



FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022**

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
FINANCIAL REPORT - YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

CHAIRMAN OF THE AUTHORITY

Prof. Gavin Parker

CHIEF EXECUTIVE Alison Barnes

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER Nigel Stone, CPFA FCCA

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NARRATIVE REPORT

Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide a clear and understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the financial statements.

Financial Statements

The financial statements and their purpose are summarised as follows:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (pages 20-21)

This statement discloses the expenditure and income by service for the year ended 31 March 2022. The statement shows the true economic (accounting) cost of providing those services, prior to any statutory amounts required to be charged through the accounts (which are shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement).

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (pages 22-23)

This is not a primary statement but its analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Authority in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by Authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Authority's services. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Balance Sheet (page 24)

The Balance Sheet discloses the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2022. The net assets of the Authority (its assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held by the Authority.

Movement in Reserves Statement (pages 25-26)

This statement discloses the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and 'unusable reserves'.

Cash Flow Statement (page 27)

The Cash Flow Statement discloses the inflows and outflows of cash arising from the activities of the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Notes to the Accounts (pages 29-63)

The Notes disclose more detailed information on the figures provided in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet, Movement in Reserves Statement and Cash Flow Statement. Note 1 discloses the accounting policies used by the Authority in compiling the financial statements.

Financial Context

Our National Park Grant, received from Defra in 2021/22, was part of a single-year Spending Review and was frozen at £3.25m, the same figure as we received in 2020/21. Not only does this not allow for inflationary pressures, it is still nowhere near equivalent to the £4.23m we received in 2010/11, prior to the two most recent Spending Reviews and the austerity measures. The 2022/23 grant has recently been confirmed as a further single-year 'flat-cash' settlement of £3.25m, with strong indications of a further two years of the same amount to follow.

Financial Performance and Year-End Position

The 2021/22 expenditure budget was £5.32m and income was estimated at £5.22m (both figures include £1.37m for externally-funded projects). The budget would be balanced by taking £100,000 from Earmarked Reserves but zero from the Revenue Support Reserve.

The actual results for the year are shown in the table below and the variances are then explained further in the text below it:

Activity	Budgeted £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Expenditure	5,318	4,804	(514)
Income	(5,218)	(4,847)	371
Amount required from Reserves	(100)	43	143
TOTAL	0	0	0

The original budgeted income and expenditure amounts for 2021/22 included £1.37m for our externally-funded 'Partnership Projects', however due to some delays in starting a number of those projects, the total expenditure for the year was £0.83m and income £0.99m – these variances equate for the vast majority of the variances showing in the table above. Excluding these more variable projects, our 'real' variance for the year was a positive £3,000.

The resulting final movements on the reserves are shown in the table below:

Activity	Budgeted £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Contribution to/(from) Revenue Support Reserve	0	3	3
Contribution to/(from) Other Earmarked Reserves	(100)	40	140
Total Earmarked Reserves Movement	(100)	43	143

Capital Funded Expenditure

During 2021/22 the Authority incurred revenue or capital expenditure of £323,000 funded by capital grants, developers' contributions and the General Fund. Expenditure was incurred as follows:

Activity	2020/21	2021/22
Expenditure:	£000	£000
Land & Buildings (Capital)	0	40
Computer Hardware (Capital)	21	9
Computer Software (Capital)	53	0
Other Equipment (Capital)	0	34
Developer Contributions (Revenue)	106	83
Grants to External Body (Revenue)	51	157
Total	231	323
Financed by:		
Revenue Contributions to Capital	(74)	(43)
Developers Contributions	(106)	(123)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(51)	(157)
Total	(231)	(323)

Key Services / Outcomes

The Authority's purposes, vision and intended outcomes for residents, visitors and other stakeholders are identified in a range of policy documents. The overarching vision for the management of the Forest was set out in the Partnership Plan 2015 - 2020. The plan was developed and approved in 2015 following extensive community engagement; a total of 27 organisations delivered the plan over the five years. This was the first such New Forest 'Partnership Plan' and has encouraged a wide range of important stakeholders to put down in writing what they will be doing for the Forest during this time, increasing governance and accountability for all. An updated Partnership Plan for 2022 – 2027 was approved by the Authority and our partners in early 2022.

The Authority's Business Plan 2018 – 2021, published in 2018, set out the main framework for the work programme of the Authority over the three years based on its specific objectives and outcomes from the Partnership Plan. The work programmes are aligned to the Authority's purposes and duty of Protect, Enjoy, Prosper and Achieving Excellence.

Of the thirty-nine Actions/Outcomes in the 2021/22 Work Programme, twenty-nine were shown as "green" at year-end, nine as "amber" and one as "red". Of those shown as amber or red, all have been considered further in the 2022/23 Work Programme. Further details of the work undertaken by the Authority this year can be found in our 'Annual Review' which will be published in Summer 2022 and made available on our website.

Use of Resources

The Authority has a very limited number of physical or operational assets (e.g. no car parks, visitor centres, major land holdings etc); so, its greatest asset is its staff. As at 31 March 2022, details of the staffing levels (both 'core' and 'project-specific') were:

Staffing	Headcount	FTE
Core	66 (83%)	58.1 (83%)
Project	14 (17%)	12.1 (17%)
Total	80	70.2

Of the 'core' staff, some resource is dedicated to delivering services for other organisations as part of shared service agreements – this equates to approximately 1.0 FTEs.

The staff sickness level for the year was 3.3 days per FTE, well below the national averages of around 5-8 days.

Risks, Borrowing and Contingencies

During 2018 the Authority reviewed and revised its risk register to better align it with our corporate priorities; as a result, the risks are now categorised under 'Protect, Enjoy, Prosper and Achieving Excellence'. There are currently eighteen key risks listed and these are scored by likelihood and impact up to a maximum of 25 points. As at May 2022, seven of the risks were in the low category and the remaining eleven in the medium-risk category. The risk log is reviewed at every Executive Board meeting and bi-annually by the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee.

The Authority does not currently have any borrowing and there are currently no plans to do so. It is not envisaged that any financial impacts from the ongoing pandemic will cause this position to change.

No contingencies have been identified during the last year and no new provisions have been required.

Pension Scheme Assets and Liabilities

The pension liability is based on an actuarial valuation and represents the benefits that have been accrued by members of the local government pension scheme.

The Authority's Balance Sheet shows a net pension liability of £8.700m, deriving from assets valued at £16.548m compared to a liability estimated at £25.248m. Whilst this has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy, as the deficit on the scheme will be made good by contributions over the working lives of employees.

The net pension liability has fallen by £1.995m from 31 March 2021 (compared to a rise of £3.404m the previous year).

Future Funding and Events after 31 March 2022

In the 2015 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), funding for National Parks (through the Defra 'National Parks Grant') was "protected" and it was later confirmed this included an inflationary increase of 1.7% per year for the four years resulting in a rise up to £3,251,501 by 2019/20. A single year 'flat cash' settlement was provided for 2020/21 and the same happened again for 2021/22.

The Authority is fully aware of its responsibility to firstly continue to use this funding efficiently and effectively and secondly, to use this time of certainty to explore ways to reduce its overall reliance on the grant. In this regard, the Authority has recently been particularly successful in attracting external funding to boost that provided by Defra. It has also established National Parks Partnerships LLP alongside the other 14 UK National Parks to explore corporate partnerships at a national level which it is hoped will either generate income directly or help reduce costs (through negotiated deals) for the National Park's family – the most significant such partnership to date is with Columbia Sportswear, a US-based outdoor footwear and clothing company, announced in 2017.

