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Lewisham Council
Members

Members of the committee, listed below, are summoned to attend the meeting to be held on Wednesday, 20 September 2017.

Barry Quirk, Chief Executive
September 12 2017

Councillor Obajimi Adefiranye	
Councillor Abdeslam Amrani	
Councillor Chris Barnham	
Councillor Paul Bell	
Councillor Peter Bernards	
Councillor Chris Best	
Councillor Kevin Bonavia	
Councillor Andre Bourne	
Councillor David Britton	
Councillor Bill Brown	
Sir Steve Bullock	
Councillor Suzannah Clarke	
Councillor John Coughlin	
Councillor Liam Curran	
Councillor Janet Daby	
Councillor Brenda Dacres	
Councillor Amanda De Ryk	
Councillor Joe Dromey	

Councillor Damien Egan	
Councillor Colin Elliott	
Councillor Alan Hall	
Councillor Carl Handley	
Councillor Maja Hilton	
Councillor Simon Hooks	
Councillor Sue Hordijenko	
Councillor Mark Ingleby	
Councillor Joyce Jacca	
Councillor Stella Jeffrey	
Councillor Liz Johnston-Franklin	
Councillor Roy Kennedy	
Councillor Helen Klier	
Councillor Jim Mallory	
Councillor Paul Maslin	
Councillor Sophie McGeevor	Brockley
Councillor David Michael	
Councillor Joan Millbank	
Councillor Jamie Milne	
Councillor Hilary Moore	
Councillor Pauline Morrison	
Councillor John Muldoon	
Councillor Olurotimi Ogunbadewa	
Councillor Rachel Onikosi	
Councillor Jacq Paschoud	
Councillor John Paschoud	
Councillor Pat Raven	
Councillor Joan Reid	

Councillor Gareth Siddorn Councillor Jonathan Slater Councillor Alan Smith Councillor Luke Sorba Councillor Eva Stamirowski Councillor Alan Till Councillor Paul Upex Councillor James-J Walsh Councillor Susan Wise	

Council
Agenda

Wednesday, 20 September 2017
7.30 pm, Council Chamber - Civic Suite
Civic Suite
Lewisham Town Hall
London SE6 4RU

For more information contact: Kevin Flaherty 0208 3149327 (Tel: 0208 314 9327)

Part 1

FIELD_TITLE

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Declarations of Interests		
Key Decision			Item No. 1
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive		
Class	Part 1		Date: September 20 2017

Declaration of interests

Members are asked to declare any personal interest they have in any item on the agenda.

1 **Personal interests**

There are three types of personal interest referred to in the Council's Member Code of Conduct :-

(1) Disclosable pecuniary interests
(2) Other registerable interests
(3) Non-registerable interests

2 **Disclosable pecuniary interests** are defined by regulation as:-

(a) Employment, trade, profession or vocation of a relevant person* for profit or gain

(b) Sponsorship –payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than by the Council) within the 12 months prior to giving notice for inclusion in the register in respect of expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member or towards your election expenses (including payment or financial benefit from a Trade Union).

(c) Undischarged contracts between a relevant person* (or a firm in which they are a partner or a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest) and the Council for goods, services or works.

(d) Beneficial interests in land in the borough.

(e) Licence to occupy land in the borough for one month or more.

(f) Corporate tenancies – any tenancy, where to the member's knowledge, the Council is landlord and the tenant is a firm in which the relevant person* is a partner, a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest.

(g) Beneficial interest in securities of a body where:-

(a) that body to the member's knowledge has a place of business or land in the borough; and

(b) either
(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that body; or

(ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person* has a beneficial interest exceeds 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that class.

*A relevant person is the member, their spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom they live as spouse or civil partner.

(3) Other registerable interests

The Lewisham Member Code of Conduct requires members also to register the following interests:-

(a) Membership or position of control or management in a body to which you were appointed or nominated by the Council

(b) Any body exercising functions of a public nature or directed to charitable purposes , or whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party

(c) Any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25

(4) Non registerable interests

Occasions may arise when a matter under consideration would or would be likely to affect the wellbeing of a member, their family, friend or close associate more than it would affect the wellbeing of those in the local area generally, but which is not required to be registered in the Register of Members' Interests (for example a matter concerning the closure of a school at which a Member's child attends).

(5) Declaration and Impact of interest on members' participation

(a) Where a member has any registerable interest in a matter and they are present at a meeting at which that matter is to be discussed, they must declare the nature of the interest at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered. The declaration will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. If the matter is a disclosable pecuniary interest the member must take not part in consideration of the matter and withdraw from the room before it is considered. They must not seek improperly to influence the decision in any way. **Failure to declare such an interest which has not already been entered in the Register of Members' Interests, or participation where such an interest exists, is liable to prosecution and on conviction carries a fine**

of up to £5000

(b) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest they must still declare the nature of the interest to the meeting at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered, but they may stay in the room, participate in consideration of the matter and vote on it unless paragraph (c) below applies.

(c) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest, the member must consider whether a reasonable member of the public in possession of the facts would think that their interest is so significant that it would be likely to impair the member's judgement of the public interest. If so, the member must withdraw and take no part in consideration of the matter nor seek to influence the outcome improperly.

(d) If a non-registerable interest arises which affects the wellbeing of a member, their, family, friend or close associate more than it would affect those in the local area generally, then the provisions relating to the declarations of interest and withdrawal apply as if it were a registerable interest.

(e) Decisions relating to declarations of interests are for the member's personal judgement, though in cases of doubt they may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer.

(6) Sensitive information

There are special provisions relating to sensitive interests. These are interests the disclosure of which would be likely to expose the member to risk of violence or intimidation where the Monitoring Officer has agreed that such interest need not be registered. Members with such an interest are referred to the Code and advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in advance.

(7) Exempt categories

There are exemptions to these provisions allowing members to participate in decisions notwithstanding interests that would otherwise prevent them doing so. These include:-

(a) Housing – holding a tenancy or lease with the Council unless the matter relates to your particular tenancy or lease; (subject to arrears exception)
(b) School meals, school transport and travelling expenses; if you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or a school governor unless the matter relates particularly to the school your child attends or of which you are a governor;
(c) Statutory sick pay; if you are in receipt
(d) Allowances, payment or indemnity for members
(e) Ceremonial honours for members
(f) Setting Council Tax or precept (subject to arrears exception)

Agenda Item 2

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Minutes		
Key Decision			Item No.2
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

Recommendation

It is recommended that the minutes of the meeting of the Council which was open to the press and public, held on 17 July 2017 be confirmed and signed (copy previously circulated).

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Announcements or Communications		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward	n/a		
Contributors	Chief Executive		
Class	Part 1		Date: September 20 2017

Recommendation

The Council is invited to receive any announcements or communications from the Mayor or the Chief Executive.

1. Roland Moyle RIP

The death has been reported in July of the former Lewisham MP Roland Moyle. at the age of 89.

He was first elected for the former borough constituency of Lewisham North in 1966, and following boundary changes was subsequently elected for the Lewisham East constituency from 1974 until 1983.

His funeral took place on Tuesday 8 August at All Saints' Church in Blackheath.

2. Resignation of the Chief Executive

The Chief Executive issued the following statement to staff on September 11 2017

Dear Colleagues

It is with considerable personal sadness that I have decided to resign as Chief Executive of the London Borough of Lewisham. As you may know for the past three months the Council allowed me to be seconded to the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea (RBKC) so that I could stabilise their management in the aftermath of the Grenfell fire tragedy.

My role at RBKC has proved to be incredibly demanding in managing the response and the recovery following the fire. Three months later there is a considerable amount of work still to be done. Hundreds of families still require permanent rehousing and they also need care and support to help them discover their own paths to personal recovery.

However, now that the secondment is at an end I need to advise RBKC whether I am prepared to manage their organisation over the longer term. I have concluded that it is right for me to continue at RBKC rather than return to Lewisham Council.

I am extremely torn about leaving the Council. Working with such a positive group of staff over such a long time has been an enormous pleasure. Each and every day I am proud of your talents, efforts and dedication. I hope to get an opportunity to speak to as many of you as possible over the coming weeks. I want to convey my personal thanks for all that you have done, and continue to do, to help make the Council such a successful organisation. Knowing that I leave an organisation of people who have real passion about Lewisham as a place, makes leaving a little easier.

It may take a few weeks to make suitable alternative management arrangements and so I shall continue as Chief Executive here until that time.

Finally, as a Lewisham resident I am not leaving the place behind; it will remain forever in my thoughts, as indeed will your future successes.

Please accept my kindest regards for the future.

Barry Quirk CBE BSc PhD FRGS FRSA CiPFA (Hon)
Chief Executive, London Borough of Lewisham

In response, the Mayor issued the following statement on the same day:

Dear colleagues

You will have heard from Barry Quirk of his intention to resign as our Chief Executive in order to become the Chief Executive of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC).

Barry has been acting in that role for the last three months as part of the arrangements put in place by London Government to support RBKC as it faced the most difficult of challenges.

Barry has served Lewisham as Chief Executive since 1994 and his departure will mark the end of an era. We want to thank him on behalf of the Council and our community for the outstanding work he has done over that period and to wish him well in his new role. Both of us also want to give our personal thanks to Barry, who we have worked with for so many years.

In the short term the management arrangements we have had in place since his secondment will continue. Barry will remain formally as Lewisham's Chief Executive for a short period longer. The Council faces a period of change and Barry's departure provides us with the opportunity to consider what kind of leadership the organisation will need in future. We will write to you again in the near future with more information about how things will move forward.

Yours sincerely

Sir Steve Bullock
Mayor of Lewisham

3. Daryll Neita

The Council is asked to congratulate local athlete Daryll Neita, who added a 4x100 metres relay silver medal from the World Athletics Championships in London to the bronze medal she won at the same event in the 2016 Rio Olympics.

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Petitions		
Key Decision	no		Item No.
Ward	n/a		
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

1. The Council is invited to receive petitions (if any) from members of the Council or the public. There is no requirement for Councillors to give prior notice of any petitions that might be presented.

2. The Council welcomes petitions from the public and recognises that petitions are one way in which people can let us know their concerns. All petitions sent or presented to the Council will receive an acknowledgement from the Council within 14 days of receipt. This acknowledgement will set out what we plan to do with the petition.

3. Paper petitions can be sent to :-

   Governance Support, Town Hall, Catford, SE6 4RU

   Or be created, signed and submitted on line by following this link

   http://lewisham-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/petitions

4. Petitions can also be presented to a meeting of the Council. Anyone who would like to present a petition at a Council meeting, or would like a Councillor to present it on their behalf, should contact the Governance Support Unit on 0208 3149327 at least 5 working days before the meeting.

5. Public petitions that meet the conditions described in the Council's published petitions scheme and which have been notified in advance, will be accepted and may be presented from the public gallery at the meeting.

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Public Questions		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

. The Council has received questions from members of the public in the order shown in the table below. Written responses will be provided to the questioners prior to the Council meeting and they will be entitled to attend and ask a supplementary question should they wish to.

Question **Questioner**

1.	Bobby Dean
2.	Ray Woolford
3.	Adrian Robson
4.	Mark Morris

PUBLIC QUESTION NO 1.

Priority 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING

20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question asked by: Bobby Dean

Member to reply: Councillor Egan

Question

- How many residential buildings over 18m high are within the Borough broken down by those managed by Lewisham Homes, other Registered Providers and privately managed?
- When were these buildings granted Building Regulation approval?
- How many of these buildings have had their cladding tested?
- What is the programme for carrying out any remaining testing?
- How many of these buildings have had cladding retro fitted?
- How many of these buildings have sprinkler systems?
- What is the programme to fit sprinkler systems to all towers?
- With regards to the towers the Council plans to remove cladding from, was the cladding specified in accordance with Part B (Fire Safety) Vol 2 Paras 12.5 - 12.9. This states that the cladding on buildings over 18m tall should be of limited combustibility.
- In April and May the London Fire Brigade wrote to all councils following the Shepherd's Bush fire (letter titled "Tall Buildings - External Fire Spread). What has been the Council's response to that letter and what checks were made to buildings.

Reply

Following the tragedy at Grenfell Tower the Council initiated an immediate and robust response in order to safeguard and reassure residents of the borough, and to support the victims of the tragedy itself.

The Council has worked closely with partners, private landlords and government agencies and other organisations in response to the fire. Officers contacted all landlords of tall buildings, as under current legislation it is the landlords of buildings who are responsible for fire safety. Through this process a comprehensive assessment of the tall buildings in the borough was completed, alongside receiving reassurances from landlords that they were meeting their statutory responses.

This review was reported publically at the meetings of the Housing Select Committee on 5th July, Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 11th July, and the Sustainable Development Committee on the 20th July. The information collated from this process can be found at the link below:

http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=136&MId=4638&Ver=4.

The answers to most of the questions you have raised, and many more, can be found in this review, although for ease they are also answered below.

The Council is aware of 181 blocks within the borough that are six storeys or more in height, of which 81 are owned by the Local Authority, 69 are owned or managed by registered providers and 31 are privately owned. All of the above would have received building regulation approval as part of their completion either as part of the original construction or, where relevant, as part of any retro-fitting of cladding that occurred subsequently to construction.

Tests have been undertaken to the cladding at 12 of these blocks, and it is not believed that any further testing is required beyond those 12. Of the 12, six had cladding retrofitted. These are all Council owned blocks.

Of the buildings that the Council owns and that have had cladding tested, one block contains a sprinkler system. A programme of works aimed at enhancing the safety and security of blocks owned by the Council is currently in development and will commence in the coming months. This includes removing cladding where necessary.

All works carried out by the Council and Lewisham Homes are undertaken in accordance with the latest safety guidance, and the Council has - and continues to – work closely in partnership with the Fire Service.

Following the letter from the Fire Service which was received by the Council in May, officers across all relevant departments were apprised of the letter and ensured they were well-informed as to its content. The Council further advised Lewisham Homes that in light of the advice contained in the letter they should renew their fire risk assessments to incorporate any new guidance. Lewisham Homes has confirmed it has begun to incorporate this new guidance into future FRAs.

PUBLIC QUESTION NO 2.

Priority 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING

20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question asked by: Ray Woolford

Member to reply: Councillor Onikosi

Question

Brookmill Park is one of the jewels in the boroughs green parks and community spaces, but sadly has been almost taken over by Knot Weed, brambles and Russian Vine that is destabilising the eco and wild life balance in a very negative way.

Can the Council confirm that it will instruct the parks management team to give this park's welfare urgent attention, or if it is a matter of finance, would the Council supervise a Community Park Day in which the community and the Council can have a day to work together to protect this most wonderful of Lewisham's much needed and much loved green spaces?

Reply

Brookmill Park is indeed one of the borough's premier parks and was successful in retaining its prestigious Green Flag award for 2017.
One of the key award criteria for Green Flag status is that a park is well managed and maintained to a high standard, however invasive plant species such as Japanese Knotweed are a problem in some of our parks, particularly those that have rivers running through them, and ongoing treatment plans are in place to control and where possible eradicate them.

Brambles and Russian vine do occur on the banksides directly adjacent to the River Ravensbourne. The bankside is recognised as providing significant and important habitats for ground nesting birds. In support, and in conjunction with the wishes of the Park user group a sensitive, balanced management approach is employed.

The result of this collaboration is that a small proportion of the brambles and other vigorous undergrowth are cyclically managed each year between October and February. The aim being to stop the establishment of secondary woodland and to maintain this low growing habitat for the benefit of ground nesting birds.

If you require any further information about the management of this area you can contact Nick Pond (Green Scene) Tel: 020 8314 2007 or email: nicholas.pond@lewisham.gov.uk

PUBLIC QUESTION NO 3.

Priority 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING

20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question asked by: Adrian Robson

Member to reply: Councillor Smith

Question

When will a pedestrian safety review of Cold Blow Lane, SE14 be conducted? This includes the entire length of the road including the part that passes under the 2 railway tunnels.

Reply

It is part of our long term aspiration to improve the tunnelled section of Cold Blow Lane, and potentially remove traffic, as part of the 2012 Lewisham Links Strategy which identifies potential improvements to the pedestrian environment.

Any removal of traffic would need to consider the impact of removing vehicles on neighbouring roads. The first step is monitoring the traffic volumes and the site has been added to our monitoring programme. However, in addition to the impact of re-routing traffic (including routes for emergency vehicles), we would also need to be cautious about design changes such as one-way streets, which can potentially result in increased speeds, and which can reduce surveillance and increase the fear of crime. We also have to be mindful that, although the tunnelled part of the street is not a pleasant pedestrian environment, the latest official 5-year collision statistics reveals there have been no accidents involving pedestrians in that section.

The Links study suggested that works could be very costly and no budget identified at present, but any future investment would be best aligned with the potential opening of the new station on Surrey Canal Road, as higher footfall will improve the business case but also improve the sense of security along the route.

As the question suggests, there are other relevant sections of Cold Blow Lane, including the junction with Hunsdon Road, which has, in the past, had collisions involving pedestrians. This section has seen some historical investment in pedestrian safety, including a raised table, zebra crossing, and a new 20mph speed limit.

PUBLIC QUESTION NO 4.

Priority 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING

20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question asked by: Mark Morris

Member to reply: Deputy Mayor

Question

On Lewisham Council website there is a reference to a footbridge to Doggett Road being introduced as part of the Catford Green development. However, such a bridge does not yet exist or appear to be under construction. Can it be clarified when this footbridge will be constructed and at what location on Doggett Road? Alternatively, if there are no longer plans for the construction of a footbridge on Doggett Road what are the reasons for this decision?

Reply

There is a proposal to install a new pedestrian footbridge across the railway line between Doggett Road and the Catford Green residential development. In Doggett road the bridge position will be just south (towards the South Circular) of the junction with Holbeach Road and land on to the temporary green space between the development blocks in Adenmore Road.

The current proposal is that Barratt's, the developer, will deliver the new bridge which is to be partly funded from planning obligations. However, the extent of the bridge estimated cost is still to be agreed with Barratt's. In addition the Council is in negotiation with Network Rail on an Agreement that is required to construct this bridge over their railway. Until these two main issues are resolved the Council cannot give a programme of when the bridge will be installed.

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Member Questions		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

7. Questions from Members of the Council

Section C, paragraph 14 of the Constitution, provides for questions relevant to the general work or procedure of the Council to be asked by Members of the Council. Copies of the questions received and the replies to them will be circulated at the meeting.

QUESTION No. 1
Priority 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING

20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question by Councillor Barnham
of the Cabinet Member for the Public Realm

Question

Residents in homes at the southern end of Manwood Road are facing acute parking pressures, owing to a combination of recent local developments. They were promised a parking stress survey earlier this year, but that did not happen. It is now promised for September. The problems here affect a relatively small area, but they are causing a lot of difficulty for residents affected. Please can we be assured that serious consideration will be given soon to resolving the local problems?

Reply

We can confirm that a parking stress survey has been commissioned for the Manwood Road area in mid-late September. The results of the survey, alongside surveys from other potential CPZ areas, will help to inform the appraisal of CPZ requests and the prioritisation of resources for the CPZ programme, in line with the Council's Parking Policy.

QUESTION No. 2
Priority 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING

20 September 2017

Question by Councillor Ingleby
of the Deputy Mayor

Question

What is the break-down of spending or/and the planned projects for cycling or cycling friendly schemes within the current funds for the (TfL) Local Implementation Plan?

Reply

Quietways
During the 2017/18 financial year, the Borough is working with TfL to develop and deliver a number of specific cycling projects as part of the Quietway Programme. Some of these projects are still in the very early stages of development, and project budgets, which may be delivered during the next financial year. As such, the following figures are early estimates and are subject to change.

Waterlink way: £1.3 million
Southend Lane/Worsley Bridge Road: £300k
Catford to Burgess Park: £65k
Blackheath – currently uncosted circa £100k
Thames Path – currently uncosted circa £150k

Cycle Superhighways
During the 2017/18 financial year, the Borough has also been working with TfL to develop Cycle Superhighway 4 (CS4). This is a cycling project of London-wide significance, and is expected to provide investment in cycling infrastructure of approximately £3million in the Lewisham section of the route.

Corridors and Neighbourhoods
In the Corridors and Neighbourhoods section of the LIP Programme, there is an allocation of £100k for Local Cycling Improvements, which has been introduced to support the proposed Cycling Strategy, which is due out to public consultation this month.

There are also currently four large corridors projects which are not designed with dedication cycling provision, but which are cycling friendly, including Crofton Park (£1.6m), Dartmouth Road (£1.5m), Manor Lane (£700k), Sangley Road (£650k), as well as our current Major Scheme, Deptford High Street (£3m).

In addition, the LIP programme supports free cycle training to anyone in the Borough, with an allocation of £153k

QUESTION No. 3
Priority 2

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING
20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question by Councillor Barnham
of the Mayor
Question

The Mayor indicated earlier this year that he was sympathetic to the idea of exempting Care Leavers from Council Tax until they are 25, and would look at the issue in this year's budget-making process. Please could we know how this consideration is going?

Reply

In January Cllr Stamirowski drew to my attention the Children's Society's work around this issue and I indicated in my speech at the AGM I would be asking for a report to come forward as part of our budget making that examines the cost and benefits of doing this. That report is now nearing completion and it will be considered by Mayor and Cabinet and propose the introduction of a local discount which would exempt Care Leavers from paying Council Tax until they are 25 years old. As this is a budget proposal it will be necessary to put it to Council for final decision and I expect members to view it positively.

QUESTION No. 4
Priority 2

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING
20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question by Councillor Ingleby
of the Cabinet Member for Resources

Question

Under what circumstances and at what stage are residents whose Council Tax assessment is under question or in arrears, are referred to debt collectors or credit companies? Does the Council refer its residents to Credit companies in these circumstances?

Reply

The Council does not refer its residents to credit reference companies or external debt collectors. The Council has its own internal Enforcement Agent Team (formerly known as Bailiffs) who are responsible for collecting Council Tax and Business Rates arrears.

Cases are referred to the Enforcement Agent Team after a debtor has failed to pay in line with the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992.

The Council does use credit reference agency information to trace debtors who have moved without telling the Council and to check on the validity of claims being made for reductions.

QUESTION No. 5
Priority 3

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

COUNCIL MEETING
20 SEPTEMBER 2017

Question by Councillor Ingleby of the Cabinet Member for Resources

Question

Does the Council provides links to Bereavement counselling? Can it also provide access to suitably trained officers within Council Tax collections and Blue Badge provision who can sensitively work through bills and accounts with the recently bereaved, similar to that specific service provided by most utility companies?

Reply

All front-line staff, including those dealing with council tax collection and blue badge applications, are trained to identify vulnerable customers and provide the help they need. Officers will explain documents and help with applications for reductions and reliefs. If necessary, they can also cancel enforcement action and make special collection arrangements.

If a resident is in need of bereavement counselling, a service is available which front-line staff are aware of and will refer to when needed.

If a resident's needs are greater, front-line staff may refer the resident on to other Council services, such as the Social Care Advice and Information Team, or the Council's web site which contains a lot of useful information.

Agenda Item 7

COUNCIL			
Report Title	2016/17 FINAL ACCOUNTS AND EXTERNAL AUDITORS REPORTS		
Key Decision	No	Item No.	
Ward	All		
Contributors	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR RESOURCES AND REGENERATION		
Class	Open	Date:	20 September 2017

1 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is to present to Council the External Auditor's reports (Audit Findings and Value for Money) on the audit of the Council's 2016/17 Main accounts (including Group accounts) and Pension Fund accounts and to obtain members' approval of the Statement of Accounts for 2016/17 (including the Annual Governance Statement).

1.2 The Audit Findings Reports are attached, and set out:

"… the key issues affecting the results of London Borough of Lewisham ('the Council') and the preparation of the Council's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 … (and) whether, in our opinion, the Council's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year and whether they have been properly prepared … (and) whether the Council has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources ..."

1.3 The reports set out any issues arising from the audits that, in the opinion of the external auditor, are of sufficient significance to warrant informing and discussing with Members.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 As at the date of despatch of this report, the audits were substantially complete and the external auditor, Grant Thornton, anticipates that unqualified opinions on the financial statements will be issued. The external auditor's reports were discussed at the Audit Panel on 14 September 2017.

2.2 This report sets out the recommendations necessary to ensure that the statutory requirements are met. The external auditor requests that Members:

- Note the adjustments to the financial statements in the reports
- Approve the letter of representation on behalf of the council
- Agree the recommendations in the proposed action plan

2.3 Under the council's constitution these matters will be for Council to determine.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 The Council are recommended to:

i. Note the adjustments to the financial statements in the Audit Findings Reports

ii. Agree the Action Plans set out in the Reports

iii. Approve the Letter of Representation on behalf of the Council

iv. Approve the Annual Governance Statement (AGS)

v. Approve the 2016/17 audited Statement of Accounts (including Main accounts, Group accounts and Pension Fund accounts)

4. POLICY CONTEXT

4.1 Completing the audit of the council's accounts and receiving the auditor's report thereon contributes directly to the council's tenth corporate priority:

- **Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity**: ensuring efficiency and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

5. DETAIL

5.1.1 As at the date of despatch of this report, the audits were substantially complete and the external auditors, Grant Thornton, anticipate that subject to completing their outstanding work they will be giving an unqualified opinion on the financial statements; however, they are unable to issue a value for money conclusion at this time (pending the outcome of the New Bermondsey Inquiry).

5.2 By virtue of paragraphs 9(2), 10(1) and 21 of the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015 ("The Regulations") the Council must, by no later than 30 September 2017:

a. Consider either by way of a committee or by the members meeting as a whole the statement of accounts;

b. Following that consideration, approve the statement of accounts by a resolution of that committee or meeting;

c. Ensure that the statement of accounts is signed and dated by the person presiding at the committee or meeting at which that approval was given;

d. Publish (which includes publication on the body's website), the statement of accounts together with any certificate, opinion, or report given or made by the auditor.

5.3 The Audit Panel have already considered the reports and officers' responses to them in detail and a short summary will be provided at the meeting. By considering that summary, Members will have discharged their duty under The Regulations.

5.4 The draft accounts have been amended for the agreed findings of the audit and the Letter of Representation by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration will be signed accordingly.

5.5 Members are therefore, by recommendation 3.1(v) to this report, recommended to approve the accounts.

5.6 Officers will ensure that the correct protocols for the signature and publication of the accounts are followed, to ensure compliance with the requirements of The Regulations.

6 ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

6.1 This document has been updated from that considered at the Audit Panel on 20 June 2017 and is now submitted for approval.

7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no direct financial implications in agreeing the recommendations in this report.

7.2 The total cost of external audit services in respect of 2016/17 is expected to be £234,000, including the cost of the audit of the accounts and the certification of grant claims and returns. The cost of the Pension Fund audit was £21,000.

8 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The key legal requirements are set out in paragraph 5.2 of this report. By agreeing the recommendations of this report Members will have put in place appropriate authority and arrangements to ensure that these are complied with.

9 EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no equalities implications in this report.

10 CONSULTATION

10.1 The draft accounts have been published, and local electors have been able to exercise their rights to ask questions of the auditor in respect of them, and to inspect accounting records; also to make any objections if they wish.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

11.1 There are no environmental implications in this report.

12 CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

12.1 There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

13 BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

APPENDICES

1. Draft audited 2016/17 Main Statement of Accounts (incl. Group Accounts)
2. Draft audited 2016/17 Pension Fund Statement of Accounts
3. 2016/17 Annual Governance Statement
4. Grant Thornton – The Audit Findings for the London Borough of Lewisham (including the Value for Money findings)
5. Grant Thornton – The Audit Findings for the Lewisham Pension Fund
6. Letter of Representation – Main Accounts and Pension Fund Accounts

For further information on this report please contact:

Selwyn Thompson, Head of Financial Services, 020 8314 6932

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

2016/ 2017 POST-AUDIT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

CONTENTS

Contents

INDEX OF SECTION 3 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NARRATIVE STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR RESOURCES AND REGENERATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The statement of accounts reports the income and expenditure on service provision for the year and the value of the council's assets and liabilities at the end of the financial year. This is prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices as defined in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

2. THE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Local authorities are required to produce a comprehensive income and expenditure statement, a balance sheet and a cash flow statement, as a private sector company would. For 2016/17 an expenditure and funding analysis has also been introduced. However, as local authorities are also tax raising bodies (through council tax), they are required to produce an additional financial statement, accounting for movements to and from the general fund, through a movement in reserves statement. A review of materiality has also concluded that Group Accounts are required this year. A brief explanation of the purpose of each of financial statements is provided below:

Section 1 – The Core Financial Statements

Section 1a – Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)
This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation [or rents]. Authorities raise taxation [and rents] to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Section 1b - Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)
This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows how the movements in year of the authority'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 [or rents] for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

Section 1c - Balance Sheet
The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves are those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets 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'.

Section 1d - Cash Flow Statement
The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the authority 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 authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the authority'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 authority.

Section 2 – Statement of Accounting Policies
These outline the accounting and measurement bases used for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of figures and events in preparing the financial statements in the accounts. Other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are also included.

Section 3 – Notes to the Core Financial Statements
This section contains notes that help to explain or give more detail to the Core Financial Statements.

Section 4 – Housing Revenue Account (HRA)
This is a statutory account which shows the major elements of income and expenditure on Council Housing provision and associated services to Council tenants and leaseholders.

Section 5 – Collection Fund Accounts
This is a statutory account which shows the transactions relating to Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates. It shows how the amounts collected have been distributed to the Council's General Fund, the Greater London Authority and Central Government.

Section 6 – Group Accounts
The Group Accounts combine the financial results of Lewisham Council with that of its subsidiaries, Lewisham Homes Ltd and Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd. Transactions between the two subsidiaries and the Council are removed on merging the accounts of all parties. The Group Accounts therefore add the surpluses and balances and show the combined financial position for all three entities.

Section 7 - Glossary
This explains some technical and commonly used terms.

Section 8 – Pension Fund Accounts
The Lewisham Pension Fund is a separate entity from the Council and thus has its own accounts. These show the income and expenditure for the year, the value of the investments held and an assessment of the liabilities at the year end.

Section 9 – Annual Governance Statement (AGS)
This sets out the control and governance framework for all significant corporate systems and processes, cultures and values by which the Council is directed and controlled. It describes the activities with which the community is engaged and enables the monitoring of the achievement of the strategic objectives and the delivery of appropriate and cost effective services. It also reports any significant issues and the actions already taken and planned to be taken to address these.

3. REVENUE BUDGET

3a 2016/17 Revenue Budget Setting and Funding

The Council set a net budget requirement of £236.2m for 2016/17 at its meeting on 24th February 2016. This was a decrease of £10.0m or 4.0% on the previous year's net budget requirement of £246.2m.

The main sources of income were the Council Tax and the Government determined Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA), which comprised Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and Revenue Support Grant (RSG). The amount determined to be raised from Council Tax was calculated as shown in the following table.

2016/17 Revenue Budget Funding

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Lewisham's Net Budget Requirement	**236,218**	246,224
Less: Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)	**(146,691)**	(161,276)
Less: Surplus on Collection Fund	**(2,937)**	(4,864)
General Fund Services to be met from Council Tax	**86,590**	**80,084**
Add: Precept (GLA)	**21,674**	23,652
Total to be met from Council Tax	**108,264**	**103,736**

3b 2016/17 Revenue Budget Outturn

During 2016/17, the overall overspend against the directorates' net controllable budgets was £9.8m. After applying the sum of £2.8m which was set aside in setting the 2016/17 budget for 'risks and other budget pressures', this brought the final directorate overspend down to £7.0m. The reasons for these variances are being reported to the Mayor and Cabinet on the 7th June 2017.

Throughout the year, Mayor & Cabinet and Executive Directors have received regular financial monitoring reports and continued to implement measures to alleviate the Council's overall budget pressures and to help bring spending back into line with budget. These measures have included the strengthening of local controls on particular expenditure in the short term.

With a new set of challenges in terms of the delivery of revenue budget savings, the council will continue to apply sound financial controls in 2017/18. It is clear that the short and medium-term outlook will remain difficult. However, the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration will continue to work with directorate management teams across the council to effect the necessary continued actions to manage their services.

3c 2017/18 Revenue Budget Outlook

The Council set a net budget requirement of £232.7m for 2017/18 at its meeting on 22th February 2017, which is £3.5m lower than the equivalent figure for 2016/17. The Council has again made significant savings reductions of £23.0m to its budget and added £13.6m to provide for significant spending pressures which are being experienced and £10.9m to make up for one-off reserves used in 2016/17. An amount of £5.0m is being taken from reserves to fund the budget, but action is also being taken to ensure that expenditure is affordable in future years. The Council is maintaining adequate reserves to enable it to manage the significant funding risks it faces as the national programme of public sector expenditure reduction continues.

Current projections show that additional savings of approximately £32.6m are likely to be required by 2019/20. The Lewisham Future Programme (LFP) was established to carry out cross-cutting and thematic reviews to deliver these savings and their work to date was presented in a report to the Mayor in September 2016. This work continues and further savings proposals will be bought forward in 2017/18 to close the long term budget gap identified above. In 2017/18 officers will update the Medium Term Financial Strategy to 2021/22 to include the impact of moving to the 100% retention of business rates, with its attendant risks.

4. COUNCIL TAX AND NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)

4a Council Tax Levels and the Tax Base

The actual Council Tax charge is determined by dividing the net amounts to be met from Council Tax by the tax base, which for Lewisham is 78,528 equivalent Band D properties for 2016/17 (75,526 for 2015/16).

	2016/17 £	2015/16 £	Variation £	Variation %
LB Lewisham's Demand	**1,102.66**	1,060.35	42.3	4.0
Preceptor Requirements:				
Add: Greater London Authority	**276.00**	295.00	-19.0	-6.4
Council Tax for Band D	**1,378.66**	1,355.35	23.3	1.7

4b Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates Collection Rates

	2016/17 %	2015/16 %	2014/15 %
Council Tax	**95.2**	95.2	95.1
Non-Domestic Rates	**99.4**	99.7	99.4

5. CAPITAL PROGRAMME

5a 2016/17 Capital Programme

The capital programme expenditure incurred during the year and how it was resourced is shown below. The percentage spent compared to the revised programme budget was 84**%**. A number of budget underspends, mainly on housing schemes, have been carried forward to 2017/18.

	2016/17 Final Outturn £m	2016/17 Budget Report (22 Feb 2017) £m	2015/16 Final Outturn £m
CAPITAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE			
General Fund	42.2	48.0	72.1
Housing Revenue Account	28.7	36.8	22.0
Total Spent	70.9	84.8	94.1
CAPITAL PROGRAMME FINANCING			
Borrowing	7.0	4.6	12.6
Capital Grants	18.2	19.3	49.2
Capital Receipts	19.2	27.9	11.6
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue	26.5	33.0	20.7
Total Financed	70.9	84.8	94.1

The expenditure on major projects in the 2016/17 capital programme was:-

Major Projects of over £1m	**2016/17 Expenditure £m**
General Fund	
Highways & Bridges (incl. TFL programme)	**7.9**
School Places Programme	**6.8**
Other schools capital works	**3.1**
Lewisham Homes - Property Acquisition	**6.0**
Heathside & Lethbridge Estates	**3.2**
Building Schools for the Future (Sydenham)	**2.3**
Acquisition - Hostels Programme	**1.4**
Housing Revenue Account	
Decent Homes Programme	**18.8**

5b 2017/18 Capital Programme

The Council set its capital programme budget at its meeting on 22nd February 2017. This outlined the Council's programme of £336.6m for the years 2017/18 to 2020/21. The most significant parts of the programme are primary school expansion and major regeneration schemes, including Heathside and Lethbridge estates and Catford (Broadway and Milford Towers). The implementation of Housing self-financing has given the Council the opportunity to invest in new housing stock under the Housing Matters programme, and achieving and maintaining decent homes will be delivered by the Council's ALMO, Lewisham Homes.

2017/18 Capital Programme	**2017/18 Budget £m**
General Fund	
Primary Places Programme (inc Expansion)	**20.6**
Highways and Bridges Improvement Works	**3.5**
Asset Management Programme	**3.8**
Major Regeneration Schemes	**10.1**
Other Schemes	**7.5**
	45.5
Housing Revenue Account	
Housing Matters Programme	**41.6**
Lewisham Homes	**36.4**
	78.0
Total Capital Programme	**123.5**

6. FINANCIAL HEALTH

6a General Fund

After transfers to and from reserves the General Fund balance has been kept at £13.0m due to the proposed reduction in future Government funding and the corresponding requirement on the Council to make savings. This is an adequate level of cover and represents approximately 2.5% of Lewisham's Net Budget Requirement and the Dedicated Schools Grant expenditure. The Council also has a number of earmarked reserves for specific on-going initiatives and these are shown in Note 8 to the Core Financial Statements.

6b Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The HRA spent to budget after transfers to reserves as at 31st March 2017. It continues to build reserves up on an annual basis, mainly to ensure that there are sufficient resources available to fund the current 30 year business plan. This aims to continue to invest in decent homes and to significantly increase the supply of housing in the borough over the medium to long term. The business plan is reviewed each year to ensure that the resources available from HRA reserves can be profiled appropriately to meet the business needs.

After transfers to and from reserves the HRA balance at the end of the year, including earmarked reserves, now stands at £97.0m (£80.4m as at 31st March 2016). These reserves include the Major Repairs Reserve and are for specific on-going projects as outlined in the notes to the HRA in Section 4 of the Accounts.

6c Collection Fund

The Collection Fund had a surplus of £2.0m for the year, which when added to the brought forward deficit of £1.8m gives a surplus of £0.2m to carry forward to 2017/18. The details are shown in the Collection Fund statements in Section 5 of the Accounts.

7. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2016/17 THAT HAVE HAD AN IMPACT ON THE ACCOUNTS

7(a) Government Funding and Business Rates Retention

The Government's strategy to reduce the national deficit over the lifetime of the previous Parliament has had a major effect on the Council's current and future funding plans. There have been continued reductions in funding for local authorities, and there are plans for authorities to become self-financing from Business Rates and Council Tax with no or minimal Revenue Support Grant by 2020/21. The impact of the Brexit vote in June 2016 is still unclear, and so this has added to the uncertainty for local authority funding. The Council used reserves in 2016/17 to balance the budget and will do so again in 2017/18. For 2017/18 this will be on top of raising both the Adult Social Care precept at 3.00% and maximum Council Tax increase without a referendum at 1.99%.

With regard to Business Rates, in 2017 the new valuations from the 2015 list will be applied and, given the 36% rise in valuations for Lewisham, it is anticipated there will be a number of appeals that will take time to be considered. If appeals are upheld, the Council is required to return the backdated overpayment and reduce the ongoing level of rates to be collected. A provision to cover the costs of appeals has been established and the potential ongoing revenue effect has been factored into the Council's budget.

7(b) Pension Fund Valuation

The Pension Fund's value increased over the year by £233m from £1,042m to £1,275m (22.4%). More detailed information is set out in Section 8 - Pension Fund Accounts.

7(c) New Bermondsey Inquiry

On 22nd February 2017 Lewisham's Full Council agreed to set up an Independent Inquiry to examine matters relating to a proposed Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) of land at New Bermondsey/ Surrey Canal. The Independent Inquiry is planned to begin in April 2017 with a view to reporting before the end of the calendar year. The Council has agreed expenditure of up to £500,000 for the conduct of this Inquiry. Further information can be found at the attached site:

https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/inmyarea/regeneration/deptford/north-deptford/Pages/New-Bermondsey-questions-and-answers.aspx

7(d) Budget Overspends

There were significant overspends in 2016/17 in the placement budgets for the following areas:-

- Looked after children placements (£2.2m overspend): The cost of residential placements has grown throughout the year. At the end of 2015/16, the cost was on average £3,400 per week, but peaked during the year at £3,700, but has now come back down to £3,500. The overall overspend is made up of adoption allowances of £1.0m and special guardianship orders of £1.2m

- Adult services placements (£4.3m overspend): The greatest pressures remain on learning disability where the costs of transition clients have added an estimated £2m to adult budgets over the past two financial years. This has been identified as a financial risk, but has not been funded. Pressure on mental health budgets also increased during the year and the net overall overspend for this client group was £0.8m.

