation or impairment costs made against the asset.

CASH EQUIVALENTS

Short-term, liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

CIPFA (CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY)

The leading professional accountancy body for the public sector.

CODE OF PRACTICE

Published by CIPFA, sets out proper accounting principles and practices required for the statements of accounts, in accordance with the statutory framework for accounts, as established for England and Wales. The aim is to produce financial statements which “present a true and fair view” of the financial position of the Council. It supplements the principles and practice set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (known as the Code), by establishing practice for consistent reporting.

COLLECTION FUND

An account that shows the income due from NNDR and Council Tax payers and the sums paid to central government and to the precepting authorities.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

A statement which details the total income received and expenditure incurred by the Council during a year in line with IFRS reporting as required by the Code.

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A condition, which exists at the Balance Sheet date, where the outcome will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

COUNCIL TAX

A local tax on properties within the whole Borough set by the billing (Boston Borough Council) and precepting authorities. Precepts are issued by Lincolnshire County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire and Parish Councils. The level is determined by the revenue expenditure requirements for each authority divided by the council tax base for the year.

COUNCIL TAX BASE

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

CREDITORS

Amounts owed by the Council for goods and services received, but not paid for as at 31 March.

CURRENT ASSET

An asset where the value may change on a daily basis, e.g., cash balances and debtors.

CURRENT LIABILITY

An amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next year, e.g., creditor, cash overdrawn.

DEBT IMPAIRMENT

Outstanding amounts owed to the Council, which are highly unlikely to be collected.

DEBTORS

Amounts owed to the Council for goods and services provided, but where the associated income was not received as at 31 March.

DEPRECIATION

A measure of the economic benefits of operational buildings, vehicles plant and equipment consumed during the period.

EARMARKED RESERVES

Money put aside that the Council intends to use only for a certain, stated purpose.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Benefits quantifiable in terms of money, such as revenue, net cash flow, net income.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

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

FAIR VALUE

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another, such as trade payables and receivables, borrowings, bank deposits and investments.

GENERAL FUND

The account to which the cost of providing the Council Services is charged that are paid for from Council Tax, Business Rates, government grants, fees and charges and investment returns.

GOING CONCERN

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue to provide operational services for the foreseeable future.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants by UK central government towards revenue or capital expenditure incurred by the Councils in the delivery of its services. These may be in respect of particular services e.g., Housing Benefits Subsidy, or to finance local services in general, e.g., Revenue Support grant or New Homes Bonus grant.

HOUSING BENEFIT

This is a national system for giving financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs. The cost of the service is subsidised by central government.

IMPAIRMENT

Impairment of non-current assets relates to downward revaluation of assets during the year caused by clear consumption of economic benefit and is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

INCOME

This is the money that the Council receives or expects to receive from any source, including fees and charges, government grants, contributions and interest.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An item in a balance sheet where there is no tangible asset, but the asset has continuing value to the Council at the Balance Sheet date, e.g., computer software licences.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD (IAS)

Accounting standards developed by the International Accounting Standards Board that are primarily applicable to general purpose company accounts. These standards are adopted by the CIPFA Code of Practice except where the standards conflict with specific statutory requirements.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are a set of accounting standards developed by an independent, not-for-profit organisation called the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

MATERIALITY

In using its professional judgment, the Council has considered the size and nature of any transaction or set of transactions. An item is considered material where its omission or misstatement would reasonably change the substance of the information presented in the accounts.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount that the Council must charge to the income and expenditure statement to provide for the repayment of debt or other credit liabilities.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This financial statement presents the movement in usable and unusable reserves (the Council's total reserve balances).

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)

The rates, payable by businesses on their properties, are calculated by applying a nationally determined multiplier to the rateable value of the property. This is collected by the Council and nationally determined proportionate shares are paid to the Government and Lincolnshire County Council with a share retained by Boston Borough Council.

NET BOOK VALUE

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

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Assets that yield benefit to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year e.g., Land and Buildings, Vehicles, Plant and Equipment.

NON - OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Non-Current assets held by the Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the direct delivery of services e.g., investment properties.

OPERATING LEASE

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

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Non-Current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council, in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility e.g., Council Offices, Geoff Moulder Leisure Centre, Princess Royal sports arena, Guildhall.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Those events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the Balance Sheet date (31 March) and the date on which the Chief Finance Officer signs the statements of accounts.

PRECEPTS

These are demands made upon the Collection Fund, by the Boston Borough Council, Lincolnshire County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire, Special Expenses and Parish Councils, which it requires to finance the services it provides.