The Authority will also continue to explore 'shared services' opportunities either locally or with the other National Parks / Protected Landscapes; the Authority already 'sells' some of its Rangers, Archaeology and Communications expertise to other local organisations and at the same time 'buys' in some HR, Finance and ICT support.

As the Authority moved into the 2021/22 financial year, it kept its financial position under constant review in light of the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic. However, evidence to date shows very little financial impact on the Authority directly and management are fully confident that it is a going concern for the foreseeable future and that we have adequate plans and reserves in place should the situation deteriorate in the coming few years.

There have been no other significant changes to the Authority or its position since 31 March 2022.

Nigel Stone, CPFA FCCA
Chief Finance Officer
20 March 2023

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- * Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Chief Finance Officer;
- * Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- * Approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- * Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- * Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- * Complied with the Code of Practice;
- * Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- * Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- * Taken measures to ensure that risk is appropriately managed.

3. The Chief Finance Officer's Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and that it gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the New Forest National Park Authority as at 31 March 2021 and its income and expenditure for that year ended.

Nigel Stone, CPFA FCCA

**Chief Finance Officer
20 March 2023**

4. Approval of the Accounts by the Authority

I confirm that these accounts were approved and authorised for issue by Members of the Authority at the meeting held on the 20 October 2022.

Gavin Parker

**Chairman of the Authority
20 March 2023**

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2021/22

Scope of responsibility

The New Forest National Park Authority is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

The Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Authority is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of the Authority's functions which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

In March 2022 the Authority approved and adopted an updated Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/Solace Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A review of compliance with the Code is carried out on an annual basis by the Chief Executive, Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer. A copy of the Code is published on the Authority's website and can be obtained from Corporate Services.

This statement explains how the Authority has complied with the Code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of a statement of corporate governance.

The purpose of the governance framework

The updated governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives, and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risk to the achievement of the Authority's aims, objectives and policies, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The Governance Framework

The Local Code of Corporate Governance describes the Authority's governance framework in relation to the seven core principles below and demonstrates how it complies with these:

1. behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law
2. ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
3. defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits
4. determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes
5. developing the Authority's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and individuals within it
6. managing risks and performance through robust internal controls and strong public finance management
7. implementing good practice in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability.

Our code was first adopted by the Authority in June 2012 and was most recently updated and approved by Members in March 2022.

Through carrying out its general statutory duties and responsibilities in connection with the two national park purposes, the Authority also seeks to work for and with the local communities to foster the social and economic wellbeing of communities within the National Park.

Focusing on outcomes for the community and implementing a vision for the local area

The Authority's purposes, vision and intended outcomes for residents, visitors and other stakeholders are identified in a range of policy documents. The overarching vision for the management of the Forest was set out in the Partnership Plan 2015–2021 and has recently been revised into the subsequent 2022-2027 Plan published in March 2022. These Plans are developed and approved following extensive community and stakeholder engagement. The Plans are for the geographic area of the National Park, not for one particular body or organisation within it, and so have a wide range of important stakeholders who put down in writing what they will be doing for the Forest during this time, increasing governance and accountability for all. A Partnership Plan monitoring group will be established soon to monitor, review and assess the stated actions and outcomes from the Plan over the next five years.

The Authority's own Business Plan and annual Work Programmes take their cues from the Partnership Plan, incorporating those actions for which the Authority has direct responsibility. The Authority adopted a Business Plan covering the period 2018-2021 at its Authority meeting on 22 March 2018 following extensive consultation of Members and Staff. This consultation was invaluable in identifying the priorities and objectives to be included in the Plan over the three-year term and responding proactively to future challenges and opportunities affecting the New Forest National Park. Shortly the Authority will develop a new multi-year Business Plan to provide a framework for those elements of the new Partnership Plan directly deliverable by the Authority.

The 2021/22 Work Programme, which sits under the Business Plan, presents an account and assessment of the Authority's activities, alongside the separate reports of its financial position and performance, and are aligned to the Authority's purposes and duty of 'Protect, Enjoy, Prosper' whilst under the headings of:

- Climate and Nature Emergency
- Connection with Nature and the National Park
- Sustainable Communities in a Working Forest
- Positive Land Use Change
- Achieving Excellence

Progress is monitored regularly by the Executive Board and the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. Pending the adoption of the Partnership Plan and Business Plan, the key actions within the 2021/22 Work Programme were refreshed for use in 2022/23. In 2021/22, the Authority received a single-year grant settlement at the same financial level as 2020/21 - £3.25m (the grant was latterly extended to cover a further year in 2022/23, again at the same level of funding). The Authority is focusing resources towards developing medium-term strategic plans for key areas of work and to identify how the Authority and its partnerships can work together to achieve even more for the Forest – these themes provide important direction in the annual work programmes.

Recognising that people are our biggest asset, in 2019 we introduced a ‘People Plan’ to help focus our development as an organisation. This looks at how we work and sets out actions to further improve our working practices and develop/sustain a high-performing team. We are continuing to work with staff and members in rolling out the actions in the People Plan and will review all its work to date in 2022/23.

Management information is produced to assist with the measurement of performance including a number of performance indicators. Budgetary control reports are reviewed monthly by the budget holders and on a regular basis by the Executive Board and Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. The Committee also considers the Authority’s medium-term financial position. The Medium-Term Financial Plan aligns resources to their priorities. Where performance slips this is further examined, and action taken where possible.

The Authority continues to be very highly successful in attracting external funding into the area, leveraging around £17 for every £1 of funding we put towards partnership projects. The Authority is also keenly investigating corporate partnerships (sponsorship) through the wider National Park family and the National Parks Partnerships Ltd formed in 2015 by the UK’s 15 National Parks. Its remit is to create successful corporate partnerships that generate vital income to make a significant, sustainable and discernible contribution to the improved quality of UK National Parks and the benefits they offer for generations to come. In 2017, the Partnership secured its largest corporate partnership on behalf of the 15 UK National Parks which has led to a significant sponsorship deal being negotiated with Columbia Sportswear to provide all corporate clothing requirements.

The Chief Executive reports to the Authority on the development and performance of the Authority overall. A full Annual Review document, detailing the Authority’s activities and achievements over each year is published each Summer.

The Authority has adopted and maintains a complaints process to enable complaints about the Authority’s activities to be considered and responded to. Information on how to use the complaints process is available on the Authority’s website. Information on complaints received is considered by the Authority’s officers and lessons for service improvement are identified wherever practicable.

The Authority also deals with a number of requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004, as well as Subject Access Requests under the Data Protection legislation. Officers have been continuing their review of the Authority's records management systems in tandem with a major project to introduce Microsoft Office 365. This project will also include a review of our Access to Information Policy, data storage and document retention. Once completed the review will significantly improve the Authority's compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and new Data Protection Act. These new measures will also streamline requests for information and improve the overall efficiency, effectiveness and security of our records management and ICT processes.

The Authority is subject to a full and independent audit of the financial management arrangements in place for 2021/22. Audit reports are issued by the External Auditors and Internal Auditors to be considered by the Authority's Resources, Audit and Performance Committee.

In March 2017 the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee approved an Assurance Framework which specifies the sources of information on which the Authority relies to gain assurance that all key risks are identified and that controls are operating effectively. The Resources, Audit and Performance Committee on 1 March 2021 also approved an Internal Audit Charter which clearly defined the purpose, authority and responsibility of the internal audit activity; at the same meeting the Committee also approved the Audit Plan for 2021/22.

Services are required to review policies and procedures to ensure those services are delivered, designed and continually monitored to meet the needs of the whole community. As part of its response to the original Landscapes Review, the Authority set up an officer group to review, under the heading of 'New Forest Voices', our approach to accessibility and diversity both within the organisation and the geographic area. Meetings of the group will continue into 2022/23 working around three streams – understanding, experiences and ways of working.