7(e) Dedicated Schools Grant

There were twelve schools and one pupil referral unit in deficit at the end of 2016/17. Three of these deficits were licensed by 31st March and a further three have been licensed since that date. Processes are underway to deal with the other seven cases. The total of all these deficits (whether licensed or unlicensed) stands at just under £4m. (See also Note 38 – Contingent Liabilities.)

7(f) Accounting Statement Change

The service format for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is now based on the Council's own organisational structure (instead of the SERCOP SEA). This follows a change in the Code of Practice for 2016/17. See Section 1 – Core Financial Statements – CIES. This change in the code also included the creation of two new notes, Note 1A the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and Note 23 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature, and the removal of the need for the Segmental reporting note.

8. THE COUNCIL'S STRATEGIES AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

a) Our Vision

Lewisham's vision is: 'Together, we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn'. Our vision was developed following consultation with Lewisham residents, public sector agencies, local business, voluntary and community sector organisations. This vision is not just for the Council, it has been adopted by the Lewisham Strategic Partnership and continues to be a bold aspiration that stretches and motivates the Council and its partners to set priorities and deliver services that will achieve the vision.

The key strategic document for Lewisham and for the Lewisham Strategic Partnership is “Shaping Our Future - Lewisham's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020”, which can be viewed at:

http://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/Sustainable%20Community%20Strategy%202008-2020.pdf

b) Our Corporate Priorities

The Council’s ten corporate priorities determine what contribution the Council will make towards delivery of Shaping our Future. The priorities focus on the needs of local people and are geared towards ensuring that, in delivering services, the Council focuses on its citizens, is transparent and responds to changing needs and demands. The priorities are as follows:

- Community Leadership and Empowerment – Creating opportunities for people within the community to participate and become engaged.
- Young people’s achievement and involvement – Increasing educational achievement, and through partnership working to improve facilities for young people within the borough.
- Clean green and liveable – Through improvement to environmental management, the maintained care for roads and pavements. Encouraging a sustainable way of life/sustainable environment.
- Safety security and visible presence – Through working with the police to reduce crime levels, prevention of anti-social behaviour through Council powers/resources.
- Strengthening the local economy – Through the gain of resources to redevelop key localities, strengthen employment skills and encouraging the use of public transport.
- Decent homes for all – The creation of housing that is social and affordable to achieve ‘the decent homes standard’, reducing homelessness.
- Protection of children – Improved safeguarding and for children at risk the presence of joined services.
- Caring for adults and older people – To provide support to the elderly and adults that require help by working with health services.
- Active healthy citizens – Providing leisure, sporting and learning activities for everyone.
- Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity – Ensuring that the services provided to meet the communities needs is efficient.

c) Key Performance Indicators for Corporate Priorities

A management report is produced each month to place on record our performance against priorities. Each month we attempt to give a full account of what is being done, what has been achieved and which areas require additional management attention to secure future achievements. The report focuses on the Council's performance in line with our corporate priorities, drawing data from:

- performance indicators (PIs)
- project monitoring information
- risk register assessments
- financial reports.

A dashboard summary tries to present an overall picture on one page using a red, amber, green rating. The full Management Report can be viewed on the Council’s website:

http://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/performance/Pages/Latest-council-performance.aspx

d) Corporate Risks

The Management Report also contains a summary of corporate risks. In accordance with the Council's Risk Management Strategy, risk is monitored by way of risk registers. Risks are scored in terms of likelihood and impact, with a range from 1 to 5 (with 5 being the highest) and the result is plotted on a matrix to produce a Red/Amber/Green rating. There are 22 risks in total on the Corporate Risk register (9 Red, 12 Amber, and 1 Green). The 9 red risks for the Council are:

- ICT infrastructure is not fit for purpose and/or does not meet business needs
- noncompliance with Health & Safety legislation
- financial failure and inability to maintain service delivery within a balanced budget
- loss of income to the Council
- serious adult safeguarding concerns
- failure of child safeguarding arrangements
- information governance failure
- failure to maintain sufficient management capacity and capability to deliver business as usual and implement transformational change; and
- strategic programme to develop and implement transformational change does not deliver.

Action plans are in place to mitigate the above risks and these are subject to regular review by Directorate Management Teams.

THE STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority 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 Authority, that officer is the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration;

- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;

- to approve the Statement of Accounts.

Responsibility of the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration

The Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts 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 of Practice').

In preparing the Statement of Accounts as set out in this document, I certify that I have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;

- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;

- complied with the CIPFA Local Authority Code of Practice.

I certify that I have also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;

- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Janet Senior CPFA
Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration
20th September 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

SECTION 1 - CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The CIES has been restated as 2016/17 CIPFA regulations require the Council's income and expenditure to be reported along management lines.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

2015/16 RESTATED				2016/17			
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	SERVICE	Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	Note
335,387	(327,711)	7,676	Children & Young People Directorate	379,729	(305,440)	74,289	
177,887	(69,066)	108,821	Community Services Directorate	174,877	(72,459)	102,418	
335,185	(283,112)	52,073	Customer Services Directorate	333,855	(274,771)	59,084	
40,096	(18,864)	21,232	Resources & Regeneration Directorate	57,899	(45,189)	12,710	
100,634	(99,365)	1,270	HRA	90,852	(98,510)	(7,658)	
25,440	(4,031)	21,409	Corporate Services	17,606	(11,078)	6,528	
1,014,629	(802,149)	212,480	**Cost of Services**	1,054,818	(807,447)	247,371	1
			Other Operating Expenditure				
6,986	0	6,986	(Gain) / Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	0	(9,823)	(9,823)	
1,631	0	1,631	Levies	1,632	0	1,632	7
1,969	0	1,969	Contribution of housing capital receipts to Government Pool	1,947	0	1,947	19
10,586	0	10,586		3,579	(9,823)	(6,244)	
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
34,855	0	34,855	Interest payable and similar charges	34,995	0	34,995	
131		131	Changes in fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0	11
0	0	0	(Gain) / Loss on disposal of Investment Properties	0	0	0	11
876	(3,483)	(2,607)	Interest and Investment Income	0	(3,002)	(3,002)	
54,493	(31,318)	23,175	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	57,359	(36,207)	21,152	37
90,355	(34,801)	55,554		92,354	(39,209)	53,145	
			Taxation and non-specific Grant Income				
0	(84,948)	(84,948)	Income from Council Tax	0	(89,527)	(89,527)	
0	(86,868)	(86,868)	General Government Grants	0	(74,920)	(74,920)	
0	(37,346)	(37,346)	Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	0	(15,577)	(15,577)	
0	(87,696)	(87,696)	Non-Domestic Rates income and expenditure	0	(87,083)	(87,083)	
0	(296,858)	(296,858)		0	(267,107)	(267,107)	
		(18,238)	**Deficit/(Surplus) on provision of services**			27,165	1
		(266,154)	Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets			(101,871)	21
		(148,032)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			19,316	20, 37
		(414,186)	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			(82,555)	
		(432,424)	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			(55,390)	

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT - YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Gen Fund Reserves £000	Sub-Total General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 01 April 2016 Brought Forward	**13,000**	**152,528**	**165,528**	**42,894**	**37,475**	**57,231**	**8,149**	**311,277**	**1,095,765**	**1,407,042**
Movement in Reserves during 2016/17										
Surplus or (Deficit) on the provision of services	(33,272)	0	**(33,272)**	6,107	0	0	0	**(27,165)**	0	**(27,165)**
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	82,555	**82,555**
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(33,272)**	**0**	**(33,272)**	**6,107**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(27,165)**	**82,555**	**55,390**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	30,321	0	**30,321**	11,399	(845)	(1,736)	5,983	**45,122**	(45,122)	**0**
Net Increase / (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(2,951)**	**0**	**(2,951)**	**17,506**	**(845)**	**(1,736)**	**5,983**	**17,957**	**37,433**	**55,390**
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	2,951	(2,951)	**0**	(3,277)	3,277	0	0	**0**	0	**0**
Increase / (Decrease) in 2016/17	**0**	**(2,951)**	**(2,951)**	**14,229**	**2,432**	**(1,736)**	**5,983**	**17,957**	**37,433**	**55,390**
Balance at 31 March 2017 Carried Forward	**13,000**	**149,577**	**162,577**	**57,123**	**39,907**	**55,495**	**14,132**	**329,234**	**1,133,198**	**1,462,432**
Note		9		HRA 15	HRA 14	19			20, 21, 22 Coll Fd 3	

Core Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2017

31/03/2016 £000		31/03/2017 £000	Note
	Property, Plant & Equipment		
1,146,313	Council Dwellings	1,229,068	10b, HRA 1a, 9
791,587	Other Land and Buildings	774,672	10b
29,665	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	27,865	10b
109,917	Infrastructure	114,893	10b
7,155	Community Assets	4,982	10b
75,657	Surplus Assets not Held for Sale	76,893	10b
23,992	Assets under Construction	23,115	10b
2,184,286		2,251,488	
257	Heritage Assets	257	41
0	Investment Property	0	11
2,189	Long Term Investments	2,049	
25,734	Long Term Debtors	32,566	14a
2,212,466	**Total Long Term Assets**	2,286,360	
230,762	Short Term Investments	280,731	12
0	Assets Held for Sale	0	
191	Inventories	181	
57,360	Debtors	47,486	14b
101,427	Cash and Cash Equivalents	92,048	15
3,134	Prepayments	3,637	
392,874	**Current Assets**	424,083	
3,180	Bank Overdraft	3,532	15
35,671	Short Term Borrowing	26,854	12
3,229	Provisions (Less than 1 year)	3,758	17
69,079	Creditors	76,453	16
69,974	Receipts in Advance	76,789	18
7,706	PFI Liabilities due within one year	7,580	34d
188,839	**Current Liabilities**	194,966	
2,416,501	**Total Assets less Current Liabilities**	2,515,477	
157,701	Long Term Borrowing	166,126	12
8,347	Provisions (More than 1 year)	4,843	17
240,061	Deferred PFI Liabilities	236,196	34d
1,544	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	1,616	
601,806	Liability related to defined benefit pension scheme	644,264	20, 37
1,009,459	**Long Term Liabilities**	1,053,045	
1,407,042	**NET ASSETS**	1,462,432	
	Usable Reserves		
13,000	General Fund Balance	13,000	
152,528	Earmarked Revenue Reserves	149,577	9
42,894	Housing Revenue Account	57,123	HRA 15
37,475	Major Repairs Reserve	39,907	HRA 14
57,231	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	55,495	19
8,149	Capital Grants Unapplied	14,132	
311,277		329,234	
	Unusable Reserves		
808,913	Revaluation Reserve	890,273	21
899,650	Capital Adjustment Account	895,587	22
100	Deferred Capital Receipts	95	
(4,627)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(3,841)	
(601,806)	Pensions Reserve	(644,264)	20, 37
(1,838)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	3,096	Coll Fd 3
(4,627)	Short Term Compensated Absences Account	(7,748)	
1,095,765		1,133,198	
1,407,042	**TOTAL RESERVES**	1,462,432	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

2015/16 £000s		2016/17 £000s	Note
18,238	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(27,165)	
92,591	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	105,498	42
(56,008)	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(41,131)	43
54,821	**Net Cash flows from Operating Activities**	**37,202**	
(30,536)	Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	(40,791)	45
(9,034)	Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	(6,142)	46
15,251	**Net Increase or (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**(9,731)**	
82,996	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period**	**98,247**	15
98,247	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period**	**88,516**	15

SECTION 2 - STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which require them to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and the SERCOP 2016/17, both published by CIPFA, and based on IFRS and statutory guidance under Section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003 (see Glossary for definitions). The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historic cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a 'going concern' basis (in other words, on the expectation that the Council will to continue to operate in its current form for the foreseeable future).

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES, MATERIAL ERRORS AND PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

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. Prior period adjustments may arise from a change in an accounting policy or to correct a material error. 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.

3. ACCRUALS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The Council’s revenue and capital accounts are prepared on an accruals basis. This means that activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will be received by the Council.

- Income from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will be received by the Council.

- Income from Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and rents is accounted for in the year it is due.

- 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.

- Expenditure on supplies is accounted for when they are used. When there is a significant gap between the date on which supplies are received and the date of their use, and the value is material, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.

- Expenditure on services received (including those provided by employees) is accounted for when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

Where income and expenditure have been recognised in the accounts, but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is likely that debts may not be settled, a charge is made to revenue for the income that might not be collected and the debtor is impaired.

4. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Where items of expenditure and income are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately, either in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (the "CIES") or in a note to the accounts, depending on their significance.

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Where the Council has entered into a foreign currency transaction, it is converted into sterling at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Where amounts are outstanding at year end, they are converted at the exchange rate on 31 March. Any material gains or losses are charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

6. VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

Income and Expenditure excludes any amounts related to VAT, unless it is irrecoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT is paid on invoices received and charged to an input tax account and VAT is collected with income and posted to an output tax account. These accounts are reconciled and claims made to HM Revenue and Customs for the net VAT incurred on a monthly basis.

7. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, 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 give evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events where they are considered to be material;
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events. However, where they would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the event and its estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

8. OVERHEADS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to the services where those budgets are controlled, in line with the organisational structure of the Council. This approach follows a change in the Code of Practice for 2016/17. However, overheads and support services still continue to be allocated across the benefiting services to cover statutory requirements (for example, between the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account) and for statutory returns to Central Government.

9. 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 CIES until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or else the future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor. Amounts received as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried on the Balance Sheet as receipts in advance. When conditions are satisfied, they are credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the CIES.

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

10. LEASES

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease substantially transfers all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. Arrangements which do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

a) The Council as Lessee

i) Finance Leases
Property, Plant and Equipment held under a finance lease is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. The lease payments are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment, which is applied to write down the lease liability, and a finance charge to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. They are accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period). The Council as lessee did not have any finance leases in 2016/17 (nor in 2015/16).

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, an annual contribution is made from revenue to the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the MiRS for the difference between the two.

ii) Operating Leases
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES as expenditure of the services which benefit from the use of the leased asset. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the incidence of payments (e.g. where there is a rent-free period).

b) The Council as Lessor

i) Finance Leases
When the Council grants a finance lease over a property or 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 is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the CIES 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 asset (long-term debtor) in the Balance Sheet. The gain credited to the CIES on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of fixed 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 MiRS.

Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the MiRS. 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 MiRS. When the future rentals are received, the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor, and the associated deferred capital receipt is transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Lease rentals received are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, which is 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 CIES).

ii) Operating Leases
Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained on the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the incidence of payments received.

11. INVENTORIES (STOCK)

Highways and fleet stores are valued and included in the Balance Sheet at cost price as a proxy for average price. Revenue accounts are charged with the cost of obsolescent stock written off.

12. LONG TERM CONTRACTS

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

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those which are settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave for current employees and are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render their services to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of entitlements (or any form of leave) earned by employees, but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the year in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the MiRS using the Short Term Compensated Absences Account so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs. This account shows the differences arising 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 each year. Statutory requirements are that the impact on Council Tax is reversed through the Account.

b) Termination and Discretionary Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before their normal retirement date. They are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant Service Cost line in the CIES in the year in which the Council is committed to the termination of the employment of the officer. The Council has an approved scheme to make awards of benefits in the event of early retirements which requires a panel to consider and agree proposals on the grounds of redundancy and/or efficiency and applications for voluntary early retirement from employees.

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

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

c) Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of four separate pension schemes:-

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers Pensions for the DfE;
- The NHS Pension Scheme, administered by EA Finance NHS Pensions;
- The London Pension Fund administered by the Local Pensions Partnership (LPP) on behalf of the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA);
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered by Lewisham Council.

These schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), which are earned as they work for the Council.

(i) Teachers' Pension Scheme and the NHS Pension Scheme
These schemes are defined benefit schemes, but are accounted for as if they were defined contributions schemes, since their liabilities cannot be separately identified to individual Local Authorities. No liabilities for future payment of benefits are therefore recognised in the Balance Sheet for these schemes. The CIES is charged with the employer's contributions paid to the schemes during the year.
(ii) London Pension Fund Scheme
This scheme is a defined benefit scheme and is accounted for as such, since its liabilities and assets can be identified to individual Councils. The CIES is charged with a levy from the LPFA to meet the employer's contributions and the costs of administration.
(iii) Local Government Pension Scheme
This scheme is a defined benefit scheme and is accounted for as such, since its liabilities and assets are attributable to individual Local Authorities. The Council's attributed liabilities are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments to be made by the Scheme in relation to benefits earned to date, based on a number of assumptions about mortality rates, turnover, projected earnings etc. These liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate recommended by the Scheme's Actuaries.
The assets of the Scheme are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value as follows:-
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:-

- <u>Service Costs comprising</u>
  The current service cost which is the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year. These are allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked.
  The past service cost which is the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years. These are debited to the relevant Service Directorate in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES.
- <u>Net interest on the net defined benefit liability</u>
  This is the change 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 CIES. This is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period, accounting for any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- <u>Re-measurement comprising</u>
  The return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest.
  The actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic and financial assumptions since the last actuarial valuation.
  Other changes not accounted for elsewhere.

Statutory regulations require Council Tax to fund the amounts payable to the Pension Scheme in the year, rather than the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. The notional entries for assets and liabilities are therefore matched with appropriations to and from the Pension Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The negative balance on the Pensions Reserve thus measures the beneficial impact on the General Fund of being required to account on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.
The detailed accounting policies followed in preparing the pension fund accounts are disclosed separately in the Council's Pension Fund Accounts in Section 8 of the Statement of Accounts.

14. INTERESTS IN COMPANIES

The Council has two wholly owned subsidiary companies, Lewisham Homes and Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd. It also has a minority interest (significantly lower than 50%) in a number of other companies. The transactions between the Council and all of these companies are included in the Council's accounts. An annual review of the necessity of preparing Group Accounts is undertaken, and for 2016/17 it has been concluded that the activities of Group's entities are sufficiently material to warrant the production of Group Accounts. This is a change over 2015/16, in which Group Accounts were considered to be below the threshold of materiality, and reflects the increased housing investment activities of Lewisham Homes. See also Section 6 – Group Accounts, and Note 25 - Investment in Companies.

15. REVENUE PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES

a) Provisions

The Council has set aside amounts from revenue as provisions which will be used to cover future expenditure. Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement at a later date and where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the CIES in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision in the Balance Sheet. All provisions are reviewed at the end of the financial year, and where it is assessed that it is less than probable that a settlement will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

b) Impairment Allowances

Impairment allowances to cover Council Tax, housing rents and other debtors are set up where it is doubtful that the debts will be settled. A charge is made to the relevant account for the income and is deducted from the current debtors balance on the Balance Sheet. When it is deemed that the debts are irrecoverable they are written off to the impairment allowance. Where payments are made, they are credited to the provision on the Balance Sheet.

16. RESERVES

The Council has set aside specific amounts as reserves to cover future expenditure for contingencies or policy purposes, which fall outside the definition of provisions, and are shown in Note 8 of Section 3. The reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the MiRS. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. The reserve is then credited back to the General Fund Balance in the MiRS so that there is no net charge against Council Tax. Statutory reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, and retirement and employee benefits and are not available for the Council to use to finance services.

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

A contingent liability or asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation or asset. However, this will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of another event not wholly within the control of the Council. These are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed in a note to the accounts. A contingent liability could also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that a payment will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

18. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Expenditure incurred which can be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset for the Council (e.g. home improvement grants or voluntary aided schools expenditure), is charged to the relevant service cost line in the CIES. Where this expenditure is met from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the MiRS from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on Council Tax.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council enters into a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by its effective rate of interest. This rate exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over its life to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For the Council's borrowings, the amount on the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest), and the interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year for the loan. Where market loans are defined as Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO's), these are accounted for as short term loans if they have options occurring within the next financial year.

There has been no repurchase or early settlement of borrowing in 2016/17 (nor in 2015/16). Premiums and discounts from previous year's settlements are charged to the CIES in accordance with regulations requiring the impact on the General Fund and the HRA to be spread over future years. The Council's policy is to spread the gain or loss over the remaining term of the loan repaid on which the premium was payable or discount receivable. Premiums and discounts are split between the General Fund and HRA pro rata to their respective Capital Financing Requirements as at 1 April of the year in which the loan was repaid. As required by statute, the amounts charged to the CIES are adjusted to the required charge against Council Tax or Housing Rents by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the MiRS. This account holds the accumulated difference between the financing costs charged to the CIES and the accumulated financing costs required to be charged to the General Fund Balance in accordance with regulations.

b) Financial Assets

i) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market. They are recognised on the Balance Sheet initially at fair value and subsequently at their amortised cost, and include short term investments and sundry debtors. The 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 its effective rate of interest. For loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount shown on the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year for the loan. Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

ii) Available-for-Sale Assets
These are assets which have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments. The Council does not have any assets in this category.

20. 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 twenty four hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than three months or less from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. The Cash Flow Statement shows cash and cash equivalents net of repayable on demand bank overdrafts which form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

21. INTANGIBLE NON CURRENT ASSETS

Intangible Non-Current Assets (e.g. software licences) do not have any physical substance and are identifiable and controllable by the Council through custody or legal rights. The expenditure is only capitalised when it and the future economic benefits or service potential flowing from it are both material. The level of spend on these assets is immaterial and therefore is charged direct to the CIES.

22. NON CURRENT ASSETS - 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.

a) Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided it adds value, increases its ability to deliver future economic benefits or service potential, or can be capitalised as a component and exceeds the Council's de-minimis limit of £40,000. Expenditure financed from the government's Devolved Formula Capital Grant is also capitalised on the basis that it increases the school's service potential. Expenditure that only maintains an asset's value (i.e. repairs and maintenance) and does not increase its ability to deliver benefits or services is charged as revenue expenditure when it is incurred.

b) Measurement and Valuation

Non-current assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The Council capitalises costs incurred whilst assets are under construction if these costs are directly attributable to an asset and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the authority (in accordance with IAS 16). These balances are held on the balance sheet under the category Assets Under Construction and are transferred to the specific non-current assets category when the project reaches practical completion. Non-current assets are carried on the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost;
- dwellings – current value, using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- all other assets – current value, being the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV);
- where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value;
- where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

Non-current assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued regularly in accordance with the Statements of Appraisal and Valuation Manual and Guidance Notes issued by the RICS and recommended by CIPFA.

The cost of an asset acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value. Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income line of the CIES. Where the donation has been made conditionally, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account until conditions are satisfied. Where gains are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the MiRS. The Council did not receive any donated assets in 2016/17 (nor in 2015/16).

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Gains are credited to the CIES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- 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 or an insufficient balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the CIES.

Surplus Assets not Held for Sale are assets that are not being used to supply goods and services and do not meet the criteria of assets held for sale. The adoption of IFRS 13 requires that these assets are measured at fair value and not existing use value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

c) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

All services are charged with the following amounts to reflect the cost of using Property, Plant and Equipment 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).

These amounts are not required to be charged against Council Tax; however the Council is required to make an annual contribution from revenue (the Minimum Revenue Provision – MRP) to reduce its overall outstanding borrowing, calculated on a prudent basis in accordance with statutory guidance. The difference between the two is accounted for within the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

d) Impairment

Non-current assets held on the Balance Sheet are reviewed at year-end to assess whether they may be impaired. Where an impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and if material, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall and is accounted for as follows:-

- 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 or an insufficient balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the CIES.

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

e) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by applying the straight-line method based on the asset's useful life. Depreciation is not charged for assets with an indeterminable finite useful life, a long life such that depreciation would be immaterial, assets where the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount (i.e. freehold land, community assets) and assets under construction. Deprecation is calculated on the following bases:

- council dwellings – 40 years
- other land & buildings (including hostels) – 40 years
- vehicles, plant & equipment – range of 5 to 20 years
- infrastructure – range of 10 to 40 years (but the majority being 25 years)

The Council's policy is to charge depreciation on the assets value at 1 April each year. It is charged from the year following the date of purchase or completion of construction, and is not adjusted for disposals or additions of assets during the year. Where an asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. 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.

f) Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it is almost certain that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, and the strict criteria set out in the COP are met, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale. Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.
When 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.

g) Disposals of Non-Current Assets

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

Amounts received for asset disposals are classified as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts from housing disposals (as per the relevant regulations) are payable to the Government. The retained receipts are required to be credited to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve, and can only be used to finance 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 MiRS. The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the MiRS.

h) Deferred Capital Receipts

This reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which a 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 cash settlement eventually takes place, the amounts are transferred to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve.

23. HERITAGE ASSETS

These are assets which are primarily held for their contribution to knowledge or culture, however, where they are used as operational assets, they are classified as such. They are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policies on Property, Plant and Equipment in respect of revaluation, impairment and disposal. The Council has, however, opted not to depreciate these assets since they are enduring by nature. The threshold for disclosure is £40,000.

24. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

These are assets which are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, and are not used in any way for the delivery of services or production of goods or being held for sale. 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. They are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's length. They are revalued annually according to market conditions, and are therefore not depreciated. Any gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. These are not statutorily allowed to have an impact on the Council Tax and are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the MiRS and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve if relevant.

The adoption of IFRS13 Fair Value Measurement in the previous year 2015/16 led to an assessment of the Council's Investment Properties and their reclassification to Property, Plant & Equipment. Consequently, they are defined under three main areas: (i) assets leased at less than the market rent; (ii) assets leased at market rent but required for services delivered on behalf of the authority; (iii) assets purchased for strategic purposes including regeneration or service improvements. As a result it has been clarified that our Investment Assets under the broad definition are not used solely for income or capital appreciation.

25. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) CONTRACTS

These are agreements to receive services where the responsibility for making available the assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and as ownership of the assets will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. The original recognition of these assets at fair value is balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. Where schemes include a capital contribution, the liability is written down accordingly. Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as other non-current assets owned by the Council. The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into the following five elements:

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the CIES;
- finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to Interest Payable and Similar Charges in the CIES;
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the asset arising during the contract, debited to Interest Payable and Similar Charges in the CIES;
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the liability towards the PFI operator;
- lifecycle replacement costs – recognised as prepayments in the Balance Sheet and then recognised as non-current assets on the Balance Sheet when the work is carried out.

26. ACCOUNTING FOR SCHOOLS

Schools' accounting policies are the same as the Council's, with their income and expenditure being attributed to the appropriate service line in the CIES and their assets, liabilities and balances being included on the Balance Sheet. Schools' earmarked reserves are shown separately within Note 9 to the Core Financial Statements. An analysis of Dedicated Schools' Grant (the main source of funding for schools) is shown in Note 29. Any critical judgements made relating to accounting for schools' non-current assets (i.e. land and buildings) are shown in Note 3. For an up-to-date position on schools' licensed deficits / loans, see Narrative Statement – paragraph 7(e).

SECTION 3 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1A. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS – YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax [and rent] payers how the funding available to the authority (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

SERVICE	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (see Notes to EFA (i)) £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000
Children & Young People Directorate	53,797	20,492	74,289
Community Services Directorate	94,883	7,535	102,418
Customer Services Directorate	55,939	3,145	59,084
Resources & Regeneration Directorate	4,121	8,589	12,710
HRA	(17,479)	9,821	(7,658)
Corporate Services	15,235	(8,707)	6,528
Cost of Services	**206,496**	**40,875**	**247,371**
Other Income and Expenditure	(220,206)	0	(220,206)
Surplus or Deficit	**(13,710)**	**40,875**	**27,165**

Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 01 April 2016	(245,897)
Add (Surplus)/ Deficit on General fund and HRA Balance in Year	(13,710)
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2017	**(259,607)**

Analysed between General Fund and HRA Balances

	General Fund	HRA	Total
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 01 April 2016	(165,528)	(80,369)	**(245,897)**
Add (Surplus)/ Deficit on General fund and HRA Balance in Year	2,951	(16,661)	**(13,710)**
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2017	**(162,577)**	**(97,030)**	**(259,607)**

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS – YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2016

SERVICE	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (see Notes to EFA (i)) £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000
Children & Young People Directorate	36,305	(28,629)	7,676
Community Services Directorate	100,500	8,321	108,821
Customer Services Directorate	40,471	11,602	52,073
Resources & Regeneration Directorate	13,376	7,856	21,232
HRA	(36,233)	37,502	1,269
Corporate Services	49,656	(28,246)	21,410
Cost of Services	**204,075**	**8,406**	**212,481**
Other Income and Expenditure	(230,850)	132	(230,718)
Surplus or Deficit	**(26,775)**	**8,538**	**(18,238)**

Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 01 April 2015	(219,122)
Add (Surplus)/ Deficit on General fund and HRA Balance in Year	(26,775)
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2016	**(245,897)**

Analysed between General Fund and HRA Balances	General Fund	HRA	Total
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 01 April 2015	(153,846)	(65,276)	**(219,122)**
Add (Surplus)/ Deficit on General fund and HRA Balance in Year	(11,682)	(15,093)	**(26,775)**
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2016	**(165,528)**	**(80,369)**	**(245,897)**

Notes to the EFA

(i) Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis

	2016/17			
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts	**Adjustment for Capital Purposes £'000**	**Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £'000**	**Other Differences £'000**	**Total Adjustments £'000**
SERVICE				
Children & Young People Directorate	13,667	3,689	3,136	**20,492**
Community Services Directorate	6,987	558	(10)	**7,535**
Customer Services Directorate	7,391	693	(4,939)	**3,145**
Resources & Regeneration Directorate	8,185	404	0	**8,589**
HRA	7,879	2,427	(485)	**9,821**
Corporate Services	(23,776)	15,371	(302)	**(8,707)**
Cost of Services	**20,333**	**23,142**	**(2,600)**	40,875
Other Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	**0**
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES surplus or deficit	**20,333**	**23,142**	**(2,600)**	**40,875**

	2015/16			
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts	**Adjustment for Capital Purposes £'000**	**Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £'000**	**Other Differences £'000**	**Total Adjustments £'000**
SERVICE				
Children & Young People Directorate	(36,890)	9,304	(1,043)	**(28,629)**
Community Services Directorate	7,345	900	76	**8,321**
Customer Services Directorate	4,445	1,348	5,809	**11,602**
Resources & Regeneration Directorate	7,708	197	(49)	**7,856**
HRA	35,535	2,446	(479)	**37,502**
Corporate Services	(42,259)	18,921	(4,908)	**(28,246)**
Cost of Services	**(24,116)**	**33,116**	**(594)**	**8,406**
Other Income and Expenditure	132			**132**
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES surplus or deficit	**(23,984)**	**33,116**	**(594)**	**8,538**

(ii) Segmental Income and Expenditure

	2016/17
	£'000
Revenues from external customers	(220,114)
Revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the authority	0
Interest revenue	(3,002)
Interest expense	34,995
Depreciation and amortisation	61,954
Material items of income and expense (related to disposals of PPE and investments and reversals of provisions)	(9,823)
The authority's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method	0
Income tax expense or income	0
Material non-cash items other than depreciation and amortisation	0

	2015/16
	£'000
Revenues from external customers	(207,945)
Revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the authority	0
Interest revenue	(2,607)
Interest expense	34,855
Depreciation and amortisation	22,643
Material items of income and expense (related to disposals of PPE and investments and reversals of provisions)	6,987
The authority's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method	0
Income tax expense or income	0
Material non-cash items other than depreciation and amortisation	0

1B. DETAILS OF THE RESTATEMENT OF 2015/16 CIES NET EXPENDITURE FROM SERCOP CATEGORIES TO LEWISHAM MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY

The 2016/17 Code requires that authorities present expenditure and income on services on the basis of its reportable segments. These reportable segments are based on the authority's internal management reporting structure. This is a change from the previous requirement to present expenditure and income in accordance with the Service Expenditure Code of Practice (SERCOP). The comparative figures for 2015/16 have been adjusted in accordance with this change, but with no impact on the Cost of Services. The table below shows how the Net Expenditure has been restated.

SERCOP	2015/16 Net Expenditure £000s	Management Hierarchy Reallocation Children & Young People Directorate £000s	Community Services Directorate £000s	Customer Services Directorate £000s	Resources & Regeneration Directorate £000s	HRA £000s	Corporate Services £000s	Total £000s
Central services to the public	4,998		1,894	2,874	-9		239	**4,998**
Cultural and related services	17,066		12,385	4,314	1		367	**17,066**
Environmental and regulatory services	29,881		2,612	25,696	104		1,469	**29,881**
Planning services	8,988		3,357	490	4,832		308	**8,988**
Children's and education services	18,442	7,676	2,169				8,597	**18,442**
Highways and transport services	13,511			7,086	6,490		-65	**13,511**
Housing services	17,741		7,267	8,203		1,270	1,002	**17,741**
Adult social care	81,028		79,796		-17		1,249	**81,028**
Public Health	-659		-659					**-659**
Corporate and democratic core	5,365				5,149		216	**5,365**
Non distributed costs	16,119			3,409	4,682		8,027	**16,119**
Cost of Services	**212,480**	**7,676**	**108,821**	**52,073**	**21,232**	**1,270**	**21,409**	**212,480**

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED, NOT ADOPTED IN THE 2016/17 ACCOUNTS

The Code of Practice requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued, but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standard within the Code:

- Leases: IFRS16 will require lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheet – this is a significant change from current practice. Lessees will have a single accounting model for all leases, with two exemptions (low value assets and short term leases). Lessor accounting will be substantially unchanged. The new standard will come into effect in financial year 2018/19 (that is, from 1st January 2019, with limited early application permitted). Therefore, there is no impact on the 2016/17 Accounts. In 2018/19, as regards the Council as lessee, an initial assessment indicates that the current annual charge to the CIES of £1.5m will not change significantly, and the Existing Use Value of the leases would add approximately £15m to the balance sheet.

It was reported in the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts that there would be a major accounting change in 2016/17 regarding valuation of the Highways Network Asset. However, this new accounting standard has now been dropped from the Code of Practice and so is no longer a requirement.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the Accounting Policies the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions (shown in this note) and a number of assumptions which involve uncertainty about future events (shown in the following note). The major judgements made are as follows:

a. There is uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has concluded that it is unlikely that the assets of the Council will be impaired as a result of the actions required to achieve the necessary savings, including closing facilities and reducing services.

b. A number of judgements have been made under IFRS concerning the classification of and the accounting for Non-Current Assets, Investment Properties, Leases, PFI and other major contracts, Capital and Revenue Grants and other miscellaneous items. The adoption of IFRS13 Fair Value Measurement in the previous year 2015/16 led to an assessment of the Council's Investment Properties and their reclassification to Property, Plant & Equipment (for further details, see Note 24 – Investment Properties – in Accounting Policies above). In summary, there are no material changes to these judgements for the 2016/17 Accounts compared to those followed in 2015/16.

c. An accounting judgement has been made for each school as to whether their land and buildings should be included within the Council's Balance Sheet:-
   - Included are 41 Community Primary Schools, 5 Community Secondary Schools, 3 Community Special Schools, 2 Foundation Schools and 2 Nursery Schools (53 schools).
   - Excluded are 23 Voluntary-aided Schools, 3 Foundation Schools, 4 Academies and 4 Other Schools (34 schools).
   - Also excluded are assets acquired via PFI contracts where they relate to the excluded schools given above, although the PFI liability remains with the Council.

d. A judgement has been made by the Council that it is proper practice to prepare Group Accounts for 2016/17, on grounds of materiality. For further information, see Section 2 – Accounting Policies (para. 14 – Interests in Companies); also Section 6 – Group Accounts; and Note 25 – Investment in Companies.

e. The Council has previously agreed that it will indemnify all the pension costs of Lewisham Homes staff. The Council's judgement is that this indemnity is most accurately represented by accounting for the liability under IAS19, rather than as an accrual, provision, reserve or contingent liability. The Council's 2016/17 Single Entity Accounts therefore include the full costs of the Lewisham Homes IAS19 liability and are consistent with the Council's 2015/16 Accounts and Lewisham Homes' Accounts for both years.

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

These Accounts contain a number of estimated figures that are based on assumptions made about the future or that are otherwise uncertain, and take into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. Because of this, the actual outcomes could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates made. The areas in the Council's Accounts at 31st March 2017 for which there is a significant possibility of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:-

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Non-Current Assets are depreciated over their useful lives which are partially dependent on assumed levels of repairs and maintenance that will be achieved. However the current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current level. If the useful life of assets is reduced, the depreciation will increase and the carrying amount of the assets will decrease. The annual depreciation charge for buildings could increase by approximately £1m for every year that useful lives are reduced. For further information on Non-Current Assets, see Note 10.

b) Insurance Provisions

The insurance provision is made up of contributions to cover liabilities arising over a number of years. It is split between less than and greater than one year, estimating what proportion of the monies held relate to each of the years, what has been paid in each of those years and what remains outstanding. An annual review is commissioned from insurance advisors to inform this split. The balance on the provision < 1 year at 31st March 2017 is £2.7m, and so an increase over the forthcoming year of 10% in the total number of claims or in the average settlement could add £0.27m to the provision needed.

c) Non-Domestic Rates - Appeals

Since the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme from 1st April 2013, Councils are liable for successful appeals against NDR charged to businesses in 2016/17 and earlier financial years in their proportionate share. Therefore, a provision has been raised for the estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31st March 2017, using the Valuation Office (VOA) ratings list of appeals and the analysis of successful appeals to date. The balance on this provision at 31st March 2017 is £3.1m.

d) Arrears of Significant Debtors

The Council had debtors balances of Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates, Housing Rents and sundry others of £115m as at 31st March 2017. All of the significant balances have been reviewed and impairment allowances for doubtful debts have been set at appropriate levels, with an overall impairment allowance of £68m. Although the current economic climate, including the Government's welfare benefits reform initiative, has been taken into account, it is not certain that these allowances will be sufficient, as the judgements made are mainly based on historical trends. If collection rates were to deteriorate, an increase of 10% in the amount of the impairment allowance would require an additional sum of £6.8m to be set aside.

e) Pensions Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured and are outlined in the Defined Benefits note to these Accounts (Note 37).

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

There are no material items of Income and Expenditure that are not disclosed elsewhere in these Accounts.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The pre-audit Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration on 30th May 2017. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the accounts. Where events took place before this date which materially altered the conditions existing at 31st March 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect these altered conditions. There are no significant events which have occurred after 31st March 2017 affecting the 2016/17 accounts – any such events will affect the 2017/18 accounts only.

The rateable value for Virgin Media has been reduced from £23m to £15m, causing a reduction in business rates receivable for 2017/18. The impact of this will be mitigated by transitional relief in 2017/18. (See also Note 38 – Contingent Liabilities.)

7. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE - LEVIES

These are included under the “Other Operating Expenditure” line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and comprises the statutory levies for services carried out by other bodies.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
London Pension Fund Authority	**1,229**	1,232
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	**224**	226
Environment Agency	**179**	173
Total Levies Paid	**1,632**	**1,631**

8. TECHNICAL NOTE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS

This note details the adjustments that are made to the CIES recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The total of these adjustments appears as a line on the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

2016/17	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments to 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 (transferred to/ from the Pensions Reserve)	20,715	2,427				(23,142)
Financial instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account)	(301)	(485)				786
Council Tax and NDR (transfers to/ from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	(4,934)					4,934
Holiday Pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Account)	3,121					(3,121)
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA))	40,922	30,801	0			(71,723)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	**59,523**	**32,743**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(92,266)**
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(3,133)	(16,226)		19,364		(5)
Payments to the Government housing receipts pool (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	1,947			(1,947)		0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the CAA)	(10,696)	(2,460)				13,156
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	5,799					(5,799)
Capital expenditure funded from revenue balances (transfer to the CAA)	(1,207)	(2,658)				3,865
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	**(7,290)**	**(21,344)**	**0**	**17,417**	**0**	**11,217**
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure				(19,153)		19,153
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure			(845)			845
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(21,912)				5,983	15,929
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	**(21,912)**	**0**	**(845)**	**(19,153)**	**5,983**	**35,927**
Total Adjustments	**30,321**	**11,399**	**(845)**	**(1,736)**	**5,983**	**(45,122)**

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

2015/16 - RESTATED	Usable Reserves General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments to 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 (transferred to/ from the Pensions Reserve)	30,670	2,446				(33,116)
Financial instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account)	(302)	(478)				780
Council Tax and NDR (transfers to/ from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	5,674					(5,674)
Holiday Pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Account)	(881)					881
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA))	(16,790)	55,873				(39,083)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	**18,371**	**57,841**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(76,212)**
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources						
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(6,120)	(16,561)		22,681		0
Payments to the Government housing receipts pool (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	1,969			(1,969)		0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the CAA)	(6,957)	(3,409)				10,366
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	11,614					(11,614)
Capital expenditure funded from revenue balances (transfer to the CAA)	(6,440)					6,440
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	**(5,934)**	**(19,970)**	**0**	**20,712**	**0**	**5,192**
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure				(11,659)		11,659
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure			(3,757)			3,757
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(33,408)				(2,809)	36,217
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts				(13)		13
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	**(33,408)**	**0**	**(3,757)**	**(11,672)**	**(2,809)**	**51,646**
Other Adjustments	**(4,606)**					**4,606**
Total Adjustments	**(25,577)**	**37,871**	**(3,757)**	**9,040**	**(2,809)**	**(14,768)**

9. EARMARKED RESERVES

The Council has a number of earmarked reserves on its Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice, and others have been set up to provide resources for future spending plans. This note shows the amounts used to meet General Fund expenditure in 2016/17 and amounts set aside in the year to finance future expenditure plans. The use of HRA earmarked reserves is shown in the notes to the HRA in Section 4.

Name of Reserve	Balance 31/03/16 £000	2016/17 Transfers Out £000	2016/17 Transfers In £000	Balance 31/03/17 £000	
Specific Revenue Earmarked	79,957	(18,523)	9,909	**71,343**	(a)
PFI and BSF Schemes	22,277	0	1,615	**23,892**	(b)
New Homes Bonus Reserve	16,280	(5,503)	9,259	**20,036**	(c)
Insurance	14,167	(600)	3,162	**16,729**	(d)
Capital Programme Expenditure	3,046	(7,929)	5,812	**929**	(e)
	135,727	**(32,555)**	**29,757**	**132,929**	
Schools Reserves and External Funds	16,801	(17,016)	16,863	**16,648**	(f)
	16,801	**(17,016)**	**16,863**	**16,648**	
Total	**152,528**	**(49,571)**	**46,620**	**149,577**	

a) Specific Earmarked Reserves
These comprise a number of specific reserves which are earmarked for particular purposes.

b) PFI and BSF Schemes Reserves
These reserves enable services to make revenue contributions towards their committed PFI and Building Schools for the Future (BSF) schemes in future years. This now includes the Street Lighting PFI Sinking Fund which was previously reported under the “Specific Revenue Earmarked Reserves” line.

c) New Homes Bonus Reserve
The reserve is made up of unused grant from central government. The grant is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised for new-build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use. Use of the reserve is not ring-fenced.

d) Insurance Reserve
This has been established in order to supplement the insurance provision and covers potential costs arising from self-insured risks.

e) Capital Programme Expenditure Reserve
This reserve will be used to finance capital programme expenditure in future years.

f) Schools Reserves and Schools External Funds
The Schools Reserves consist of the unspent year-end balances from schools’ self-managed budgets. School External Funds are unspent balances from schools’ locally generated funds. All these balances are earmarked to be used by schools in future years.

10. NON CURRENT ASSETS

a) Non-Current Assets Revaluations

Assets are valued at least every five years as a minimum or more regularly where a five-yearly valuation is insufficient to keep pace with material changes in fair value, to ensure that the Council's assets are valued in accordance with RICS and CIPFA guidance. The valuations this year were undertaken and signed off by the valuers Wilkes, Head and Eve. Where revaluations have occurred in 2016/17, their exact effective date was 28th February 2017 for council dwellings and 31st January 2017 for other assets.

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Valued at Historic Cost	**750**	**5,767**	**4,031**	**10,548**
Valued at Current Value				
2016/17	1,227,106	717,255	6,515	**1,950,876**
2015/16	91	50,952	65,920	**116,963**
2014/15	0	130	415	**545**
2013/14	0	568	12	**580**
2012/13	1,121	0	0	**1,121**
Total Net Book Value	**1,229,068**	**774,672**	**76,893**	**2,080,633**

b) Movements in Non-Current Assets

The movements in non-current assets during 2016/17 were as follows:

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

2016/17	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infra-structure Assets £000	Comm. Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	TOTAL £000
Gross Book Value b/fwd at 1st April 2016	**1,149,956**	**795,553**	**58,976**	**159,096**	**7,163**	**76,026**	**23,992**	**2,270,762**
Additions	1,564	4,014	3,155	11,666	0	3,693	12,952	**37,044**
Revaluations (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	87,636	(13,643)	0	0	0	4,585	0	**78,578**
Revaluations (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	190	(8,821)	0	0	0	54	0	**(8,577)**
Impairments (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	0	(663)	0	0	0	(2,589)	0	**(3,252)**
Impairments (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	(139)	(889)	(504)	0	(2,581)	(13,142)	(4,550)	**(21,805)**
Disposals	(9,215)	(560)	(7,877)	0	0	0	0	**(17,652)**
Transfers	(765)	623	0	(76)	431	9,066	(9,279)	**0**
Gross Book Value c/fwd at 31st March 2017	**1,229,227**	**775,614**	**53,750**	**170,686**	**5,013**	**77,693**	**23,115**	**2,335,098**
Depreciation b/fwd at 1st April 2016	**(3,643)**	**(3,966)**	**(29,312)**	**(49,179)**	**(8)**	**(369)**	**0**	**(86,477)**
Depreciation for year	(20,444)	(15,665)	(4,625)	(6,633)	(4)	(526)	0	**(47,897)**
<u>Depreciation written back on:</u>								
Transfers	30	625	0	19	(19)	(655)	0	**0**
Revaluations (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	20,447	6,049	0	0	0	35	0	**26,531**
Revaluations (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	3,434	11,946	0	0	0	80	0	**15,460**
Impairments (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Impairments (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	0	65	175	0	0	635	0	**875**
Assets Sold	17	4	7,877	0	0	0	0	**7,898**
Depreciation c/fwd at 31st March 2017	**(159)**	**(942)**	**(25,885)**	**(55,793)**	**(31)**	**(800)**	**0**	**(83,610)**
Net Book Value at 31st March 2017	**1,229,068**	**774,672**	**27,865**	**114,893**	**4,982**	**76,893**	**23,115**	**2,251,488**

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The movements in non-current assets during 2015/16 were as follows:

2015/16	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infra-structure Assets £000	Comm. Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	TOTAL £000
Gross Book Value b/fwd at 1st April 2015	**1,060,622**	**610,423**	**56,105**	**138,449**	**8,854**	**52,932**	**29,604**	**1,956,989**
Additions	90	24,964	3,071	16,216	284	5,884	17,846	**68,355**
Revaluations (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	106,632	100,619	0	0	0	31,531	0	**238,782**
Revaluations (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	7,063	33,303	0	0	0	(3,436)	0	**36,930**
Impairments (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	(29)	(958)	0	0	(30)	(7,516)	0	**(8,533)**
Impairments (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	(80)	(185)	(52)	0	(548)	(6,791)	(2,671)	**(10,327)**
Disposals	(11,856)	(3,024)	(1,356)	0	(357)	(12,276)	0	**(28,869)**
Transfers	(12,486)	30,411	1,208	4,431	(1,040)	15,698	(20,787)	**17,435**
Assets reclassed to/from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Gross Book Value c/fwd at 31st March 2016	**1,149,956**	**795,553**	**58,976**	**159,096**	**7,163**	**76,026**	**23,992**	**2,270,762**
Depreciation b/fwd at 1st April 2015	**(2,531)**	**(14,056)**	**(25,707)**	**(43,410)**	**(4)**	**(867)**	**0**	**(86,575)**
Depreciation for year	(29,464)	(14,065)	(5,006)	(5,769)	(4)	(992)	0	**(55,300)**
<u>Depreciation written back on:</u>								
Transfers	353	277	0	0	0	(630)	0	**0**
Revaluations (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	25,879	9,591	0	0	0	434	0	**35,904**
Revaluations (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	2,099	13,819	0	0	0	718	0	**16,636**
Impairments (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Impairments (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	0	(43)	46	0	0	39	0	**42**
Assets Sold	21	511	1,356	0	0	929	0	**2,817**
Depreciation c/fwd at 31st March 2016	**(3,643)**	**(3,966)**	**(29,311)**	**(49,179)**	**(8)**	**(369)**	**0**	**(86,476)**
Net Book Value at 31st March 2016	**1,146,313**	**791,587**	**29,665**	**109,917**	**7,155**	**75,657**	**23,992**	**2,184,286**

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment Properties were all reclassified to Property, Plant & Equipment in the previous year 2015/16, hence the nil balance. (See also Section 2 – Accounting Policies – paragraph 24.)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Code of Practice requires the accounts to be compliant with IFRS but some of these requirements are not consistent with primary legislation. Where this occurs, the CIES complies with IFRS, with the MiRS containing the reversals required to ensure that the closing balances comply with Statute. The figures shown in the table do not all appear as investments on the face of the balance sheet due to the reclassification of some short term investments as Cash Equivalents under IFRS. Where values are zero, the relevant lines have been excluded from the table.

a) Financial Instruments Balances

	Long-Term		Current		
	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000	
Financial Liabilities (Principal)	**165,910**	157,492	**25,000**	33,763	1
Accrued Interest	**216**	209	**1,854**	1,908	1
Total Borrowings	**166,126**	**157,701**	**26,854**	**35,671**	
PFI and Finance Lease liabilities	**236,196**	240,060	**7,580**	7,706	
Total Other Liabilities	**236,196**	**240,060**	**7,580**	**7,706**	
Financial Liabilities at contract amount	**-**	-	**59,153**	62,471	2
Total Creditors	**-**	**-**	**59,153**	**62,471**	

	Long-Term		Current		
	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000	
Loans and Receivables (Principal)	**-**	-	**368,514**	328,195	1
Accrued Interest	**-**	-	**734**	814	1
Total Investments	**-**	**-**	**369,248**	**329,009**	
Loans and Receivables	**32,566**	25,734	**-**	-	2
Financial Assets at contract amounts	**-**	-	**31,639**	43,949	2
Total Debtors	**32,566**	**25,734**	**31,639**	**43,949**	

1) Under accounting requirements the carrying value of financial instruments is shown in the balance sheet (including the principal amount borrowed or lent and adjustments for accrued interest where relevant). Accrued interest is included in current assets / liabilities where it is due within one year.

2) These are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value. The breakdown of these figures are shown in the appropriate Debtors and Creditors Notes and exclude statutory amounts.

Other Required Declarations
There were no reclassifications of financial instruments in the year or the previous year.
There were no unusual movements during the year or the previous year.
The Council provided no financial guarantees in the year and has none outstanding from previous years.
The Council has made no loans to voluntary organisations at less than market rates (soft loans), nor has it received any such loans.
No de-recognition is expected to impact where the Council has transferred financial assets to a third party.
The Council did not hold and did not obtain any collateral for third party debts or other credit enhancements in the year or the previous year.
No allowance for credit losses were made during the year or the previous year.
No defaults or breaches relating to the Council's financial instruments were incurred during the year or the previous year.
Borrowing costs capitalised in the year were £0.918m, at a rate of 4.38%. These were included in interest payable in the CIES.

b) Financial Instruments Gains / (Losses)

The gains and losses recognised in the CIES in relation to financial instruments are as follows (there were no revaluations on financial instruments in 2016/17 or 2015/16, or assets classified as Available for Sale):

	2016/17			2015/16
	Liabilities - Amortised Cost £000	Assets - Loans and Receivables £000	Totals £000	Totals £000
Interest Expense	9,029	-	9,029	9,070
Total Expense in Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	9,029	-	9,029	9,070
Interest Income	-	(2,338)	(2,338)	(2,403)
Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	-	(2,338)	(2,338)	(2,403)
Net (Gain) / Loss for the Year	9,029	(2,338)	6,691	6,667

c) Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities and assets represented by loans and receivables are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost (in long term assets / liabilities with accrued interest in current assets / liabilities). Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the net present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- Borrowing rates from the PWLB have been applied to PWLB loans, termed the New Loan and Premature Repayment Rates;
- For non-PWLB loans, PWLB discount rates as above have been used as a reasonable proxy for market rates;
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- 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 values for loans and receivables have been assessed by reference to Level 2 Inputs, i.e. inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the financial asset/liability. These give a reasonable estimate for the fair value of a financial instrument, and includes accrued interest.

The following tables show the carrying amount of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet compared to the fair value amounts (undisclosed on the balance sheet). The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £111m at the New Loan Rate compares the terms of existing PWLB commitments with the new borrowing rates available from the PWLB, given that the authority has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets (the Certainty rate).

A supplementary measure of the fair value of PWLB commitments is to compare the terms of these loans with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date, which has been assumed as the PWLB Premature Repayment Rate. If the authority were to seek to repay the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption, based on the repayment interest rates, for the additional interest that will not now be paid. The exit price for the PWLB loans including the penalty charge would be £130m.

	Premature Repayment Rate		New Loan Rate		Premature Repayment Rate		New Loan Rate	
	31/03/17		31/03/17		31/03/16		31/03/16	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB Debt	77,557	130,001	77,557	111,012	78,869	121,476	78,869	104,315
Non-PWLB Debt *	115,423	195,775	115,423	162,336	114,503	173,345	114,503	140,921
Total Debt / Liabilities	192,980	325,776	192,980	273,348	193,372	294,821	193,372	245,236
Money Market Investments	373,191	373,313	373,191	373,313	331,294	331,582	331,294	331,582
Long Term Debtors	32,566	32,566	32,566	32,566	25,734	25,734	25,734	25,734
Total Assets	405,757	405,879	405,757	405,879	357,028	357,316	357,028	357,316

**The fair value for non-PWLB debt at the premature repayment rate is provided for illustrative purposes only.*

13. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Key Risks

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

Credit Risk - The possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;

Liquidity Risk - The possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;

Re-financing Risk - The possibility that the Council might need to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms;

Market Risk - The possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

b) Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the uncertainty of financial markets, and are structured to implement suitable controls to minimise these risks. They set out a legal framework based on the *Local Government Act 2003* and associated regulations, and require the Council to do the following:

- formally adopt the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- adopt a Treasury Policy Statement and include treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution;
- approve annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years.
- approve an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government guidance.

These procedures are required to be reported and approved at Council before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the Annual Treasury Management Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported after each year. The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was last approved by Council in February 2017 and is available on the Council website. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (Treasury Management Practices) covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash. These are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed periodically.

c) 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. This also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Asset Services which uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies forming the core element. This is combined with credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system, with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is an indication of the relative creditworthiness of counterparties.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of its investments cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to that institution. It is rare for institutions to be unable to meet their commitments and a risk applies to all of the Council's deposits, however at the 31 March 2017 there was no evidence that this was likely to happen.

d) Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the procedures above as well as using a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice, which ensures 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. All sums invested are either due to be paid in less than one year or can be easily realised.

e) Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered sufficient to manage the refinancing risk, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments over one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the corporate treasury team address the operational risks within these parameters.

f) Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments and these impact according to how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy includes expected interest rate movements. A treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure, and this is monitored regularly.
If variable interest rates had been 0.1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be a net increase in income of £0.2m. The impact of a 0.1% fall in interest rates would be a net decrease in income of £0.2m.

14. DEBTORS

a) Long Term Debtors

These consist of sums repayable to the Council over a period of time of more than one year.

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Lewisham Homes - Loan	**14,100**	8,000
Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd (CRPL) - Loan	**12,223**	11,383
Street Lighting PFI Sinking Fund	**3,245**	3,245
Lewisham Gateway Development - Loan	**2,000**	2,000
Land Charges Debts	**384**	388
Mortgages	**177**	184
Other Long Term Debtors	**437**	534
Total Long Term Debtors	**32,566**	**25,734**

a) Lewisham Homes Loan
A loan of £8m was advanced to Lewisham Homes in 2015/16 and a further £6m in 2016/17. (See Section 6 – Group Accounts.)

b) Catford Regeneration Partnership Limited Loan
A loan of £12m was advanced to CRPL in 2010/11, followed by further loans of £0.25m in 2015/16 and £1m in 2016/17. (See Section 6 – Group Accounts.)

c) Street Lighting PFI Sinking Fund
This fund is held by LB Croydon on behalf of the Council in their role as lead borough for the on-going PFI scheme for the upgrade and maintenance of the borough's street lights.

d) Lewisham Gateway Development
A loan of £2m was advanced to the consortium which is undertaking the Lewisham Gateway development.

b) Current Debtors

These are short term debts for goods and services which are expected to be repayable within a year.

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Government and Other Public Bodies:		
HM Revenue & Customs - VAT	**4,562**	4,670
Central Government bodies	**2,464**	12,173
Other Local Authorities	**2,866**	1,527
NHS bodies	**94**	1,562
Other Public bodies	**241**	114
Council Tax Payers	**28,995**	27,480
NDR Payers	**1,187**	1,258
Council Tax Court Costs	**7,389**	6,752
Housing Benefit Overpayments	**24,172**	23,267
Housing Rents (inc PSL, B & B, Hostels, Commercial)	**8,935**	9,222
Leaseholders Services Charges	**4,272**	5,371
Parking	**415**	2,426
General Debtors due for Supplies and Services	**29,404**	25,396
Total Current Debtors	**114,996**	**121,218**
Impairment Allowances	**(67,510)**	**(63,858)**
Total Net Current Debtors	**47,486**	**57,360**

c) Impairment Allowances

	Balance at 31/03/16 £000	Movement in 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31/03/17 £000
Council Tax Payers	(25,406)	(1,512)	**(26,918)**
Council Tax Court Costs	(6,056)	(625)	**(6,681)**
NDR Payers	(919)	217	**(702)**
Housing Benefit Overpayments	(16,484)	(631)	**(17,115)**
Housing Rents (inc PSL, B & B, Hostels, Commercial)	(4,724)	68	**(4,656)**
Leaseholders Services Charges	(1,534)	142	**(1,392)**
General Debtors due for Supplies and Services	(8,734)	(1,312)	**(10,046)**
Total Impairment Allowances	**(63,857)**	**(3,653)**	**(67,510)**

The above have been determined individually according to the particular factors for each type of debtor.

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Balance 31/03/16 £000	Movement in 2016/17 £000	Balance 31/03/17 £000
Cash Equivalents			
Short Term Deposits	10,014	(10,014)	**0**
Cash			
Money Market Funds	90,518	1,943	**92,461**
Call Accounts with Banks	0	0	**0**
	90,518	**1,943**	**92,461**
Other Cash and Bank Balances			
Main Bank Accounts	0	0	**0**
Other Cash and Bank Accounts	895	(1,308)	**(413)**
	895	**(1,308)**	**(413)**
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**101,427**	**(9,379)**	**92,048**
Bank Accounts Overdrawn			
Main Bank Accounts	(2,650)	(720)	**(3,370)**
Schools Bank Accounts	(530)	368	**(162)**
	(3,180)	**(352)**	**(3,532)**
Net Cash and Cash Equivalents	**98,247**	**(9,731)**	**88,516**

a) Short term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months (less than 92 days), depending on the immediate cash requirements, and earn interest at the respective rates.

b) The carrying amounts of cash equivalents, cash and bank overdrafts approximate to their fair values.

c) The schools bank accounts are an integral part of the Council's overall cash management arrangements, and are therefore included under Net Cash and Cash Equivalents. They consist of individual accounts for each school, and an overall treasury account which is used to invest the net balance in conjunction with the Council's other balances. The balances on these accounts were £15.2m (2015/16 £13.8m) and overdrawn £15.3m (2015/16 overdrawn £14.4m) respectively.

16. CREDITORS

These are amounts owed to the Government and other public bodies and all unpaid sums for goods and services received as at the end of the year.

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Government and other public bodies:		
HM Revenue & Customs	**5,413**	5,393
Central Government bodies	**4,403**	3,559
Other Local Authorities	**8,422**	4,142
NHS bodies	**13,527**	12,907
Other Public bodies	**1,571**	955
	33,336	**26,956**
Short Term Compensated Absences	**7,748**	4,627
General Creditors (amounts owed for supplies and services)	**35,369**	37,496
Total Creditors	**76,453**	**69,079**

17. REVENUE RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Capital Contributions Unapplied	**32,805**	28,210
PFI Schemes	**22,486**	21,105
Council Tax	**7,558**	6,815
NDR	**2,295**	1,773
Rents in Advance	**4,161**	3,706
Revenue Grants and Contributions	**2,264**	2,614
Other Receipts in Advance	**5,220**	5,751
Total Receipts in Advance	**76,789**	**69,974**

18. PROVISIONS

These are amounts which are set aside to meet liabilities that are likely or certain to arise from events which have taken place, but where it is not possible to determine precisely when the event will take place.

	Balance 31/03/16 £000	2016/17 Transfers Out £000	2016/17 Transfers In £000	Balance 31/03/17 £000
Current (less than 1 year)				
Insurance Provision	2,748	(3,468)	3,423	**2,703**
Other Provisions	481	(877)	1,451	**1,055**
	3,229	**(4,345)**	**4,874**	**3,758**
Non Current (Over 1 year)				
Insurance Provision	6,574	(2,891)	43	**3,726**
Other Provisions	1,773	(656)	0	**1,117**
	8,347	**(3,547)**	**43**	**4,843**
Total - Provisions	**11,576**	**(7,892)**	**4,917**	**8,601**

<u>Insurance Provisions</u>
The Council’s insurance programme comprises a mix of external insurance, largely for cover at catastrophe level or where required by contract or lease arrangements, and self-insurance. Dedicated Insurance Provisions and Reserves are maintained to provide ‘self-insurance’ to meet either uninsured losses or losses that fall below the external insurance excess. The appropriate levels are assessed annually by the Council’s insurance actuaries.

19. USABLE CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Capital Receipts are mainly sums received from the sale of non-current assets. Housing capital receipts are subject to pooling arrangements whereby under certain conditions a portion is payable to central government. Non housing capital receipts are wholly usable to finance new capital expenditure. The balance on this account is available to fund future capital expenditure.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance brought forward at start of year	**57,231**	**48,191**
Amounts Received	**19,364**	**22,668**
Poolable to Central Government	**(1,947)**	**(1,969)**
Amounts applied to finance new capital investment	**(19,153)**	**(11,659)**
Total increase/(decrease) in capital receipts in year	**(1,736)**	**9,040**
Balance carried forward at end of year	**55,495**	**57,231**

20. PENSION RESERVE

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

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance brought forward at start of year	**(601,806)**	**(716,722)**
Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	**(19,316)**	148,032
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	**(57,622)**	(66,478)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	**34,480**	33,362
Balance carried forward at end of year	**(644,264)**	**(601,806)**

21. REVALUATION RESERVE

The Revaluation Reserve records the accumulated gains since 1st April 2007 on non-current assets held by the Council arising from increases in value (to the extent that these gains have not been consumed by subsequent downward movements in value). The Reserve is also debited with the part of the depreciation that has been incurred because the asset has been revalued. On disposal of an asset, its Revaluation Reserve balance is written out to the Capital Adjustment Account. The overall balance on the Reserve thus represents the amount by which the value of non-current assets carried in the Balance Sheet is greater because they are carried at revalued amounts rather than depreciated historical cost.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance brought forward at start of year	**808,913**	**558,835**
Revaluation of Assets	**105,109**	274,726
Impairment Losses	**(3,252)**	(8,572)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**101,857**	**266,154**
Difference between fair value and historic cost depreciation	**(15,946)**	(15,417)
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	**(4,551)**	(5,266)
Other amounts written off to Capital Adjustment Account	**0**	4,607
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	**(20,497)**	**(16,076)**
Balance carried forward at end of year	**890,273**	**808,913**

22. CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

This reflects the timing differences arising from the accounting treatment for the use of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the CIES (with reconciling entries from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). It is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance brought forward at start of year	**899,650**	**861,199**
Reversal of capital expenditure items debited or credited to the CIES		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	**(61,954)**	(9,423)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	**(5,799)**	(11,614)
Non-current assets written off on disposal - gain/loss to the CIES	**(5,217)**	(24,368)
	(72,970)	**(45,405)**
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	**15,960**	15,417
Net amount written out of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	**(57,010)**	**(29,988)**
Capital Financing applied in the year:		
Use of Capital Receipts to finance new capital expenditure	**19,153**	11,659
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	**844**	3,757
Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES	**15,929**	36,217
Statutory Provision for the financing of capital investment	**6,089**	1,623
Repayment of Principal on PFI schemes	**7,067**	8,743
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund and HRA	**3,865**	6,440
	52,947	**68,439**
Balance carried forward at end of year	**895,587**	**899,650**

23. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Employee expenses - LBL	**273,772**	271,388
Employee expenses - Schools not part of LBL Payroll	**58,558**	57,391
Other Expenditure	**660,534**	663,339
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**61,954**	22,643
Interest payments	**34,995**	34,855
Precepts and levies	**1,632**	1,631
Payments to Housing CapitalReceipts Pool	**1,947**	1,969
Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	**0**	6,987
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	**21,152**	23,175
Total Expenditure	**1,114,544**	**1,083,378**
Government grants and contributions	**(662,253)**	(677,436)
Fees, Charges and Other service income	**(220,114)**	(207,945)
Interest and Investment income	**(3,002)**	(2,607)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates, district rate income	**(176,610)**	(172,644)
Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	**(15,577)**	(37,346)
Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	**(9,823)**	0
Other Income	**0**	(3,638)
Total Income	**(1,087,379)**	**(1,101,616)**
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**27,165**	**(18,238)**

24. AGENCY SERVICES AND POOLED BUDGETS

The Council did not carry out any agency services, construction work or any other work for any other Local Authorities, public bodies or entities in 2016/17 (nor 2015/16).

In 2016/17 the Council operated a pooled budget as defined by the terms of a Section 75 Agreement (National Health Service Act 2006. The pooled budget is hosted by Lewisham Borough Council ("LBL") on behalf of LBL and NHS Lewisham CCG being the two partners to the agreement:-

Pooled Budget - Better Care Fund

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Funding provided to the pooled budget:		
Lewisham Borough Council	**(1,781)**	(2,102)
NHS Lewisham CCG	**(20,165)**	(19,740)
	(21,946)	(21,842)
Expenditure met from the pooled budget:		
Lewisham Borough Council	**11,206**	13,629
NHS Lewisham CCG	**10,740**	8,213
	21,946	21,842
Net surplus arising in year	**0**	0

Note:

(i) The LBL share of any in-year net surplus would be 9.6%. This was nil in 2016/17 (and 2015/16) due to there not being a surplus.

25. INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES

a) Companies of which the Council is the sole owner.

The Council is sole owner of two companies:

i) Lewisham Homes Limited
ii) Catford Regeneration Partnership Limited

Further detail on these companies is given in the Group Accounts section of these statements.

b) Companies of which the Council is a joint owner or shareholder.

i) Lewisham Schools for the Future LEP and SPV's
The Council has a stake of 10% in Lewisham Schools for the Future LEP Limited which is the Local Education Partnership company also comprising Costain Engineering & Construction Limited, Babcock Project Investments Limited and Building Schools for the Future Limited as well. It was established under the Council's Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme to rebuild and refurbish the secondary schools within the Borough.

The Council also has a 10% stake in four Special Purpose Vehicles which were set up in relation to the schools which were built within this BSF Programme. Amounts paid to these companies in 2016/17 are shown in brackets and are included in the Resources & Regeneration line of the CIES. The companies concerned are Lewisham SPV Ltd (£8.6m), Lewisham SPV2 Ltd (£3.0m), Lewisham SPV3 Ltd (£4.2m) and Lewisham SPV4 Ltd (£7.9m). The Head of Financial Services is the Council's Director on all of these companies' boards. The corporate structure is standard to BSF schemes.

ii) South-East London Combined Heat and Power Ltd (SELCHP)
The Council has a minority share of less than 1% in South-East London Combined Heat and Power Ltd (SELCHP) which is a joint venture with the London Borough of Greenwich for the provision of waste disposal and waste to energy services. Payments of £5.4m were made in 2016/17 to the company (£5.6m in 2015/16) and are included in the Customer Services line of the CIES.

iii) Newable Ltd
The Council has a minority share in Newable Ltd (formerly Greater London Enterprise Ltd) which is a company limited by guarantee and provides property management & consultancy services. No payments were made by the Council in 2016/17.

26. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

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

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Allowances (incl. NI)	**932**	936
Other Expenses	**70**	66
Total Expenditure in Year	**1,002**	**1,002**

27. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

a) The number of Employees whose Remuneration was £50,000 or more:-

	Non-Schools		Schools		Totals	
Remuneration Band	**2016/17**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2014/15**
£50,000 to £54,999	**51**	49	**178**	200	**229**	**249**
£55,000 to £59,999	**24**	32	**89**	90	**113**	**122**
£60,000 to £64,999	**16**	24	**54**	39	**70**	**63**
£65,000 to £69,999	**17**	9	**23**	36	**40**	**45**
£70,000 to £74,999	**8**	8	**26**	22	**34**	**30**
£75,000 to £79,999	**2**	6	**19**	15	**21**	**21**
£80,000 to £84,999	**2**	2	**9**	12	**11**	**14**
£85,000 to £89,999	**0**	0	**9**	7	**9**	**7**
£90,000 to £94,999	**1**	1	**5**	3	**6**	**4**
£95,000 to £99,999	**7**	9	**2**	3	**9**	**12**
£100,000 to £104,999	**1**	0	**1**	1	**2**	**1**
£105,000 to £109,999	**1**	1	**4**	3	**5**	**4**
£110,000 to £114,999	**1**	0	**0**	3	**1**	**3**
£115,000 to £119,999	**2**	2	**1**	1	**3**	**3**
£120,000 to £124,999	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
£125,000 to £129,999	**0**	0	**0**	1	**0**	**1**
£130,000 to £134,999	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
£135,000 to £139,999	**1**	1	**0**	0	**1**	**1**
£140,000 to £144,999	**3**	2	**0**	0	**3**	**2**
£150,000 to £154,999	**1**	0	**0**	0	**1**	**0**
£165,000 to £169,999	**0**	0	**0**	1	**0**	**1**
Total	**138**	**146**	**420**	**437**	**558**	**583**

Note - These figures include the senior employees disclosed separately in note b) below.

b) Disclosure of Senior Employees' Remuneration

The definition of a "Senior Employee" is set out in Regulation 7 of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011/817). In summary, they are either a statutory chief officer, or have the power to direct or control the major activities of the council or report direct to the head of the council's paid service. They are not the same group of senior staff whose salaries are published on the Council's website.

Financial Year 2016/17	**Salary (inc fees and allowances)**	**Employer's Pension Contributions**	**Total (inc. Pension Contributions)**
	£	**£**	**£**
Senior Employees			
Executive Director for Children and Young People	**139,871**	**31,471**	**171,342**
Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration	**142,536**	**32,071**	**174,607**
Executive Director for Community Services	**143,472**	**32,281**	**175,753**
Executive Director for Customer Services	**142,536**	**32,071**	**174,607**
Chief Executive (Part time)	**116,586**	**0**	**116,586**
Director of Children's Social Care and Health	**115,974**	**26,094**	**142,068**
Director of Regeneration and Asset Management (a)	**0**	**0**	**0**
Director of Public Health - Dr D Ruta (b)	**153,874**	**18,200**	**172,074**
Head of Law and Monitoring Officer (Part time)	**66,067**	**14,865**	**80,932**
Totals	**1,020,916**	**187,053**	**1,207,969**

(a) The Director of Regeneration and Asset Management left the authority in February 2016 and was not replaced.
(b) Dr Ruta's total remuneration includes £26,414 in pay arrears backdated from 01/04/13 to 28/02/17.

Financial Year 2015/16	**Salary (inc fees and allowances)**	**Employer's Pension Contributions**	**Total (inc. Pension Contributions)**
	£	**£**	**£**
Senior Employees			
Executive Director for Children and Young People	135,867	29,891	165,758
Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration	141,123	31,047	172,170
Executive Director for Community Services	141,123	31,047	172,170
Executive Director for Customer Services	138,495	30,469	168,964
Chief Executive (Part time)	115,432	0	115,432
Director of Children's Social Care and Health	114,828	25,262	140,090
Director of Regeneration and Asset Management	107,538	23,658	131,196
Director of Public Health	118,567	16,599	135,166
Head of Law and Monitoring Officer (Part time)	64,523	14,195	78,718
Totals	1,077,496	202,168	1,279,664

Note – No payments in respect of bonuses, expenses or compensation for loss of office were made to any of these employees in 2016/17 (or 2015/16).

c) Termination Benefits - Exit Packages Agreed in Year

The number and cost of exit packages granted to employees in the year are shown below. These costs include redundancy payments to employees which were charged to the CIES. They also include payments to the Pension Fund in respect of the extra pension costs of employees who were granted early access to their pensions.

Cost Band (inc Pension Fund Contributions)	Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages	
	2016/17 No.	2015/16 No.	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
£0 to £20,000	**70**	95	**435**	1,060
£20,001 to £40,000	**26**	60	**782**	1,737
£40,001 to £60,000	**14**	32	**670**	1,508
£60,001 to £80,000	**3**	11	**200**	768
£80,001 to £100,000	**3**	9	**258**	772
£100,001 to £120,000	**0**	1	**0**	112
£140,001 to £160,000	**0**	1	**0**	150
£220,001 to £240,000	**0**	1	**0**	232
Total	**116**	**210**	**2,345**	**6,339**

28. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
External Audit Services	**193**	193
Certification of Grant Claims and Returns	**41**	40
Other services provided by the appointed auditor	**10**	24
	244	**257**

The Council’s External Auditors are Grant Thornton.

29. DEDICATED SCHOOLS' GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by the Dedicated Schools' Grant (DSG) provided by the DfE. The DSG is ring-fenced and can only be used to meet expenditure as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a Council wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

	2016/17			2015/16		
	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	Total £000	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	Total £000
Final DSG before academy recoupment	66,504	218,237	284,741	51,621	227,821	279,442
Academy figure recouped	(853)	(26,803)	(27,656)	(964)	(26,466)	(27,430)
Total DSG after academy recoupment	65,651	191,434	257,085	50,657	201,355	252,012
Brought forward from previous year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carry forward to next year agreed in advance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreed initial budgeted distribution	64,406	218,237	282,643	47,979	227,821	275,800
In year adjustments	2,078	20	2,098	3,790	(148)	3,642
Final Budget Distribution	66,484	218,257	284,741	51,769	227,673	279,442
Actual Central Expenditure	66,484		66,484	51,769		51,769
Actual ISB deployed to schools		218,257	218,257		227,673	227,673

30. GRANT INCOME

The following grants were credited to services during the year:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Dedicated Schools Grant	**(257,242)**	(254,026)
Housing Benefit Grant	**(225,422)**	(230,458)
Housing Subsidy/ Decent Homes Backlog Grant	**(10,353)**	(10,353)
BSF/ Grouped Schools PFI Unitary Charge Grant	**(26,346)**	(25,585)
Public Health Grant	**(25,598)**	(22,400)
Pupil Premium Grant	**(15,877)**	(16,406)
Other Grants	**(26,231)**	(31,004)
Total	**(587,069)**	**(590,232)**

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, which are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled by the Council.

(a) Central Government and Other Local Authorities
Central government exerts significant influence over the Council through legislation and grant funding. The general government grants received are shown in Note 30 to the Core Financial Statements. The precept to the Greater London Authority is shown in the notes of the Collection Fund in Section 5 of these Accounts. There were numerous other transactions between the Council and other Local Authorities.

(b) Subsidiaries, Associated Companies and Joint Ventures
The companies that are related to the Council are detailed in Note 25 to the Core Financial Statements.

(c) Elected Members (Councillors) and Chief Officers
Councillors have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies, and their total cost is shown in Note 26. They are required to declare all related party transactions which they have with any organisation in which they have a controlling interest. This information is recorded on the Council's Register of Members and Chief Officers' Declarations of Interests and is open to public inspection at the Civic Suite at Lewisham Civic Suite during office hours. The information is also published on the Council's website. The Council is compliant with the Localism Act 2012. The material instances (over £100,000) where a Councillor has declared a related party transaction are as follows:

- Councillor Alan Till is a board member of the Marsha Phoenix Memorial Trust (£0.201m) and Voluntary Services Lewisham (£0.184m)
- Councillor Brenda Dacres is a board member of the Albany Trust (£0.973m)
- Councillor Joan Milbank is a board member of Voluntary Action Lewisham (£0.139m)
- Councillor John Muldoon is a Governor of the South London and Maudsley NHS Trust (£2.705m)
- Councillor Pat Raven is a board member of Lewisham Disability Coalition (£0.102m)

(d) Lewisham Pension Fund
The Pension Fund Accounts are included in Section 7 of this document.

32. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The capital expenditure incurred in the year (excluding the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI contracts) and the resources used to finance it are shown below. Any expenditure which is not financed in the year will add to the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), which measures the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The Council is required to set aside an amount each year (the Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP) to repay debt, this reduces the CFR.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	**241,725**	**230,786**
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	**40,963**	58,916
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	**5,799**	11,614
	46,762	**70,530**
Resources Used for Financing		
Capital Receipts	**(19,153)**	(11,659)
Government Grants and Other Contributions	**(15,898)**	(36,112)
Sums set aside from Revenue:	**(4,709)**	(10,197)
	(39,760)	**(57,968)**
Increase in the underlying need to borrowing	**7,002**	**12,562**
Debt Redeemed - Minimum Revenue Provision	**(6,089)**	(1,623)
Increase/ (decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	**913**	**10,939**
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	**242,638**	**241,725**

33. LEASES

a) Council as a Lessee

The Council has operating leases in the areas of Council Dwellings, School Plant and Equipment and Refuse Vehicles. The expenditure charged to services in the CIES during the year in relation to these leases was £1.5m (£1.6m in 2015/16). The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in futures are:

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Not later than one year	**1,258**	1,261
Later than one year and not later than five years	**2,896**	3,428
Later than five years	**14,794**	19,130
	18,948	**23,819**

The Council does not have any assets held under finance leases.

b) Council as a Lessor

<u>i) Finance Leases</u>
Following a review in 2016/17, it has been determined that the Council does not have any assets held under Finance Leases.