PROVISIONS

An amount set aside in the accounts and charged to individual services for liabilities that are likely to be incurred in the future but cannot be accurately quantified.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLb)

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

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Two or more parties are related when at any time during the financial period:

- one party has direct or indirect control of the other party; or
- the parties are subject to common control from the same source; or
- one party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party, to an extent that the other party may be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own interests; or
- the parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own interests.

Advice from CIPFA is that related parties to a local authority include UK Central Government, bodies precepting or levying demands on the Council Tax, members and chief officers of the Council and its pension fund.

RESERVES

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

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Day-to-day payments on the running of Council services including salaries, wages, contract payments, supplies, housing benefits and capital financing costs.

RIGHT OF USE ASSET

An asset representing the lessee's right to use the leased asset for the lease term.

SEGMENT

Distinguishable service of the Council that is engaged in providing a service or a group services. Segments in the Statements are based on the Council's management structure.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT

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

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

USEFUL LIFE

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of a non-current (fixed) asset.



Report To:	Audit and Governance Committee
Date:	7 July 2025
Subject:	Budget Preparation 2026/27 - Approach & Process
Purpose:	To ensure that the Committee receives a thorough briefing on the system that the Council wishes to use in preparation of the 2026/27 Budget, is able to ask questions of the Section 151 Officer and able to gain assurance from the arrangements described.
Key Decision:	N/A
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Sandeep Ghosh, Finance Portfolio Holder
Report Of:	Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
Report Author:	Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
Ward(s) Affected:	Corporate
Exempt Report:	No

Summary

The Council wishes to adopt a timetable for the research and preparation of its Budget for 2026/27 to deal with certain issues which have been noted in recent years. These include lack of time to prepare reports and insufficient time available to properly consider the means of balancing the annual Budget. The intended process for preparing and agreeing the Budget for financial year 2026/27 is described in this report with the ambition of introducing a system which is timetabled in detail, contains a greater level of thoroughness and through forward planning allows all stakeholders to execute the contribution to the outcome with greater confidence that the contributions have been understood, tested and adopted in such a way as to assure implementation.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. The Committee notes the report; and
2. The Committee confirms that it is assured that the process outlined is suitable for the Council, and if not, that the Committee provides guidance for the Section 151 Officer in order for that assurance to be attained.

Reasons for Recommendations

The briefing and engagement with the Audit and Governance Committee is an important part of the way risks are controlled in the preparation of the corporate budget for financial year 2026/27 and the associated Medium Term Financial Plan and Strategy.

Other Options Considered

In forming the attributes of the proposed budget preparation system outlined in this report various considerations have been fed into the design process. As such the characteristics of the system presented are based on best practice and rooted in characteristics that are (a) widely used in the local government sector and (b) used successfully in other councils.

1. Background

- 1.1. As part of a soundly organised system of budget preparation – which includes not only well executed technical aspects but also appropriate consultation with stakeholders – it is appropriate that Audit and Governance Committee receives a brief on the proposed system that will be used to organise, control and mitigate the several risks that are complicit with such a process. To this end the Committee is invited to consider whether it is assured that the system described will fulfil this requirement and if not to recommend additional aspects to assure that this aim is attained.

2. Review

- 2.1. In conversations with key stakeholders including Members of the 3 Councils, senior managers, members of the officer team who support or engage with the budget process and other key stakeholders, it is clear that aspects of the budget setting processes used in the Partnership in recent years may not have met the needs of all stakeholders in terms of their design, operation or consequence.

- 2.2. This presents an opportunity for enhancement and redesign in each Council. This report sets out how these issues can be handled using a methodology and process which has been developed over a number of years, is based on best practice and used successfully in a number of councils.
- 2.3 In discussions with consultees and stakeholders the proposals set out have attracted support and a strong impression has been received that the benefits set out in this report would be welcomed by those who operate and participate in the budget process. It is hoped that the discussion at this Committee will enrich and enhance consideration of this topic area which is critical to the success of a key strategic process in this Council.

3.0 Existing Process: Key Risks and Issues

- 3.1 Overall, common threads have been cited in consultation with stakeholders including the prospect that;
- a. Insufficient time has been afforded for preparation of reports and other budget materials.
 - b. Insufficient time has been afforded to prepare financial information accurately and to the requisite quality.
 - c. Reports have sometimes been received in a way that is not timely for the considerable number of meetings which are part and parcel of the process of balancing budgets in modern Local Government.
 - d. Generally (with some exceptions) there has been no pre-agreed and complete plan to balance corporate budgets and that some financial pressures have been resolved through pursuing efficiency targets in year with the consequence that not all financial pressures are removed on a recurring basis. This is essential if the Medium-Term Financial Strategy is to be balanced successfully.
 - e. The Council could consider whether there are means of enhancing consultation arrangements on budget proposals.
 - f. The role of the Scrutiny function is underdeveloped in the Council compared to the Audit & Governance function and that the Audit and Governance function might enhance its role and impact by focussing on the *systems* and *assurance* aspects of budget setting leaving the detailed review of budget proposals to the Scrutiny function.