Working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles

Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegations, Financial Regulations, Contract Standing Orders and other procedures describe how the Authority operates and how decisions are made to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. All these key policies were kept under review during the year and amendments made as and when necessary (for example following the coronavirus pandemic outbreak). A full review of all the above documents took place during the autumn of 2019 and the amended drafts were submitted firstly to the Standards Committee in October 2019 and then to the Planning and Resources, Audit and Performance Committees in March 2020.

Meetings of the Authority are held in public, save for individual items of a sensitive nature properly considered in confidential session. Agendas and minutes of meetings are available for inspection on the Authority's website. Members of the public may ask questions and make representations in person / remotely on relevant matters at meetings. Each of the committees has distinct terms of reference, with each having a periodic review. Member attendance for the Authority and Committee meetings during the year was 81% (very close to the annual target of 82%).

The roles and responsibilities of the Members and Officers are further defined in Member/Officer job descriptions and there is a Local Protocol for Member and Officer Relations - we are currently awaiting the official government response to the recent Landscapes Review consultation which further considered governance structures within National Park Authorities. The roles of Chief Executive, Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer are filled, with each officer fully understanding their respective responsibilities – none of the holders of these roles have changed during the year.

The effect of strong budgeting and regular financial monitoring procedures has also shown in the financial outturn; for example, in recent years the Authority's outturn has always been within the targeted 2% of the original budget and 1% of any revised budget.

On 21 January 2016, Defra approved a four-year grant settlement; for the Authority that covered the four-year period to 2019/20 and included a 1.72% inflationary rise each year, ensuring that the Authority's budgets were protected in real terms over that four-year cycle. Following the end of that period, the Authority has received "frozen" grant settlements, therefore equating to small reductions each year in real terms. In March 2021, the Authority also agreed its Medium-Term Financial Plan to cover the period to March 2024, two years beyond the grant settlement period. We have been advised by Defra of a new single-year grant settlement for 2022/23, with the same cash amount as 2021/22 (no inflationary rise).

There are agreed protocols for consultation with the Chief Finance Officer on key decisions and advice to the Authority and its Committees. The CFO attends meetings of the Authority's Executive Leadership Team, Strategic Leadership Team and Executive Board in order to ensure a sound understanding of the organisation's key priorities and risks.

The role of the Monitoring Officer is performed in-house by the Senior Solicitor with a remaining nil-cost service level agreement with Hampshire County Council for any additional specialist legal support required. All such service level agreements are reviewed, and their performance monitored.

Promoting and demonstrating values through high standards of conduct and behaviour

There are Codes of Conduct for Members and Officers in place and performance appraisal processes for officers. Training is given to Members on the Code of Conduct and there is a complete Register of Members' Interests. The Authority operates a standards regime for the conduct of Members in compliance with the Localism Act 2011. There is currently a Standards Committee which monitors the ethical framework of the Authority. An internal audit review into the 'Corporate Governance Framework for Members' was undertaken this year and received the second highest assurance level.

There is an adopted Whistleblowing Policy, with confidential reporting arrangements in place to enable internal and external whistleblowing. There is also an Anti-fraud & Corruption Policy in place and a supplementary Anti-Money Laundering Policy. The Authority's core 'Values' were included in the 2021/22 staff annual appraisals to provide an opportunity for staff to consider how they have put the Authority's values into practice; ideas to promote the values covered on the Authority intranet.

The Monitoring Officer continuously reviews the Authority's Standing Orders and Scheme of Delegations and updates them as and when necessary. The Authority's Committee structure is also kept under review as is the meetings timetable to facilitate long term planning and diarising of meetings.

Taking informed and transparent decisions and managing risk

There is a systematic strategy, framework and processes for managing risk. The Risk Management Strategy was updated and reviewed in December 2015. The risk register was reviewed in 2019 and focuses on those projects where the risk of not achieving them would have a significant impact on the Authority. These projects are grouped in the register under Protect, Enjoy and Prosper. Significant operational risks potentially affecting the Authority have been grouped under Achieving Excellence. Risks are scored by likelihood and impact to give a green, amber or red warning level and regular consideration is given to appropriate measures and strategies to mitigate the risks – the risk register details eighteen key risks across the organisation and as of May 2022, eleven risks were green, seven amber and none red. The register is monitored and reviewed by the Executive Board and half-yearly by the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee.

The risks associated with our annual work programme are monitored through the quarterly reports to RAPC using the traffic light system to monitor progress. Members oversee the strategic direction and annual objectives. This enables relevant risks to be identified and evaluated, with consideration given to appropriate mitigation strategies.

The Authority complies with the Local Government Transparency Code and, as such, has a designated page on its website containing all the information required to be published; in a number of cases the Authority has actually gone beyond the minimum requirements of the Code and published further information to better aid understanding and transparency.

The Authority is fully compliant with all current procurement legislation including the Public Contract Regulations 2015. It uses an online e-procurement portal (In-Tend) for all significant quote/tender/framework opportunities, ensuring openness and fairness to all potential suppliers.

Developing capacity to be effective

Senior Officers' learning and development needs are identified and met through induction programmes and the appraisal system, which includes learning and development target areas. Eleven Authority staff have undertaken a bespoke 'Leading the Green Revolution' development programme this year, designed and led by an external consultant and our Chief Executive. All new Members undergo a full internal induction programme and are actively encouraged to attend a general 'National Parks' induction.

There have been a number of informal training sessions for Members and Members Days on various aspects of their responsibilities and to aid the development of policy, these include training days for the Partnership Plan, planning committee members and meetings with representatives from Forestry England.

The Authority seeks to continually train its Managers and Officers; advocating mental health wellbeing in the workplace is an important part of the People Plan and we have arranged training and certification of number of Mental Health First Aiders to assist staff with crisis intervention and to act as advocates of mental health wellbeing in the workplace. We have also arranged mental health awareness courses for all staff and managers - this will be an ongoing programme designed to provide staff with an understanding of mental health enabling us to build resilience and apply self-care and has helped managers recognise the early warning signs of poor or declining mental health within their team to enable early intervention and signposting. This has been particularly important during the current pandemic and lockdown periods which can impact employees' mental health and wellbeing.

Other important developments and training include Emergency First Aid at Work, Discovery Days and many more specific personal development courses. Officers continue to be encouraged to complete relevant courses through the e-learning portal which offers a wide range of training and development opportunities for all staff.

Engaging with people to ensure accountability

The Authority has developed and maintained a range of relationships and arrangements with other agencies in the public, private and voluntary sectors, to ensure that they are able to engage with and contribute to the work of the Authority.

Following the launch of the Accord between Forestry England and National Parks England in July 2018, members agreed that although there was a significant amount of engagement with Forestry England, there was good case for more formal mechanisms that would ensure more effective and collaborative working as well as early engagement and identification of opportunities and solutions. Officers from both Forestry England and the Authority accordingly held a number of workshops to finalise proposals for delivering local outcomes for the shared priorities. At the November 2020 meeting of the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee, members were updated on joint working activities between Forestry England and the Authority in relation to each of the 5 priority areas of joint working mentioned in the Accord, namely:

- Decision making that enhances National Park landscapes and the woodlands in them
- Woodland creation and expansion in National Parks
- Exemplary FE and NPA owned/managed woodlands in National Parks
- Woodland grant schemes fit for the future
- National Parks woodlands for people

At that meeting it was noted that 50% of the New Forest National Park was under the management of Forestry England and the two organisations were working hard to develop local outcomes that interpreted the national accord at the local level. There was a strong and mutually supportive relationship which had been reflected during the summer months, in particular the pressures that were placed on the Forest from the pandemic.