<u>ii) Operating Leases</u>
The Council leases out a number of commercial properties for Investment purposes. The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Not later than one year	**2,091**	1,969
Later than one year and not later than five years	**4,614**	6,120
Later than five years	**2,258**	4,059
	8,963	**12,148**

34. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES (PFI) CONTRACTS

a) Summary of PFI Schemes

PFI Scheme	Brockley HRA	Downham Lifestyles	Grouped Schools	BSF 1	BSF 2	BSF 3	BSF 4	Street Lighting
Start of Contract	2007	2007	2007	2009	2011	2012	2012	2011
End of Contract	2027	2039	2036	2035	2037	2037	2038	2036
Total Estimated Cost	**£285m**	**£76m**	**£226m**	**£240m**	**£85m**	**£118m**	**£223m**	**£95m**
Total PFI Credits	£207m	£30m	£674m					£54m
Net PFI Cost	**£78m**	**£46m**	**£218m**					**£41m**

b) Payments made under PFI contracts

	Brockley HRA	Downham Lifestyles	Grouped Schools	BSF 1	BSF 2	BSF 3	BSF 4	Street Lighting	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2016/17									
Service Charges	7,798	437	3,182	2,822	769	857	1,434	897	18,196
Interest	4,563	1,606	3,393	4,342	1,827	2,693	5,307	2,235	25,966
Liability Repayment	2,460	306	735	1,470	361	671	1,171	532	7,706
Unitary Charge	**14,821**	**2,349**	**7,310**	**8,634**	**2,957**	**4,221**	**7,912**	**3,664**	**51,868**
2015/16									
Service Charges	6,099	428	3,045	2,603	840	811	1,374	1,222	16,421
Interest	5,112	1,616	3,480	4,487	1,837	2,737	5,375	1,278	25,923
Liability Repayment	3,409	270	728	1,444	258	635	1,065	933	8,743
Unitary Charge	**14,620**	**2,314**	**7,253**	**8,534**	**2,935**	**4,184**	**7,815**	**3,433**	**51,087**

c) Movement in PFI Assets in year

The assets which are used to provide the services under these PFI contracts are recognised within the Council's Balance Sheet. The movements in value over the year are detailed in the following table.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

	2016/17		Restated 2015/16	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross Book Value b/fwd		324,467		252,080
Additions		3,076		8,757
Revaluations (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	5,419		44,607	
Revaluations (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	5,133	10,552	20,104	64,711
Impairments (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	0		0	
Impairments (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	0	0	0	0
Disposals		(1,157)		(1,081)
Transfers		0		0
Assets reclassified (to)/ from Held for Sale		0		0
Gross Book Value c/fwd		336,938		324,467
Depreciation b/fwd		(1,632)		(3,537)
Depreciation for year		(6,981)		(6,259)
Depreciation written back on:				
Transfers		0		0
Revaluations (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	3,462		5,102	
Revaluations (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	2,474	5,936	3,060	8,162
Impairments (recognised in Revaluation Reserve)	0		0	
Impairments (recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services)	0	0	0	0
Assets sold		2		2
Depreciation c/fwd		(2,675)		(1,632)
Net Book Value at End of Year		**334,262**		**322,834**

d) PFI Liabilities

The unitary payments made to the contractors have been calculated to pay them the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure they have incurred and interest they will pay whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The Council's total outstanding liability to the contractors is shown in the following table.

	Current Liabilities (Due within 1 Year)		Deferred (Future) Liabilities	
	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	7,706	8,751	240,061	239,002
Balance outstanding at end of year	7,580	7,706	236,196	240,061

e) Payments due under PFI contracts in future years

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is linked to inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards. The following table shows the estimated payments due to be paid (as part of a unitary charge) for each PFI. The price base is in nominal terms assuming a 1.9% RPI increase per annum compounded until the end of the contract. The amounts are broken down into the different elements of the payments reflecting how they will be accounted for.

Note: Amounts shown for Brockley HRA PFI relate only to the unitary charge for tenanted properties.

Payments due	Brockley HRA	Downham Lifestyles	Grouped Schools	BSF 1	BSF 2	BSF 3	BSF 4	Streetlig hting	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
In 2017/18									
Service charges	7,664	226	2,614	2,479	750	888	1,579	779	**16,980**
Interest	4,342	1,533	3,308	4,167	1,785	2,650	5,214	2,392	**25,391**
Repayment of liability	2,662	103	737	1,392	348	698	1,101	538	**7,580**
Planned lifecycle replacer	418	237	772	701	101	39	107	0	**2,373**
	15,086	**2,099**	**7,430**	**8,738**	**2,984**	**4,274**	**8,001**	**3,709**	**52,323**
within 2 to 5 years									
Service charges	34,430	963	11,216	10,669	3,164	3,960	7,222	3,314	**74,938**
Interest	14,344	6,263	12,384	15,224	6,734	10,086	19,982	9,195	**94,212**
Repayment of liability	12,002	570	3,315	5,720	1,538	3,110	4,640	2,665	**33,558**
Planned lifecycle replacer	2,181	1,008	3,820	4,400	783	416	990	0	**13,599**
	62,957	**8,803**	**30,736**	**36,012**	**12,219**	**17,572**	**32,834**	**15,173**	**216,307**
within 6 to 10 years									
Service charges	48,422	1,345	15,906	15,238	4,421	6,144	10,440	4,631	**106,547**
Interest	10,547	7,984	13,397	15,453	7,382	10,990	22,490	10,273	**98,516**
Repayment of liability	23,112	1,247	5,926	9,990	2,639	4,886	8,562	4,844	**61,206**
Planned lifecycle replacer	3,002	1,422	5,716	6,923	1,520	1,109	1,574	0	**21,266**
	85,084	**11,997**	**40,945**	**47,605**	**15,962**	**23,129**	**43,066**	**19,748**	**287,535**
within 11 to 15 years									
Service charges	620	1,522	18,302	17,667	5,002	7,864	13,417	5,239	**69,632**
Interest	204	7,662	10,168	10,337	5,721	8,347	17,558	8,099	**68,097**
Repayment of liability	647	2,022	11,010	16,363	4,349	6,314	11,438	7,314	**59,456**
Planned lifecycle replacer	1	1,625	4,052	6,468	1,747	2,057	3,176	0	**19,125**
	1,471	**12,831**	**43,531**	**50,835**	**16,819**	**24,581**	**45,590**	**20,652**	**216,311**
within 16 to 20 years									
Service charges	0	1,722	17,147	11,933	5,660	9,298	16,031	5,127	**66,918**
Interest	0	6,835	4,194	1,645	2,962	4,967	10,648	4,247	**35,498**
Repayment of liability	0	3,510	14,095	12,263	7,249	9,361	17,571	9,312	**73,361**
Planned lifecycle replacer	0	1,838	3,165	3,668	1,919	2,598	4,196	0	**17,383**
	0	**13,905**	**38,600**	**29,509**	**17,790**	**26,224**	**48,446**	**18,686**	**193,160**
within 21 to 25 years									
Service charges	0	750	0	0	508	884	3,635	0	**5,777**
Interest	0	2,275	0	0	40	295	932	0	**3,542**
Repayment of liability	0	2,146	0	0	751	1,275	4,443	0	**8,615**
Planned lifecycle replacer	0	801	0	0	250	276	1,055	0	**2,383**
	0	**5,973**	**0**	**0**	**1,549**	**2,730**	**10,064**	**0**	**20,316**
within 26 to 30 years									
Service charges									**0**
Interest									**0**
Repayment of liability									**0**
Planned lifecycle replacement									**0**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL PAYMENTS DUE	**164,598**	**55,609**	**161,243**	**172,699**	**67,323**	**98,511**	**188,001**	**77,969**	**985,953**

35. LONG TERM CONTRACTS

The table below shows the significant long term contracts that the Council has entered into:

Contract Name	Contractor	Start/ End Date	Total Contract Value
School Meals Catering Contract	Chartwells	May-15/ Apr-20	£40m
Parks and Open Spaces	Glendale Grounds Management	Mar-10/ Feb-20	£26.1m
Leisure Centre Management	Fusion Lifestyles	Oct-12/ Oct-27	£12.7m
Parking Contract	NSL	Aug-13/ Jul-19	£10.8m
Corporate Cleaning Contract	ISS Facility Services	Jul-10/ Jul-17	£9.1m
Highway Maintenance Contract	FM Conway	Apr-14/ Mar-19	£7.5m
Data Centre Provision	Logicalis	Apr-11/ Mar-21	£4.0m
Provision of CCTV control room management and operational services	OCS Group UK Ltd	Apr-12/ Apr-17	£1.4m

36. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION SCHEMES

The Teachers and the National Health Service Pension Schemes are technically defined benefit schemes. However, their assets and liabilities cannot reliably be identified at individual employer level and therefore for the purposes of the Council's accounts they are accounted for as defined contribution schemes.

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, which is run by the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides benefits upon retirement with both the Council and the employee making contributions to the scheme. The scheme is "unfunded" and the DfE use a notional fund to set a national employers contribution rate based on a percentage of members' pensionable pay – in 2016/17 this rate was 16.48% (14.1% for the first part of 2015/16 then 16.48%). In 2016/17, the Council paid £14.9m to the DfE in respect of teachers' pension costs (£13.9m in 2015/16).

Public Health staff employed by the Council are members of the NHS Pension Scheme, which is run by the Department of Health (DoH). The scheme provides benefits upon retirement with both the Council and the employee making contributions to the scheme. The scheme is "unfunded" and the DoH use a notional fund to set a national employers contribution rate based on a percentage of members pensionable pay – this rate was 14.3% for 2016/17 (14.0% in 2015/16). In 2016/17 the Council paid £0.087m to the DoH in respect of employees' pension costs (£0.115m in 2015/16).

37. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

a) Participation in Pension Schemes

The Council offers retirement benefits as part of the terms and conditions of staff employment. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council is committed to making these payments, and they are required to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. The Council makes contributions on behalf of its employees to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA). These are defined benefit final salary schemes, meaning that both the Council and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level which is intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

b) Assessment of the Assets and Liabilities of the Pension Schemes

These are assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. They have been prepared by independent firms of actuaries (the LGPS by Hymans Robertson and the LPFA by Barnett Waddingham), and are based on IAS19 assumptions and calculations for the year and the latest triennial valuations as at 31st March 2016. It should be noted the Council has guaranteed any pension liability that may arise for its wholly owned subsidiary, Lewisham Homes and as such the figures shown in the balance sheet incorporate the figures for Lewisham Homes.

c) Transactions relating to Retirement Benefits

In accordance with IAS19, the Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits relating to these schemes in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However the required charge to the Council Tax is based on the cash paid in the year so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the MiRS. The following transactions were made during the year in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the MiRS:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**2016/17 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Cost of Service		
Current Service Cost	35,679	41,742
Past Service Cost (inc.settlements and curtailments)	791	1,561
	36,470	43,303
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability		
Interest Income on Scheme Assets	(36,207)	(31,318)
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation (Liabilities)	57,359	54,493
	21,152	23,175
Total Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	57,622	66,478
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability		
Return on Assets excluding amounts included in Net Interest	(204,685)	33,019
Actuarial Losses from changes in Demographic Assumptions	(18,395)	0
Actuarial Losses from changes in Financial Assumptions	291,213	(154,346)
Other Gains and Losses	(48,817)	(26,705)
Total Remeasurements recognised in CIES	19,316	(148,032)
Total Post Employment Benefits Charged to the CIES	76,938	(81,554)

Movement in Reserves Statement	**2016/17 £000**	**2015/16 £000**
Reversal of Net Charges made to the the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(57,622)	(66,478)
Employers' Contributions Payable to the Scheme	34,480	33,362
Return on Assets excluding amounts included in Net Interest	204,685	(33,019)
Actuarial Gains and Losses	(224,001)	181,051
Net Movement in Pensions Reserve	(42,458)	114,916

d) Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Fair Value of Plan Assets	**1,273,563**	1,045,251
Present Value of Defined Benefit Liability (Obligation)	**(1,843,419)**	(1,575,146)
	(569,856)	**(529,895)**
Present Value of Unfunded Liabilities	**(74,408)**	(71,911)
Pensions Reserve - Year End Balance	**(644,264)**	**(601,806)**

e) Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Opening Fair Value of Scheme Assets	**1,045,251**	**1,053,518**
Interest Income on Scheme Assets	36,207	33,435
Administration	(89)	(108)
<u>Remeasurement Gains / Losses</u>		
Return on Assets excluding amounts included in Net Interest	204,685	(33,019)
Employer Contributions	29,519	28,347
Contributions in respect of Unfunded Benefits	4,961	5,015
Contributions from Scheme Participants	8,409	8,494
Benefits Paid	(50,582)	(45,416)
Unfunded Benefits Paid	(4,961)	(5,015)
Other Gains and Losses	163	0
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets	**1,273,563**	**1,045,251**

f) Reconciliation of the Movements in the Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Opening Present Value of Scheme Liabilities (Obligations)	**(1,647,057)**	**(1,770,240)**
Current Service Cost	(35,679)	(41,742)
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation (Liabilities)	(57,270)	(56,502)
Contributions from Scheme Participants	(8,409)	(8,494)
Remeasurement Gains / Losses		
Benefits Paid	50,582	45,416
Unfunded Benefits Paid	4,961	5,015
Actuarial Losses from changes in Demographic Assumptions	18,395	0
Actuarial Losses from changes in Financial Assumptions	(291,213)	154,346
Other Gains and Losses	48,654	26,705
Past Service Costs / Curtailments / Settlements	(791)	(1,561)
Closing Present Value of Scheme Liabilities (Obligations)	**(1,917,827)**	**(1,647,057)**

g) Pension Scheme Assets

	31/03/17			31/03/16		
LGPS (LBL and LH)	**Active Market £000**	**Not in Active Markets £000**	**Total £000**	**Active Market £000**	**Not in Active Markets £000**	**Total £000**
Equities	0	10,367	10,367	63,273	29,545	92,818
Debt Securities	110,095	0	110,095	90,328	0	90,328
Real Estate	0	113,020	113,020	8,499	83,292	91,791
Investment Funds / Unit Trusts	873,333	9,640	882,973	654,323	7,105	661,427
Private Equity	0	29,724	29,724	0	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	48,178	48,178	4,722	35,506	40,228
Total LGPS Assets	**983,428**	**210,929**	**1,194,357**	**821,145**	**155,448**	**976,592**

	31/03/17			31/03/16		
LPFA	**Active Market £000**	**Not in Active Markets £000**	**Total £000**	**Active Market £000**	**Not in Active Markets £000**	**Total £000**
Equities	39,073	7,860	46,933	28,755	3,140	31,895
LDI Cashflow matching	0	0	0	0	6,960	6,960
Target Return Portfolio	9,511	7,225	16,736	3,556	11,049	14,605
Infrastructure	401	3,770	4,171	209	3,552	3,761
Commodities	0	0	0	0	307	307
Properties	0	4,038	4,038	0	2,450	2,450
Cash	7,328	0	7,328	**8,681**	0	8,681
Total LPFA Assets	**56,313**	**22,893**	**79,206**	**41,201**	**27,458**	**68,659**

h) Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

	Local Government Pension Scheme		LPFA	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
Rate of Inflation – CPI	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%
Salary Increase Rate	3.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%
Pensions Increases	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%	3.5%	2.2%	3.3%
Mortality assumptions				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners - Men	22.2yrs	21.7yrs	20.9yrs	21.6yrs
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners - Women	24.6yrs	24.0yrs	23.9yrs	24.4yrs
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners - Men	24.0yrs	24.4yrs	23.2yrs	24.0yrs
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners - Women	26.5yrs	26.7yrs	26.2yrs	26.7yrs

i) Sensitivity Analysis

Change in Assumption at 31st March 2017	Approximate % Increase in Employer Liability	Approximate Monetary Amount (£000)
LGPS - LB Lewisham		
0.5% Decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	153,686
1 Year Increase in Member Life Expectancy	4%	68,305
0.5% Increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	15,432
0.5% Increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	136,610
LGPS - Lewisham Homes		
0.5% Decrease in Real Discount Rate	11%	14,917
1 Year Increase in Member Life Expectancy	4%	5,424
0.5% Increase in the Salary Increase Rate	2%	2,343
0.5% Increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	12,348
LPFA		
0.5% Decrease in Real Discount Rate	n/a	1,410
1 Year Increase in Member Life Expectancy	n/a	287
0.5% Increase in the Salary Increase Rate	n/a	1,390
0.5% Increase in the Pension Increase Rate	n/a	1,410

These are based on reasonably possible changes to the assumptions occurring at the end of the year and assumes for each change that the assumption changes while all the other assumptions remain constant.

j) Future Contributions

The objectives of the scheme are to keep the employer’s contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme’s actuary to achieve an increased funding level over the next 3 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the next triennial valuation is due at 31st March 2019. The Council anticipates paying £25.5m in contributions to the scheme in 2017/18.

The scheme will need to assess and take account of the national changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme and other main public service schemes under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. These took effect from 1st April 2014 and provided for regulations to be made within a common framework to establish new career average earnings provisions to pay pensions and other benefits.

38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is an item of expenditure that is likely but not certain and is subject to a further event or decision. At the date of approval of the Accounts the Council had the following contingent liabilities:

As indicated in the Narrative Statement – Significant Events, the total of school deficits / loans stands at just under £4m at the end of 2016/17. Because of the complexities and future uncertainties over the arrangements for dealing with school deficits / loans, some or all of this £4m may ultimately fall to be met from the Council's General Fund, either in 2017/18 or a later year.

As at 31st March 2017, the Council had previously been advised by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) that Virgin Media had put forward a proposal to merge the Virgin Media network that appears in councils' rating lists countrywide into a single national assessment appearing with effect from 1st April 2010. This proposal has since been withdrawn, as notified by VOA in May 2017. (See also Note 6 – Events after the Balance Sheet Date.)

In addition, the NHS has a current application for charitable status. If accepted this would require a backdated payment of around £8m by the Council and an ongoing annual loss of business rates of £1.5m.

39. CONTINGENT ASSETS

A contingent asset is an item of income that is likely but not certain and is subject to a further event or decision. At the date of approval of the Accounts the Council has no contingent assets.

40. TRUST FUNDS

The Council acts as a trustee for other funds which are not included in the Balance Sheet. Interest on these funds is credited annually at the average rate earned on the Council's revenue balances.
The total amount held as at 31st March 2017 was £1.01m (£0.65m as at 31st March 2016)

41. HERITAGE ASSETS

These assets comprise Lewisham Clock Tower and the Civic Regalia. Their values in the accounts are insurance values which are assessed internally and based on current market values. The value of the assets at 31st March 2017 is £0.26m (£0.26m as at 31st March 2016).

The Council has two other "categories" of heritage asset which have not been included on the Balance Sheet. 28 assets, mainly works of art with a total insurance value of approximately £45,000, have individual insurance values which are immaterial. Another 28 assets, mainly paintings and sculptures, have not been included on the balance sheet because the cost of obtaining valuations is not felt to be economic to the benefits of the users of the accounts.

42. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - ADJUSTMENT TO SURPLUS OR DEFICIT ON THE PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR NON-CASH MOVEMENTS

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Depreciation, Impairment and Downward Valuations	**57,843**	11,186
Increase/ (decrease) in creditors	**10,906**	(14,701)
(Increase)/ decrease in debtors	**2,702**	31,558
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories (stock)	**10**	122
Movement in pension liability	**23,142**	33,116
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	**9,749**	29,634
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	**1,146**	1,676
Total Adjustment to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	**105,498**	**92,591**

43. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - ADJUSTMENT FOR ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE NET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT ON THE PROVISION OF SERVICES THAT ARE INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	**140**	55
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	**(19,359)**	(22,655)
Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.	**(21,912)**	(33,408)
Total Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	**(41,131)**	**(56,008)**

44. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Interest Received	**3,130**	1,786
Interest Paid	**(35,096)**	(26,570)
Net Interest Paid	**(31,966)**	**(24,784)**

45. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, investment property and intangible assets	**(32,518)**	(71,997)
Purchase of short and long term investments	**(495,017)**	(350,200)
Other payments for Investing Activities	**(6,424)**	(8,000)
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	**19,364**	22,668
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	**445,000**	350,000
Other Receipts from Investing Activities	**28,804**	26,993
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**(40,791)**	**(30,536)**

46. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	**918**	879
Other receipts from financing activities	**0**	0
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	**(7,706)**	(8,743)
Repayment of Short-Term and Long-Term Borrowing	**(1,263)**	0
Other payments for financing activities	**1,909**	(1,170)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	**(6,142)**	**(9,034)**

SECTION 4 - HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

This account is maintained in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 to show all income and expenditure relating to the Council's responsibilities as landlord of dwellings and associated property.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	Note
INCOME			
Gross Rent - Dwellings	(71,539)	(72,402)	1
Gross Rent - Other Housing Properties	(3,088)	(3,187)	1
Charges for Services and Facilities	(11,355)	(9,602)	1
Housing Subsidy and Government Grants	(10,353)	(10,353)	2
Contribution towards Expenditure	(1,934)	(3,946)	4
Total Income	(98,269)	(99,490)	
EXPENDITURE			
Supervision and Management - General Expenses	33,863	30,952	5
Supervision and Management - Special Expenses	4,862	6,171	5
Repairs and Maintenance	31,866	32,406	6
Rent, Rates and Other Charges	544	486	8
Rent Rebate Subsidy Shortfall	0	0	3
Contribution to Doubtful Debts Provision	409	474	7
Depreciation - Dwellings	20,426	29,444	10
Depreciation - Other Housing Assets	725	668	10
Impairment of Non Current Assets	438	0	
Debt Management Expenses	26	26	
Total Expenditure	93,159	100,627	
Net Cost of Services included in the Council's Income and Expenditure Account	(5,110)	1,137	
HRA Services share of Corporate and Democratic Core Costs	134	134	
Net Cost of HRA Services	(4,976)	1,271	
HRA share of the Operating Income and Expenditure incl.in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
(Gain) / Loss on Sale of HRA Non Current Assets	(9,673)	9,200	
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	7,580	8,238	11
Interest and Investment Income	(649)	(604)	
Net Pension Interest Cost	1,611	916	12
(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services	(6,107)	19,021	

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year	**42,894**	**35,912**
Movement in Year		
Surplus or (Deficit) for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	**6,107**	**(19,021)**
Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Statute	**11,398**	**37,871**
Net Increase or (Decrease) before Transfers (To) / From Reserves	**17,505**	**18,850**
Transfers (To) / From Reserves	**(3,277)**	**(11,868)**
Increase or (Decrease) in Year on the HRA	**14,228**	**6,982**
Balance on the HRA at the End of the Year	**57,122**	**42,894**

An analysis of the amounts included within the figures for “Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Statute” can be found within Note 8 to the Core Financial Statements.

Details of the movement in the Housing Revenue Account Reserves and Balances can be found in Note 15 to the Housing Revenue Account.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. GROSS RENT OF DWELLINGS

This is the total rent collectable for the year after allowance is made for empty property. At 31 March 2017, 0.52% of lettable property was empty (0.61% at 31 March 2016). These figures for empty property exclude accommodation for the homeless and dwellings designated for sale, major works and improvements. Average rents were £97.58 in 2016/17 and £98.42 per week in 2015/16.

Service charges have been disaggregated from rents and are now shown under charges for services and facilities.

(a) Housing stock

The Council was responsible for managing 14,256 dwellings as at 31 March 2017 (14,390 as at 31 March 2016).

There have been no stock transfers undertaken in 2016/17.

The stock was made up as follows:

	31/03/17	31/03/16
Stock Numbers at year end		
Houses and Bungalows	**2,424**	2,416
Flats and Maisonettes	**11,832**	11,974
Stock at End of Year	**14,256**	**14,390**

	2016/17	2015/16
Change in Stock Numbers during the year		
Stock at 1 April	**14,390**	14,637
Less Sales, Demolitions, etc.	**(155)**	(248)
Add Re-purchases, Conversions etc.	**21**	1
Stock at End of Year	**14,256**	**14,390**

b) Rent Arrears

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Rent Arrears due from Current Tenants	**3,129**	3,113
Rent Arrears due from Former Tenants	**2,178**	2,145
Total Arrears	**5,307**	**5,258**
Total Arrears as % of Gross Rent of Dwellings Due	**6.1%**	**6.1%**

The arrears shown in this note exclude water charges, heating charges and all other charges collected as part of tenants' rent. Housing rent represents 91% of the total collectable from tenants.

c) Rent – Other Housing Property

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Aerial Sites	**187**	394
Garages	**140**	179
Reception Hostels	**2,592**	2,527
Commercial Property	**116**	28
Ground Rents	**53**	59
Total Other Rents and Charges	**3,088**	**3,187**

d) Charges for Services and Facilities to Tenants and Leaseholders.

Service charges include caretaking, grounds maintenance, communal lighting, bulk household waste removal and disposal, window cleaning, pest control and the Lewisham Tenants Levy. The average tenants' service charge was £7.84 in 2016/17 (£7.71 in 2015/16).

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Heating Charges	**680**	566
Leasehold Service Charges	**4,879**	4,445
Tenants Service Charges	**5,796**	4,591
Total Charges for Services and Facilities	**11,355**	**9,602**

2. GOVERNMENT HOUSING GRANTS AND SUBSIDY

From 1st April 2012 HRA accounts were prepared under the Government's HRA self-financing regime. Under this system no further housing subsidy transactions are made between government and stock owning Councils. This is in recognition that all rent collected will be retained by the Council and not contributed into the national rent pool.

As the Council has a housing PFI scheme, it will continue to receive the PFI credit until completion of the contract in 2027. This represents an annual payment of £10.353m.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Charges for Capital	**0**	0
PFI Credit	**10,353**	10,353
Decent Homes Grant	**0**	0
Total Grants and Subsidy	**10,353**	**10,353**

3. REBATES

Assistance with rents is available under the Housing benefits scheme for those on low income. The scheme is administered by the Council and approximately 53% of tenants received help in 2016/17 (58% in 2015/16). Rent rebates are chargeable to, and the corresponding subsidy is credited to the General Fund.

Subsidy on rent rebates is capped and if the Council's rent exceeds the Government's limit for subsidy, the cost is charged to the HRA. The shortfall on subsidy due to overpayments is charged to the General Fund, as are the administration costs.

The costs, income and rebates over limitation charged back to the HRA are shown below:

Housing Revenue Account

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Rent Rebates Given (GF)	**42,774**	47,212
Subsidy Received on Rebates (GF)	**(42,774)**	(47,212)
Net cost to the HRA	**0**	**0**

4. CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS EXPENDITURE

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Commission on insurance and water rates	**0**	696
Recharges of repairs	**1,073**	2,280
Recharge to Capital Receipts	**606**	601
Hostels: Heat, Light and Water Charges	**92**	89
Other miscellaneous income	**163**	280
Total Other Income	**1,934**	**3,946**

5. SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT

General expenses

This includes the provision of services to all tenants including rent collection and accounting, rent arrears recovery, tenancy application and lettings, finance and administration, policy and management functions.

Special expenses

This includes the provision of services applicable to particular tenants including central heating, metered energy supplies, maintenance of grounds, communal lighting, lifts and ancillary services.

6. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

This includes day-to-day repairs to Council housing stock and cyclical external decoration. Void properties prior to re-letting and certain tenants' properties are eligible for internal decoration. Repairs and maintenance expenditure was as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Revenue R&M works	**13,992**	**14,162**
R&M works charged to MRR	**17,874**	**18,244**
Total Repairs and Maintenance	**31,866**	**32,406**

7. CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE

A contribution of £0.409m (2015/16 £0.474m) was transferred from the HRA to an impairment allowance to meet doubtful debts. Details of the accumulated provisions are as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Housing Tenants	**4,541**	4,421
Leaseholders	**1,507**	1,837
Commercial Properties, Miscellaneous Debts	**900**	991
Total Impairment Allowance	**6,948**	**7,249**

8. HRA OUTSTANDING DEBT (CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT)

Under the current HRA self-financing system, which began on 1st April 2012, there is no requirement to repay principal on housing debt. The total housing debt at 31st March 2017 was £74.8m

9. NON CURRENT ASSETS VALUATION

A full valuation of the housing stock is commissioned every five years with a market adjustment being applied in the year's in-between. The difference between the value of dwellings in their existing use as social housing and the vacant possession value reflects the economic cost to the council of providing housing at less than open market rents.

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Operational Assets:		
Dwellings (Existing Use Value - Social Housing)	**1,229,068**	1,146,314
Other Land and Buildings	**14,566**	13,973
Infrastructure	**102**	107
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	**7,413**	7,374
	1,251,149	**1,167,768**
Investment Properties	**0**	**0**
Surplus Assets	**8,864**	**6,139**
Total Housing Assets	**1,260,013**	**1,173,907**
Full Valuation of Council Dwellings	**4,916,272**	**4,585,256**

10. DEPRECIATION

The total charge for the depreciation of housing assets is as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Operational Assets		
Dwellings	**20,427**	29,444
Other Land and Buildings	**243**	294
Infrastructure	**4**	0
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	**477**	374
Total Depreciation	**21,151**	**30,112**

Depreciation is not charged on Non Operational Assets. Following a review, the asset life of council dwellings has been amended from 25 to 40 years, resulting in a reduced charge to revenue for 2016/17.

11. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

This line includes the charge of £3.1m for capital assets calculated in accordance with the DCLG's Item 8 Debit Determination for 2016/17 (£3.1m in 2015/16). It also includes £0.485m for the net cost of amortised loan redemption premiums and discounts (£0.477m in 2015/16).

12. PENSIONS COSTS – IAS 19

In accordance with IAS 19, Lewisham recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the net cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the cost to the HRA is based on the amounts payable in the year, so the accrued cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the HRA.

13. HOUSING CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Any expenditure on the Capital Programme which cannot be capitalised as a component or did not add value to an existing asset has been charged to revenue. These amounts have been mainly funded from the Major Repairs Reserve, which can be used for both revenue and capital expenditure.

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Expenditure:		
Dwellings	**11,065**	3,757
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	**0**	0
	11,065	**3,757**
Financed by:		
Capital Receipts	**10,220**	0
Major Repairs Reserve	**845**	3,757
Total Capital Expenditure Financed	**11,065**	**3,757**

14. MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

The movements on the major repairs reserve are as follows:

	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000
Balance brought forward at start of year	**37,475**	**29,364**
Transferred in (depreciation dwellings)	**21,151**	30,112
Financing of capital expenditure on housing assets	**(845)**	(3,757)
Financing Major Revenue Repairs	**(17,874)**	(18,244)
Contributions from Revenue (Capital)		0
Balance carried forward at end of year	**39,907**	**37,475**

15. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT RESERVES AND BALANCES

The movements in housing revenue account reserves and balances are as follows:

	Balance at 31/03/16 £000	Transfers In £000	Transfers Out £000	Balance at 31/03/17 £000
Property and Stock Related Reserves	4,984	**584**	**(881)**	**4,687**
Staff Related Reserves	750	**0**	**0**	**750**
Other Earmarked Reserves	37,160	**14,526**	**0**	**51,686**
Total Reserves and Balances	**42,894**	**15,110**	**(881)**	**57,123**

SECTION 5 - THE COLLECTION FUND

Lewisham Council is a designated 'Billing' Authority and is required by statute to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The transactions are on an accruals basis and include income from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and distributions to the Council's General Fund and the Greater London Authority (GLA) in respect of both Council Tax & NDR, and to the Government in respect of NDR only.

The costs of collecting these taxes are charged to the General Fund, but an allowance towards the cost of collecting NDR is credited to the General Fund from the NDR receipts.

The Council's share of the year end balances of the Collection Fund is included in the Council's Balance Sheet and its share of the transactions is included in the Council's Cash Flow Statement.

	2016/17			2015/16			
	Council Tax	NDR	Total	Council Tax	NDR	Total	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	Note
INCOME							
Income from Council Tax (net)	116,837		116,837	109,442		109,442	4
Income from Non-Domestic Rates (net) *		52,849	52,849		53,187	53,187	5
Income from Non-Domestic Rates (net) - BRS *		1,335	1,335		1,216	1,216	5
TOTAL INCOME	116,837	54,184	171,021	109,442	54,403	163,845	
EXPENDITURE							
Precepts and Demands upon Fund (C. Tax)							
- London Borough of Lewisham	86,590		86,590	80,084		80,084	
- Greater London Authority **	21,674		21,674	22,280		22,280	
Precepts and Demands upon Fund (NDR)							
- London Borough of Lewisham		15,515	15,515		16,452	16,452	
- Greater London Authority		10,426	10,426		10,968	10,968	
- Central Government		26,064	26,064		27,420	27,420	
- Cost of Collection Allowance		303	303		307	307	
Business Rate Supplement (BRS)							
- Paid to Greater London Authority		1,334	1,334		1,212	1,212	
- Administrative Costs		3	3		4	4	
Bad and Doubtful Debts							
- Net adj to Impairment Allowance	2,813		2,813	1,729		1,729	6a
- Net adj to Impairment Allowance		(811)	(811)		(37)	(37)	6b
- Amounts Written Off	101		101	799		799	
- Amounts Written Off		807	807		1,369	1,369	
Contributions from previous year							
- London Borough of Lewisham	2,938		2,938	4,864		4,864	
- Greater London Authority **	817		817	1,372		1,372	
Provision for Appeals							
- Net contribution		487	487		295	295	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	114,933	54,128	169,061	111,129	57,990	169,119	
Deficit / (Surplus) for the year	(1,904)	(56)	(1,960)	1,687	3,587	5,274	3
Deficit / (Surplus) at start of year	(4,109)	5,876	1,767	(5,796)	2,289	(3,507)	3
Deficit / (Surplus) at end of year	(6,013)	5,820	(193)	(4,109)	5,876	1,767	

* The 2015/16 figures have been restated to show separately the Business Rates Supplement (BRS) amount of £1,216k

** The 2015/16 figures have been restated to show separately the Greater London Authority (GLA) amount of £1,372k

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

1. THE COUNCIL TAX BASE AND THE “BAND D” EQUIVALENT

The annual budget process requires that each Council determines its own ‘Band D' tax charge by dividing its own budget requirement by the respective tax base for the financial year. The ‘Band D’ tax calculated forms the basis of the charge for all properties. Properties fall into one of eight valuation bands based on market values at 1st April 1991. Those that fall in other valuation bands pay a proportion of the ‘Band D’ tax charge according to its banding and the band proportion.

The tax base used in setting the Council Tax is set by the end of January for the following financial year. It is based on the actual number of dwellings on the Valuation List that fall within each valuation band. The total in each band is adjusted for exemptions, single person occupancy discounts, discounts for second homes and long term empty properties, disabled band relief and new properties. The total for each band is then expressed as a “Band D” equivalent number by multiplying the resulting total by the relevant band proportion. The tax base for 2016/17 assumed a collection rate of 96.0% (96.0% for 2015/16).

The table below sets out the original tax base calculation for 2016/17 and has been prepared in accordance with The Welfare Reform Act that abolished the system of council tax benefits and replaced it with the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) with effect from 1st April 2013.

		2016/17			2016/17		2015/16	
Council Tax Band	Property Value	No.of Properties		Band D Ratio	Band D Equivalents as per Ratio	Council Tax Charge	Band D Equivalents as per Ratio	Council Tax Charge
		Actual Number	Adjusted Number					
	£000	(1)	(2)		No.	£	No.	£
A	up to 40	7,470	4,038	6/9	2,691.8	**919.11**	2,455.2	**903.57**
B	40 - 52	33,152	21,364	7/9	16,616.3	**1,072.29**	15,658.2	**1,054.16**
C	52 - 68	42,944	31,435	8/9	27,942.6	**1,225.47**	26,720.5	**1,204.75**
D	68 - 88	25,501	20,873	1	20,872.8	**1,378.66**	20,345.0	**1,355.35**
E	88 - 120	7,293	6,320	11/9	7,724.3	**1,685.02**	7,577.0	**1,656.54**
F	120 - 160	2,725	2,508	13/9	3,623.0	**1,991.40**	3,599.1	**1,957.73**
G	160 - 320	1,283	1,210	15/9	2,016.3	**2,297.76**	1,999.1	**2,258.92**
H	over 320	166	157	18/9	313.5	**2,757.32**	319.0	**2,710.70**
Totals		**120,534**	**87,904**		**81,800.6**		**78,673.1**	
Add: Contributions in lieu					0.0		0.0	
Total Band D Equivalents					**81,800.6**		**78,673.1**	
Estimated Collection Rate					96.0%		96.0%	
NET COUNCIL TAX BASE					**78,528.6**		**75,526.2**	

2. COLLECTION FUND SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

Every January, a forecast of the estimated Collection Fund balance at the end of the financial year is made. This estimated surplus or deficit is then distributed to or recovered from the Council and the GLA in the following year in proportion to their respective annual demands made on the Fund. Any difference between the estimated and actual year-end balance on the Fund is taken into account as part of the forecast to be made of the Fund’s balance during the following financial year.

3. COLLECTION FUND BALANCE SPLIT INTO ITS ATTRIBUTABLE PARTS

	(Surplus)/ Deficit			(Surplus)/ Deficit	
	Balance at 31/03/15 £000	Movement in 2015/16 £000	Balance at 31/03/16 £000	Movement in 2016/17 £000	Balance at 31/03/17 £000
Council Tax					
London Borough of Lewisham	(4,523)	1,303	(3,220)	**(1,622)**	**(4,842)**
Greater London Authority	(1,273)	384	(889)	**(282)**	**(1,171)**
	(5,796)	**1,687**	**(4,109)**	**(1,904)**	**(6,013)**
Non-Domestic Rates					
London Borough of Lewisham	687	1,077	1,764	**(17)**	**1,747**
Greater London Authority	458	717	1,175	**(11)**	**1,164**
Central Government	1,144	1,793	2,937	**(28)**	**2,909**
	2,289	**3,587**	**5,876**	**(56)**	**5,820**
Collection Fund Balances	**(3,507)**	**5,274**	**1,767**	**(1,960)**	**(193)**

<u>Collection Fund Adjustment Account</u>
The Council's share of the Collection Fund balance is managed by the Collection Fund Adjustment Account which shows the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income in the CIES as it falls due from Council Tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

4. COUNCIL TAX INCOME

	2016/17		2015/16
	£000	£000	£000
Gross Council Tax Income Due		**156,659**	**150,100**
Less: Adjustments to charge	**2,250**		1,362
Exemptions	**(4,106)**		(3,661)
Disabled Relief	**(77)**		(65)
Discounts	**(15,462)**		(15,010)
Adjustment for Council Tax Reduction Scheme	**(22,427)**		(23,285)
		(39,822)	**(40,658)**
Total Due from Council Tax payers		**116,837**	**109,442**
Other Transfers		**0**	0
Net Amount of Council Tax Receivable		**116,837**	**109,442**

5. NON-DOMESTIC RATES

The Council is responsible for collecting the Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) (often referred to as Business Rates) which are payable within its area. The amount payable is based upon the rateable value of commercial properties multiplied by the NDR multiplier, which is set annually by the Government. The amount due is paid as precepts to London Borough of Lewisham's General Fund (30%), Greater London Authority (20%) and Central Government (50%).

	2016/17		2015/16
	£000	£000	£000
Gross NDR Collectable (after voids and exemptions)		**65,511**	**62,027**
Reductions and Relief:			
Mandatory Relief	**(10,942)**		(7,441)
Discretionary Relief	**(385)**		(182)
		(11,327)	
Total Receivable from Business Rates		**54,184**	**54,403**

	2016/17 £m	2015/16 £m
Non-Domestic Rateable Value	**139.2**	138.5

	2016/17 pence	2015/16 pence
Non-Domestic Rate Multiplier	**49.7**	49.3
Non-Domestic Rate Multiplier (Small Business)	**48.4**	48.0

6. COLLECTION FUND ARREARS AND IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES

a) Council Tax

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
Council Tax Arrears	**36,008**	**33,080**
Impairment Allowance	**(33,430)**	**(30,617)**
As a Percentage of Arrears	**92.8%**	**92.6%**

	2016/17		2015/16	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Age of Arrears	£000	%	£000	%
Year of Accounts	**6,229**	**17**	5,979	18
Under 2 Years old	**4,384**	**12**	4,175	13
Under 3 Years old	**3,708**	**10**	3,886	12
Under 5 Years old	**6,348**	**18**	5,683	17
Over 5 Years old	**15,339**	**43**	13,357	40
Total	**36,008**	**100**	**33,080**	**100**

Arrears of income from court costs and penalties resulting from recovery action are accounted for in the General Fund.

Collection Fund

b) Non-Domestic Rates

	31/03/17 £000	31/03/16 £000
NDR Arrears	3,957	4,959
Impairment Allowance	(2,338)	(3,064)
As a Percentage of Arrears	59.1%	61.8%

	2016/17		2015/16	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Age of Arrears	£000	%	£000	%
Year of Accounts	1,458	37	1,338	27
Under 2 Years old	585	15	881	18
Under 3 Years old	316	8	835	17
Under 5 Years old	714	18	1,304	26
Over 5 Years old	884	22	600	12
Total	3,957	100	4,959	100

Arrears of income from court costs and penalties resulting from recovery action are accounted for in the General Fund.