4.0. Budget Setting & Risk Mitigation

- 4.1. More generally, in building upon the existing system the Council will wish to be mindful of and to mitigate the following risks.

Risk	Mitigation
Failure to scope financial shortfalls and plan for them	Budget Process 2026/27 and updating of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).
Failure to deliver savings proposals	Forward planning & new machinery including oversight by a refreshed Transformation Board.
Failure to make decisions	Allowing plenty of time and space and better quality information.
Inability to set a lawful Budget	Assembling information sets for Member consideration allowing plenty of time.
Adoption of unrealistic savings	Star Chamber (Support and Review) Panels will support managers, assist with the testing of assumptions and deliverability and impact of proposals.
The Budget Monitoring system fails	The budget monitoring system has allowed delivery close to or within overall budget targets in 2024/25.

5.0. Principles Underpinning Re-design

- 5.1. In response to and complementary to the feedback and insight noted above the following principles are set out for adoption to guide re-design of the budget setting process.
- a. The process must be able to confront and respond to budget challenges using an open 'people centred' approach in terms of generating savings proposals and their consideration by Members.
 - b. The Audit & Governance function should focus on reviewing the *system* for producing a balanced Budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan; and
 - c. The Scrutiny function should be the main vehicle for *review and challenge* of the emergent budget proposals.

6.0. Budget Process: Key Elements

- 6.1. The overall process can be broken down into a number of key elements as shown in the table overleaf.

Item	Element	Activity	Timing
A1	Preliminary	SLT, CMT and Informal Executive Boards briefed on financial position	Complete
A2	Research	Services propose any unavoidable budget pressures for addition to Budget and bring forward proposals for savings.	Inflight: for completion by end July 2025
A3	Support & Review	All proposals for additional pressures and savings are received supported & reviewed by Star Chamber (Support & Review) Panels	By end August 2025
B1	Selection & Reiteration	Portfolio Holders consider budget position	September through November 2025
B2	Assurance and Consultation	Audit Committees receive a report from the Section 151 Officer setting out the overall process so that the Committees can reach for assurance in the overall system used.	By end July 2025
B3	Consultation	Consultation on Internet sites commences, booking of engagements with the business community and voluntary sectors commences and specific consultations are launched for savings.	September through November 2025
B4	Balance	Sufficient work undertaken to enable preparation of material for First Cabinet/Executive Board Engagement.	By mid-December 2025
C1	1 st Cabinet/Executive Board Engagement	Executive decisions made on early savings and resulting net shortfalls stated. Budgets referred to	By mid-December 2025

		Scrutiny meetings in January 2026. Opportunity to present other reports for December Council: (select from HRA Budget, HRA Rent Setting, CTSS scheme changes & policy approvals, Council Tax Base setting et al).	
C2	December Council	Opportunity to present reports from December Cabinet/Executive Board (select from HRA Budget, HRA Rent Setting, CTSS scheme changes & policy approvals etc.)	December
C3	Settlement	Provisional Settlements received and Budget plans considered by Portfolio Holders before Christmas.	Last week before Christmas
C4	Scrutiny Review	Scrutiny Committees meet to receive Draft Budget Papers and make recommendations to Cabinet/Executive Board.	Mid to late January 2026
D1	January Council	Opportunity to present reports from December Cabinet/Executive Board (select from HRA Budget, HRA Rent Setting, CTSS scheme changes & policy approvals etc.) but in particular Council Tax Base if not already set.	January 2026
D2	February Executive Board	Executive Board receives recommendations from Scrutiny committee and refers final Budget packs to Council.	Mid to late February 2026
D3	February/March Council	Budget Council where GF Budget and Council Tax set.	Late February to early March; statutory deadline 11 March 2026

7.0. Conclusion

- 7.1. This report has set out the framework for Budget setting as the Council moves forward to address the challenges of balancing the Budget for financial year 2026/27 and the thoughts of the Committee are invited.

Implications

South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership

None.

Corporate Priorities

The budget needs to reflect the corporate priorities adopted by the Council.

Staffing

None.

Workforce Capacity Implications

None.

Constitutional and Legal Implications

The setting of a balanced budget for financial year 2026/27 is a statutory requirement for the Council and must be completed by 11 March 2026.

Data Protection

None.