A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) setting out how the National Park Authority would involve local communities and others in its work was approved by the Authority on 12 December 2013. Although the production of the SCI is a requirement of the Government's planning regulations, updating the document also provided an opportunity for the Authority to set out how people can get involved in the preparation of the Authority's other plans and strategies.

Member representation has continued with a number of external bodies such as the Court of Verderers, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association, New Forest Local Access Forum, New Forest Marque and Campaign for National Parks.

The Authority continues to work with local businesses to deliver Local Information Points to promote visitor information in the National Park. Our core ranger work is boosted by jointly funded projects with Forestry England and New Forest District Council, enabling us to engage with visitors and local residents throughout the National Park and in nearby communities. Other examples of joint working include the developing the Green Halo Partnership (supporting the local economy, improved health and wellbeing encouraging sustainable living and enhancing the natural environment) and Hampshire Greenprint.

The Authority continued to develop contacts during the 2021/22 year to promote understanding of the National Park (despite having to curtail some such events during some parts of the year due to the pandemic). This included work with schools to highlight the things that make the New Forest special and how we can all care for it. They also assisted with the delivery of Green & Blue Horizons projects and supervised multiple conservation tasks for volunteers of all ages.

Progress continued to be made on the Recreation Management Strategy review during 2021/22. The [Recreation Management Strategy](#) sets out the strategic direction for the management of outdoor recreation in the New Forest National Park from 2010 – 2030. The strategy seeks to guide and influence recreation and spatial planning policy and implementation across the whole of the National Park and adjoining areas. Work to manage recreation in partnership with other organisations is ongoing through the Recreation Management Steering Group and Advisory Group. This includes both issue-specific activities and wider strategic work.

The Authority has continued to support and input into the New Forest Consultative Panel, which is an advisory forum comprising representatives from approximately eighty organisations with an interest in the New Forest National Park and adjacent areas. It meets quarterly (virtual meetings) to discuss topical issues and provide views to the National Park Authority and other statutory bodies. We also facilitate other Forums with wide representation from relevant organisations to help guide and communicate work programmes relating to dog walking, cycling, equine issues, animal accidents and recreation management.

The New Forest Land Advice Service has continued to provide wide-ranging support to landowners, land managers and young commoners throughout the year.

The Authority routinely consults Parish Councils for their views on all planning applications by providing them with an initial planning officer assessment alongside details of the application. Communication has been aided further with the successful Parish Quadrant meetings which are held throughout the year and the Member presence at Parish Councils.

The Authority published, or engaged with, the New Forest Essential Guide, Park Life, a Pocket Guide and an Annual Report to ensure regular communication on our work performance and issues and opportunities, together with events, press releases, regular email newsletters, website updates and social media posts.

Continuous Improvement

In December 2018, the Authority fed into the Landscapes Review – Call for Evidence (often referenced as the ‘Glover Review’), reflecting views expressed by members and staff to the questions raised. The final review document was published on 21 September 2019 and the Authority clearly set out its initial response to react positively to its thoughts and recommendations. In January 2022, the government published their response to the original report recommendations and undertook a 12-week open consultation to which the Authority responded in April. We now await the feedback and response to that consultation.

The Authority aims to be clearly accountable for the effective delivery of services, through setting targets and measuring performance. A revised and streamlined set of key national performance indicators continue to be applied and these indicators as well as a set of local indicators are monitored regularly by the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee.

Objectives and targets are developed for each service, and performance reviewed against these. Despite the effects of the pandemic and the uncertainty of our grant, the Authority is using the period of financial stability in 2021/22 to review its efficiency and effectiveness and to plan more strategically. Senior officers from National Park Authorities are constantly exploring possible savings and efficiencies in sharing best practices and, in some cases, sharing services.

Service level agreements with New Forest District Council provided the services of strategic HR advice, internal audit, GIS and some financial services. The Authority also provides services to other local bodies through SLAs; this included archaeology, rangers and communications services during the last year. The Authority also asked the District Council to undertake a Health & Safety Review of the Authority's policies and practices – this has recently made a number of recommendations which will be further reviewed and enacted in 2022/23.

Review of Effectiveness:

The Authority has responsibility for conducting, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of Officers within the Authority who have the responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Internal Auditor's report and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

Factors which influence the controls environment include: ethics, integrity, operating style and the way management and Members assign responsibility and authority.

The roles of the Authority, the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee and Internal Audit are explicit in maintaining the effectiveness of the governance framework.

Of the thirty-nine Actions/Outcomes in the 2021/22 Work Programme, there were twenty-nine green, nine amber and one red.

Major strategic plans and policies receive consideration by Members. A comprehensive scheme of delegation to Officers has been approved by Members and makes clear that the role of Officers is to implement and give effect to strategies and policies approved by the Authority. The scheme and other constitutional documents of the Authority have been revised in response to changes in governance brought about by the pandemic including holding largely virtual meetings during 2020/21.

The Authority has maintained arrangements to ensure that its dealings are lawful and comply with financial regulations. The Authority's Solicitor considers all reports considered by Members and is present at meetings to give advice to Members as required. This assists in ensuring that the Authority discharges its functions in accordance with the law.

Members have a key role in providing assurance that the Authority's funds are used economically, efficiently and effectively in accordance with agreed policies. The Medium-Term Financial Plan and Budget is agreed annually by the Authority and budget monitoring reports are considered quarterly at meetings of the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee. The Authority's Accounts are subject to external audit on an annual basis and reported to the Authority at a public meeting.

There were two complaints made against members during the year. Following an investigation, neither of these were taken forward.

All Member meetings of the Authority commence with an item regarding declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests, with signed records of interests declared kept with the minutes of the meeting. A Register of Members' Interests is maintained, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2000.

The Internal Auditor's report for 2021/22, considered at the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee meeting on 6 June 2022, states:

"I am satisfied that sufficient assurance work has been carried out to allow me to form a reasonable conclusion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the New Forest National Park Authority's internal control environment. In my opinion, the New Forest National Park Authority's framework of governance, risk management and control is 'Reasonable' and audit testing has demonstrated controls to be working in practice. Where weaknesses have been identified through internal audit review, we have worked with management to agree appropriate corrective actions and a timescale for improvement."

[Note: audit assurance levels are graded as either substantial, reasonable, limited or none]

Ernst & Young act as the Authority's external auditors and are responsible for reviewing and reporting on the Financial Report (Statement of Accounts) and arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.

The Authority's Business Continuity Plan was updated and reviewed during 2017/18 and audited by the internal auditors with a reasonable level of assurance and a limited number of management actions which have been agreed to by officers. This Plan was reviewed again by internal audit during 2021/22 to consider the recent pandemic arrangements and any lessons that can be learned from them for possible future scenarios.

In response to the 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic, the Authority closed its offices to the public and staff were requested to work from home where possible. The Authority held its first virtual meeting of the Planning Committee in April that year and, from that point, all Authority and Committee meetings were held virtually. During 2021/22 the pandemic situation improved meaning that public meetings have been held in-person again, with the live streaming continued whenever possible, and staff have now begun to use the offices more frequently again. Our rangers and other staff continued their engagement and campaigns in the Forest with partners. Planning application numbers continue to mirror those seen in years prior to the pandemic and the Authority maintained a high-quality planning service within the overall constraints of the pandemic.

The wellbeing of our staff was monitored very closely during this last year, including the continuation of the Wellbeing Group, a full staff survey completed in Summer 2021, regular All-Staff Team meetings and an increased frequency of Health & Safety Forum meetings.

Significant governance issues:

Following the adoption of the National Park-wide Partnership Plan in early 2022, the Authority will now prioritise the updating of its own Business Plan during 2022/23, to include a further review of its provisional annual Work Programme and its monitoring framework.