SECTION 6 – GROUP ACCOUNTS

In order to provide a full picture of the Council's economic activities and financial position, the accounting statements of the Council and its wholly owned local authority trading companies, Lewisham Homes Ltd and Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd have been consolidated.

The group accounts are presented in addition to the Council's "single entity" financial statements and comprise:

- Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Group Movement in Reserves Statement;
- Group Balance Sheet; and
- Group Cash flow Statement

These statements (the purposes of which are explained on pages 3 and 4), together with those explanatory notes that are considered necessary in addition to those accompanying the "single entity" accounts and accounting policies are set out in the following pages.

Group Accounts

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

2015/16 - RESTATED				2016/17		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	SERVICE	Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
335,387	(327,711)	7,676	Children & Young People	379,729	(305,440)	74,289
177,887	(69,066)	108,821	Community Services	174,877	(72,459)	102,418
339,774	(284,719)	55,055	Customer Services	344,153	(287,254)	56,899
39,288	(18,346)	20,942	Resources & Regeneration	54,619	(30,733)	23,886
100,634	(99,365)	1,269	HRA	90,852	(98,510)	(7,658)
38,655	(17,246)	21,409	Corporate Services	21,649	(41,967)	(20,318)
1,031,625	(816,453)	215,172	**Cost of Services**	1,065,879	(836,363)	229,516
			Other Operating Expenditure			
6,986	0	6,986	(Gain) / Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	0	(9,823)	(9,823)
1,631	0	1,631	Levies	1,632	0	1,632
1,969	0	1,969	Contribution of housing capital receipts to Government Pool	1,947	0	1,947
10,586	0	10,586		3,579	(9,823)	(6,244)
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
34,913	0	34,913	Interest payable and similar charges	34,552	0	34,552
131	0	131	Changes in fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0
876	(3,529)	(2,653)	Interest and Investment Income	443	(3,083)	(2,640)
54,493	(31,318)	23,175	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	57,359	(36,207)	21,152
90,413	(34,847)	55,566		92,354	(39,290)	53,064
			Taxation and non-specific Grant Income			
0	(84,948)	(84,948)	Income from Council Tax	0	(89,527)	(89,527)
0	(86,868)	(86,868)	General Government Grants	0	(59,608)	(59,608)
0	(37,346)	(37,346)	Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	0	(15,577)	(15,577)
0	(87,696)	(87,696)	Non-Domestic Rates income and expenditure	0	(87,083)	(87,083)
1	0	1	Corporation Tax Payable	31	0	31
1	(296,858)	(296,857)		31	(251,795)	(251,764)
		(15,533)	**Deficit/(Surplus) on provision of services**			24,572
		(266,154)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets			(101,871)
		(148,032)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			19,316
		(414,186)	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			(82,555)
		(429,719)	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			(57,983)

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT - YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked Gen Fund Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2016 Brought Forward	**13,000**	**153,084**	**47,222**	**57,231**	**37,475**	**8,149**	**316,161**	**1,097,489**	**1,413,650**
Movement in Reserves during 2016/17									
Surplus or (Deficit) on the provision of services	(33,272)	233	8,421	0	0	0	(24,618)	0	**(24,618)**
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	125	0	0	0	0	125	82,555	**82,680**
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(33,272)**	**358**	**8,421**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(24,493)**	**82,555**	**58,062**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	30,321	0	11,320	(1,736)	(845)	5,983	45,043	(45,122)	**(79)**
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(2,951)**	**358**	**19,741**	**(1,736)**	**(845)**	**5,983**	**20,550**	**37,433**	**57,983**
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	2,951	(2,951)	(3,277)	0	3,277	0	0	0	**0**
Increase / (Decrease) in 2016/17	**0**	**(2,593)**	**16,464**	**(1,736)**	**2,432**	**5,983**	**20,550**	**37,433**	**57,983**
Balance at 31 March 2017 Carried Forward	**13,000**	**150,491**	**63,686**	**55,495**	**39,907**	**14,132**	**336,711**	**1,134,922**	**1,471,633**

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT - YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2016

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2016	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2015 Brought Forward	**13,000**	**141,112**	**39,268**	**48,191**	**29,364**	**10,958**	**281,893**	**698,071**	**979,964**
Movement in Reserves during 2015/16									
Surplus or (Deficit) on the provision of services	37,259	290	(19,021)	0	0	0	18,528	0	**18,528**
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	972	0	0	0	972	414,186	**415,158**
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**37,259**	**290**	**(18,049)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19,500**	**414,186**	**433,686**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(25,577)	0	37,871	9,040	(3,757)	(2,809)	14,768	(14,768)	**0**
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**11,682**	**290**	**19,822**	**9,040**	**(3,757)**	**(2,809)**	**34,268**	**399,418**	**433,686**
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	(11,682)	11,682	(11,868)	0	11,868	0	0	0	**0**
Increase / (Decrease) in 2015/16	**0**	**11,972**	**7,954**	**9,040**	**8,111**	**(2,809)**	**34,268**	**399,418**	**433,686**
Balance at 31 March 2016 Carried Forward	**13,000**	**153,084**	**47,222**	**57,231**	**37,475**	**8,149**	**316,161**	**1,097,489**	**1,413,650**

Group Accounts

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2017

31/03/2016 £000		31/03/2017 £000
	Property, Plant & Equipment	
1,146,313	Council dwellings	1,229,068
798,606	Other land and buildings	790,795
30,865	Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment	29,292
110,282	Infrastructure	114,893
7,155	Community	4,982
75,657	Surplus Assets not held for Sale	76,893
29,462	Assets under Construction	26,494
2,198,340		2,272,417
257	Heritage Assets	257
13,913	Investment Property	14,872
2,189	Long term investments	2,049
6,351	Long term debtors	6,377
2,221,050	**Total Long Term Assets**	**2,295,972**
230,762	Short Term Investments	280,731
241	Inventories	229
58,154	Debtors	48,162
101,821	Cash and Cash Equivalents	94,276
3,134	Prepayments	3,637
394,112	**Current Assets**	**427,035**
3,180	Bank Overdraft	3,717
35,671	Short term borrowing	26,854
3,347	Provisions	3,789
72,194	Creditors	79,600
69,974	Receipts in advance	76,789
7,706	PFI Liabilities due within one year	7,580
192,072	**Current Liabilities**	**198,329**
2,423,090	**Total Assets less Current Liabilities**	**2,524,678**
157,682	Long term borrowing	166,126
8,347	Provisions	4,843
240,061	Deferred PFI Liabilities	236,196
1,544	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	1,616
601,806	Liability related to defined benefit pension scheme	644,264
1,009,440	**Long Term Liabilities**	**1,053,045**
1,413,650	**NET ASSETS**	**1,471,633**

	Usable Reserves	
13,000	General Fund Balance	13,000
152,528	Earmarked Revenue Reserves	149,577
4,328	Lewisham Homes Reserves	6,563
556	Catford Regeneration Partnership Reserves	914
42,894	Housing Revenue Account	57,123
57,231	Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	55,495
37,475	Major Repairs Reserve	39,907
8,149	Capital Grants Unapplied	14,132
316,161		336,711
	Unusable Reserves	
810,637	Revaluation Reserve	891,997
899,650	Capital Adjustment Account	895,587
100	Deferred capital receipts	95
(4,627)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(3,841)
(601,806)	Pensions Reserve	(644,264)
(1,838)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	3,096
(4,627)	Short Term Compensated Absences Account	(7,748)
1,097,489		1,134,922
1,413,650	**TOTAL RESERVES**	**1,471,633**

Group Accounts

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2017

2015/16 £000s		2016/17 £000s
19,513	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(24,226)
93,635	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	105,776
(56,021)	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(42,699)
57,127	**Net Cash flows from operating activities**	38,851
(44,575)	Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	(40,791)
(1,034)	Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	(6,142)
11,518	**Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**	(8,082)
87,123	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period**	98,641
98,641	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period**	90,559

Notes to the Group Accounts

1. **General**
The Group Accounts should be read in conjunction with the Lewisham Council single entity accounts on pages 3 to 85. Only notes to the accounts that are materially different from the single entity accounts are produced for the group accounts.

2. **Group Boundary**
The Council has an interest in a number of entities, the most significant of which are the wholly owned subsidiaries Lewisham Homes Ltd and Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd which are consolidated into these accounts. The table below provides information on the nature of company business and associated risks:

Company	Business	Risks
Lewisham Homes Ltd	An arms-length management organisation (ALMO) set up in 2007 as part of the Council's initiative to deliver better housing services and achieve the Decent Homes Standard. The company manages approximately 18,000 homes.	If Lewisham Homes was in any way unable to deliver a satisfactory housing management service, the Council would have to provide such a service itself
Catford Regeneration Partnership Ltd (CRPL)	The company owns the Catford Shopping Centre and aims to drive forward a regeneration programme for the town centre and the surrounding area.	As a property investment company, CRPL is exposed to risk in market movements in terms of the capital value of properties and in the level of income that can be generated through rental charges

3. **Accounting Policies**
In preparing the Group Accounts the Council has aligned the accounting policies of its companies with those of the Council and made consolidation adjustments where necessary. It has consolidated the companies' financial statements with those of the Council on a line by line basis and has eliminated in full balances, transactions, income and expenses between the Council and its subsidiaries.

4. **Investment Properties**
Whilst the Council has no investment properties, CRPL owns Catford shopping centre and several surrounding properties. As these properties were solely being used to generate income at 31 March 2017, under the code of practice they are classed as investment properties.

   The fair value of the properties owned by CRPL as at 31 March 2017 was £14.872m.

5. **Pensions**
Lewisham Homes Ltd is a scheduled body in the London Borough of Lewisham Pension Fund. The Council has indemnified Lewisham Homes against any liability that may arise on its notional share of the Pension Fund's assets and obligations.

SECTION 7 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE ACCOUNTS

ACCRUALS	These are amounts included in the accounts to cover income and expenditure attributable to the financial year, but for which payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.
ACTUARY	An independent professional who advises on the financial position of the Pension Fund and carries out a full valuation every three years.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	This is expenditure on the acquisition or enhancement of assets which significantly prolongs their useful lives or increases their market value. This is considered to be of benefit to the Council over a period of more than one year, e.g. land and buildings.
CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT	This represents the capital resources which have been set aside to meet past capital expenditure.
CAPITAL RECEIPTS	Income received from the sale of land, buildings and plant.
COLLECTION FUND	A separate statutory account into which Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) are paid in order to account for payments due to the Council's General Fund and Preceptors (currently the Greater London Authority for Council Tax and NDR, and Central Government for NDR).
CONTINGENT LIABILITY	A possible liability to incur future expenditure at the balance sheet date dependent upon the outcome of uncertain events.
CREDITORS	This is an amount of money owed by the Council for goods, works or services received.
DEBTORS	This is an amount of money owed to the Council by individuals and organisations.
DEPRECIATION	This is the loss in value of an asset due to age, wear and tear, deterioration or obsolescence. An annual charge in respect of this is made to service revenue accounts over the life of most assets to reflect the usage in the year.
EARMARKED RESERVES	These are amounts set aside for specific purposes to meet future commitments or potential liabilities, for which it is not appropriate to establish provisions.
FAIR VALUE	This is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no other motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price.
GENERAL FUND	This is the account which comprises the revenue costs of providing services, which are met by General Government Grants and the Council's demand on the Collection Fund.
INFRASTRUCTURE	These are non-current assets which do not have a market value and primarily exist to facilitate transportation and communication (e.g. roads, street lighting). They are usually valued at historic cost.

Glossary of Terms Used in the Accounts

LEASES	A Lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. The definition of a lease includes hire purchase contracts. Lease classification is made at the inception of the lease. A Finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred. An Operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.
MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT	These Accounts are not part of the Council's formal statutory Accounts and are included in the Statement for added information.
MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)	The prudent amount which must be charged to the Council's revenue account each year for the principal repayment of debt.
NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)	Also known as Business Rates, these are set by the Government and collected by the Council. The income due is paid as precepts to the Council's General Fund, the Greater London Authority and Central Government.
PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)	This is an scheme whereby contracts for specified services are let to private sector suppliers by the Council which may include capital investment as well as the provision of the service. Payments are made to the supplier in return, which are reduced if performance targets are not met.
PRECEPTS	These are demands made upon the Collection Fund by the Council's General Fund and the Greater London Authority in accordance with their budget requirements. A share of the NDR precept is also paid to Central Government.
PROVISIONS	This is an amount which is set-aside for a specific liability or loss, which is likely to be incurred, but where the exact amount and date on which they will arise is uncertain.
REVALUATION RESERVE	This represents the gains on the revaluation of non-current assets which have not yet been realised through sales.
REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)	This is the main general grant which is paid to the Council by Central Government to fund local services.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE	Day-to-day expenditure incurred in the running of Council services, e.g. salaries, wages, supplies and services.
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLE	This is a legal entity (usually a limited company) created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives.
SUPPORT SERVICES	These are activities of a professional, technical and administrative nature which are not Council services in their own right, but support main front-line services.

Glossary of Terms Used in the Accounts

COMMON ACRONYMS USED IN THE ACCOUNTS

CIES	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
COP	Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounts in the United Kingdom
DSG	Dedicated Schools Grant
DfE	Department for Education
HRA	Housing Revenue Account
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
LEP	Local Education Partnership
LGPS	Local Government Pension Scheme
LPFA	London Pensions Fund Authority
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MiRS	Movement in Reserves Statement
MRP	Minimum Revenue Provision
NDR	Non-Domestic Rates
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
SeRCOP	Service Reporting Code of Practice
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SSAP	Statement of Standard Accounting Practice
TfL	Transport for London
TPS	Teachers' Pensions Scheme
VAT	Value Added Tax

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

To Follow

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

To Follow

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

2016/17

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

We have audited the pension fund financial statements of Lewisham Pension Fund (the "Authority") for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the "Act"). The pension fund financial statements comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Act and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, which includes the pension fund financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17, which give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the pension fund financial statements in accordance with applicable law, the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the "Code of Audit Practice") and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the pension fund financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the pension fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration; and the overall presentation of the pension fund financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Authority's Statement of Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited pension fund financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the pension fund financial statements

In our opinion:

- the pension fund financial statements present a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2017 and of the amount and disposition at that date of the fund’s assets and liabilities;and
- the pension fund financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and applicable law.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the other information published together with the audited pension fund financial statements in the Authority's Statement of Accounts for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the audited pension fund financial statements.

Darren Wells
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor

2nd Floor St Johns House
Haslett Avenue West
Crawley
RH10 1HS

September 2017

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

FOREWORD

This Pension Fund Statement of Accounts details the financial position and performance of the Lewisham Pension Fund for the year 2016/17.

The Pension Fund's value increased over the year by £233.1m (22%), mainly due to an increase in market value of equities during the year.

INTRODUCTION

The London Borough of Lewisham Pension Fund ('the Fund') is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme. The Fund is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by the London Borough of Lewisham to provide benefits to London Borough of Lewisham employees and former employees and admitted and scheduled bodies. These benefits include retirement allowances and pensions payable to former employees and their dependants, lump sum death gratuities and special short-term pensions. The Fund is financed by income from investments and contributions from employees, the Council and other admitted and scheduled bodies.

ORGANISATION

The fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended);
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transition Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended); and
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

Formal responsibility for investment management of the Pension Fund is delegated to the Council's Pensions Investment Committee (PIC), which appoints and monitors external investment managers. Each investment manager has an individual performance target and benchmark tailored to balance the risk and return appropriate to the element of the Fund they manage. The investment managers also have to consider the PIC's views on socially responsible investments. Details of the Socially Responsible Investment policy are contained in the Investment Strategy Statement (see web address below).

The Pension Fund administration is managed by a small in-house team, which is also responsible for other areas of work such as redundancy payments, gratuities and teachers compensation.

A statement of the Fund's corporate governance, funding strategy and investment strategy can be found on the authority's pensions website, at the following address:

www.lewishampensions.org

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Pension Fund accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of the obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year. In respect of future obligations, the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 basis.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2013 requires administering authorities in England and Wales to prepare a Pension Fund Annual Report which must include the Fund Account and a Net Assets Statement with supporting notes prepared in accordance with proper practices. The Regulations summarise the Pension Code and the minimum disclosure requirements.

The date for publishing the Pension Fund Annual Report is on or before 1 December following the end of the financial year. The Council will be taking its Annual Report to its Pensions Investment Committee later in the year to comply with this deadline.
A summary of the significant accounting policies and the basis of preparation of the accounts are shown below:

(a) Basis of Preparation - The accounts have been prepared on an accruals basis (i.e. income and expenditure attributable to the financial year have been included) even where payment has not actually been made or received, except Transfer Values which are prepared on a cash basis. The financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits due after the period end; these are reported upon separately in the Actuary's report and reflected in the Council's income and expenditure account. The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis for accounting purposes.

(b) Investments - Investments in the Net Assets Statement are shown at Fair Value, the basis of measurement being market value based on bid prices, as required by IAS 26 Retirement Benefit Plans outlined in the 2016/17 Local Authority Code of Practice and in accordance with the provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The market value of equity investments is based on the official closing data, in the main, with last trade data being used in a small number of countries. Unitised equities are quoted based on last trade or official closing price. Northern Trust, the Fund's custodian, sets out its pricing policies in a document entitled "Asset pricing guidelines" which details its pricing process and sets out preferred pricing sources and price types.

(c) The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on the sale of investments during the year.

(d) Income - Dividend income earned from equity and bonds (excluding Private Equity) is reinvested by Investment Managers and not repaid directly to the fund as cash. Interest income is recognised in the Fund as it accrues. Any amount not received by the end of the accounting period will be disclosed in the note on Debtors and Creditors.

(e) Private equity investments are valued in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, including FAS 157, which is consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. These guidelines set out that all investments are carried at fair value and they recommend methodologies for measurement. Due to timing differences in the valuation of this investment, the value carried in the accounts as at 31 March 2017 is the actual fair value using the latest available valuation on or after 31 December 2016, plus an estimated valuation for the period up to 31 March 2017.

(f) Property – The Fund does not have any direct investments in property, but does use a property Fund of Funds manager, Schroders, to invest in pooled property funds. The Schroders funds are all currently valued at least quarterly. The majority of property assets to which the fund has exposure are located in the UK. They are valued in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' Valuation Standards at Fair Value based on their Open Market Value (OMV).

The only non-UK fund is the Real Continental European Fund. The net asset value is derived from the net asset value of the underlying funds. Like the UK, the values of the underlying assets are assessed by professionally qualified valuers. Valuation practices will differ between countries according to local Generally Accepted Accounting Practices. The frequency of independent valuations varies. All the property funds are independently valued on a rolling basis at least annually.

(g) Financing Fund - The fair value of the M&G financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Due to timing differences in the valuation of this investment, the value carried in the accounts as at 31 March 2017 is the actual fair value using the latest available valuation on or after 31 December 2016, plus an estimated valuation for the period up to 31 March 2017.

(h) Contributions – These represent the total amounts received from the employers and employees within the scheme. From 1 April 2016 the employee contribution bands (revised annually in line with inflation) are as follows:

Full time pay for the post	Contribution rate 16/17
Up to £13,600	5.5%
£13,601 to £21,200	5.8%
£21,201 to £34,400	6.5%
£34,401 to £43,500	6.8%
£43,501 to £60,700	8.5%
£60,701 to £86,000	9.9%
£86,001 to £101,200	10.5%
£101,201 to £151,800	11.4%
More than £151,801	12.5%

The employer's contribution is reviewed every three years and is determined by the fund's Actuary as the rate necessary to ensure that the Fund is able to meet its long-term liabilities. This is assessed at each triennial actuarial revaluation. The employer's contribution rate for 2016/17 is 22.5% and for 2017/18 it will remain unchanged.

(i) Benefits – Benefits payable are made up of pension payments and lump sums payable to members of the Fund upon retirement and death. These have been brought into the accounts on the basis of all valid claims approved during the year.

(j) Transfer Values – Transfer values are those sums paid to, or received from, other pension schemes relating to periods of previous pensionable employment. Transfer values are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations and have been brought into the accounts on a cash basis.

(k) Taxation – The fund is a registered public service scheme under section (1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as an expense as it arises.

(l) VAT – By virtue of Lewisham Council being the administrating authority, VAT input tax is recoverable on fund activities. Any irrecoverable VAT is accounted for as an expense.

(m) Actuarial – The adequacy of the Fund's investments and contributions in relation to its overall and future obligations is reviewed every three years by an Actuary appointed by the Council. The Council's Actuary, Hymans Robertson, assesses the Fund's assets and liabilities in accordance with Regulation 77 of the Local Government Scheme Regulations 1997. The contribution rate required for benefits accruing in future is assessed by considering the benefits which accrue over the course of the three years to the next valuation.

The most recent actuarial valuation carried out under Regulation 36 of the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008 was as at 31 March 2016.
Some of the triennial valuation financial assumptions made, with comparison to the previous valuation, are presented in the table below:

Financial assumption	March 2016 %	March 2013 %
Discount Rate	4.0	4.6
Price Inflation (CPI*)	2.1	2.5
Pay Increases	2.9	4.3
Pension Increase: Pension in excess of GMP** Post - 88 GMP Pre - 88 GMP	 2.1 2.1 0.0	 2.5 2.5 0.0
Revaluation of Deferred Pension	2.1	2.5
Expenses	0.6	0.7

* Consumer Price Index
** Guaranteed Minimum Pension

With effect from the 1 April 2016, the actuarial review carried out for 31 March 2013 resulted in increases to the Council's contribution rate up to 22.5%) for 2016/17.

The triennial valuation on the 31 March 2016 revealed that the Fund's assets, which at 31 March 2016 were valued at £1,041 million, were sufficient to meet 78% (71% in 2013) of the past service liabilities valued at £1,328 million (£1,215 million in 2013) accrued up to that date. The resulting deficit as at the 2016 valuation was £288 million (£348 million in 2013).

Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

(n) The Actuary has calculated the actuarial present value of future retirement benefits (on an IAS 26 basis) to be £1,847 million as at 31 March 2017 (£1,570 million as at 31 March 2016).

(o) Investment Management and Administration - paragraph 42 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) Regulations 2008, permit the Council to charge the scheme's administration costs to the Fund. A proportion of relevant Council officers' salaries, including related on-costs, have been charged to the Fund on the basis of actual time spent on scheme administration and investment-related business. The fees of the Fund's general investment managers are charged on a quarterly basis and are generally calculated as a set percentage of the market value funds under management as at the end of those quarters.

(p) The accounts for 2016/17 have adopted the recommendations of CIPFA's "Accounting for Local Government Pensions Scheme Management Expenses" (2016), and as such all expenses relating to investment management, administration and oversight and governance are recorded in one line on the face of Fund Account under Management Expenses, and a breakdown disclosed in the notes to the accounts. For comparative purposes, these changes have been applied retrospectively to the 2015/16 balances, although the changes are not material for a prior period adjustment to take place.

(q) Foreign currency transactions are made using the WM/Reuters exchange rate in the following circumstances:

- Purchase and sales: the foreign exchange rate applicable on the day prior to the trade date is used.
- Stock holdings: all holdings valuations are made using the WM/Reuters close of previous business day.
- Dividend receipts: the rate applicable on the day prior to the date the dividend received is used.

(r)

Fund Manager	Assets	Assets Value 2016/17	Assets Value 2015/16	Proportion of Fund 2016/17
		£'000	£'000	(%)
Schroders Property	Property	100,946	97,527	7.9
HarbourVest	Private Equity	49,481	41,247	3.9
UBS	Passive Equity and Bonds	544,085	430,848	42.7
Blackrock	Passive Equity and Bonds	549,121	432,402	43.1
M&G	Credit	8,822	14,869	0.7
Securities Lending	Securities Lending	119	109	-
Unallocated Funds	Cash	18,662	24,358	1.5
Lewisham	Cash and Net Current Assets	3,333	68	0.2
Total Fund		**1,274,569**	**1,041,428**	**100.0**

(s) Commitments - Where capital committed to investments is not fully drawn down at the end of the financial year the outstanding commitment is not included in the net asset statement but is referred to in the notes to the accounts. Please see note 13.

(t) Financial Instruments –
(i) Financial Liabilities are recognised on the Net Asset Statement when the Fund 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.

(ii) Financial Assets are recognised on the Net Asset Statement when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. Financial Assets are classified into two types:

- Loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market; and
- Fair value through profit or loss – assets that are held for trading.

(u) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies and assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty – The statement of accounts contain critical judgements in applying accounting policies and estimated figures based on assumptions made by the authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. There are two areas in the accounts where critical judgements are applied which are materially significant to the accounts:

- Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits – the figure of net liability to pay pensions is based on a significant number of assumptions including the discount rate, mortality rates and expected returns on fund assets. The Pension Fund's qualified actuary calculates this figure to ensure the risk of misstatement is minimised.

- Private Equity valuations – the value of the Fund's private equity holdings is calculated by the General Partners of the fund on the basis of their Valuation Policy, which follows best practice in the industry. However this is based upon a 31st December audited accounts valuation adjusted for estimated distributions and capital calls up to 31st March.

(v) Additional Voluntary Contributions ("AVCs")

Members of the Fund are able to make AVCs in addition to their normal contributions. The related assets are invested separately from the main fund, and In accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009, are not accounted for within the financial statements. If on retirement members opt to enhance their Scheme benefits using their AVC funds, the amounts returned to the Scheme by the AVC providers are disclosed as transfers-in. Further details about the AVC arrangements are disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

FUND ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

The fund account shows the surplus or deficit on the fund for the year.

FUND ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017	2016/17 £'000s	2015/16 £'000s	Note
DEALINGS WITH MEMBERS, EMPLOYERS AND OTHERS DIRECTLY INVOLVED WITH THE SCHEME			
Contributions Receivable:			
- from Employer	33,411	30,542	1
- from Employees	9,099	9,339	1
- Reimbursement for Early Retirement	955	1,898	
Transfer Values In	2,123	1,409	
Other Income	72	221	
Subtotal: Income	**45,660**	**43,409**	
Benefits Payable:			
- Pensions	39,096	37,629	2
- Lump Sums: Retirement allowances	8,611	8,087	2
- Lump Sums: Death grants	1,720	1,048	2
Payments to and on account of leavers:			
- Refunds of Contributions	86	(3)	
- Transfer Values Out	4,331	2,709	
Subtotal: Expenses	**53,844**	**49,470**	
Subtotal: Net additions (withdrawals) from dealings with members	**(8,184)**	**(6,061)**	

Pension Fund Accounts

Management Expenses	2,143	2,319	3
Subtotal: Net Additions (withdrawals) including fund management expenses	**(10,327)**	**(8,372)**	
<u>RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS</u>			
Investment Income	6,670	6,437	4
Change in market value of investments (Realised and Unrealised)	236,975	1,013	5a
Taxes on Income	(178)	(207)	
Total Net Returns on Investments	**243,467**	**7,243**	
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN THE FUND DURING THE PERIOD	233,140	(1,129)	
OPENING NET ASSETS OF THE SCHEME	1,041,429	1,042,558	
CLOSING NET ASSETS OF THE SCHEME	**1,274,569**	**1,041,429**	

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

The Net Assets Statement shows the market value of the investments and other assets held by the Pension Fund as at 31 March 2017.

NET ASSETS STATEMENT AT 31 MARCH 2017	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s	Note
EQUITIES			
Equities: UK	11,777	8,735	5
Equities: Global	13,805	10,714	5
	25,582	**19,449**	
MANAGED FUNDS			
Property	98,174	96,263	5
Equity	830,606	656,010	5
Fixed Interest	206,232	162,329	5
Index Linked	41,599	33,177	5
Other Assets	32,862	33,077	5
	1,209,473	**980,856**	
CASH HELD WITH CUSTODIAN	36,517	40,667	9
DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS			
Assets	0	0	7
Liabilities	0	0	7
OTHER INVESTMENT BALANCES			
Debtors: Investment Transactions	3,118	389	8
Creditors: Investment Transactions	(3,453)	0	8
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**1,271,236**	**1,041,361**	
NET CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Debtors	701	587	8
Creditors	(475)	(792)	8
Cash in Hand	3,107	273	9
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**1,274,569**	**1,041,429**	

The financial statements of the Fund do not take account of the liability to pay pensions or benefits after 31 March 2017. This liability is included within the Authority's balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

1. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

Employer Contributions	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s
Administering Authority	27,346	25,593
Scheduled Bodies	5,209	4,392
Admitted Bodies	856	557
	33,411	**30,542**

Employee Contributions	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s
Administering Authority	7,265	7,593
Scheduled Bodies	1,607	1,524
Admitted Bodies	227	222
	9,099	**9,339**

2. BENEFITS PAYABLE

By Category

	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s
Pensions	39,096	37,629
Commutation and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	8,611	8,087
Lump Sum Death Grants	1,720	1,048
	49,427	**46,764**

By Authority

	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s
Administering Authority	45,788	43,988
Scheduled Bodies	2,912	1,859
Admitted Bodies	727	917
	49,427	**46,764**

3. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2016/17 £000s	2015/16 £000s
Administration Expenses	705	586
Oversight and Governance Expenses	433	456
Investment Management Expenses:		
- Transaction Costs	0	8
- Management Fees	978	1,226
- Performance Fees	0	0
- Custody Fees	27	43
	2,143	**2,319**

Management expenses for 2015/16 have been restated and reclassified in accordance with CIPFA's Accounting for Local Government Pensions Scheme Management Expenses (2016), with balances re-categorised as per the following disclosure:

Management Expenses	**2016/17**	**Restated 2015/16**
	£000s	**£000s**
Administration Expenses	**705**	**586**
Oversight and Governance Expenses	**433**	**456**
Investment Management Expenses:		
- Transaction Costs	**0**	**8**
- Fund Value Based Management Fees	**978**	**1,226**
- Performance Fees	**0**	**0**
- Custody Fees	**27**	**43**
	2,143	**2,319**

The restatement reflects:

- the reclassification of £8k bank charges and £448k of advisory and audit fees to the new expense category of oversight and governance expenses.
- The movement of £43k of custodial fees to the new expense category within investment management expenses.
- The grossing up and inclusion of transaction costs of £8k previously netted off asset values.

4. INVESTMENT INCOME	**2016/17 £000s**		**2015/16 £000s**
Cash	100		19
Equity	467		670
Fixed Interest	955		1583
Index Linked	208		376
Managed Funds (incl. Property)	4,561		3,234
Securities Lending	11		9
Other	368	.	546
	6,670		**6,437**

5. INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

Individual Investment assets with a market value exceeding 5% of the total fund value are:

Asset	Manager	31 March 2017	
		Value £'000	%
Aquila Life US Equity Index Fund	Blackrock	176,523	13.9
UBS GBL Asset Life North America Equity Tracker	UBS	173,571	13.7
Blackrock Pensions Aquila Life UK Equity Index Fund	Blackrock	115,814	9.1
UBS Asset Management Life UK Equity Tracker A Nav	UBS	110,425	8.7

Investments exceeding 5% within each class of security are as follows:

Asset	Manager	31 March 2017	
		Value £'000	%
UK Equities			
Harbourvest GE PE Shares	Harbourvest	11,781	100
Global Equities			
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	UBS	866	6.6
Westpac BKG Corp	UBS	674	5.1
Property			
Schroder Unit TST UK Real Estate	Schroders	13,957	14.2
Blackrock UK FD	Schroders	12,032	12.2
C - Managed Ppty Property Fund Units	Schroders	13,032	13.2
Hermes Property Unit	Schroders	9,926	10.1
Real Income Fund	Schroders	8,863	9.0
Standard Life Pooled Property Fund	Schroders	7,538	7.7
Mayfair Cap Ppty (MCPUT)	Schroders	7,343	7.5
Multi-Let INDL Property Unit Trust	Schroders	5,679	5.8
IPIF Feeder Unit Trust Fund	Schroders	5,261	5.3
Metro Ppty Unit Trust	Schroders	5,024	5.1
Managed Equities			
Aquila Life US Equity Index Fund	Blackrock	176,523	21.1
UBS GBL Asset Life North America Equity Tracker	UBS	173,571	20.7
BlackRock Pensions Aquila Life UK Equity Index	Blackrock	115,814	13.8
UBS Asset Management Life UK Equity Tracker A Nav	UBS	110,425	13.2

Asset	Manager	31 March 2017	
		Value £'000	%
Aquila Life European Equity Index Fund	Blackrock	48,921	5.8
UBS Asset Management Life Europe Ex UK Equity Tracker	UBS	45,851	5.5
Fixed Interest			
Blackrock Pensions Aquila Over 15 Years UK	Blackrock	42,414	20.7
Blackrock AM (IE) UK Credit	Blackrock	41,475	20.3
UBS Asset Mgmnt STG Corp	UBS	39,933	19.5
Aquila Life Over 5 yrs Index Fund	Blackrock	39,830	19.4
Index Linked			
UK(Govt Of) 1.25% IDX/LKD SNR 22/11/55	UBS	2,459	5.9
UK(Govt Of) 0.125% IDX/LKD SNR 22/03/68	UBS	2,365	5.7
UK(Govt Of) 0.375% IDX/LKD SNR 22/03/62	UBS	2,349	5.6
UK(Govt Of) 0.5% IDX/LKD SNR 22/03/50	UBS	2,083	5.0
UK(Govt Of) 1.125% IDX/LKD SNR 22/11/37	UBS	2,078	5.0
Others			
HIPEP VII (AIF) Partnership Fund LP	Harbourvest	8,438	25.7
Ptrs VIII Cayman Buyout	Harbourvest	7,104	21.6
Partners VIII Cayman Venture Fund LP	Harbourvest	5,584	17.0
International PE Ptrs V Cayman Ptnship Fund	Harbourvest	5,557	16.9
M&G UK Companies Financing Fund	M&G	3,224	9.8
Partners X AIF LP	Harbourvest	2,146	6.5

An analysis of investment movements is set out below:

5. INVESTMENT ANALYSIS	Value at	Purchases	Sales	Change in	Change in	Value at
Investments	**31 March 2016**	**At Cost**	**Proceeds**	**Capital Value**	**Market Value**	**31 March 2017**
	£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
UK Equities	8,735	0	0	0	3,042	**11,777**
Global Equities	10,714	2	0	(57)	3,146	**13,805**
Equities	656,010	11,567	(33,820)	0	196,849	**830,606**
Property	96,263	11,400	(9,371)	(83)	(35)	**98,174**
Fixed Interest Securities	162,329	26,746	(2,985)	0	20,142	**206,232**
Index Linked Securities	33,177	3,716	(2,341)	0	7,047	**41,599**
Other*	33,077	5,278	(11,266)	(27)	5,800	**32,862**
Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	1,000,305	**58,709**	**(59,783)**	**(167)**	**235,991**	**1,235,055**
Cash deposits	40,667				984	**36,517**
Other Investment Balances	389					**(336)**
Total Investments	**1,041,361**				**236,975**	**1,271,236**

* Includes Venture Capital, Credit Mandates and Private Equity

The Pension Fund's bond investments are held with UBS and Blackrock in the form of pooled funds. The fund denoted Index Linked above is comprised wholly of UK Government index linked gilts. The fixed interest bonds comprise various government and corporate bonds.

Apart from global equities and bonds, the only other overseas investment held by the Fund fall under the 'Other' category and is namely Private Equity with a value of £29.6m.

The total value of unquoted securities held by the fund as at 31 March 2017 was £898m, this includes equities, bonds and other assets.

The total value of quoted securities held by the fund as at 31 March 2017 was £244m, this includes equities and bonds.

The Fund has investment assets that are classed as pooled investment vehicles. The Fund holds unitised insurance policies valued at £853m and unit trusts valued at £173m, of which £98m relates to pooled property investments.

As at 31 March 2016:

5. INVESTMENT ANALYSIS	**Value at**	**Purchases**	**Sales**	**Change in**	**Change in**	**Value at**
Investments	**31 March 2015**	**At Cost**	**Proceeds**	**Capital Value**	**Market Value**	**31 March 2016**
	£000s	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**	**£000s**
UK Equities	8,777	0	0		(42)	8,735
Global Equities	11,228	2,152	(1,450)	19	(1,235)	10,714
Equities	662,071	5,462	(4,511)	26	(7,038)	656,010
Property	82,286	8,907	(58)	(845)	5,973	96,263
Fixed Interest Securities	159,838	7,429	(6,446)	0	1,508	162,329
Index Linked Securities	32,410	4,845	(4,567)	0	489	33,177
Other*	65,028	5,341	(38,330)	(47)	1,085	33,077
Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,021,638	**34,136**	**(55,362)**	**(847)**	**740**	**1,000,305**
Cash deposits	23,775				273	**40,667**
Other Investment Balances	387					**389**
Total Investments	**1,045,800**				**1,013**	**1,041,361**

* Includes Venture Capital, Credit Mandates and Private Equity.

5A. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The accounting policies describe how the different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category. No financial assets were reclassified during the accounting period. All assets are held at fair value, therefore there is no difference between fair value and carrying value.

31 March 2017				31 March 2016		
Fair Value through Profit and Loss £'000	**Loans and Receivables £'000**	**Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost £'000**		**Fair Value through Profit and Loss £'000**	**Loans and Receivables £'000**	**Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost £'000**
			Financial Assets			
25,582			Equities	19,449		
			Managed Funds			
98,174			Property	96,263		
830,606			Managed Equity	656,010		
206,232			Fixed Interest	162,329		
41,599			Index Linked	33,177		
32,862			Other Assets	33,077		
0			Derivative contracts	0		
	36,517		Cash deposits		40,667	
	2,700		Pending Trades		0	
	418		Dividends & Income		389	
	645		Contributions Due		566	
	3,107		Cash Balances		273	
	57		Other Current Assets		186	
1,235,055	**43,444**	**0**	**Total Financial Assets**	**1,000,305**	**42,081**	**0**

31 March 2017				31 March 2016		
Fair Value through Profit and Loss £'000	**Loans and Receivables £'000**	**Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost £'000**		**Fair Value through Profit and Loss £'000**	**Loans and Receivables £'000**	**Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost £'000**
			Financial Liabilities			
		0	Derivative Contracts			0
		(3,453)	Pending Trades			0
		0	Unpaid benefits			0
		(475)	Other current Liabilities			(957)
		(3,928)	**Total Financial Liabilities**			**(957)**
1,235,055	**43,444**	**(3,928)**	**Net Financial Assets**	**1,000,305**	**42,081**	**(957)**

Net Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

The following table shows net gains on financial instruments:

31 March 2017		31 March 2016
£'000	**Financial Assets**	**£'000**
236,975	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	1,013
0	Loans and Receivables	0
	Financial Liabilities	
0	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	0
236,975	**Total**	**1,013**

Valuation of Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Level 1 - consists of assets where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (e.g. quoted equities).

Level 2 - consists of assets where quoted market prices are not available (e.g. where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active).

Level 3 - consists of assets where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

Values as at 31 March 2017	Quoted Market Price Level 1 £'000	Using Observable Inputs Level 2 £'000	With Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial Assets				
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	25,582	1,176,611	32,862	**1,235,055**
Loans and Receivables	43,443			**43,443**
Total Financial Assets	**69,025**	**1,176,611**	**32,862**	**1,278,498**
Financial Liabilities				
Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(3,929)			**(3,929)**
Total Financial Liabilities	**(3,929)**			**(3,929)**
Net Financial Assets	**65,096**	**1,176,611**	**32,862**	**1,274,569**

Values as at 31 March 2016	Quoted Market Price Level 1 £'000	Using Observable Inputs Level 2 £'000	With Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial Assets				
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	19,449	947,779	33,077	**1,000,305**
Loans and Receivables	41,916			**41,916**
Total Financial Assets	**61,365**	**947,779**	**33,077**	**1,042,221**
Financial Liabilities				
Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(792)			**(792)**
Total Financial Liabilities	**(792)**			**(792)**
Net Financial Assets	**60,573**	**947,779**	**33,077**	**1,041,429**

5B. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fund’s primary long term risk is that the Fund’s assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). As an investment fund, the Lewisham Pension Fund's objective is to generate positive investment returns for an accepted level of risk. Therefore the Fund holds a mix of financial instruments such as securities (equities, bonds), collective investment schemes (pooled funds), and cash equivalents. In addition, debtors and creditors arise as a result of its operations. The value of these financial instruments is reflected in the financial statements at their fair value.