Financial

The setting of the corporate budget needs to be undertaken within the appropriate financial constraints as advised by the section 151 Officer. As such, the process set out in this report needs to conclude with recommendation of a Draft Budget to Full Council that sits within those constraints. In recent years a wide range of councils have found that for various reasons, some local and some national, they have been required to address budget shortfalls on the annual budget journey. That is also the case for this Council in 2026/27 and the years following.

Risk Management

The report describes arrangements to mitigate the impact of a number of risks associated with budget setting and these are referred to in the report.

Stakeholder / Consultation / Timescales

The report sets out timescales for preparation of the Budget for 2026/27 and this includes consultation activities that may be needed.

Reputation

The setting of a balanced budget is important in confirming and enhancing the Council's reputation for provision of services using systems of good governance.

Contracts

None.

Crime and Disorder

None.

Equality and Diversity / Human Rights / Safeguarding

Equality impact assessments will be needed for cost reduction initiatives that are adopted into the Draft Budget 2026/27.

Health and Wellbeing

None.

Climate Change and Environment Impact Assessment

None.

Acronyms

Any acronyms used are explained in the report.

Appendices

None.

Background Papers

No background papers as defined in Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the production of this report.

Chronological History of this Report

A report on this item has not been previously considered by a Council body.

Name of Body

Date

Boston Borough Council

7 July 2025

Report Approval

Report author: Brendan Arnold, Interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer)
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Audit and Governance Committee Work Programme 2025–26

Meeting Date	Agenda Items	Report Author
7 July 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns Board Capital Projects (Verbal Presentation) • Internal Audit Annual Report and Opinion 2024/25 • Q4 Risk Report 2024/2025 • Annual Treasury Report 2024/25 • Annual Governance Statement 2024/25 • Unaudited Financial Statements including Annual Governance Statement 2024/2025 • Budget Process 2026/27 • Committee Work Programme • Review of the Council's Property Fund Investments (Exempt) • Governance and Audit Committee Self-Assessment Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Director of Economic Development – Internal Audit Manager, LCC – Group Manager – Insights and Transformation – Treasury and Investment Manager, PSPS – Group Manager- Insights and Transformation – Deputy Chief Finance Officer, PSPS – Interim Director of Finance (S151) – Democratic Services Officer – Treasury and Investment Manager, PSPS – Scrutiny and Policy Officer
13 October 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Auditors Progress Report 2024/2025 (Verbal Update) • Internal Audit Progress Report 2024/2025 • Q1 Risk Report 2025/2026 • Q1 Treasury Report 2025/2026 • Audit and Governance Annual Report 2024/2025 • Committee Work Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – External Audit Manager, KPMG – Internal Audit Manager, LCC – Group Manager – Insights and Transformation – Treasury and Investment Manager, PSPS – Democratic Services Officer – Democratic Services Officer
17 November 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Audit Completion Report 2024/2025 (ISA 260) • External Auditor's Annual Report 2024/25 • Q2 Risk Report 2024/2025 • Treasury Management Mid-year Report 2024/2025 • Annual Governance Statement – Action Plan update (6monthly) • Audited Financial Statements including Annual Governance Statement 2024/2025 • Information Governance Annual Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – External Audit Manager, KPMG – External Audit Manager, KPMG – Group Manager – Insights and Transformation – Treasury and Investment Manager, PSPS – Group Manager – Insights and Transformation – Deputy Chief Finance Officer, PSPS – Information Manager and Data Protection Officer

Audit and Governance Committee Work Programme 2025–26

Meeting Date	Agenda Items	Report Author
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee Work Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic Services Officer
19 January 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Audit Progress Report Draft Treasury Management Policy and Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy 2026/2027 Annual Budget Risks presentation (unique to Boston) Committee Work Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Audit Manager, LCC Deputy Chief Finance Officer / Treasury & Investment Manager PSPS Interim Director of Finance (S151) Democratic Services Officer
21 April 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External Audit Strategy and Planning Report 2025/26 Financial Statements – Accounting Policies 2025/2026 Q3 Treasury Report 2025/26 Q3 Risk Report 2025/2026 Internal Audit Progress Report Combined Assurance Status Report 25/26 Draft Internal Audit Plan 2026/27 Update in respect of RIPA 2000 Committee Work Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External Audit Manager, KPMG Deputy Chief Finance Officer, PSPS Treasury and Investment Manager, PSPS Group Manager – Insights and Transformation Internal Audit Manager Monitoring Officer Internal Audit Manager, LCC Assistant Director – Regulatory Democratic Services Officer

Chairman: Councillor Barrie Pierpoint

Vice Chairman: Councillor Mike Gilbert

Clerk: Democratic Services Officer

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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