The Authority's review of its Counter Fraud policies and procedures, in light of updated code of practices and self-assessment toolkit from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) and International Framework for Good Governance in the Public Sector, was not progressed as expected in 2021/22 due to other pressures and so this work will be prioritised in 2022/23 to ensure the Authority continues to follow best practice.

As mentioned above, the Authority will look to complete its, broader/longer than expected work on establishing best practice in records management across the organisation, thus ensuring compliance with data protection legislation (including the new GDPR) and retention schedules. The Authority will also give full consideration to the new Financial Management Code with a view to its full implementation in 2022/23.

CERTIFICATION

To the best of our knowledge, governance arrangements, as defined above have been in place within the Authority for the year ending 31 March 2022 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

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

Signed:

Signed:

Prof. Gavin Parker
Chairman

Alison Barnes
Chief Executive

Date: 20 March 2023

Date: 20 March 2023

**COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2022**

Activity	Gross Expenditure, £000	Income, £000	Net Expenditure, £000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	1,052	(670)	382
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	338	(14)	324
Recreation Management and Transport	627	(219)	408
Promoting Understanding	767	(114)	653
Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	225	(89)	136
Development Control	1,449	(569)	880
Forward Planning and Communities	568	(23)	545
Corporate and Democratic Core	564	(15)	549
Non-Service Items	4	(18)	(14)
Net Cost of Services	5,593	(1,731)	3,863
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
Interest and Investment Income			(1)
Net interest on the defined benefit liability / asset (Note 8)			220
Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			219
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
Capital Grants and Contributions (Note 17)			(410)
National Park Grant (Note 7)			(3,252)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services			420
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset (Note 8)			(3,043)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(2,623)

Nigel Stone, CPFA FCCA - Chief Finance Officer

20 March 2023

The table below sets out the same information for the year ended 31 March 2021 for comparison:

Activity	Gross Expenditure, £000	Income, £000	Net Expenditure, £000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	1,045	(530)	515
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	350	(16)	334
Recreation Management and Transport	506	(204)	302
Promoting Understanding	551	(228)	323
Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	187	(87)	100
Development Control	1,213	(338)	875
Forward Planning and Communities	476	0	476
Corporate and Democratic Core	552	0	552
Non-Service Items	3	(20)	(17)
Net Cost of Services	4,883	(1,423)	3,460
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
Interest and Investment Income			(7)
Net interest on the defined benefit liability / asset (Note 8)			162
Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			155
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
Capital Grants and Contributions (Note 17)			(74)
National Park Grant (Note 7)			(3,251)
(Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services			290
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset (Note 8)			2,847
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			3,137

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Supports the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Activity	Expenditure chargeable to General Fund Balance, £000	Adjustment between funding and accounting basis, £000	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, £000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	282	100	382
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	259	65	324
Recreation Management and Transport	350	58	408
Promoting Understanding	535	118	653
Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	88	48	136
Development Control	799	81	880
Forward Planning and Communities	444	101	545
Corporate and Democratic Core	466	83	549
Non-Service Items	(14)	0	(14)
Net Cost of Services	3,209	654	3,863
Other Income and Expenditure	(3,252)	(191)	(3,443)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(43)	463	420
Transfer to/(from) Other Earmarked Reserves	40		
(Surplus)/Deficit in Year	(3)		
Opening Revenue Support Reserve Balance	(16)		
(Surplus)/Deficit in Year	(3)		
Closing Revenue Support Reserve Balance at 31 March	(19)		

Further information can be found in Note 6.

The table below sets out the same information for the year ended 31 March 2021 for comparison:

Activity	Expenditure chargeable to General Fund Balance, £000	Adjustment between funding and accounting basis, £000	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, £000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	473	42	515
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	300	34	334
Recreation Management and Transport	262	40	302
Promoting Understanding	271	52	323
Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	77	23	100
Development Control	752	123	875
Forward Planning and Communities	430	46	476
Corporate and Democratic Core	507	45	552
Non-Service Items	(17)	0	(17)
Net Cost of Services	3,055	405	3,460
Other Income and Expenditure	(3,258)	88	(3,170)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(203)	493	290
Transfer to/(from) Other Earmarked Reserves	205		
(Surplus)/Deficit in Year	2		
Opening Revenue Support Reserve Balance	(18)		
(Surplus)/Deficit in Year	2		
Closing Revenue Support Reserve Balance at 31 March	(16)		

Further information can be found in Note 6.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Balance Sheet	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Long-term Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment		
Community Assets (Note 10)	261	440
Vehicles & Equipment (Note 10)	79	77
Intangible assets		
Equipment - Software (Note 11)	53	42
Total Long-term Assets	393	559
Current Assets		
Short-Term Investments (Note 19)	1,250	1,501
Short-Term Debtors (Note 12)	447	265
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 13)	1,285	1,755
Total Current Assets	2,982	3,521
Total Assets	3,375	4,080
Current liabilities		
Short-Term Creditors (Note 14/15)	(442)	(642)
Total Current Liabilities	(442)	(642)
Long Term Liabilities		
Liability relating to Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (Note 8)	(10,695)	(8,700)
Total Long-Term Liabilities	(10,695)	(8,700)
Net Assets	(7,762)	(5,262)
Usable Reserves:		
General Fund Balance	300	300
Earmarked Reserves	1,555	1,599
Developers Contributions Unapplied	757	1,044
	2,612	2,943
Unusable Reserves:		
Capital Adjustment Account	393	559
Pensions Reserve	(10,695)	(8,700)
Accumulated Absences Account	(72)	(64)
	(10,374)	(8,205)
Total Reserves	(7,762)	(5,262)

Nigel Stone, CPFA FCCA - Chief Finance Officer

20 March 2023

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

All figures in £000's.

Activity	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Developers Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Accumulated Absences Account	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
Balance as at 31 March 2021	300	1,555	757	2,612	393	(10,695)	(72)	(10,374)	(7,762)
Movement in reserves during 2021/22									
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(420)	0	0	(420)	0	0	0	0	(420)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	3,043	0	3,043	3,043
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(420)	0	0	(420)	0	3,043	0	3,043	(2,623)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 5)	463	0	410	873	166	(1,048)	8	(873)	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	43	0	410	453	166	1,995	8	2,169	2,623
Transfers to/(from) Reserves (Notes 16, 17, 18)	(43)	43	(123)	(123)	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2021/22	0	43	287	330	166	1,995	8	2,169	2,500
Balance at 31 March 2022	300	1,599	1,044	2,943	559	(8,700)	(64)	(8,205)	(5,262)

The table below sets out the same information for the 2020/21 financial year for comparison (all figures in £000's):

Activity	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Developers Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Accumulated Absences Account	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
Balance as at 31 March 2020	300	1,352	683	2,335	376	(7,291)	(45)	(6,960)	(4,625)
Movement in reserves during 2020/21									
Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(290)	0	0	(290)	0	0	0	0	(290)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	(2,847)	0	(2,847)	(2,847)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(290)	0	0	(290)	0	(2,847)	0	(2,847)	(3,137)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 5)	493	0	74	567	17	(557)	(27)	(567)	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	203	0	74	277	17	(3,404)	(27)	(3,414)	(3,137)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 16)	(203)	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2020/21	0	203	74	277	17	(3,404)	(27)	(3,414)	(3,137)
Balance at 31 March 2021	300	1,555	757	2,612	393	(10,695)	(72)	(10,374)	(7,762)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Activity	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	290	420
Adjust net (surplus)/deficit on the Provision of Services for non-cash movements		
Depreciation / Amortisation / Impairments (Note 10/11)	(57)	83
(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors & Provisions	(107)	(200)
Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors	181	(182)
Pensions – Reverse charges made for retirement benefits in profit and loss (Note 8)	(965)	(1,494)
Pensions – Employers Contribution (Note 8)	408	446
Adjustments for items which are Investing or Financing Activities		
Interest and Investment Income	7	1
Use of Developer Contributions (Note 15)	0	123
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(243)	(803)
Investing Activities		
Interest and Investment Income	(7)	(1)
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (Note 10/11)	74	84
(Increase)/Decrease in Developers' Contributions – Receipts in Advance (Note 15)	13	0
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	8,750	7,000
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(8,750)	(6,750)
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	80	333
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(163)	(470)
Cash and Cash Equivalents b/f (Note 13)	1,122	1,285
Cash and Cash Equivalents c/f (Note 13)	1,285	1,755
Movement in Cash and Cash Equivalents	163	470

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2021/22 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2022. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 (including any subsequent amendment regulations). The Regulations require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. This primarily comprises of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

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

ii) Accruals of Income and Expenditure (Debtors and Creditors)

The accounts of the Authority are prepared on an accruals basis. This means that the sums due to or from the Authority during the year and included in the accounts, whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year in question.