Responsibility for the Fund’s risk management strategy rests with the Council’s Pension Investment Committee (PIC). Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Council’s pension operations. The main risks from the Fund's holding of financial instruments are market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. These policies are reviewed regularly to reflect change in activity and in market conditions.

The Committee regularly monitors each investment manager, and its investment consultant (Hymans Robertson) advises on the nature of the investments made and associated risks.

The Fund's investments are managed on behalf of the Fund by the appointed investment managers. Each investment manager is required to invest the assets managed by them in accordance with the terms of their investment guidelines or pooled fund prospectus.

The Committee has determined that the current largely passive investment management structure is appropriate and is in accordance with its latest investment strategy. However, following the most recent triennial valuation and current portfolio weighting towards equities the Committee agreed to extend the level of diversification of investments. The Fund will therefore be reducing its equity exposure in 2017/18 and increasing its holdings of other asset classes. This is set out and agreed in the Funding Strategy and Investment Strategy Statements approved by PIC towards the end of 2016/17.

The Fund's investments are held by Northern Trust, who act as custodian on behalf of the Fund. As the Fund adopts a long term investment strategy, the high level strategic risks described below will not alter significantly during any one year unless there are significant strategic or tactical changes made to the portfolio.

i) Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk that fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, interest rates or currencies. The Fund is exposed, through its investments in equities, bonds and investment funds, to all these market risks. The aim of the investment strategy is to manage and control exposure to market risk within acceptable parameters while optimising the return from the investment portfolio. In general, market risk is managed through the diversification of the investments held by asset class, investment mandate guidelines and investment managers. The risk arising from exposure to specific markets is limited by the strategic asset allocation, which is regularly monitored by the PIC.

a) Other Price Risk – Market

The risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of factors other than interest rate or foreign currency movements, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument, its issuer or factors affecting the market in general. Market price risk arises from uncertainty about the future value of the financial instruments that the Fund holds. All investments present a risk of loss of capital, the maximum risk being determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The investment managers mitigate this risk through diversification in line with their own investment strategies and mandate guidelines.

b) Other Price Risk – Sensitivity analysis

The Council and its investment advisors also undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis. The Fund has a long term view on expected investment returns which smoothes out short term price volatility.
Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, in consultation with the Fund's advisors, the Council has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2016/17 reporting period.

Asset Type	Potential Market Movement +/- (% p.a.)
UK Equities	9.6
Global Equities	10.3
Bonds and Index Linked	11.0
Alternatives	3.1
Property	5.0
Cash	1.3

The potential volatilities are broadly consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the change in value of the assets over the latest three years. This can then be applied to the period end asset mix as follows:

Asset Type	Final Market Value as at 31 March 2017	Percentage Change	Value on Increase	Value on Decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
UK Equities	487,836	9.6	534,424	441,248
Global Equities	368,352	10.3	406,440	330,264
Bonds and Index Linked	247,831	11.0	275,018	220,644
Other Assets	32,862	5.0	34,515	31,209
Property	98,174	3.1	101,178	95,170
Cash	36,517	1.3	36,977	36,057
Total Assets*	**1,271,572**	****7.2**	****1,363,634**	****1,179,510**

* This figure excludes derivatives and other investment balances.
** The % change and value change for Total Assets includes the impact of correlation across asset classes

c) Interest Rate Risk is the risk the Pension Fund is exposed to changes in interest rates and relates to its holdings in bonds and cash. The risk is mitigated by the Fund holding minimum cash balances and a diversified portfolio.

d) Currency Risk is the risk to which the Pension Fund is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than the functional currency of the fund (£GBP). The fund was exposed to the following significant foreign currency levels (i.e. £2m and over) as at the 31 March 2017 with the previous year in brackets:

Australian Dollars	£10.1m (£8.9m)
Euro	£15.8m (£17.2m)
Hong Kong Dollars	£4.6m (£4.2m)
US Dollars	£77.5m (£70.3m)

The remaining exposures arise from smaller investments relating to other currencies such as the Singapore Dollar, New Zealand Dollar, and the Swiss Franc.

e) Currency risk – sensitivity analysis

The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Council and its investment advisors. In practice, this is achieved by the use of futures and forward foreign exchange contracts, which entitle and oblige the seller and holder to exchange assets or currency on a future date at a predetermined price or rate. The former are tradable on exchanges and the latter are "over the counter" agreements, which neither the purchaser nor the seller may transfer. There is no cost on entering into these contracts but the market value is established as the gain or loss that would arise at the settlement date from entering into an equal and opposite contract at the reporting date. As at 31 March 2017, there were no derivative contracts held. Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the Fund's advisors, the Council considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 9.1%. This volatility is applied to the Fund's overseas assets as follows:

Asset Type	Asset Value at 31 March 2017 £'000	Change %	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Overseas Equities	368,352	9.1	401,968	334,736
Overseas Fixed Income	82,782	9.1	90,337	75,227
Other Alternatives	29,600	9.1	32,301	26,899
Total	**480,734**	**9.1**	**524,606**	**436,862**

ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to meet an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. This is often referred to as counterparty risk. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit risk in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities. The Fund is exposed to credit risk through its underlying investments (including cash balances) and the transactions it undertakes to manage its investments. The careful selection and monitoring of counterparties – including; brokers, custodian and investment managers - seeks to minimise the credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle transactions in a timely manner.

The Fund is also exposed to credit risk through Securities Lending. The Securities Lending (SL) programme is run by the Fund's custodian, Northern Trust. Northern Trust assign four different risk management oversight committees to control counterparty risk, collateral risk and the overall securities lending programme. The minimum level of collateral for securities on loan is 102%. However, more collateral may be required depending on the type of transaction. To further mitigate risks, the collateral held on behalf of the Pension Fund is ring fenced from Northern Trust. Securities lending is capped by investment regulations and statutory limits are in place to ensure no more than 25% of eligible assets can be on loan at any one time. The Fund’s exposure through the SL programme is now reduced as the Fund is now passively managed and SL activity has greatly reduced.

The Financing Fund (M&G) is also exposed to credit risk. The fund gains exposure by investing in private placements. This risk is managed by the manager assigning a credit analyst to all investments, who continually monitors the asset, its direct peers and its sector.

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Pension Fund will have difficulties in paying its financial obligations as they fall due. For example; the benefits payable costs and capital commitments. The Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that it has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The Fund holds a large proportion of assets in instruments which can be liquidated at short notice, normally three working days. As at the 31 March 2017 these assets totalled approximately £1,104m, with a further £36.5m held in cash by the custodian on behalf of the Fund and fund managers.

6. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

No prior year adjustments have been made to these accounts.

7. DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

As at 31 March 2017, there were no foreign exchange contracts held.

Asset Type	**31 March 2017 £’000**		**31 March 2016 £’000**
Foreign Exchange Gains			
Total Gains	0		0
Foreign Exchange Losses			
Total Losses	0		0
Total Unrealised Gains/(Losses)	**0**		**0**

8. DEBTORS & CREDITORS

These comprise the following amounts:

Investment Transactions

Debtors	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Equity Dividends / Income from Managed Funds	31	0
Interest and Other Income	387	389
Pending Trades	2,700	0
	3,118	**389**

Creditors	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Pending Trades	(3,453)	0
	(3,453)	**0**

Non-Investment Transactions

Debtors	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Contributions Due from Admitted / Scheduled Employers / Employees	645	566
Interest and Other Income	21	0
LB Lewisham	35	0
Tax Refunds	0	21
	701	**587**

Creditors	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Fund Manager and Custody Fees	(251)	(172)
Consultancy / Advisory Fees	(48)	(43)
LB Lewisham	(176)	(577)
	(475)	**(792)**

9. CASH AND BANK

Cash Held With Custodian

The Northern Trust Company is the Fund's global custodian and the cash is held to meet the cash flow requirements of the Fund and its managers. The total cash held as at 31 March 2017 was £36.5m (£40.7m as at 31 March 2016). Approximately £18.4m from the disinvestment in Investec was held by the custodian in a cash fund pending investment in new asset classes; £8.1m of the cash held was from Harbourvest, £5.6m from M&G, £2.7m from Schroders and approximately £1.8m was being held on behalf of the other managers.

Pension Fund Bank Account

The Lewisham cash balance represents uninvested cash held in the Pension Fund bank account as at 31 March 2017.

10. POST YEAR END EVENTS

The Fund has completed the procurement of a new Diversified Growth Fund mandate to replace the disinvestment in Commodities (Investec), and will be re-balancing the portfolio to allocate a proportion of the fund to this new mandate shortly after year-end. In addition, a procurement exercise is underway to source a multi-asset credit manager. These rebalancing changes are consistent with the Funding Strategy and Investment Strategy Statement amendments following the triennial valuation results.

The results of the most recent triennial valuation saw the funding level improve from 71% in 2013 to 78% as at 31 March 2016. The improvement in funding position is mainly due to strong investment performance and favourable membership experience over the three year inter-valuation period. Past service liabilities increased by 9.3% on 2013 to £1,328m due to a reduction in future expected investment return, which was offset by a lower than expected pay and benefit growth (both between valuations and continuing over the longer term).

The Funding Strategy and Investment Strategy Statements were both updated and published by 1 April 2017. Amongst other considerations, the Investment Strategy Statement in particular outlines the Fund's approach to risk, Environmental, Social and Governance factors, and the pooling of investments via the London Collective Investment Vehicle. The impact of MIFID II on the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and continuing Public Sector austerity reducing active LGPS members are also likely to affect the Fund going forward.

11. COMMITMENTS

The Pension Fund was committed to the following capital contributions as at the 31 March 2017:

Harbourvest

Fund	Amount '000	Translated £'000
Harbourvest Partners VIII – Cayman Venture Fund L.P	$190	152
Harbourvest Partners VIII – Cayman Buyout Fund L.P	$1,110	888
HarbourVest Partners X AIF L.P.	$27,360	21,876
HIPEP VII (AIF) Partnership Fund L.P.	$19,425	15,531
Harbourvest International Private Equity Partners V – Cayman Partnership Fund L.P	€875	748
Harbourvest International Private Equity Partners V – Cayman Direct Fund L.P	€180	154
Total		**39,349**

The Harbourvest commitments have been translated from either Euros or Dollars using exchange rates as at 31 March 2017. This compares to the total Harbourvest commitments at 31 March 2016 of £39.5m.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There have been no material transactions with related parties in the financial year. There were no provisions for doubtful debt and amounts written off in the period.

Eight Councillors sit on the Pensions Investment Committee which oversees the Fund. At each meeting of the Pensions Investment Committee, Councillors are required to make declarations of interest which are recorded.

During the year the following declarations were made:

- Councillor John Muldoon declared an interest as a substitute member of the Shadow Advisory Board for the Local Government Pension Scheme, and as a Councillor with preserved benefits in the LGPS.

No other trustees or Council chief officers with direct responsibility for pension fund issues made any declarable transactions with the Pension Fund in the period to 31 March 2017.

The Council, the administering body, had dealings with the Fund as follows:

a) Recharges from the Council for the in-house administration costs borne by the scheme were transacted for £612k (see note 3). Some cash transactions relating to pension activities are currently effected through the Council's bank account and consequently pension fund cash balances are held by the Council from time to time and vice versa.

b) The salary of the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration for 2016/17 was £174,607, including employer pension contributions of £32,071.

13. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS (AVCs)

Contributing members have the right to make AVCs to enhance their pension. There are currently 42 'open' AVC contracts for LGPS members (i.e. excluding members with AVC contracts who have left Lewisham and now have preserved benefits). Some of these ‘open contracts’ will be for members who have paid AVCs in the past but who have suspended payments to the scheme for the time being.
The fund has two AVC providers: Clerical Medical and Equitable Life. The value of AVC investments is shown below. The contributions are held by the providers and do not form part of the Lewisham fund’s assets in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

2016/17	**Total £’000**	**Equitable Life £’000**	**Clerical Medical £’000**
Value at 1 April 2016	1,234	442	792
Contributions and Transfers Received	116	4	112
Investment Return	98	18	80
Paid Out	(139)	(3)	(136)
Value at 31 March 2017	**1,309**	**461**	**848**

2015/16	**Total £’000**	**Equitable Life £’000**	**Clerical Medical £’000**
Value at 1 April 2015	1,631	472	1,159
Contributions and Transfers Received	163	4	159
Investment Return	6	12	(6)
Paid Out	(566)	(46)	(520)
Value at 31 March 2016	**1,234**	**442**	**792**

14. SCHEDULED BODIES

The following are scheduled bodies to the Fund as at 31 March 2017, arranged in descending order by the value of their contributions in 2016/17:

Lewisham Homes
Haberdashers’ Aske’s Knights Academy
Christ The King Sixth Form College
St Matthew Academy
Tidemill Academy
Griffin Schools Trust

15. ADMITTED BODIES

The following are admitted bodies to the Fund as at 31 March 2017, arranged in descending order by the value of their contributions in 2016/17:

Phoenix
Phoenix Agency Services
Youth First LTD
Chartwells
Skanska
3 C's Support
Quality Heating
One Housing
NSL (formerly known as National Car Parks Ltd)
Wide Horizons
Fusions Leisure Management
Change Grow Live
Excalibur Tenant Management Co-operative (Ceased 31 March 2017)
Blenheim CDP
Housing 21
Pre-School Learning Alliance
Lewisham Nexus Services
Tower Services
Chequers Contract Services – Lee Manor

16. STOCK LENDING

The Statement of Investment Principles and Investment Strategy Statement permit the Fund to enter into stock lending whereby the Fund lends other bodies stocks in return for a fee and collateral whilst on loan. Equities and fixed income assets held in segregated accounts in custody may be lent. The Fund actively lends in 50 different equity and fixed income markets worldwide.

The economic benefits of ownership are retained when securities are on loan. The Fund has its full entitlements at all times to any income due, or rights on its securities on the anticipated date of the entitlement so that no economic benefits are foregone as a result of securities lending activity.

Northern Trust is responsible for collecting dividend and interest income on loaned securities from borrowers. The right to vote moves with the securities.

As at the 31 March 2017 the value of aggregate stock on loan was £9.3m (£5.5m as at 31 March 2016), which has been carried in the accounts at this value. There are no liabilities associated with these assets.

Collateral

The collateral held as security on loans cannot be sold or repledged in the absence of default by the borrower. The Council entered into stock lending transactions during the financial year earning £8k net of direct expenses (compared to £9k in 2015/16). The value of collateral held as at 31 March 2017 was £9.8m (£6.2m as at 31 March 2016).

17. MEMBERSHIP

	Active Members 2016/17	Active Members 2015/16	Deferred Benefits 2016/17	Deferred Benefits 2015/16	Retired Former Members 2016/17	Retired Former Members 2015/16
Admin. Authority	5,814	6,049	9,679	9,045	7,098	6,939
Scheduled Bodies	916	892	825	668	243	202
Admitted Bodies	137	104	117	115	90	84
Totals	**6,867**	**7,045**	**10,621**	**9,828**	**7,431**	**7,225**

18. AUTHORISATION

These accounts were authorised on by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration.

Lewisham
Annual Governance Statement
2016/17

What is corporate governance?

The Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards; and for having a governance framework that comprises of the culture, values, systems and processes by which this is achieved. It must make sure that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively to meet its strategic objectives.

It also has a duty, through the establishment of internal control measures, to manage risk to a reasonable level by identifying, prioritising, evaluating and managing the risks to the achievement of its policies, aims and objectives. Finally, it has a duty to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised.

The Council has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) and SOLACE (the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers) Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. This statement explains how the authority has complied with the code and also how it meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

"Corporate governance is about making sure that the Council is run properly. It is about ensuring the Council does the ***right*** *things, at the* ***right*** *time and in the* ***right*** *way."*

How has this statement been prepared?

Every year a review of the effectiveness of the Council's governance framework is conducted by the Annual Governance Statement working party, which comprises policy, legal and audit officers with expertise in governance and internal control matters.

The group meets quarterly to collate and evaluate governance evidence and identify areas requiring action; and is responsible for analysing CIPFA/SOLACE guidance in relation to the development of this statement and ensuring that the statement is approved via the Council's key control mechanisms.

The governance review process includes:

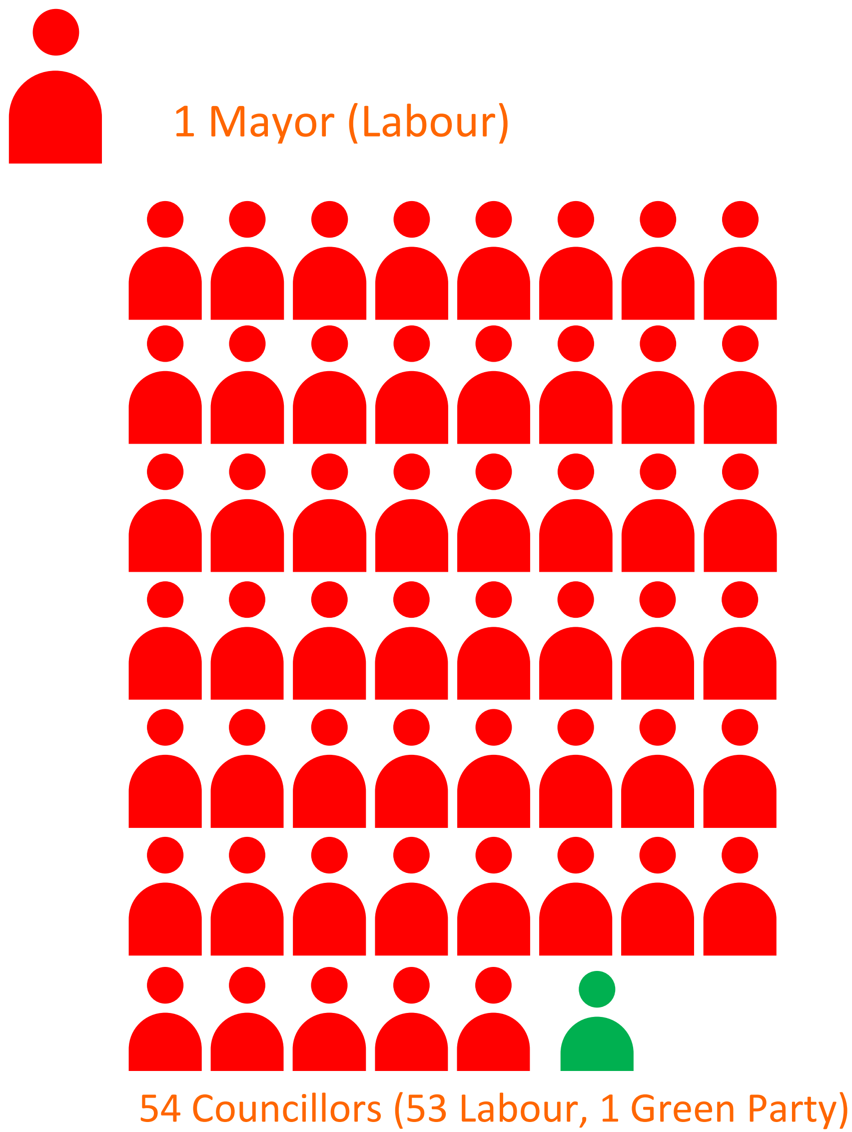
- The consideration of the Annual Governance Statement Action Plan by the Council's Internal Control Board (ICB) on a quarterly basis.
- The consideration of the Accounts, the Head of Corporate Resources (as Head of Internal Audit) Annual Report and the Annual Governance Statement by the Council's Audit Panel.
- A review of the Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance by the Standards Committee, with reference to CIPFA/Solace Guidance.
- Referral of the Annual Governance Statement to full Council with the Statement of Accounts.
- Sign off by the Chair of the Council and Chief Executive, once approved.
- This year, the Council's governance arrangements have operated as designed.

What are the Council's governance arrangements?

The Council's governance arrangements aim to foster effective leadership and high standards of behaviour; a culture based on openness and honesty; and an external focus on the needs of service users and the public. The diagram on page 5 shows the Council's external facing governance structure, as set out in the Council's constitution.

Lewisham's directly elected Mayor provides the Council with clear strategic direction and effective leadership but the Council also benefits from the perspectives and contributions of its 54 Councillors. The Council's constitution clearly defines the roles of councillors and officers, and this clarity contributes to effective working relationships across the Council. The Constitution Working Party, the Standards Committee and the Audit Panel monitor and challenge the governance arrangements and ensure their robustness.

The Council has worked closely with its partners, both strategic and operational. The Council has two statutory partnership boards: the Safer Lewisham Partnership which works to protect the community from crime and help people feel safer; and the Health and Wellbeing Board which works to identify local health challenges and lead on the activity necessary to address them.



Mayor and Cabinet

The Mayor

- Is elected by the whole borough to lead and speak up for the whole borough;
- Chooses up to nine councillors to form the Cabinet with specific areas of responsibility;
- Sets out major decisions to be taken in a Forward Plan published monthly;
- Proposes budget and key policy proposals to Council
- Takes decisions to implement policy with agreed policy framework;
- Considers recommendations for actions with officer advice.

The Cabinet

- Provide advice to the Mayor;
- Jointly with the Mayor takes decisions relating to contracts

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Council

- Consists of 54 elected councillors, three for each of the 18 wards
- Appoints the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and other committees
- Approves the policy framework and budget

Overview and Scrutiny

- Meets at least once a year and is ultimately responsible for overview and scrutiny
- Delegates work to other scrutiny committees, six select committees, two business panels all of which are formally sub-committees of overview and scrutiny
- The business panel co-ordinates the select committees work programmes

The six select committees draw up work programmes each year to:

1. Hold the mayor and senior officers to account for decisions and check performance
2. Examine issues in depth and make recommendations for policy development

To find out what each select committee does please click the links below.

Safer, Stronger Communities Select Committee

Healthier Communities Select Committee

Sustainable Development Select Committee

Children & Young People's Select Committee

Housing Select Committee

Public Accounts Select Committee

Statutory Committees

Health & Wellbeing Board

- Promotes health & wellbeing of the population

Standards Committee

- Promotes high standards of conduct

Pensions Board

- Secures compliance with Local Government Pension Scheme

Regulatory Committees

Licensing Committees x2

- Responsible for all entertainment licensing and the provision of late night refreshment

Planning Committees x4

- Consider planning matters across the whole borough. The Strategic Planning Committee considers strategic regeneration proposals.

Other committees

- Audit Panel
- Appointments
- Health & Safety
- Pensions & Investment
- Constitution
- Elections

Internal Control Board

Manages approach to risk.

'Together we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn'

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Communicating and reviewing the Council's vision

The Council has an overarching vision for the borough which is shared by its key partners and which was developed following extensive consultation with the community: **'Together we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn.** The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 2008-20 outlines how all partners will work towards the vision by contributing to six key priorities:

Ambitious and achieving – where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential.

Safer where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse.

Empowered and responsible – where people are actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities.

Clean, green and liveable – where people live in high quality housing and can care for and enjoy their environment.

Healthy, active and enjoyable – where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and well-being.

Dynamic and prosperous – where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well connected to London and beyond.

The Council, in turn, has developed **ten corporate priorities** which articulate its contribution to the Sustainable Community Strategy priorities.

Delivering quality services

The Council seeks to use its resources efficiently and effectively to provide quality services which help deliver its vision for the borough. In the 2015/16 Annual Audit Letter Grant Thornton, the Council's external auditors, commented that:

*“we are satisfied that in all significant respects the Council put in place proper arrangements to secure **economy, efficiency** and **effectiveness** in its use of resources for the year ending 31 March 2016”*

The Council’s performance is monitored via a monthly management report which tracks **23 performance indicators**, grouped according to the Council’s ten corporate priorities, and associated risks. The report uses Red exception reporting to focus attention on areas of poor performance or high risk and is a critical tool for supporting decisions across the organisation. The report is seen by the Executive Management Team (EMT) monthly and the Public Accounts Select Committee and Mayor & Cabinet quarterly and is published on the Council website. The appropriateness of these measures is reviewed annually. The quality of services for users is also measured through satisfaction surveys and information from the complaints and management resolution processes. In addition, where areas for improvement are identified, the Council acts swiftly to address them. For example, following the Full Joint Inspection of Youth Justice Work in September 2016, the Council has worked with its partners to develop a robust improvement plan to address the nine recommendations arising from the regulator’s report.

The *Lewisham Future Programme* has been established to spearhead how the Council can move forward in the face of reduced government funding. A number of thematic and cross-cutting reviews are being carried out and in 2016/17 an ‘Invest to Save’ transformation programme was agreed by Council. This work is underpinned by **four core values**:

*We put service to the **public first***

*We respect **all people** and **all communities***

*We **invest** in employees*

*We are **open, honest** and **fair** in all we do*

Roles and responsibilities

The Council’s constitution sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Mayor, the Chair of Council, the Council as a whole, the Executive, Statutory Officers, Overview and Scrutiny committees, Standards committees and other committees to help ensure that all decision making activity is lawful and transparent. Decisions are taken and scrutinised in accordance with the Council and Mayoral scheme of delegation, the procedure rules set out in the constitution and on the basis of professional officer advice, as part of an annual programme of regular meetings.

Embedding Roles and Responsibilities

The Local Code of Corporate Governance and the Codes of Conduct for Members and Officers, set out in the constitution, demand the highest standards of ethical behaviour. These are reviewed regularly and are communicated widely. The Standards Committee received its annual report on Member compliance with the Code of Conduct in November 2016 and considered that there was a high level of compliance. Training on the Member Code of Conduct was delivered to all Councillors in June 2014, following the local elections that year, as part of a comprehensive induction programme to enable Members to understand and access all appropriate support and development to undertake their role.

*‘**The Mayor** is elected to lead the Council. They serve for a period of four years. They must act in the interests of the borough as a whole. They are responsible for taking most of the main decisions, and for giving the power to others to do so.’*

*‘**Councillors** are elected for a term of four years. Councillors who are elected to represent local wards must both represent the people of the ward that elected them and act in the interest of the whole area. They are all expected to contribute to the good governance of the area and to encourage community participation. They must respond to their constituents’ enquiries fairly and without prejudice.’*

‘The constitution requires councillors to follow formal procedures when taking decisions to make sure that decisions are made ***transparently*** *and* ***openly****’*

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Decision making

The constitution requires councillors to follow formal procedures when taking decisions to make sure that decisions are made transparently and openly. This includes declaring if they have a personal interest in the matters under discussion and, if required, withdrawing from the room whilst the decision is taken. Reports are produced in a standard format to ensure that report authors address all significant considerations such as the legal, financial and equalities implications of decisions. The minutes of every formal meeting are published on the Council website.

The constitution requires Executive decisions to be published within two working days of being taken and they may be **called-in** (referred to the Mayor for reconsideration) by the Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel and the Education Business Panel. Two matters were called in by the Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel in the 2016/17 period. The Council has a Constitution Working Party (CWP) to advise it on the operation of its constitutional arrangements but in practice, the procedure rules set out in the constitution are under constant review to reflect changing needs.

The constitution sets out which decisions are referred to Full Council. In 2016/17 Full Council received a report, which recommended that an independent inquiry be established to investigate matters related to the Council’s proposed compulsory purchase order of land at New Bermondsey/ Surrey Canal. This is now underway.

Internal Audit

The role of internal audit is to provide an objective opinion on the internal control environment within the Council. Its work is set out in an annual internal audit plan that covers the activities where internal audit and management perceive there are risks to achieving objectives. A number of audits take place each year to analyse relevant controls and following each audit an assurance statement indicating the level of assurance that management can place on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls is produced. In 2016/17 81 assurance reviews were undertaken and the annual opinion of the Head of Internal Audit was:

"I have considered all of the work undertaken and reported on by the Internal Audit Service, Anti-Fraud and Corruption Team and other sources of assurance available to the Council for the audit year 2016/17. In my opinion, ***Limited*** *assurance can be placed on the adequacy and effectiveness of Council's corporate internal controls framework in place and* ***Satisfactory*** *assurance can be placed on the Schools internal controls framework"*

External audit

The Council's governance, risk and control management arrangements are subject to an annual independent review by Grant Thornton, the Council's external auditors. The last review, which was published in October 2016, gave an unqualified opinion on the financial statements, commented on the need to create management capacity to effect transformational change, and noted that:

"… we are satisfied that in all significant respects the Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources…".

Audit Panel

The Council's Audit Panel meets quarterly and is made up of a mixture of Councillors and independent advisors. The key roles of the Panel are to:

- Review and comment on the strategy, plans and resources of Internal Audit. Internal Audit update reports, summarising the audit reports issued, management's progress on implementing any recommendations and the performance of the Internal Audit function, are received by the Panel on a quarterly basis.

- Consider and monitor the effectiveness of the Council's risk management arrangements, the control environment and associated anti-fraud and anti-corruption arrangements.

- Consider the external auditor's annual plan and other relevant external reports which contribute to the level of assurance.

- Consider the Council's annual Statement of Accounts and this statement and make comments to Full Council when it considers the accounts.

Risk and Strategy Framework

Body	Responsibilities	Frequency
Mayor and Cabinet	- Scrutinise risks by considering the management report and updates to the capital programme.	Quarterly
Audit Panel	-Approve the Risk Management Policy & Strategy. -Receive an annual report to provide assurance that the Council has considered and documented risk in the Corporate Risk Register. - Scrutinise the risk process. - Make reports & recommendations on the acceptance of the Risk Management Policy & Strategy.	Annually/ Quarterly
Internal Control Board (ICB)	- Approve the Risk Management Policy & Strategy for consideration by Audit Panel. - Oversee the annual review of effectiveness of the system of internal control. - Determine & prioritise corporate strategic risks. - Review the Corporate Risk Register and monitoring of risks. - Ensure a corporate approach to the management of risk, health & safety and emergency planning.	Annually/ Quarterly
Corporate Risk Management Working Party	- Develop and review the Risk Management Policy & Strategy. - Co-ordinate the development of directorate risk registers and the corporate risk register and monitor these quarterly - Provide executive control and support.	Quarterly
Directorate Management Teams (DMTs)	- Maintain a Directorate risk register aligned to service plan objectives which records significant risks and scores them in terms of impact and likelihood, sets target scores. - Monitor the register quarterly. - Identify and monitor risk mitigation actions.	Quarterly
Capital Programme Delivery Board	- Approve project initiation documents and consider project progress reports. - Review and update project risks quarterly. - Notify relevant DMT/EMT of any risks that affect the project’s ability to meet corporate objectives.	
Project Review Groups	- Work with project teams to analyse and manage service risks. - Monitor progress on managing risk and report to the Directorate Management Team quarterly.	
Heads of Service	- Work with project teams to analyse and manage service risks and record in service plans. - Monitor progress on managing risk and report to the Directorate Management Team quarterly.	

Compliance

The Monitoring Officer is central to ensuring compliance with the rules and procedures set out in the constitution. The Monitoring Officer attends Mayor and Cabinet and Full Council meetings and regularly briefs EMT, councillors and relevant staff on corporate legislative developments; and legal advice is incorporated in every council report. Where gaps or non-compliance are identified, appropriate action is taken. The financial management of the authority is conducted in accordance with financial regulations set out in the constitution and the Council has designated the Executive Director of Resources and Regeneration as its Chief Finance Officer, who advises on the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs, keeping proper financial records and maintaining effective systems of financial control. The Council has a whistle-blowing policy in place which is publicised on the Council's website. Complaints made under this policy are handled by the Monitoring Officer and an annual review is considered by the Standards Committee.

Training and Development

The Council runs a Member Development Programme, focussed on the period following local elections, which ensures that all Councillors have access to the training and development opportunities they need to fulfil their responsibilities to the local community and provide clear leadership and effective scrutiny of local Council functions. The development needs of senior officers are the responsibility of the Head of Personnel and Development and the Monitoring Officer who are aware of their statutory duties and stay abreast any changes in relevant legislation. At the start of the financial year the Chief Executive defines objectives for each of the Executive Directors which are then cascaded to officers throughout the organisation through the Performance Evaluation Scheme.

Engaging the community and partners

The Council's engagement activity is overseen by the Strategy Performance and Communications Board (SPCB) which operates at Executive Director level and provides a strategic steer on the communication and consultation agendas within the Council.

The Council promotes e-Participation through its online engagement system which provides a platform through which citizens can respond to online consultations as well as set up and respond to e-Petitions. Ward-level Local Assemblies are an opportunity for residents to work with their ward councillors to shape the future of their neighbourhood; and the Young Citizens Panel gives young people aged 11 – 18 the chance to feed into council policy and spending decisions, including the use of the Young Mayor's budget.

The Council's website includes a page on open data and transparency, which gives information on spending; wages of senior managers; Freedom of Information requests; the annual audit of accounts; the pay policy; and Council decisions. The arrangements for strategic partnership working are set out earlier in this statement. Periodically the Council also engages in wide consultation and communication activities.

How do we know our arrangements are working?
Throughout the year, the Council regularly reviews the effectiveness of its governance framework, including its system of internal control. Activity undertaken includes:

- Consideration of governance issues by the ICB – including risk registers, counter-fraud updates and internal audit reports.

- Preparation of a rolling plan of audit coverage to be achieved in the forthcoming year by the Head of Audit and Risk, primarily based on an assessment of the Council's risk profile, and review of the plan by ICB.

- Receipt of the Internal Audit Strategy by the Audit panel and approval of the annual audit plan.

- Preparation of the annual assurance report by the Head of Resources, setting out his opinion on the Council's overall control environment and approval of the report by the Audit Panel.

- Annual updates to the Public Accounts Select Committee on the work of the Audit Panel

- Consideration by EMT of a full range of governance and performance issues throughout the year, including issues relating to the improvement of the Internal Audit Service and scrutiny of performance and risk (ensuring management action is taken where necessary).

- Consideration of the following reports by the Standards Committee:
  - Compliance with the Member Code of Conduct (November 2016)
  - Review of Whistle-blowing Policy (November 2016)
  - Review of Compliance with the Council's Code of Corporate Governance (July 2016)

- Consideration of external audit reports by Mayor and Cabinet, Audit Panel and relevant Select Committees.

- Changes made by the Constitution Working Party such as the introduction of the Pension Board

What are our governance priorities going forward?

Our priorities include:

- Managing risk and change across Council services in light of the further budget reductions the Council faces, whilst at the same time maintaining internal control;

- Responding to key policy and priority changes for Lewisham, following the General Election in June 2017.

- Addressing the external and internal audit findings reported to the Audit Panel in 2016/17 to maintain and, where necessary, improve the Council's financial controls.

- Consider the outcomes of the Independent Inquiry of New Bermondsey/ Surrey Canal

Signed

Grant Thornton

The Audit Findings for London Borough of Lewisham

Year ended 31 March 2017

September 2017

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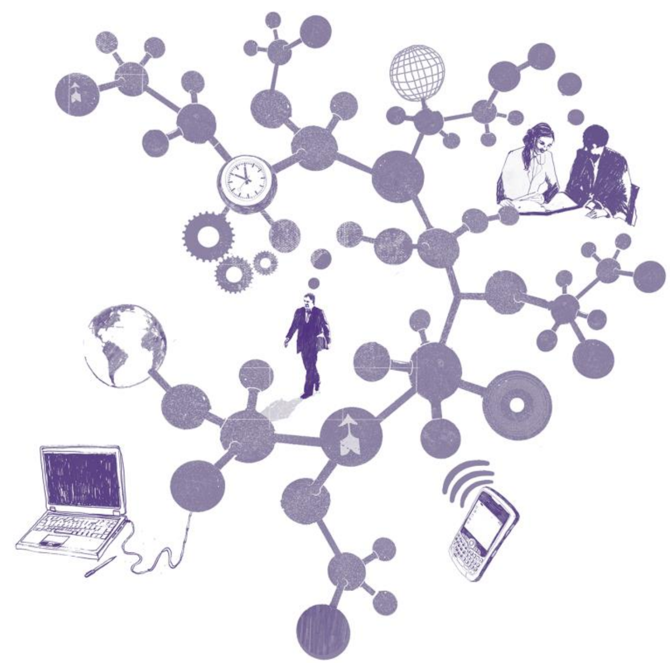

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September 2017

Dear Members of the Audit Panel

Audit Findings for London Borough of Lewisham Council for the year ending 31 March 2017

This Audit Findings report highlights the key findings arising from the audit that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with governance (in the case of London Borough of Lewisham Council, the Audit Panel), to oversee the financial reporting process, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK & Ireland) 260, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice. Its contents have been discussed with officers.

As your auditor we are responsible for performing the audit, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland) ('ISA (UK&I)'), which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements.

The contents of this report relate only to those matters which came to our attention during the conduct of our normal audit procedures which are designed primarily for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and giving a value for money conclusion. Our audit is not designed to test all internal controls or identify all areas of control weakness. However, where, as part of our testing, we identify any control weaknesses, we report these to you. In consequence, our work cannot be relied upon to disclose defalcations or other irregularities, or to include all possible improvements in internal control that a more extensive special examination might identify. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the kind assistance provided by the finance team and other staff during our audit.

Yours sincerely

Darren Wells

Engagement lead

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Section 1: Executive summary

Purpose of this report

This report highlights the key issues affecting the results of London Borough of Lewisham ('the Council') and the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017. It is also used to report our audit findings to management and those charged with governance in accordance with the requirements of ISA (UK&I) 260, and the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 ('the Act').

Under the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), we are required to report whether, in our opinion, the Council's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year and whether they have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

We are also required to consider other information published together with the audited financial statements (including the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) and Narrative Report), whether it is consistent with the financial statements, apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Group acquired in the course of performing our audit; or otherwise misleading.

We are required to carry out sufficient work to satisfy ourselves on whether the Council has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources ('the value for money (VFM) conclusion'). Auditor Guidance Note 7 (AGN07) clarifies our reporting requirements in the Code and the Act. We are required to provide a conclusion whether in all significant respects, the Council has put in place proper arrangements to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the year.

The Act also details the following additional powers and duties for local government auditors, which we are required to report to you if applied:

- a public interest report if we identify any matter that comes to our attention in the course of the audit that in our opinion should be considered by the Council or brought to the public's attention (section 24 of the Act);
- written recommendations which should be considered by the Council and responded to publicly (section 24 of the Act);
- application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law (section 28 of the Act);
- issue of an advisory notice (section 29 of the Act); and
- application for judicial review (section 31 of the Act).

We are also required to give electors the opportunity to raise questions about the accounts and consider and decide upon objections received in relation to the accounts under sections 26 and 27 of the Act.

Introduction

In the conduct of our audit we have not had to alter or change our audit approach, which we communicated to you in our Audit Plan in June 2017.

Our audit is substantially complete although we are finalising our procedures in the following areas:

- Closing queries arising from quality review processes;
- Some tests within our other revenues cycle;
- Review of the final version of the financial statements;
- Obtaining and reviewing the management letter of representation;
- Updating our post balance sheet events review, to the date of the opinion; and
- Whole of Government Accounts.

We have recently been made aware of a national technical accounting issue regarding the treatment of pension liabilities relating to subsidiary companies. We are still considering whether this new guidance has an impact for the Council’s financial statements and we are discussing this with management.

Key audit and financial reporting issues

Financial statements opinion

We did not identify any adjustments affecting the group's or the Council's reported financial position. We have recommended a small number of classification adjustments and other changes to improve the presentation of the financial statements.

Overall the financial statements have been of a very high quality and are following a trend of improvements year on year. This year was a notable improvement again and we have no significant issues we wish to bring to your attention.

Further details are set out in section two of this report. We anticipate providing a unqualified audit opinion in respect of the financial statements (see Appendix B).

This is the last audit year before the deadline for audit opinions is brought forward to 31 July. To support the Council to achieve the earlier deadline we:

- Carried out an extensive programme of early audit testing including journals, employee remuneration and operating expenses;
- Brought our audit testing forward to June and July; and
- Gave a joint presentation to the whole finance team on audit and early closedown.