Accruals have been made for all known material revenue and capital debtors and creditors for goods and services supplied by and to the Authority during the year.

iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature or can be called within 24 hours and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

The Authority will treat the following as Cash and Cash Equivalents:

- Instant Access Call Accounts
- Instant Access Money Market Funds
- Deposits with one day to maturity

iv) Changes in Accounting Policies

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

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

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

v) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services and support services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding long-term assets during the year:

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

The Authority is not required to raise income to fund depreciation/amortisation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. Charges are therefore mitigated by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

vi) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an Officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged to services on an accruals basis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Authority is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an Officer or group of Officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Hampshire County Council.

The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Authority.

Detailed regulations govern rates of contribution and scales of benefits, the latter normally being in the form of a lump sum and annual pension.

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

- The liabilities of the Hampshire Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.7% (based on the indicative rate of return on a high-quality corporate bond).
- The assets of the Hampshire Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price;
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate;
 - unitised securities – current bid price;
 - property – market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

Service Cost, comprising;

 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Service Costs;
 - net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset) – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time - debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Re-measurements, comprising;

 - return on assets – excluding amounts included in the net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset) – debited to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
 - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the Hampshire Pension Fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

The pension scheme is detailed in note 8 to the Financial Statements.

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

vii) Exceptional Items

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

viii) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities are measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost in the Balance Sheet.

Financial Assets are divided into three classifications:

Amortised Cost – where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the Authority business model is to collect these cash flows.

Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income – where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the Authority business model is to both collect these cash flows and sell the instrument and equity investments that the Authority has elected into this category.

Fair value through the Profit and Loss – all other financial assets.

ix) 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 Authority when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

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

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

x) Intangible Assets

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

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Authority can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Authority meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

xi) Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2021/22 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority’s status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation;
- Non – Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and past service costs arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years.

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

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Basis of Allocation</u>
Central Department Salaries	Predominantly on estimated time spent by staff
Administrative Buildings	Employee Numbers
Computing Facilities	Employee Numbers

xii) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

A de minimis level is set for Property, Plant and Equipment assets below which expenditure is not capitalised.

<u>Category of Asset</u>	<u>De minimis level</u>
Land and buildings	£10,000
Vehicles, plant and equipment	£1,500

Donated assets are initially valued 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

- Land and Buildings – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV);
- Vehicles, Plant & Equipment – Depreciated Historical Cost.

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.

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

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

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. There were no gains arising before that date.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives.

Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

- buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property, as estimated by the Valuer;
- vehicles, plant and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

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

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.

Depreciation is applied in the year in which the asset is acquired and is charged using the straight-line method.

The following table indicates the estimated remaining useful life of each type of asset owned by the Authority. Each category of asset consists of different assets with varying remaining lives and this table shows this range.

Type of Asset	Remaining Useful Asset Life at 31 March 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Land	Indefinitely
Property	Up to 95 years
Equipment - ICT Hardware	Up to 5 years
- Other Equipment	Up to 5 years
Vehicles	Up to 1 year
Intangible Assets	
ICT Software	Up to 9 years

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

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

xiii) Reserves

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

The reserves held at 31 March 2022 are reported in notes 17 and 18.

xiv) Value Added Tax (VAT)

All VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and VAT paid is recoverable. Income and expenditure in the Statement of Accounts excludes any amounts related to VAT other than any irrecoverable VAT which is charged to the service the supply related.

xv) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Authority has one major lease, for its office accommodation, which has been classified as an operating lease.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service(s) benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. The impact of any lease incentives, such as rent-free periods, is spread across the whole term of the lease.

xvi) Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Authority has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing resources, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged.

xvii) Provisions

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

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

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

xviii) Revenue Recognition

The accounts of the Authority are prepared on an accruals basis. This means that the sums due to the Authority during the year are included in the accounts, whether or not the cash has actually been received in the year in question. In particular:

- Income from fees and charges is recognised when the Authority provides the relevant goods or services;
- Interest receivable on investments is accounted on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract;
- Where income has been recognised but cash has not been received, a debtor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

An exception to this policy is planning fee payments, when the period of charge does not coincide exactly with the end of the financial year. In this instance, income is accounted for as at the date when the planning application is registered on the Authority's planning system. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

xix) Roundings

Figures are usually shown to the nearest one thousand pounds and therefore some minor roundings may occur.

xx) Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This is evidenced through the Authority's Medium-Term Financial Plan, recent stability in its core National Park Grant from Defra and low financial impacts as a result of the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic.

Note 2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS YET TO BE ADOPTED

The Code requires the Authority to disclose appropriate information relating to the potential impacts of any accounting standards that have been issued but have yet to be adopted.

It is not considered that any such upcoming changes in this regard will have a material impact on the financial statements of this Authority. The implementation of IFRS 16 Leases has been delayed until 1 April 2024, its main impact likely to be recognition of our leased Town Hall offices on the Balance Sheet as an asset and corresponding liability appearing for the contractual lease payments.

Note 3. JUDGEMENTS MADE IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in this document the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

There were no such critical judgements made in 2021/22 that would have a significant effect on the amounts in the financial statements.

Note 4. UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATES USED

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with the next financial year (excluding those that are carried at fair value based on recently observed market prices) are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions/Estimates
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 (Aon) is engaged to provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £656,000. During 2021/22, the Authority's actuaries advised that the net pension liability (the amount showing on the balance sheet) had increased by £73,000 as a result of previous estimates being corrected as a result of actual experience, decreased by £2,077,000 attributable to updating of the financial assumptions used and decreased by £255,000 attributable to updating of the demographic assumptions used.
Property, Plant and Equipment - Valuation	The Authority engages a qualified Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) surveyor to provide valuations of land and property assets at the year end. The values of assets are adjusted to their current values by reviewing the sales of similar assets in the region, applying indexation and considering impairment of individual assets. The valuer works closely with the finance staff on all valuation matters.	Significant changes in the assumptions of future income streams/growth, occupancy levels, ongoing property maintenance and other factors would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement for these assets. In particular, the pandemic and the measures taken to tackle Covid-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value.

**Note 5. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN FUNDING BASIS AND ACCOUNTING BASIS
UNDER REGULATIONS – GENERAL FUND**

Activity	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Adjustments on Developers Contributions Unapplied		
Net Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	74	410
Adjustments on Capital Adjustment Account:		
Financing of Capital Expenditure - Revenue	74	43
Financing of Capital Expenditure – Capital Grants Applied	51	157
Financing of Capital Expenditure – Developers Contributions Applied	106	123
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment of Long-Term Assets	(57)	83
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Under Statute	(157)	(240)
Total	17	166
Adjustments on Pensions Reserve:		
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	(965)	(1,494)
Employer's contributions payable to the Hampshire Pension Fund	408	446
Total	(557)	(1,048)
Adjustments on Accumulated Absence Account:		
(Increase)/Decrease in accrual	(27)	8
Net additional amount to be (credited)/debited to the General Fund Balance	(493)	(463)

Note 6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to the Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balances* to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

* In the case of this Authority, any final balance is added/deducted from the Revenue Support Reserve (not directly from the General Fund Reserve which simply contains our stipulated minimum reserve).

2021/22 Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	4	97	(1)	100
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	2	64	(1)	65
Recreation Management and Transport	(14)	72	0	58
Promoting Understanding	5	114	(1)	118
Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	6	42	0	48
Development Control	(173)	256	(2)	81
Forward Planning and Communities	2	100	(1)	101
Corporate and Democratic Core	2	83	(2)	83
Net Cost of Services	(166)	828	(8)	654
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(411)	220	0	(191)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(577)	1,048	(8)	463

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2020/21:

2020/21 Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Conservation of the Natural Environment	(3)	43	2	42
Conservation of Cultural Heritage	(3)	35	2	34
Recreation Management and Transport	8	30	2	40
Promoting Understanding	(3)	51	4	52
Rangers, Estates and Volunteers	3	19	1	23
Development Control	(9)	123	9	123
Forward Planning and Communities	(5)	48	3	46
Corporate and Democratic Core	(5)	46	4	45
Net Cost of Services	(17)	395	27	405
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(74)	162	0	88
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(91)	557	27	493

Adjustments for Capital Purposes:

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

Other operating expenditure – adjusts for the capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those received in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year.

Net Change for Pension Adjustments:

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

For services - this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – the net interest on the defined liability is charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Other Differences:

Constitutes the amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with regard to the change in provision for accumulated absences (£27,000 in 2020/21).

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(446)	(655)
Interest and investment income	(7)	(1)
Government grants and contributions	(4,060)	(4,135)
Other grants and contributions	(242)	(603)
Total Income	(4,755)	(5,394)
Employee expenses	3,357	3,905
Other service expenses	1,631	1,853
Depreciation / Amortisation / Losses	57	56
Total Expenditure	5,045	5,814
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	290	420

Note 7. GRANT INCOME

New Forest National Park Authority received a Parliament-approved grant of £3,251,501 from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (£3,251,501 in 2020/21)

Details of other grants and contributions received during the year are shown in the table below:

Grants and Contributions	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Service Specific Revenue Grants and Contributions (included in cost of services):		
Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) - Forestry England	(140)	(129)
New Forest Land Advice Service - Government Contributions	(5)	0
New Forest Land Advice Service - Non-Government Contributions	(23)	0
Landscape Partnership - Government Contributions	(5)	0
Landscape Partnership - Other Government Contributions	(368)	0
Landscape Partnership - Non-Government Contributions	(4)	0
PEDALL - Government Contributions	(56)	(107)
PEDALL - Non-Government Contributions	(5)	(13)
Health & Recreation – Government Health Services	(206)	0
Farming In Protected Landscapes - Government Contributions	0	(203)
Landscape Enhancement Initiative - Government Contributions	0	(121)
Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund - Government Contributions	0	(57)
Green & Blue Horizons - Government Contributions	0	(135)
Generation Green - Government Contributions	0	(55)
Local Listing Project - Government Contributions	0	(23)
Other – Government Contributions	0	(54)
Other – Non-Government Contributions	(59)	(56)
Total	(871)	(953)
Capital Grants and Contributions:		
Developers Contributions - Miscellaneous	(166)	(410)
Total	(166)	(410)
Total Grant and Contributions Income	(1,037)	(1,363)

Note 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

a) Participation in Pension Scheme

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

The Authority participates in the Hampshire County Council administered Local Government Pension Scheme (“the Fund”). This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with the investment assets. The Hampshire Pension Scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Pension Fund Panel of Hampshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the Panel.

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

b) Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

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

Activity	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
<u>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account</u>		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	803	1,271
Past service cost	0	3
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	162	220
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	965	1,494
<u>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(2,748)	(784)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(255)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	5,784	(2,077)
Actuarial gains and losses due to liability experience	(189)	73
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,812	(1,549)
<u>Movement in Reserves Statement</u>		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(3,404)	1,995
Actual amounts charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	408	446

Asset Returns

Asset returns over the accounting period have been higher than expected - this has led to a gain on assets over the accounting period.

Financial Assumptions

There has been a significant change to the financial assumptions over the period. The discount rate has increased by 0.6%, the CPI inflation assumption has increased by 0.3% and the salary increase assumption has increased by 0.3%. This has resulted in a more positive balance sheet position than if the financial assumptions at the start of the period had been used. The impact of this change is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

c) Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

Assets and Liabilities	31 March 2018 £000	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
Present Value of the defined benefit obligation	(16,685)	(18,234)	(19,204)	(25,947)	(25,248)
Fair Value of plan assets	10,243	11,787	11,913	15,252	16,548
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(6,442)	(6,447)	(7,291)	(10,695)	(8,700)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (plan) Assets:

Assets	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Opening fair value at 1 April	11,913	15,252
Interest Income	278	322
Re-measurement gain/(loss)	2,748	784
Contributions by the Employer	408	446
Contributions by Participants	184	185
Net Benefits Paid Out	(279)	(441)
Closing fair value at 31 March	15,252	16,548

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (defined benefit obligation):

Funded Liabilities	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Opening present value at 1 April	(19,204)	(25,947)
Current Service Cost	(803)	(1,271)
Interest Cost	(440)	(542)
Contributions by Participants	(184)	(185)
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	255
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(5,784)	2,077
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) due to liability experience	189	(73)
Net Benefits Paid Out	279	441
Past Service Costs	0	(3)
Closing present value at 31 March	(25,947)	(25,248)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets (fair value) comprised:

Assets	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
Equities	8,694 (57.0%)	9,416 (56.9%)
Government Bonds	2,639 (17.3%)	2,846 (17.2%)
Property	930 (6.1%)	1,142 (6.9%)
Cash	213 (1.4%)	149 (0.9%)
Other	2,776 (18.2%)	2,995 (18.1%)
Total	15,252 (100%)	16,548 (100%)

d) Basis and Risks for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

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

Asset volatility – The liabilities used for accounting purposes are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. If assets underperform that yield, this will create a deficit in the accounts. The Fund holds a significant proportion of growth assets which, while expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term, creates volatility and risk in the short-term in relation to the accounting figures.

Changes in bond yield – A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the value placed on the liabilities for accounting purposes, although this will be marginally offset by the increase in the assets as a result.

Inflation risk – The majority of the pension liabilities are linked to either pay or price inflation. Higher inflation expectations will lead to a higher liability value. The assets are either unaffected or loosely correlated with inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation will increase the deficit.

Life expectancy – The majority of the Fund's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member following retirement, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the liabilities.

Exiting employers – Employers who leave the Fund may have to make an exit payment to meet any shortfall in assets against their pension liabilities. If the employer is not able to meet this exit payment, the liability may in certain circumstances fall on other employers in the Fund.

McCloud / Sargeant – The scheme liabilities were updated last year to account for the past service costs associated with the McCloud / Sargeant legal judgements.