The Council presented accounts for audit on 30th May, in line with the agreed earlier timetable. Finance staff responded very promptly to audit queries and provided good quality working papers. Consequently we believe the Council is well placed to meet the earlier deadlines from 2018.

Unplanned departures of audit staff and other staff issues meant that we had to defer some of our audit work into early August. We will be reviewing our capacity planning for 2017/18 for when the 31 July becomes a hard deadline. We will also be looking to further extend our programme of early audit testing and early audit work in 2018, to reduce the amount of work required at the peak time.

Other financial statement responsibilities

As well as an opinion on the financial statements, we are required to consider whether other information published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements. This includes if the AGS and Narrative Report is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit.

Based on our review of the Council's Narrative Report and AGS we are satisfied they are consistent with the audited financial statements. We are also satisfied that the AGS meets the requirements set out in the CIPFA/SOLACE guidance and that the disclosures included in the Narrative Report are in line with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice.

Controls

Roles and responsibilities

The Council's management is responsible for the identification, assessment, management and monitoring of risk, and for developing, operating and monitoring the system of internal control.

Our audit is not designed to test all internal controls or identify all areas of control weakness. However, where, as part of our testing, we identify any control weaknesses, we report these to the Council.

Further details are provided within section two of this report.

Findings

We have had due regard to control issues reported by internal audit around the accounts payable, accounts receivable and banking systems. These reports led to a Head of Internal Audit opinion giving "limited" assurance. Consequently we carried out additional audit testing to gain assurance in these areas. We have no matters to report to you on this additional testing.

As part of our standard audit approach we also carry out an annual review of the IT controls in place at the Council. Similar to the previous year our IT review raised weaknesses in the control system around IT security and access controls, which have been reported to management. We note that the Council is currently reviewing the future of its IT shared service arrangements.

Value for Money

Based on our review to date, we have not identified any significant issues in respect of the Council's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

However we are unable to issue a vfm conclusion at this time. In our audit plan we reported a significant risk in respect of widely reported allegations of poor governance concerning the New Bermondsey planning decision. The inquiry into this is ongoing and we understand is due to report by December. We plan to issue our vfm conclusion after we had an opportunity to consider this report.

Further detail of our work on Value for Money are set out in section three of this report.

Other statutory powers and duties

We have received three objections to the Council's 2016/17 accounts and are currently considering the matters raised.

Further details of our work on other statutory powers and duties is set out in section four of this report.

Grant certification

In addition to our responsibilities under the Code, we are required to certify the Council's Housing Benefit subsidy claim on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions. At present our work on this claim is in progress and is not due to be finalised until 30 November 2017. We will report the outcome of this certification work through a separate report to the Audit Panel. This is due in February 2018.

The way forward

Matters arising from the financial statements audit and our review of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources have been discussed with the Head of Financial Services and the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration.

We have made a number of recommendations, which are set out in the action plan at Appendix A. Recommendations have been discussed and agreed with the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration and the finance team.

Acknowledgement

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the assistance provided by the finance team and other staff during our audit.

Grant Thornton UK LLP
September 2017

Section 2: Audit findings

Materiality

In performing our audit, we apply the concept of materiality, following the requirements of ISA (UK&I) 320: Materiality in planning and performing an audit. The standard states that 'misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements'.

As we reported in our audit plan, we determined overall materiality to be £ 20,389k (being 1.75% of gross revenue expenditure per the 2015/16 audited Statement of Accounts). We have considered whether this level remained appropriate during the course of the audit and revised our overall materiality to £19,612k (being 1.75% of gross revenue expenditure of the pre-audit 2016/17 Statement of Accounts).

We also set an amount below which misstatements would be clearly trivial and would not need to be accumulated or reported to those charged with governance because we would not expect that the accumulated effect of such amounts would have a material impact on the financial statements. We have defined the amount below which misstatements would be clearly trivial to be £1,019k. Our assessment of the value of clearly trivial matters has been adjusted to £981k to reflect our revised materiality calculation.

As we reported in our audit plan, we identified the following items where we decided that separate materiality levels were appropriate. These remain the same as reported in our audit plan.

Balance/transaction/disclosure	Explanation	Materiality level
Cash and cash equivalents	All transactions made by the Council affect the balance and it is therefore considered to be material by nature.	£1,000k

Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements; Judgments about materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances, and are affected by the size or nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both; and Judgments about matters that are material to users of the financial statements are based on a consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group. The possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely, is not considered. (ISA (UK&I) 320)

Audit findings against significant risks

In this section we detail our response to the significant risks of material misstatement which we identified in the Audit Plan. As we noted in our plan, there are two presumed significant risks which are applicable to all audits under auditing standards.

Risks identified in our audit plan	Work completed	Assurance gained and issues arising
The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions Under ISA (UK&I) 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue. This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.	Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at London Borough of Lewisham, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because: • there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition; • opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited; and • the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including London Borough of Lewisham, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.	Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of revenue recognition.
Management over-ride of controls Under ISA (UK&I) 240 it is presumed that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities.	• review of entity controls • review of journal entry process and selection of unusual journal entries for testing back to supporting documentation • review of accounting estimates, judgements and decisions made by management • review of unusual significant transactions.	Our audit work has not identified any evidence of management over-ride of controls. In particular the findings of our review of journal controls and testing of journal controls and testing of journal entries has not identified any significant issues. We have not identified, nor been made aware of ant unusual significant transactions. We set out later in this section of the report our work and findings on key accounting estimates and judgements.

"Significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgmental matters. Non-routine transactions are transactions that are unusual, due to either size or nature, and that therefore occur infrequently. Judgmental matters may include the development of accounting estimates for which there is significant measurement uncertainty." (ISA (UK&I) 315) . In making the review of unusual significant transactions "the auditor shall treat identified significant related party transactions outside the entity's normal course of business as giving rise to significant risks." (ISA (UK&I) 550)

Audit findings against significant risks continued

We have also identified the following significant risks of material misstatement from our understanding of the entity. We set out below the work we have completed to address these risks.

Risks identified in our audit plan	Work completed	Assurance gained and issues arising
Valuation of property, plant and equipment The Council revalues its assets on a rolling basis over a five year period. The Code requires that the Council ensures that the carrying value at the balance sheet date is not materially different from the current value. This represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements.	• Review of management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate. • Review of the competence, expertise and objectivity of any management experts used. • Review of the instructions issued to valuation experts and the scope of their work • Discussions with the Council's valuer about the basis on which the valuation was carried out, challenging the key assumptions. • Review and challenge of the information used by the valuer to ensure it was robust and consistent with our understanding. • Testing of revaluations made during the year to ensure they were input correctly into the Council's asset register • Evaluation of the assumptions made by management for those assets not revalued during the year and how management satisfied themselves that these were not materially different to current value.	We did not identify any significant issues against the risk identified.

Audit findings against other risks

In this section we detail our response to the other risks of material misstatement which we identified in the Audit Plan. Recommendations, together with management responses are attached at appendix A.

Transaction cycle	Description of risk	Work completed	Assurance gained & issues arising
Employee remuneration	Payroll expenditure represents a significant percentage of the Council's gross expenditure. We identified the completeness of payroll expenditure in the financial statements as a risk requiring particular audit attention: • Employee remuneration accruals understated (Remuneration expenses not correct)	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • Walkthrough of your controls in place over payroll expenditure • Review of the year-end reconciliation of your payroll system to the general ledger • Trend analysis of the monthly payroll runs from during the year • Other substantive testing as appropriate	We did not identify any significant issues against the risk identified
Operating expenses	Non-pay expenditure represents a significant percentage of the Council's gross expenditure. Management uses judgement to estimate accruals of un-invoiced non-pay costs. We identified the completeness of non- pay expenditure in the financial statements as a risk requiring particular audit attention: • Creditors understated or not recorded in the correct period (Operating expenses understated)	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • Walkthrough of your controls in place over operating expenditure • Review of the year-end reconciliation of your accounts payable system to the general ledger • Testing of year-end creditors and accruals • Testing of post-year end payments	We did not identify any significant issues against the risk identified

"In respect of some risks, the auditor may judge that it is not possible or practicable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence only from substantive procedures. Such risks may relate to the inaccurate or incomplete recording of routine and significant classes of transactions or account balances, the characteristics of which often permit highly automated processing with little or no manual intervention. In such cases, the entity's controls over such risks are relevant to the audit and the auditor shall obtain an understanding of them." (ISA (UK&I) 315)

Audit findings against other risks continued

Transaction cycle	Description of risk	Work completed	Assurance gained & issues arising
Valuation of pension fund net liability	The Council's pension fund asset and liability as reflected in its balance sheet represents a significant estimate in the financial statements. We identified valuation of pension fund net liability as a risk requiring particular audit attention:	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • We identified the controls put in place by management to ensure that the pension fund liability is not materially misstated. We also assessed whether these controls were implemented as expected and whether they are sufficient to mitigate the risk of material misstatement. • We reviewed the competence, expertise and objectivity of the actuary who carried out your pension fund valuation. We gained an understanding of the basis on which the valuation is carried out. • We carried out procedures to confirm the reasonableness of the actuarial assumptions made. • We reviewed the consistency of the pension fund asset and liability and disclosures in notes to the financial statements with the actuarial report from your actuary.	We did not identify any significant issues against the risk identified.

Going concern

As auditors, we are required to "obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern" (ISA (UK&I) 570).

We reviewed management's assessment of the going concern assumption and the disclosures in the financial statements. In the statement of accounting policies the Council has made a brief statement that the accounts are prepared on a going concern basis. There is no other explicit statement of why the going concern assumption is appropriate either in the accounts or elsewhere. In July 2017 the Council published a medium term financial strategy setting out its plans to continue to deliver services under balanced budgets for the period to 2022. Under accounting standard IAS1 there is a presumption that public sector entities should be considered as going concerns as long as the services continue.

We therefore concur with the Council preparing its statements on a going concern basis.

Significant matters discussed with management

	Significant matter	Commentary	
1	During 2015/16 and 2016/17 the Council has made loans to its subsidiary Lewisham Homes to acquire social housing. Management concurred with our view that its interest in the subsidiary is now material and that group accounts are appropriate.	We reviewed the consolidation process involved in producing the group accounts. We also carried out targeted testing of the material items of account in Lewisham Homes accounts.	**Auditor view** • The Council's group disclosures are proportionate and appropriate. We did not identify any issues from targeted testing.
2	Following the Grenfell Tower disaster the Chief Executive and other members of the Council's senior team have been working to support the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, following senior level resignations at that Council. At the same time the Council has responded by carrying out a programme of fire safety checks at all relevant properties it owns in the Borough.	We discussed with the Council whether a post balance sheet disclosure would be needed in respect of these matters and management concurred that this would be appropriate.	**Auditor view** • We will consider the Council's proposed post balance sheet event disclosures as part of our closing procedures.
3			

Group audit scope and risk assessment

ISA (UK&I) 600 requires that as Group auditors we obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the components and the consolidation process to express an opinion on whether the group financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Component	Significant?	Level of response required under ISA 600	Risks identified	Work completed	Assurance gained & issues raised
Lewisham Council	Yes	Comprehensive	- Management over-ride of controls (page 6) - Valuation of property, plant and equipment (page 7) - Employee remuneration (page 8) - Operating expenses (page 8) - Valuation of pension fund net liability (page 9)	Full scope UK statutory audit performed by Grant Thornton	Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of the consolidation of the group accounts.
Lewisham Homes Limited	No	Analytical	N/A	Desktop review performed by GT UK.	Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of Lewisham Homes.
Catford Regeneration Partnership Limited	No	Analytical	N/A	Desktop review performed by GT UK	Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of Catford Regeneration Partnership.

Accounting policies, estimates and judgements

In this section we report on our consideration of accounting policies, in particular revenue recognition policies, and key estimates and judgements made and included with the Council's financial statements.

Accounting area	Summary of policy	Comments	Assessment
Revenue recognition	• The Council's policies on grants, contributions and other revenues are set out in the statement of accounting policies.	We reviewed the Council's revenue recognition policies. We found that they are consistent with the previous years policy and with model examples in the Code. In our programme of testing we found that the policies have been applied appropriately.	Green
Judgements and estimates	• Key estimates and judgements include: – Useful life of PPE – Revaluations – Impairments – Valuation of pension fund net liability – Provision for NNDR appeals – Insurance provisions	We reviewed valuations and impairments of property plant and equipment. The Council obtained independent valuations in the year covering substantially all its assets. We agreed the valuations in the accounts to the valuers' reports. We also confirmed that valuation movements were materially in line with our expectations, as informed by industry trends. We agreed the pension fund liability to the actuarial reports and we confirmed that the assumptions and underlying evidence were in accordance with our understanding. We confirmed that depreciation charges are materially in line with our expectations and that asset lives are reasonable and consistent with the previous year. We confirmed that provisions are not material to the Council's accounts. We reviewed the provision for impairment of receivables and found that the Council has a reasonable policy and has complied with it. The impairment is a high proportion at 59% of the total value of the current debtors, which suggests that some of the Council's debtors may now be irrecoverable and should be written off.	Green

Assessment
- Marginal accounting policy which could potentially attract attention from regulators
- Accounting policy appropriate but scope for improved disclosure
- Accounting policy appropriate and disclosures sufficient

Accounting policies, estimates and judgements continued

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Accounting area	Summary of policy	Comments	Assessment
Judgements - changes to the presentation of local authority financial statements	The Council has changed the presentation of its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in line with the guidance from the Local Government Code, as well as introducing a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis	We concluded that the EFA disclosure is appropriate and in line with guidance in the Local Government Code of Accounting The restatement is currently explained within the narrative statement. Our interpretation of the Code is that the restatement should also be explained within the main body of the financial statements.	● Green
Going concern	The Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration has a reasonable expectation that the services provided by the Council will continue for the foreseeable future. Members concur with this view. For this reason, the Council continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.	We concur that that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. In our view it would be good practice to include an explicit statement of why the going concern assumption is appropriate. In reviewing the information supporting the going concern assumption we noted that the Council has a cash flow projection which runs to the end of March 2018. We did not identify any concerns with the Council's liquidity or cash flow but we consider it would be good practice to produce a rolling cash flow projecting forward for a period of at least 12 months.	● Amber
Other accounting policies	The Council has a full suite of accounting policies which are in line with the examples in the Code	We have reviewed the Council's policies against the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice. The Council's accounting policies are appropriate and consistent with previous years.	● Green

Assessment
- ● Marginal accounting policy which could potentially attract attention from regulators
- ● Accounting policy appropriate but scope for improved disclosure
- ● Accounting policy appropriate and disclosures sufficient

Other communication requirements

We set out below details of other matters which we, as auditors, are required by auditing standards and the Code to communicate to those charged with governance.

	Issue	Commentary
1.	**Matters in relation to fraud**	• We have previously discussed the risk of fraud with the Audit Panel Committee. We have not been made aware of any other incidents of material fraud in the period and no other issues have been identified during the course of our audit procedures.
2.	**Matters in relation to related parties**	• From the work we carried out, we have not identified any related party transactions which have not been disclosed.
3.	**Matters in relation to laws and regulations**	• You have not made us aware of any significant incidences of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations and we have not identified any incidences from our audit work.
4.	**Written representations**	• A standard letter of representation has been requested from the Council, including specific representations in respect of the Group, which is appended.
5.	**Confirmation requests from third parties**	• We requested from management permission to send confirmation requests in respect of cash, investments and loans. This permission was granted and the requests were sent and have been returned with positive confirmation. In cases where requests were not received we undertook alternative procedures, including confirming balances directly with the bank from the Council's systems.
6.	**Disclosures**	• Our review found no material disclosure omissions in the financial statements. A number of minor points were discussed with management.

Other communication requirements continued

	Issue	Commentary
7.	**Matters on which we report by exception**	We have not identified any issues we would be required to report by exception in the following areas • If the Annual Governance Statement does not meet the disclosure requirements set out in the CIPFA/SOLACE guidance or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit • The information in the Narrative Report is materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements or our knowledge of the Group/Council acquired in the course of performing our audit, or otherwise misleading.
8.	**Specified procedures for Whole of Government Accounts**	We are required to carry out specified procedures (on behalf of the NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) consolidation pack under WGA group audit instructions. As the Council exceeds the specified group reporting threshold of £350 million we examine and report on the consistency of the WGA consolidation pack with the Council's audited financial statements. Note that work is not yet completed and the planned timescale for the work is to carry out the work before the end of September 2017.

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Internal controls

A number of significant control issues were raised by internal audit during the course of the year, particularly in their reports on accounts payable, accounts receivable and banking. These reports led to a rating of "limited assurance" in the Head of IA opinion. We have had due regard to these reports in our testing strategy but have not duplicated those findings here.

	Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
1.		We carried out a high level review of IT controls at the Council and at the shared service provider, focussing on the interface between the two. Consistent with previous years the review highlighted significant issues specifically around default passwords and accounts, audit logs, change management, separation of duties and access controls. We have reported these findings in detail to management in a separate paper and we have discussed these with the Head of Financial Services. We understand the Council is considering the future of its IT arrangements following the expiry of the current shared services contract.	Review the findings on IT controls and security arrangements with a view to strengthening these now and under any future IT service arrangements.

Assessment
- Significant deficiency – risk of significant misstatement
- Deficiency – risk of inconsequential misstatement

The matters reported here are limited to those deficiencies that we have identified during the course of our audit and that we have concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to you in accordance with auditing standards.

"The purpose of an audit is for the auditor to express an opinion on the financial statements.
Our audit included consideration of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.
The matters being reported are limited to those deficiencies that the auditor has identified during the audit and that the auditor has concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to those charged with governance." (ISA (UK&I) 265)

Internal controls – review of issues raised in prior year

	Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
1.	X	We carried out a high level review of IT controls at the Council and at the shared service provider, focussing on the interface between the two. The review highlighted some significant issues specifically around separation of duties and access controls. These findings are consistent with our audit of last year and with reports from internal audit this year. We have reported these findings in detail to management in a separate paper and we have discussed these with the Head of Financial Services, involving our Senior IT Specialist in that discussion. • We recommended management review and improve access controls and separation of duties in IT systems with a focus on the detailed findings of our review.	Our findings this year have been consistent with the previous year, see previous page. We have discussed these ongoing concerns with management.
2.	✓	The Council's processes and quality control over PPE valuations are weak. We saw little evidence of checking of the valuer's report or of reconciliation between the report, the asset register and the accounts. When we carried out the reconciliation as part of our audit we noted several issues including - Assets double counted - Assets which the Council does not own - Assets recorded at the wrong value • We recommended management strengthen quality control procedures to include managemenr oversight of PPE valuations, to identify errors and omissions before the accounts are presented to audit	The Council has addressed these issues in 2016/17. We did not identify any material errors or omissions in PPE accounting and the Council demonstrated good controls, including checks and reconciliations.

Assessment
✓ Action completed
X Not yet addressed

Internal controls – review of issues raised in prior year

	Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
3.	✓	The legislation for public inspection of the accounts has changed this year, with the introduction of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Although management knew about the revised legislation they were not aware that the public inspection period should include the first ten working days of July. Consequently they began the inspection period on 21 July, which ran for the full 30 day period as required. • We recommended that for 2017, management ensured full compliance with the public inspection requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act.	• The Council has addressed this point in 2016/17. There were no issues of compliance in the current year.

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Assessment
✓ Action completed
X Not yet addressed

Adjusted misstatements

We did not identify any misstatements affecting the Council's income and expenditure position or balance sheet.

Unadjusted misstatements

We did not identify any misstatements which management declined to amend.

Misclassifications and disclosure changes

The table below provides details of misclassification and disclosure changes identified during the audit which have been made in the final set of financial statements.

	Adjustment type	Value £'000	Account balance	Impact on the financial statements
1	Misclassification	15,302	Grant income	Misclassification between grant income and general government grants, which is a recurring issue from 2015/16.
2	Disclosure	30,354	Transfers to / from earmarked reserves	Formula error in the consolidated MiRS table (2015/16) only affects one line in the table
3				
4				
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Section 3: Value for Money

Background

We are required by section 21 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 ('the Act') and the NAO Code of Audit Practice ('the Code') to satisfy ourselves that the Council has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. This is known as the Value for Money (VFM) conclusion.

We are required to carry out sufficient work to satisfy ourselves that proper arrangements are in place at the Council. The Act and NAO guidance state that for local government bodies, auditors are required to give a conclusion on whether the Council has put proper arrangements in place.

In carrying out this work, we are required to follow the NAO's Auditor Guidance Note 3 (AGN 03) issued in November 2016. AGN 03 identifies one single criterion for auditors to evaluate:

> *In all significant respects, the audited body takes properly informed decisions and deploys resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.*

AGN03 provides examples of proper arrangements against three sub-criteria but specifically states that these are not separate criteria for assessment purposes and that auditors are not required to reach a distinct judgement against each of these.

Risk assessment

We carried out an initial risk assessment in March 2017 and identified a number of significant risks in respect of specific areas of proper arrangements using the guidance contained in AGN03. We communicated these risks to you in our Audit Plan dated March 2017.

We have continued our review of relevant documents up to the date of giving our report, and have not identified any further significant risks where we need to perform further work.

We carried out further work only in respect of the significant risks we identified from our initial and ongoing risk assessment. Where our consideration of the significant risks determined that arrangements were not operating effectively, we have used the examples of proper arrangements from AGN 03 to explain the gaps in proper arrangements that we have reported in our VFM conclusion.

Significant qualitative aspects

AGN 03 requires us to disclose our views on significant qualitative aspects of the Council's arrangements for delivering economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

We have focused our work on the significant risks that we identified in the Council's arrangements. In arriving at our conclusion, our main considerations were:

- The Council continues to face faced significant budget pressures in key service areas, in particular adults and children's social care services.
- There is a continuing need to identify a significant level of savings as part of the Council's medium term financial challenge.
- During the year there was significant adverse publicity concerning the governance arrangements around a planning decision in New Bermondsey. This is currently subject to an independent inquiry.

We have set out more detail on the risks we identified, the results of the work we performed and the conclusions we drew from this work on pages 29 to 33.

Overall conclusion

Based on our review to date, we have not identified any significant issues in respect of the Council's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

However we are unable to issue a vfm conclusion at this time. In our audit plan we reported a significant risk in respect of widely reported allegations of poor governance concerning the New Bermondsey planning decision. The inquiry into this is ongoing and we understand is due to report by December. We plan to issue our vfm conclusion after we had an opportunity to consider this report.

The text of our proposed report can be found at Appendix B.

Key findings

We set out below our key findings against the significant risks we identified through our initial risk assessment and further risks identified through our ongoing review of documents.

Significant risk	Work to address	Findings and conclusions
Budget management The Council reported a forecast outturn of a £11.6 million overspend to the January meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. There is a risk that in year financial management is not adequate to deliver a sustainable financial position.	We will update our understanding of the pressures affecting the 2016/17 budget. We will consider whether the Council has adequate arrangements to manage those pressures and to secure a sustainable financial position. We will consider the Council's approach towards use of reserves.	**Summary findings** • In 2016/17 the Council experienced significant budget pressures resulting in overspends in key demand led service areas, particularly adults and children's social care and environment services. • This was in part mitigated by underspends in other service areas, use of corporate contingencies and use of reserves. • The Council is experiencing similar budget pressures in 2017/18. Sound budgetary control arrangements are in place to mitigate this including Directorate Expenditure Panels and Corporate Expenditure Panels. While the whole sector continues to experience financial pressures, the Council has well established arrangements to manage the impact of its cost pressures. It also has a healthy balance sheet and reserves position sufficient to maintain financial resilience for the foreseeable future. In our view the risk is mitigated and an unqualified conclusion is appropriate in respect of this risk. **2016/17 Financial Performance** The outturn report 2016/17 shows the budget overspend at Directorate level was £9.8 million, which reduces to £7 million after applying a corporate contingency of £2.8 million. The overspend is carried forward into 2017/18 and added to the savings challenge in the current year. Key areas of overspend are in children's social care (£2.2 million) and adults social care (£5.2 million). The number and cost of placements appears higher than some other authorities and the Council is seeking to better understand the reasons for this. Other areas of overspend include environmental services £2.2 million, schools transport £1.2 million and slippage on planned savings schemes. Overspending service areas were partly mitigated by underspends in other budget areas including the Better care fund £0.7 million, Cultural and community services £1.5 million, Temporary accommodation £1.5 million and a £2.4 million underspend in the Resources and Regeneration Directorate The Housing Revenue Account made a surplus of £14.2 million, which is £4.1 million more than budgeted. The surplus will be used to help fund the Council's medium term housing programme. This will be reinvested as part of the 30 year business plan and used to fund decent homes and provide new homes in the Borough.

Key findings (continued)

Significant risk	Findings and conclusions (continued)
Budget position and medium term financial planning (continued)	**Use of reserves** As in previous years the Council has had to balance its revenue position through the use of reserves. Unlike in previous years this has resulted in an overall reduction in the level of revenue reserves by £3 million in 2016/17. Whilst this is not a sustainable solution in the long term, your 2016/17 financial statements show the level of general fund reserves is £13 million and earmarked revenue reserves is close to £150 million. The Council has a robust balance sheet position with large balances of cash and investments. This shows that the overall level of reserves is sufficient to mitigate short term risks and challenges. **Benchmarking data** Public Sector Audit Appointments has recently published its value for money profiles, which compare available cost data between English councils. The data is by its nature retrospective and shows that spending per head of population is slightly higher than, but not significantly out of line with statistically similar councils. Spending was also above average on the significant council services adults social care, children's social care and environmental services, **2017/18 financial position** In 2017/18 the Council is forecasting a £12.8 million overspend at Directorate level. This far exceeds the corporate fund of £2.1 million, which is held for overspends, risks and pressures. The overspending is a consequence of ongoing demand pressures affecting the sector and of non-delivery of savings, As at July 2017 the Council was forecasting that £18.8 million of savings would be delivered compared with a plan of £22.2 million – a shortfall of £3.4 million. The Council is continuing to manage the pressures. The Council has a system of Directorate Expenditure Panels which meet weekly to consider the Council's spending commitments. Since 2016 the Council also introduced a weekly Corporate Expenditure Panel, led by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration, as an additional level of scrutiny and challenge. **Children's social care** The largest ongoing area of overspending in 2017/18 is in children's social care at around £5 million. While the numbers of cases are stable, the unit costs of placements and foster care are very high. The Council has been working on a road map to address the pressures in children's social care. Key to this is building capacity through a bank of local foster carers as an alternative to expensive agency carers or residential placements. **Environment services** Environmental services are forecast to be £2.4 million overspent in 2017/18. One of the key areas of overspending is in waste disposal, in which costs are high and rising largely due to the growing population in London. The Council is actively exploring different solutions to reducing costs in this area, including possible shared services with a neighbouring Borough and centralising depot operations.

Key findings (continued)

Significant risk	Work to address	Findings and conclusions
Savings and medium term financial planning The budget for 2017/18 includes savings of £23.2 million. This is a significant challenge following on from savings already made.	We will consider and report on the Council's arrangements to identify and deliver efficiencies towards a sustainable medium term financial position. As part of this we will update our understanding of how the Council is working with partners in the local health economy to achieve savings from health and social care integration.	**Summary findings** • The Council continues to face a challenging financial outlook, with significant economic and political uncertainties. However the Council has a strong track record of achieving required efficiencies and has established arrangements in place. The Council's plans strike a balance between cost reduction, revenue growth and maximising available sources of funding. As part of this agenda the Council is developing an increasing focus on commercialisation On this basis we consider that the risk is mitigated and an unqualified conclusion is appropriate in respect of this significant risk. The financial outlook in the medium term remains very challenging for local government, with significant uncertainties over the economic and political environment. Beyond 2020 it is difficult to predict what the size of the challenge is as this will depend on the decisions of a future government. The Council has made prudent assumptions about its future funding including: • Government will phase out the Revenue Support Grant • NNDR will be completely devolved to local government • Council tax increases continue to be capped below 2 per cent, with a precept for social care. The Council has modelled best and worst case scenarios and under these and other assumptions the Council's best estimate of future savings requirements is: • 2018/19 £21 million • 2019/20 £11 million • 2020/21 £10 million • 2021/22 £ 9 million Substantially all of these savings still need to be identified and developed, however the Council has a strong track record of implementing savings. The Council has already made savings of £138.4 million between 2010/11 and 2016/17. Recent savings plans have had a strong focus on growth and income as well as on cost savings. The Council is involved in a number of significant regeneration developments including the Bakerloo extension, Convoys Wharf, Catford regeneration, New Bermondsey and Deptford. As these regeneration schemes come to fruition they are likely to significantly improve the tax base and future savings assumptions. As part of the overall savings challenge the Council has a focus on growing sources of sustainable income. As well as growing the tax base the Council is focussed on appropriately taxing the existing tax base. Recent papers to the Public Accounts Select Committee show how the Council is also seeking to create a more commercial mindset and a commercial culture through the organisation. The Council is appointing to key posts to support this priority.

Key findings (continued)

Significant risk	Findings and conclusions (continued)
Savings and medium term financial planning The budget for 2017/18 includes savings of £23.2 million. This is a significant challenge following on from savings already made.	The medium term financial plan is led by the Lewisham Futures Board, which leads the development of savings options for the Mayor and cabinet to consider. Its focus is on implementing the £22 million savings for 2017/18 and identifying options for 2018/19 and 2019/20. The current plan for the next two years 2018/19 and 2019/20 is based around 18 strategic work streams or themes, the key ones being. A - Smarter and deeper integration of health and social care £9.2 million E – Asset rationalisation - £ 6.6 million I – Management and Corporate Overheads - £4.9 million N – Environmental Services - £3.4 million Q – Safeguarding and Early intervention £ 2.6 million The Council is seeking to make the programme more manageable by reducing the number of work streams from 18 to about 9-10. Each work stream has a Head of Service Lead and is based around the teams that are responsible for the respective budgets. They have removed cross cutting work streams in order to keep the projects aligned more with the management structures. **Smarter and deeper integration of health and social care** Adults social care is the Council's largest general fund budget and one of the key pressure areas. Costs have ben increasing year on year due to increases in population, demographic changes, increasing complexity of cases and rises of unit costs. As a London living wage employer the Council's costs and the costs of its providers are higher than some other London Boroughs. The Council is also affected by the significant financial challenges in the health sector. Reconfiguration of health services and initiatives to release hospital capacity through transfers of care are a pressure to the Council, whose involvement in the Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) has been limited to date as the plan has been led by the health sector. The Better Care Fund is designed to address these pressures and to create capacity for the whole health and social care system. In 2017/18 the Council is eligible for Improved Better Care funding of £7.5 million. Added to this the Council is able to levy a social care precept of 2% this year and for the next two years. This means that adult social care is less of a budget pressure in the current year than it was in 2016/17, with the overspend forecast to be £1.1 million. This has also offset the need to make significant savings in 2017/18 and means that the Council has another year in which to develop its detailed proposals for sustainable savings, which were presented in outline to the Scrutiny Committee in September 2016. These include increased charging, demand management of accommodation, use of technology and reducing day care. **Long term borrowing** The Council has also been reviewing the cost of its long term borrowing, including its Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) loans which were all taken out before 2006. Options for replacing or reprofiling those loans are being considered which have the potential to reduce the long term cost and risk to the Council.

Key findings (continued)

Significant risk	Work to address	Findings and conclusions
New Bermondsey planning decision There has been extensive reporting and public interest around the planned redevelopment at New Bermondsey for which the Council is seeking an independent review. Allegations of poor governance have been levelled at senior politicians and senior officers.	We will update our understanding of this development and any emerging findings from the review. We will consider whether any issues regarding the Council's governance and decision making are a risk to the Council's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness.	**Summary findings** • The Council's inquiry is ongoing and has not reported at the time of giving our audit report. Because of this we are not able to conclude against this significant risk at this stage. We will revisit the value for money conclusion when the inquiry findings are available, The developer "Renewal" is seeking to develop the area around Millwall football club in Bermondsey. The developer has already acquired land in South Bermondsey and is seeking to acquire the remaining land through a CPO in order to progress the regeneration scheme. The development is planned to deliver 2,400 new homes, an overground station and would include plans for a sports village. A charitable company Surrey Canal Sports Foundation has been established to develop the sports village. To date the Council has been supportive of the regeneration because of the advantages it would bring in terms of new homes and quality sporting facilities, and the benefits to the local economy. The Council voted in favour of granting the proposed Compulsory Purchase Order in late 2016. The CPO includes land currently owned by Millwall football club and the order has met significant resistance from the club and its supporters, who claim this purchase could lead to the club having to relocate outside the Borough. The Council disputes that this is the case. Other aspects of the scheme have also caused controversy. • Adverse publicity has been generated from local residents who could have to leave their homes under the CPO. • Allegations of conflicts of interest due to the Council's mayor also being a trustee of the Surrey Canal Sports Foundation (although the mayor was not involved in the planning decision). • Concerns that the Chief Executive of Renewal is also a former Senior Officer at the Council. • Allegations that false or misleading claims were made about Surrey Canal Sports Foundation having funding from Sport England and that this may have influenced the decision making. These concerns have generated significant coverage in the local and national media and in January 2017 the Council decided to stop the Compulsory Purchase Order. A new decision will be made in due course. In response to the allegations and adverse publicity the Council has started an independent inquiry into the planning decision, which is being led by Lord Dyson, a former master of the rolls. Lord Dyson has a wide ranging remit in which he will look at the Council's decision making and planning processes, the alleged conflicts of interest and the risk management over the CPO decision. The cost of the investigation is capped at £0.5 million. The deadline for submission of evidence was 16 June with interviews taking place over the Summer. The report is expected by December 2017.

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Significant difficulties in undertaking our work

We did not identify any significant difficulties in undertaking our work on your arrangements which we wish to draw to your attention.

Significant matters discussed with management

In the course of our work we have discussed the New Bermondsey inquiry with management. We are aware that there is currently an independent inquiry into the planning decision and that it is not likely to report until December 2017.

On this basis we are not able at this stage to reach a conclusion against the significant risk we identified at the planning stage. When an output is available from the inquiry we will consider this in reaching our vfm conclusion.

Any other matters

There were no other matters from our work which were significant to our consideration of your arrangements to secure value for money in your use of resources.

Section 4: Other statutory powers and duties

We set out below details of other matters which we, as auditors, are required by the Act and the Code to communicate to those charged with governance.

	Issue	Commentary
1.	**Public interest report**	• We have not identified any matters that would require a public interest report to be issued
2.	**Written recommendations**	• We have not made any written recommendations that the Council is required to respond to publicly
3.	**Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law**	• We confirm we have not used this duty
4.	**Issue of an advisory notice**	• We confirm we have not used this duty
5.	**Application for judicial review**	• We confirm we have not used this duty

During the statutory inspection period we received two formal objections from local electors which related to the Council's Lender Option Borrower Option loans. We received a third objection concerning the Council's PFI schemes. The objectors have asked us to consider issuing a public interest report. We are still considering these objections and our response to them. We are unable to fully conclude this audit until we have responded to these objections.

Section 5: Fees, non-audit services and independence

We confirm below our final fees charged for the audit and provision of non audit services

Fees

	Proposed fee £	Final fee £
Council audit	193,233	193,233
Grant certification	41,235	41,235
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	**234,468**	**234,468**

The proposed fees for the year are in line with the scale fee set by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA)

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Grant certification

Our fees for grant certification cover only housing benefit subsidy certification, which falls under the remit of Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Fees in respect of other grant work, such as reasonable assurance reports, are shown under 'Fees for other services'.

Independence and ethics

- We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards and confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.
- We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards.
- For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Council. The table below summarises all non-audit services which were identified.

Fees for other services

Service	Fees £
Audit related services:	
• Housing capital receipts pooling return	3,000
• Teachers pensions return	6,000
Non-audit services	
• Place analytics 3 year subscription	26,000

Independence and non-audit services

We have considered whether non-audit services might be perceived as a threat to our independence as the group's / Council's auditor and have ensured that appropriate safeguards are put in place

	Service provided to	Fees	Threat?	Safeguard
	Pooling of capital receipts	3,000	• No	
	Teachers pension return	6,000	• No	
	3 year subscription to Place analytics service	26,000	• No	
	TOTAL	£35,000		

The above non-audit services are consistent with the Council's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditor.

Section 6: Communication of audit matters

Communication to those charged with governance

ISA (UK&I) 260, as well as other ISAs, prescribe matters which we are required to communicate with those charged with governance, and which we set out in the table opposite.

This document, The Audit Findings, outlines those key issues and other matters arising from the audit, which we consider should be communicated in writing rather than orally, together with an explanation as to how these have been resolved.

Respective responsibilities

The Audit Findings Report has been prepared in the context of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (http://www.psaa.co.uk/appointing-auditors/terms-of-appointment/)

We have been appointed as the Council's independent external auditors by the Audit Commission, the body responsible for appointing external auditors to local public bodies in England at the time of our appointment. As external auditors, we have a broad remit covering finance and governance matters.

Our annual work programme is set in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice ('the Code') issued by the NAO (https://www.nao.org.uk/code-audit-practice/about-code/). Our work considers the Council's key risks when reaching our conclusions under the Code.

It is the responsibility of the Council to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the conduct of its business, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. We have considered how the Council is fulfilling these responsibilities.

Our communication plan	Audit Plan	Audit Findings
Respective responsibilities of auditor and management/those charged with governance	✓	
Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit. Form, timing and expected general content of communications	✓	
Views about the qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting and financial reporting practices, significant matters and issues arising during the audit and written representations that have been sought		✓
Confirmation of independence and objectivity	✓	✓
A statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, relationships and other matters which might be thought to bear on independence. Details of non-audit work performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP and network firms, together with fees charged Details of safeguards applied to threats to independence	✓	✓
Material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit		✓
Identification or suspicion of fraud involving management and/or others which results in material misstatement of the financial statements		✓
Non compliance with laws and regulations		✓
Expected modifications to auditor's report, or emphasis of matter		✓
Unadjusted misstatements and material disclosure omissions		✓
Significant matters arising in connection with related parties		✓
Significant matters in relation to going concern	✓	✓
Matters in relation to the group audit including: Scope of work on components, involvement of group auditors in component audits, concerns over quality of component auditors' work, limitations of scope on the group audit, fraud or suspected fraud	✓	✓

Appendices

A. Action plan

Priority

Rec no.	Recommendation	Priority	Management response	Implementation date and responsibility
1.	It would be good practice for the Council to make an explicit statement of why the going concern is appropriate.	Low		
2.	Produce and maintain a rolling 12 month projection of cash flow projections for the year ahead	Medium		
3.	Review the findings on IT controls and security arrangements with a view to strengthening these now and under any future IT service arrangements.	Medium		
4.	Review current debtors which have been impaired, to identify those debtors which should more appropriately be written off.	Low		
5.	Review the benchmarking data in the PSAA profiles to identify those service areas which may be more expensive than other comparable councils.	Low		

Controls

- High – Significant effect on control system
- Medium – Effect on control system
- Low – Best practice

B: Audit opinion

We anticipate we will provide the Group with an unmodified audit report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

We have audited the financial statements of London Borough of Lewisham (the "Authority") for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the "Act"). The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Balance Sheet, the Group Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Act and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17, which give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law, the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the "Code of Audit Practice") and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error

. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Authority and Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Narrative Report and the Annual Governance Statement to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and Group as at 31 March 2017 and of the Authority's and Group's expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and applicable law.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the other information published together with the audited financial statements in the Narrative Report and the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the audited financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We are required to report to you if:

- in our opinion the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with the guidance included in 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)' published by CIPFA and SOLACE; or
- we have reported a matter in the public interest under section 24 of the Act in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we have made a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Act in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we have exercised any other special powers of the auditor under the Act.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Respective responsibilities of the Authority and auditor

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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Act to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Scope of the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in November 2016, as to whether the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criteria as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

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

Conclusion

We are still considering the Council's governance arrangements in respect of a planning decision for regeneration in the Borough, which is subject to an independent inquiry. The Council is still awaiting publication of the inquiry and until this is published we are not able to conclude on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We are required to give an opinion on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements of the Authority included in the Pension Fund Annual Report with the pension fund financial statements included in the Statement of Accounts. The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 require authorities to publish the Pension Fund Annual Report by 1 December 2017. As the Authority has not prepared the Pension Fund Annual Report at the time of this report we have yet to issue our report on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements. Until we have done so, we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Code of Audit Practice.

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed the work necessary to issue our Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) Component Assurance statement for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2017. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed our consideration of objections brought to our attention by local authority electors under Section 27 of the Act. We are satisfied that these matters do not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Darren Wells
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor

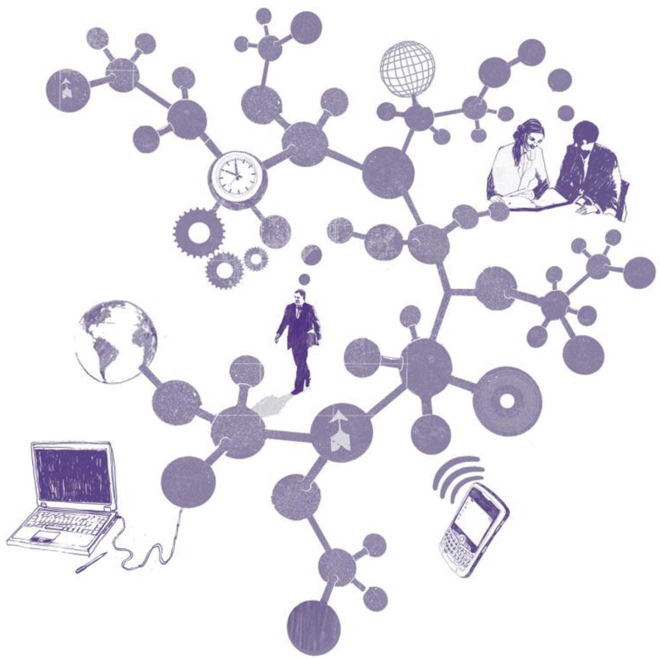
2nd Floor
St Johns House
Crawley
RH10 1HS

September 2017

The Audit Findings for Lewisham Council Pension Fund

Year ended 31 March 2017

August 2017



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August 2017

Dear Members

Audit Findings for Lewisham Council Pension Fund for the year ending 31 March 2017

This Audit Findings report highlights the key findings arising from the audit that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with governance (in the case of in the case of Lewisham Pension Fund, it is the Audit Panel), to oversee the financial reporting process, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK & Ireland) 260, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice. Its contents will be discussed with management.

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland) ('ISA (UK&I)'), which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements.

The contents of this report relate only to those matters which came to our attention during the conduct of our normal audit procedures which are designed primarily for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements. Our audit is not designed to test all internal controls or identify all areas of control weakness. However, where, as part of our testing, we identify any control weaknesses, we will report these to you. In consequence, our work cannot be relied upon to disclose defalcations or other irregularities, or to include all possible improvements in internal control that a more extensive special examination might identify. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the kind assistance provided by the finance team and other staff during our audit.

Yours sincerely

Darren Wells

Engagement lead

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Section 1: Executive summary

Purpose of this report

This report highlights the key issues affecting the results of the Lewisham Council Pension Fund ('the Fund') and the preparation of the Fund's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017. It is also used to report our audit findings to management and those charged with governance in accordance with the requirements of ISA (UK&I) 260, and the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 ('the Act').

Under the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), we are required to report whether, in our opinion, the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund.

Introduction

In the conduct of our audit we have not had to alter or change our audit approach, which we communicated to you in our Audit Plan dated March 2017.

Our audit is substantially complete although we are finalising our procedures in the following areas:

- Review of the final version of the financial statements
- Obtaining and reviewing the management letter of representation and
- Updating our post balance sheet events review, to the date of signing the opinion

We received draft financial statements ahead of the submission deadline and carried out our audit in the last two weeks of June, as in our agreed timetable.

At the conclusion of our audit we will meet with management to discuss how further improvements and efficiencies could be made to next year's process.

Key audit and financial reporting issues

Financial statements opinion

We have not identified adjustments affecting the Fund's reported financial position. The draft financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 recorded net assets of £1,274,569k.

The key messages arising from our audit of the Fund's financial statements are:

- We have worked with the Council to achieve an early audit sign-off. To this end, the Council submitted its accounts to us on 30 May 2017 ahead of the required statutory deadline and we carried out our audit in late June.
- The financial statements presented for audit were of a good quality overall and we did not identify any material adjustments.
- Working papers were provided at the start of the audit and management responded promptly to our audit queries. In some cases the working papers provided could not easily be reconciled to the financial statements, which led to a further work and follow up queries. As a consequence the audit took slightly longer to carry out than in previous years.
- We have identified a number of classification adjustments and amendments to improve the presentation of the financial statements.

Further details are set out in section two of this report.

We anticipate providing a unqualified audit opinion in respect of the financial statements (see Appendix B).

Controls

Roles and responsibilities

The Fund's management is responsible for the identification, assessment, management and monitoring of risk, and for developing, operating and monitoring the system of internal control.

Our audit is not designed to test all internal controls or identify all areas of control weakness. However, where, as part of our testing, we identify any control weaknesses, we report these to the Audit Panel.

Findings

Our work has not identified any significant control weaknesses which we wish to highlight for your attention. Improvement points are highlighted in the controls section of this report.

The way forward

Matters arising from the financial statements audit of the Fund have been discussed with the Head of Corporate Resources and the pension fund finance team.

We have made a number of recommendations, which are set out in the action plan at Appendix A. Recommendations have been discussed and agreed with the Head of Corporate Resources and the pension fund finance team.

Acknowledgement

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the assistance provided by the finance team and other staff during our audit.

Grant Thornton UK LLP
July 2017

Section 2: Audit findings

This section summarises the findings of the audit, we report on the final level of materiality used and the work undertaken against the risks we identified in our initial audit plan. We also conclude on the accounting policies, estimates and judgements used and highlight any weaknesses found as part of the audit in internal controls. As required by auditing standards we detail both adjusted and unadjusted misstatements to the accounts and their impact on the financial statements

Materiality

In performing our audit, we apply the concept of materiality, following the requirements of ISA (UK&I) 320: Materiality in planning and performing an audit. The standard states that 'misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements'.

As we reported in our audit plan, we determined overall materiality to be £10,414k (being 1% of net assets as at 31 March 2016). We have considered whether this level remained appropriate during the course of the audit and have used the same basis (being 1% of net assets as at 31 March 2017). Our overall materiality is therefore £12,746k.

We also set an amount below which misstatements would be clearly trivial and would not need to be accumulated or reported to those charged with governance because we would not expect that the accumulated effect of such amounts would have a material impact on the financial statements. We have defined the amount below which misstatements would be clearly trivial to be £521k. This remains the same as reported in our audit plan.

As we reported in our audit plan, we identified the following items where we decided that a separate materiality level was appropriate. This remains the same as reported in our audit plan.

Balance/transaction/disclosure	Explanation	Materiality level
Cash	Material by nature	£500k

Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements; Judgments about materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances, and are affected by the size or nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both; and Judgments about matters that are material to users of the financial statements are based on a consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group. The possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely, is not considered. (ISA (UK&I) 320)

Audit findings against significant risks

In this section we detail our response to the significant risks of material misstatement which we identified in the Audit Plan. As we noted in our plan, there are two presumed significant risks which are applicable to all audits under auditing standards.

Risks identified in our audit plan	Work completed	Assurance gained and issues arising
The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions Under ISA (UK&I) 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue. This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.	Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at Lewisham Council Pension Fund, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because: • there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition; • opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited; and • the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including Lewisham Council as the administering body, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.	Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of revenue recognition.
Management over-ride of controls Under ISA (UK&I) 240 it is presumed that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities.	Below is a summary of work performed: • Review of accounting estimates, judgments and decisions made by management • Review of journal entry process • Review of unusual significant transactions • Selection of unusual journal entries for testing back to supporting documentation for months 1-12	Our review of journal controls and testing of journal controls and testing of journal entries has not identified any significant issues. We did not identify, nor have been made aware of, any unusual significant transactions.

"Significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgmental matters. Non-routine transactions are transactions that are unusual, due to either size or nature, and that therefore occur infrequently. Judgmental matters may include the development of accounting estimates for which there is significant measurement uncertainty." (ISA (UK&I) 315) . In making the review of unusual significant transactions "the auditor shall treat identified significant related party transactions outside the entity's normal course of business as giving rise to significant risks." (ISA (UK&I) 550)

Audit findings against significant risks continued

We have also identified the following significant risks of material misstatement from our understanding of the entity. We set out below the work we have completed to address these risks.

Risks identified in our audit plan	Work completed	Assurance gained and issues arising
Level 3 Investments (Valuation is incorrect) Under ISA 315 significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgemental matters. Level 3 investments by their very nature require a significant degree of judgement to reach an appropriate valuation at year end.	• We have updated our understanding of your process for valuing Level 3 investments through discussions with relevant personnel from the Pension Fund during the interim audit. • We have tested valuations by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts at latest date for individual investments and agreeing these to the fund manager reports at that date. • We reviewed the nature and basis of estimated values and considered what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investments	Our audit work has not identified any issues in relation to the valuation of Level 3 investments.

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Audit findings against other risks

In this section we detail our response to the other risks of material misstatement which we identified in the Audit Plan. Recommendations, together with management responses are attached at appendix A.

Transaction cycle	Description of risk	Work completed	Assurance gained & issues arising
Investment purchases and sales	Investment activity not valid. Investment valuation not correct	We have reviewed the reconciliation of information provided by the fund managers, the custodian and the Pension Fund's own records and sought explanations for variances ,	Our audit work has not identified any issues in relation to this risk.
Investment values – Level 2 investments	Valuation is incorrect. (Valuation net)	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • We have reviewed the reconciliation of information provided by the fund managers, the custodian and the Pension Fund's own records and sought explanations for variances	Our audit work has not identified any significant issues in relation to the risk identified
Contributions	Recorded contributions not correct. (Occurrence)	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • We have performed a walkthrough to gain assurance that the in-year controls were operating in accordance with our documented understanding. • We have tested controls testing over, completeness, accuracy and occurrence of contributions. • We have rationalised contributions received with reference to changes in member body payrolls and numbers of contributing pensioners to ensure that any unexpected trends are satisfactorily explained.	Our audit work has not identified any significant issues in relation to the risk identified

"In respect of some risks, the auditor may judge that it is not possible or practicable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence only from substantive procedures. Such risks may relate to the inaccurate or incomplete recording of routine and significant classes of transactions or account balances, the characteristics of which often permit highly automated processing with little or no manual intervention. In such cases, the entity's controls over such risks are relevant to the audit and the auditor shall obtain an understanding of them." (ISA (UK&I) 315)

Audit findings against other risks continued

Transaction cycle	Description of risk	Work completed	Assurance gained & issues arising
Benefits payable	Benefits improperly computed/claims liability understated. (Completeness, accuracy and occurrence)	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • We have performed a walkthrough to gain assurance that the in-year controls were operating in accordance with our documented understanding. • Tested a sample of individual pensions in payment by reference to member files.	Our audit work has not identified any significant issues in relation to the risk identified
Member Data	Member data not correct. (Rights and Obligations)	We have undertaken the following work in relation to this risk: • We have performed a walkthrough to gain assurance that the in-year controls were operating in accordance with our documented understanding. • Sample tested starters, leavers and changes to member data made during the year to source documentation • Rationalised pensions paid with reference to changes in pensioner numbers and increases applied in the year to ensure that any unusual trends are satisfactorily explained.	Our audit work has not identified any significant issues in relation to the risk identified

Going concern

As auditors, we are required to "obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern" (ISA (UK&I) 570).

We reviewed the management's assessment of the going concern assumption and the disclosures in the financial statements and we concur with management's judgement that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

Accounting policies, estimates and judgements

In this section we report on our consideration of accounting policies, in particular revenue recognition policies, and key estimates and judgements made and included with the Fund's financial statements.

Accounting area	Summary of policy	Comments	Assessment
Revenue recognition	The Council's policy for Contribution income is set out in note 6: Contributions Receivable	We conclude your revenue recognition policy appears to be consistent with our audit of the Pension Fund financial statements and we had no concerns over the Council's treatment of revenue.	● (Green)
Judgements and estimates	• Key estimates and judgements include: – Valuation of level 3 investments – Valuation of fund	We reviewed your key estimates and judgements made by management within the material notes to the accounts. For the disclosures listed, we concluded they appear to be consistent in all material aspects with the guidance set out in the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting 2016/17. Your valuations are all based on reports from expert fund managers and we had no concerns over the methods of estimation used.	● (Green)
Going concern	The Officers have a reasonable expectation that the Fund will continue for the foreseeable future. Members concur with this view. For this reason, the Fund continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.	We are satisfied with management's assessment that the going concern basis is appropriate for the 2016/17 financial statements.	● (Green)
Other accounting policies	We have reviewed the Fund's policies against the requirements of the CIPFA Code and accounting standards.	We have reviewed the Fund's policies against the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice. The Fund's accounting policies are appropriate and consistent with previous years.	● (Green)

Assessment

- ● Marginal accounting policy which could potentially attract attention from regulators
- ● Accounting policy appropriate but scope for improved disclosure
- ● Accounting policy appropriate and disclosures sufficient

Other communication requirements

We set out below details of other matters which we, as auditors, are required by auditing standards and the Code to communicate to those charged with governance.

	Issue	Commentary
1.	**Matters in relation to fraud**	• We have previously discussed the risk of fraud with the Audit Panel. We have not been made aware of any other incidents in the period that are material to the accounts and no other issues have been identified during the course of our audit procedures
2.	**Matters in relation to related parties**	• From the work we carried out, we have not identified any related party transactions which have not been disclosed.
3.	**Matters in relation to laws and regulations**	• You have not made us aware of any significant incidences of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations and we have not identified any incidences from our audit work.
4.	**Written representations**	• A standard letter of representation has been requested from the Fund.
5.	**Confirmation requests from third parties**	• We requested from management permission to send confirmation requests in respect of cash and investments. This permission was granted and the requests were sent. All of these requests were returned with positive confirmation.
6.	**Disclosures**	• We highlighted a number of amendments to disclosures which the Council has agreed to make in the revised financial statements. Amendments that are not trivial are highlighted on page 16 of this report.
7.	**Matters on which we report by exception**	• We are required to give a separate opinion for the Pension Fund Annual Report on whether the financial statements included therein are consistent with the audited financial statements. Due to statutory deadlines the Pension Fund Annual Report is not required to be published until the 1st December 2017 and therefore this report has not yet been produced. We have therefore not given this separate opinion at this time and are unable to certify completion of the audit of the administering authority until this work has been completed.

Internal controls

We considered and walked through the internal controls for the main cycles including Contributions, Benefits Payable, and Member Data as set out on pages 10-13 above.

The controls were found to be operating effectively. Based on our work last year, management have introduced an additional manual authorisation for the authorisation of payments of pension lump sums. We specifically tested the operation of this control and found that it was operating as expected.

In our testing of new joiners we noted one case where there was a month's difference between the start dates in the pensions and payroll systems. The Council identified this error and the individual paid two months contributions in their second month.

We also noted that the Council's coding system does not identify benefit payments by type of organisation, and that therefore it is difficult for the Council to provide the breakdown and detail of benefits payments specified by the Code.

We have no other matters to report to the Audit Panel

Adjusted misstatements

We did not identify any amendments affecting the net assets statement or the fund account.

Unadjusted misstatements

We did not identify any misstatements which the Council has declined to amend. Nor were there any uncorrected misstatements in the prior year.

"The purpose of an audit is for the auditor to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Our audit included consideration of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.

The matters being reported are limited to those deficiencies that the auditor has identified during the audit and that the auditor has concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to those charged with governance." (ISA (UK&I) 265)

Misclassifications and disclosure changes

The table below provides details of misclassification and disclosure changes identified during the audit which have been made in the final set of financial statements.

	Adjustment type	Value £'000	Account balance	Impact on the financial statements
1	Disclosure	n/a	Note 2	Benefits payable are disclosed on the face of the Fund Account as well as in Note 2. The disclosure in Note 2 is not in line with the CIPFA Pension Fund example accounts as it does not separately disclose lump sums and benefits for scheduled and admitted bodies.
2	Classification	3,453 and 61	Note 5a	Upon receiving updated workings for this note, four classification changes have been noted as required to note 5a: 1) Pending trades (assets line) to amended from NIL to £2,700k 2) Dividends and Income to amend from (336k) to £418k 3) Pending trades (liabilities line) to amend from NIL to £(3,453k) 4) Other current liabilities to amend from (£537k) to (£475k)
3	Disclosure	509	Note 5b	Several amendments required to the market price table. Transposition errors of other assets and property. The percentage change in market value should be 7.2 per cent. Applying these changes to total assets amends the "value on decrease" figure from £1,180,019k to £1,179,510k, when this is applied to the correct model.

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Section 3: Fees, non-audit services and independence

We confirm below our final fees charged for the audit

Fees

	Per Audit Plan £	Actual fees £
Pension fund scale fee	21,000	21,000
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	**21,000**	**21,000**

Independence and ethics

- We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards and confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.
- We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards.
- There are no non-audit or audited related services have been undertaken for the Fund

Section 4: Communication of audit matters

Communication to those charged with governance

ISA (UK&I) 260, as well as other ISAs, prescribe matters which we are required to communicate with those charged with governance, and which we set out in the table opposite.

This document, The Audit Findings, outlines those key issues and other matters arising from the audit, which we consider should be communicated in writing rather than orally, together with an explanation as to how these have been resolved.

Respective responsibilities

The Audit Findings Report has been prepared in the context of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (http://www.psaa.co.uk/appointing-auditors/terms-of-appointment/)

We have been appointed as the Fund's independent external auditors by the Audit Commission, the body responsible for appointing external auditors to local public bodies in England at the time of our appointment. As external auditors, we have a broad remit covering finance and governance matters.

Our annual work programme is set in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice ('the Code') issued by the NAO (https://www.nao.org.uk/code-audit-practice/about-code/). Our work considers the Fund's key risks when reaching our conclusions under the Code.

Our communication plan	Audit Plan	Audit Findings
Respective responsibilities of auditor and management/those charged with governance	✓	
Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit. Form, timing and expected general content of communications	✓	
Views about the qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting and financial reporting practices, significant matters and issues arising during the audit and written representations that have been sought		✓
Confirmation of independence and objectivity	✓	✓
A statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, relationships and other matters which might be thought to bear on independence. Details of non-audit work performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP and network firms, together with fees charged Details of safeguards applied to threats to independence	✓	✓
Material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit		✓
Identification or suspicion of fraud involving management and/or others which results in material misstatement of the financial statements		✓
Non compliance with laws and regulations		✓
Expected modifications to auditor's report, or emphasis of matter		✓
Unadjusted misstatements and material disclosure omissions		✓
Significant matters arising in connection with related parties		✓
Significant matters in relation to going concern	✓	✓

A. Action plan

Priority

Rec no.	Recommendation	Priority	Management response	Implementation date and responsibility
1.	Review the format of disclosures in the accounts for consistency with the Code and model accounts, particularly with respect to benefit payments.	Medium		
2.	Review working papers and ensure they can be clearly reconciled to the pension fund accounts.	Medium		
3.	As part of the contribution reconciliation, follow up cases where a new joiner has not contributed so that the correct start-date can then followed through and updated accordingly in the pensions system Altair.	Low		
4.	Review the ledge coding structure for pensions benefit payments so that the Council is able to extract the information required for for benefits disclosures.	Low		

Controls

- High – Significant effect on control system
- Medium – Effect on control system
- Low – Best practice

Appendix B: Audit opinion

We anticipate we will provide the Fund with an unmodified audit report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEWISHAM PENSION FUND

We have audited the pension fund financial statements of Lewisham Pension Fund (the "Authority") for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the "Act"). The pension fund financial statements comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Act and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, which includes the pension fund financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17, which give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the pension fund financial statements in accordance with applicable law, the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the "Code of Audit Practice") and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the pension fund financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the pension fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration; and the overall presentation of the pension fund financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Authority's Statement of Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited pension fund financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the pension fund financial statements

In our opinion:

- the pension fund financial statements present a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2017 and of the amount and disposition at that date of the fund's assets and liabilities; and
- the pension fund financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and applicable law.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the other information published together with the audited pension fund financial statements in the Authority's Statement of Accounts for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the audited pension fund financial statements.

Darren Wells
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Appointed Auditor

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September 2017

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date 20 September 2017
our reference
your reference

Dear Darren

London Borough of Lewisham
Group Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

This representation letter is provided in connection with the audit of the group financial statements of London Borough of Lewisham and its subsidiary undertakings for the year ended 31 March 2017 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the group and parent Council financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and applicable law.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

Financial Statements

i We have fulfilled our responsibilities for the preparation of the group and parent Council financial statements in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 ("the Code") which give a true and fair view in accordance therewith.

ii We have complied with the requirements of all statutory directions affecting the group and parent Council and these matters have been appropriately reflected and disclosed in the group and parent Council financial statements.

iii The Council has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the group and parent Council financial statements in the event of non-compliance. There has been no non-compliance with requirements of regulatory authorities that could have a material effect on the group and parent Council financial statements in the event of non-compliance.

iv We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.

v Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.

vi We are satisfied that the material judgements used in the preparation of the group and parent Council financial statements are soundly based, in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements. There are no other material judgements that need to be disclosed.

vii Except as disclosed in the financial statements:
 a there are no unrecorded liabilities, actual or contingent
 b none of the assets of the group or parent Council has been assigned, pledged or mortgaged
 c there are no material prior year charges or credits, nor exceptional or non-recurring items requiring separate disclosure.

viii We confirm that we are satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities for IAS19 Employee Benefits disclosures are consistent with our knowledge. We confirm that all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for. We also confirm that all significant post-employment benefits have been identified and properly accounted for.

ix Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

x All events subsequent to the date of the group and parent Council financial statements and for which the Code requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

xi Actual or possible litigation and claims have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

xii We have considered the adjusted misstatements, and misclassification and disclosures changes schedules included in your Audit Findings Report. The group and parent Council financial statements have been amended for these misstatements, misclassifications and disclosure changes and are free of material misstatements, including omissions.

xiii We have no plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the group and parent Council financial statements.

xiv We believe that the group and parent Council's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support will be more than adequate for the group and parent Council's needs. We believe that no further disclosures relating to the group and parent Council's ability to continue as a going concern need to be made in the financial statements.

Information Provided

xv We have provided you with:

 a access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the group and parent Council financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
 b additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of your audit; and

c unrestricted access to persons within the group and parent Council from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

xvi We have communicated to you all deficiencies in internal control of which management is aware.

xvii All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the group and parent Council financial statements.

xviii We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the group and parent Council financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.

xix We have disclosed to you all our knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the group and parent Council involving:
a management;
b employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
c others where the fraud could have a material effect on the group and parent Council financial statements.

xx We have disclosed to you all our knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the group and parent Council's financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, regulators or others.

xxi We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the group and parent Council's financial statements.

xxii We have disclosed to you the identity of all the group and parent Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.

xxiii We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the group and parent Council financial statements.

Annual Governance Statement

xxiv We are satisfied that the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) fairly reflects the Council's risk assurance and governance framework and we confirm that we are not aware of any significant risks that are not disclosed within the AGS.

Narrative Statement

xxv The disclosures within the Narrative Statement fairly reflect our understanding of the group and parent Council's financial and operating performance over the period covered by the group and parent Council financial statements.

Approval

The approval of this letter of representation was minuted by the Audit Panel at its meeting on 14 September 2017.

Yours Sincerely,

Janet Senior
Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration

20 September 2017

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Variation to the London Council's Transport and Environment Governing Agreement		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee), Head of Law, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration		
Class	Part 1		Date: September 20 2017

1. Summary & Purpose of Report

1.1 The Council has delegated various functions to the London Councils Transport and Environment Committee ("LCTEC").

1.2 This report seeks approval by full Council to the delegation of further functions to LCTEC relating to Electric Vehicle Charging Apparatus, potentially required for LCTEC to operationally manage Electric Vehicle Charging Technology on behalf of the boroughs and TfL. The feasibility of LCTEC undertaking this role will be considered and a business case developed for future LCTEC consideration before any of the delegated functions are exercised by TEC. The boroughs would also need to agree any delegated action which resulted in additional cost or expense being passed to them.

1.3 Each of the participating Councils in LCTEC are required to have approved these matters by 31 October 2017.

2. Policy Context

2.1 As part of the Capital's response to the issue of air pollution and its impact on public health, London Councils aims to establish a London-wide delivery partnership for deploying, managing and maintaining residential and car club charging points across London by 2020.

2.2 London's bid to the Office for Low Emission Vehicles 'Go Ultra Low City Scheme' (GULCS) was submitted by the Mayor of London, Transport for London and London Councils on 2 October 2016.

2.3 The bid proposed to install residential charging infrastructure using a new pan-London delivery vehicle, to create strategic rapid charging hubs across London to service commercial fleets, and to help car club operators upgrade their vehicles. London's bid was successful and the city has been awarded £13m.

2.4 On 7 December 2016, the Council adopted its Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP), which outlines the action we will take to improve air quality in the London Borough of Lewisham between 2016–2021.

2.5 This action plan, approved by Lewisham’s Mayor and Cabinet, includes plans for the expansion of electric vehicle charging points throughout the borough.

2.6 In June 2017, TfL drafted a new Mayor’s Transport Strategy (MTS) which is expected to be adopted by the end of the 2017 calendar year. Boroughs will then be required to prepare a new transport strategy, the Local Implementation Plan (LIP), to come in to effect from April 2019.

2.7 The new LIP will include consideration of the strategy and delivery electric vehicle charging infrastructure. In preparation for the LIP, officers are drafting a Low Emission Vehicle Strategy which will set out the Council’s position on various delivery methods, including the Go Ultra Low City Scheme (GULCS).

2.8 This Programme further supports relevant Council priorities, which include:

2.9 Clean, green and liveable – improving environmental management, the cleanliness and care for roads and pavements and promoting a sustainable environment.

2.10 Inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community.

3. Recommendations

3.1 To authorise the delegation of further functions to the London Councils Transport and Environment Committee as set out at paragraph 4.6 of this report; and

3.2 To agree to enter into a Memorandum of Participation to give effect to the matters referred to at paragraph 4.6 below and to delegate authority to the Head of Law to approve the final terms of the Memorandum of Participation which will give effect to the proposed variation to the London Councils Transport and Environment Committee Governing Agreement.

4. Background

4.1 By an agreement dated 13 December 2001 (“the Agreement”), the Council arranged for certain functions to be discharged by a joint committee known as the Association of London Government Transport and Environment

Committee ("ALGTEC"). In December 2006, ALGTEC changed its name to the London Councils Transport and Environment Committee. All of the London Boroughs together with the Royal Boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea and Kingston-upon Thames, the City of Westminster and the City of London are participating Councils in LCTEC.

4.2 Lewisham has benefited from the functions of LCTEC. LCTEC also has a valuable lobbying aspect that LCTEC performs on a range of issues around Transport, Cleansing and Waste related issues. It is the principle means by which the views of London's Boroughs on issues are collated and taken up with Central Government and TfL. LCTEC is also active in promoting local legislation, in many cases trialling before being rolled out nationally (for example, the recent differential parking penalties). It oversees traffic adjudication (parking/moving traffic in London) and leads on the London night lorry ban.

4.3 At its meeting on 15 June 2017 LCTEC considered the report attached at Appendix 1 proposing amendments to the LCTEC Agreement in support of the Go Ultra Low City Scheme (GULCS) activities. The proposal is to provide LCTEC with the authority to take on the operational management as well as the strategic oversight of a London wide residential electric vehicle charging point delivery partnership on behalf of London's local authorities, should this be required.

4.4 London Councils' officers have been liaising with the London local authorities and TfL regarding this proposal as part of the development of the Government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles grant-funded GULCS project. Through the project's engagement work it became clear that some form of centralised contract management and customer facing body was desirable, given the resource constraints boroughs are facing and the benefits a consistent approach might deliver. As an existing joint committee representing all of London's local highway authorities, LCTEC has agreed that it is a suitable body to undertake both the strategic oversight and operational management of such a "partnership".

4.5 As stated at paragraph 29 of the attached LCTEC report, these new LCTEC functions may not be necessary as part of the GULCS project, given the future funding uncertainties of the proposal. However, the GULCS project team is currently investigating the potential feasibility of such a delivery partnership being established. A business case will be developed following further consultation with each authority and other stakeholders and will be presented to LCTEC for approval before any partnership is established and the delegation of powers utilised. The boroughs would also need to agree any delegated action which resulted in additional cost or expense being passed to them. London Councils' officers are undertaking the feasibility and business case work in parallel to seeking the delegation of powers to save time in light of project programme constraints.

4.6 It is proposed that further functions should be delegated to LCTEC by amending the Agreement to provide as follows:

- The provision and operation of charging apparatus for electrically powered motor vehicles and/or the grant of permission to provide and operate charging apparatus for electrically powered motor vehicles under section 16 of the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2013 PROVIDED THAT such provision and operation may only take place at locations first agreed by the Participating Council which is the highway authority for the affected road (or, where it is the highway authority for the affected road, TfL) AND PROVIDED FURTHER THAT any grant or other monies provided to LCTEC for the purpose of providing and/or operating charging apparatus for electrically powered motor vehicles shall be applied to any such provision and operation by LCTEC which shall be at no cost or expense to the Participating Councils unless first agreed.

- The exercise of powers under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 for the purposes of giving effect to the joint exercise of functions under Section 16 of the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2013 by LCTEC, or otherwise for the purposes of supporting and facilitating the Participating Councils and/or TfL in their exercise of those functions, including but not limited to oversight and management of the arrangements

- For the purposes of exercising functions under (b)(i) and (b)(ii) above LCTEC may appoint TfL to act as its agent (subject to Part 7 of this Agreement applying to any such appointment, including its termination) and FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT the functions referred to at (b)(i) and (b)(ii) above may be exercised directly by LCTEC or pursuant to a contract or Service Level Agreement between LCTEC and TfL (or between LCTEC and another appropriate body) or through such servant, agent or contractor as LCTEC may appoint.

4.7 Each of the participating Councils in LCTEC are required to have approved these matters by 31 October 2017.

5. Legal Implications

5.1 In accordance with Section 101(5) of the Local Government Act 1972, two or more local authorities may discharge any of their functions jointly. Where arrangements are in force for them to do so, they may also arrange for the discharge of those functions by a joint committee of theirs. These powers enable the Council to delegate functions to LCTEC.

5.2 In accordance with The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended), the function of making arrangements for the discharge of functions by a committee or officer under section 101(5) of the Local Government Act 1972 is not to be the responsibility of an executive of the authority. The proposed delegation of functions to the LCTEC referred to in this report is therefore required to be approved by full Council.

5.3 The legal position relating to the functions to be delegated is set out in the body of this report and the LCTEC report attached at Appendix 1.

6. Financial Implications

6.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report. The Councils participating in LCTEC, including Lewisham, would also need to agree any delegated action which resulted in additional cost or expense being passed to them.

7. Equality Implications

7.1 There are not considered to be any equality implications arising from this report although these will need to be specifically considered at the appropriate time in the context of any individual actions proposed by LCTEC.

8. Environmental Implications

8.1 Measures to encourage and increase electric vehicle uptake will be an important component of tackling the challenge of reducing emissions from transport.

8.2 The delivery of electric vehicle charging infrastructure will be a key part of the Air Quality Action Plan, allowing the local authority to fulfil its statutory obligations under the Environment Act 1995 which are aimed at improving air quality.

8.3 These proposals will have positive benefits for the environment. A synergy exists between actions aimed at improving the quality of the air we breathe locally and tackling carbon emissions and improving public health and well-being.

9. Crime and Disorder Implications

9.1 There are not considered to be any crime and disorder implications arising from this report although these will need to be specifically considered at the appropriate time in the context of any individual actions proposed by LCTEC.

10. Human Rights Implications

10.1 The Human Rights Act 1999 came into force on 2 October 2000 and effectively incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law. It requires all public authorities to have regard to Convention Rights. In making decisions Members therefore need to have regard to the Convention. There are not considered to be any human rights implications arising from this report although these will need to be specifically considered at the appropriate time in the context of any individual actions proposed LCTEC.

If you would like further information on this report please contact, Simon Moss (Policy & Development Manager) on 0208 3142269 or Katherine Kazantzis (Legal Services) on 0208 3147937.

Appendix 1

http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/node/31927

COUNCIL			
Report Title:	Appointment of independent member to the Audit Panel		
Key Decision:	No	**Item No:**	
Ward:	No specific		
Contributors:	Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration		
Class:	Part 1	**Date:**	20 September 2017

1. Executive Summary

1.1. The terms of reference for the Audit Panel, as per the Constitution, allow for up to four independent members.

1.2. At present there are two active independent members and the Audit Panel and Public Accounts Committee have asked officers to strengthen the number of independent members on the Panel.

1.3. This report proposes a new independent member of the Audit Panel, Carol Murray who brings complementary skills to the other members, be appointed.

2. Recommendation:

2.1. Council is recommended to approve that Carol Murray be appointed as an independent member of the Audit Panel.

3. Discussion

3.1. The terms of reference for the Audit Panel, as per the Constitution, allow for up to four independent members to provide recent and relevant technical expertise to Members in their scrutiny of the Council's financial statements and operational governance, risk and control arrangements.

3.2. At present there are two active independent members. One is a former external auditor and technical lead for the Audit Commission and the other the current Finance Director for Goldsmiths University.

3.3. Both the Audit Panel and Public Accounts Committee have asked officers to strengthen the number of independent members on the Panel. With internal audit and counter fraud being the area of work not covered directly by the expertise of the current members.

3.4. Officers went to the market through their professional networks and received an application from Carol Murray to be a prospective candidate. She has met with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Audit Panel, the Head of Corporate Resources and attended the June Audit Panel as an observer.

3.5. A summary of what Carol can bring to the Audit Panel is detailed below:

3.5.1. Carol is formerly the Head of Internal Audit for the London Borough of Hackney and before that the London Borough of Merton. She also served for many years on the London Audit Group, becoming the Chair in 2015. She has a strong track record in overseeing good governance, sound financial management and effective internal audit and counter fraud work.

3.5.2. She is a member of the Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy, has a good working knowledge of the experiences of other London Boroughs, and would bring extensive recent and relevant experience to the Audit Panel.

4. Financial implications

4.1. This post is eligible to claim the Council's agreed co-optee allowance of £600 per year plus travel and expeanses to attend meetings. These costs will fall to the Financial Services budget.

5. Legal implications

5.1. The Audit Panel's constitution and terms of reference is set out in Article 9.3 of the Constitution, and that up to four members of the Panel should be independent members. Appointment of independent members to the Panel is a matter for full Council.

5.2. Council has previously agreed that independent members be paid the standard co-optee allowance when the Members' allowance scheme was approved – see Schedule 1 to the Scheme which is at Part VI of the Constitution.

6. Equalities implication

6.1. No direct equalities implications have been identified, in terms of adverse impact, with respect to the Council's obligations under the Equality Act 2010.

7. Environment and Crime implications

7.1. There are no environmental or crime considerations to this report

8. Conclusion

8.1. The Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration recommends that Carol Murray is fully qualified to sit on the Audit Panel and recommends her appointment as an independent member for the 2017/18 municipal year and future years.

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Motion 1 in the name of Councillor Egan to be seconded by Councillor Bonavia		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

This council notes that:

- NJC basic pay has fallen by 21% since 2010 in real terms
- NJC workers had a three-year pay freeze from 2010-2012
- Local terms and conditions of many NJC employees have also been cut,
- impacting on their overall earnings
- NJC pay is the lowest in the public sector
- Job evaluated pay structures are being squeezed and distorted by bottom loaded
- NJC pay settlements needed to reflect the increased National Living
- Wage and the Foundation Living Wage
- There are growing equal and fair pay risks resulting from this situation

This council therefore supports the NJC pay claim for 2018, submitted by UNISON, GMB and Unite on behalf of council and school workers and calls for the immediate end of public sector pay restraint. NJC pay cannot be allowed to fall further behind other parts of the public sector. This council also welcomes the joint review of the NJC pay spine to remedy the turbulence caused by bottom-loaded pay settlements.

This council also notes the drastic ongoing cuts to local government funding and calls on the Government to provide additional funding to fund a decent pay rise for NJC employees and the pay spine review.

This council therefore resolves to:

- Call immediately on the LGA to make urgent representations to Government to fund the NJC claim and the pay spine review and notify us of their action in this regard

- Write to the Prime Minister and Chancellor supporting the NJC pay claim and seeking additional funding to fund a decent pay rise and the pay spine review

- Meet with local NJC union representatives to convey support for the pay claim and the pay spine review.

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Motion 2 in the name of Councillor Kennedy to be seconded by Councillor De Ryk		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

“This council notes that the consultation report published by TFL on the 31st July 2017 shows continued strong public support for the extension of the line south from the Elephant and Castle.

We are however disappointed that the proposals have been reduced to a four stop extension only going as far as Lewisham Railway Station Interchange and thousands of residents in our borough are missing out on the benefits the new line would bring.

We firmly believe this is a missed opportunity and that the best option remains the extension to Hayes and the case for a reduced scheme has not been made. We also note the support from residents living in the London Borough of Bromley for the extension to reach their borough.

We call on the Mayor of London and TFL to keep the proposals to extend the line past Lewisham Railway Station Interchange firmly on the table and work towards securing the funding to deliver the whole scheme in its entirety in one phase.

This council agrees to write to the Mayor of London Sadiq Khan, the Deputy Mayor for Transport, Valerie Shawcross, Mike Brown the Transport Commissioner and all members of the Transport for London Board setting out clearly our full support for the original proposal to take the extension all the way to Hayes in one phase and our disappointment at any reduction of these proposals.

COUNCIL			
Report Title	Motion 3 in the name of Councillor Jeffrey to be seconded by Councillor Moore		
Key Decision			Item No.
Ward			
Contributors	Chief Executive (Head of Business & Committee)		
Class	Part 1	Date: September 20 2017	

“This council notes that it has been 12 months since the fire at Shepherds Court in Shepherds Bush which destroyed the homes and possessions of a number of families living in the tower block. The fire was caused by a faulty Indesit tumble dryer which was subject to a safety notice issued by the parent company Whirlpool. There are on average three fires a day in the UK involving tumble dryers.

In 2010 Santosh Muthiah died from the effects of smoke inhalation after saving his family from a fire caused by a faulty Beko fridge freezer.

In 2011 Mina Elmufatish and five of her children died in a fire at their home in Neasden caused by a Whirlpool chest freezer.

This council is extremely concerned that following the review of the UK product recall system announced in November 2014 and the working group reporting to Her Majesty's Government in February 2016. Nearly three years after the review was commissioned no substantial changes have been made to the recall system.

We are further concerned that the review did not address the manufacturing standards for white goods and believe this is something that needs to be urgently addressed.

This council agrees to write to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy the Rt Hon Greg Clark MP, the Mayor of London the Rt Hon Sadiq Khan, Dr Fiona Twycross AM, Chair LFEPA, and the London Fire Commissioner Dany Cotton QFSM. Making it clear that we fully support the London Fire Brigade's 'Total Recalls' campaign and that we believe the recommendations of the working group which reported in February 2016 must be acted upon urgently including a single register for product recalls in the UK and this should be set up and held centrally on Gov.UK

Finally we call on Her Majesty's Government to put its full weight behind calls to improve international safety standards for the manufacture of white goods.”

Mover: Cllr. Stella Jeffrey
Seconder – Hilary Moore