The figures in this note have been prepared/estimated by Aon Solutions UK Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Hampshire Pension Fund being based on a roll-forward of the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 1 April 2019.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Financial & Mortality Assumptions	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
Rate of inflation – CPI	2.60%	2.90%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.60%	3.90%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.60%	2.90%
Rate of increase in deferred pensions	2.60%	2.90%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.10%	2.70%
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (male)	23.1 Yrs	22.9 Yrs
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (female)	25.5 Yrs	25.4 Yrs
Longevity at 45 for current pensioners (male)	24.8 Yrs	24.7 Yrs
Longevity at 45 for future pensioners (female)	27.3 Yrs	27.1 Yrs

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

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the scheme (as at 31 March 2022)	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	£000	£000
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	833	(858)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	581	(581)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	76	(76)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	581	(581)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	(656)	682

Further information on the Hampshire Pension Fund can be obtained from:

Pensions Services

Hampshire County Council

The Castle

Winchester, SO23 8UB

Telephone: (01962) 845588

Note 9. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

Capital expenditure may be paid for (financed) in various ways including borrowing, the use of internal resources, the receipt of grants or contributions and directly from revenue income. A requirement of capital accounting is that the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) needs to be calculated. The CFR shows the overall indebtedness of the Authority.

This table sets out the transactions required for the financing of capital expenditure for 2021/22:

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	0	0
Capital Investment		
Land & Buildings	0	40
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment Assets	21	43
Intangible Assets	53	0
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute (REFCUS)	157	240
Sources of Finance		
Revenue Provision	(74)	(43)
Developers Contributions	(106)	(123)
Capital Grants & Contributions	(51)	(157)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	0	0

Note 10. PROPERTY, VEHICLES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) Valuation of Non-Current Assets

Expenditure on long term assets is capitalised provided that it yields benefits to the Authority for more than one financial year. Expenditure that does not increase the value of an asset is charged to revenue as it is incurred.

b) Analysis of Assets

The following list shows the range and number of assets owned by the Authority.

	2020/21	2021/22
Land	1	2
Property	2	2
Vehicles	6	6
Other Equipment	58	57
ICT Hardware	93	95
ICT Software	7	7
TOTAL	167	169

c) Movements on Non-Current Assets during the year

On 8 July 2014 the Authority was gifted a piece of land in Bransgore by Frampton Estates Ltd. The land was given on a 999-year lease for a peppercorn rent but restricting its future use to that for affordable housing.

The Authority built two semi-detached affordable homes on the site, completed in August 2016, and estimated their useful life at 100 years with straight-line depreciation charged. The Authority classified the land and properties as Community Assets and had them revalued by a professional valuer at Hampshire County Council Property Services (MRICS) as at 31 March 2022 on an 'EUV-SH' (Existing Use Value – Social Housing) basis for £400,000.

The Authority purchased a piece of land in Burley in 2021/22 for £40,000 with the intention to build two further affordable homes similar to those in Bransgore. The Authority classified the land as a Community Asset and had it valued by a professional valuer at Hampshire County Council Property Services (MRICS) - giving a current valuation of £40,000 as at 31 March 2022.

In line with the Authority's accounting policies, the land and buildings will be revalued at intervals not less than five years and sooner if any significant changes occur.

Community Asset	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Certified valuation at purchase	475	475
Accumulated depreciation & impairment	(212)	(214)
Net book value of assets at start of financial year	263	261
Movements in year:		
Additions	0	40
Depreciation	(2)	0
Revaluation increase / (decrease) as at 31 March – taken to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account	0	139
Net book value of assets at end of financial year	261	440

Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Valuation at purchase	494	515
Accumulated depreciation & impairment	(392)	(436)
Net book value of assets at start of financial year	102	79
Movements in year:		
Additions	21	43
Disposals	0	0
Depreciation	(44)	(45)
Depreciation w/b on Disposals	0	0
Net book value of assets at end of financial year	79	77

Note 11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets comprise wholly of computer software licences. These are recorded at historic cost and are amortised over their lives (estimated at 3-5 years) on a straight-line basis, commencing from date of acquisition. The amortisation charged for intangible assets in 2021/22 was £10,992. There were no impairments in 2021/22.

Intangible Assets	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Valuation at purchase	304	357
Accumulated amortisation & impairment	(293)	(304)
Net book value of assets at start of financial year	11	53
Movements in year:		
Additions	53	0
Disposals	0	0
Amortisation	(11)	(11)
Amortisation w/b on Disposals	0	0
Net book value of assets at end of financial year	53	42

Note 12. DEBTORS

An analysis of the Authority's debtors as at 31 March is shown below. It relates to sums of money owed to the Authority for goods and services supplied during the year, but not paid for by 31 March, or where the Authority has paid for goods and services in advance of this date but where service provision is not receivable until the next financial year.

Debtors	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Government Departments	272	74
New Forest District Council	96	89
Other Debtors	79	102
Total	447	265

Note 13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This table shows the movement in cash in hand, at the bank and in deposits available within 24 hours during the year.

Cash and Cash Equivalents	At 1 April 2021 £000	Cash change in year £000	At 31 March 2022 £000
Cash in Bank / (overdraft)	785	470	1,255
Interest Due	0	0	0
Cash equivalent - Money Market Fund	500	0	500
Total	1,285	470	1,755

Note 14. CREDITORS

An analysis of the Authority's current liabilities as of 31 March is shown below. It relates to sums of money owed by the Authority for goods and services received during the year, but not paid for by 31 March, or where the Authority has been paid for goods and services in advance of this date but where service provision is not due until the next financial year.

Creditors	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Government Departments	79	66
New Forest District Council	83	78
Other Creditors	280	498
Total Creditors	442	642

Note 15. DEVELOPERS CONTRIBUTIONS

This account reflects developers' contributions received that will be released to finance future years capital expenditure. The developers' contributions shown on the Balance Sheet are split dependant on their repayment status. If they do not have any specified repayment conditions they are shown as Developers Contributions Unapplied under Usable Reserves, or else they are classed as Liabilities. The split is shown below:

Developer Contributions	2020/21 £000	New Receipts £000	Financing of Expenditure £000	2021/22 £000
Creditors	0	0	0	0
Short Term Liabilities	0	0	0	0
Long Term Liabilities	0	0	0	0
Developers Contributions Unapplied	(757)	(410)	123	(1,044)
Total Developer Contributions Held	(757)	(410)	123	(1,044)

Note 16. TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

The Authority has created a number of earmarked reserves to cover expenditure in future years. This table details those reserves and their movement during the year.

Earmarked Reserve	Balance at 1 April 2020 £000	Transfers during 2020/21 £000	Balance at 1 April 2021 £000	Transfers during 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
Sustainable Development	(29)	(19)	(48)	(14)	(62)
ICT Replacement	(64)	(23)	(87)	0	(87)
Climate Change	(7)	(20)	(27)	8	(19)
Rockford Farm	(33)	0	(33)	0	(33)
Land Advice Service	(43)	3	(40)	(46)	(86)
WWII Legacy	(18)	0	(18)	0	(18)
Landscape Partnership	(111)	65	(46)	42	(4)
NF Transport	(55)	23	(32)	11	(21)
Building Maintenance	(12)	0	(12)	5	(7)
Corporate Partnerships	(4)	0	(4)	0	(4)
Housing	(57)	(17)	(74)	(14)	(88)
Planning Grants	(96)	43	(53)	24	(29)
PEDALL	(70)	3	(67)	(2)	(69)
Access	(30)	29	(1)	1	0
Nature Recovery	0	(50)	(50)	6	(44)
Land Management	0	(7)	(7)	0	(7)
Communications	0	(8)	(8)	0	(8)
LEI Scheme	0	(7)	(7)	(40)	(47)
Vehicle Replacement	0	(20)	(20)	0	(20)
Health & Wellbeing	0	(200)	(200)	22	(178)
Pay	0	(10)	(10)	0	(10)
Green & Blue Horizons	0	0	0	(52)	(52)
Green Halo / Greenprint	0	0	0	(15)	(15)
Capital/Major Projects	(597)	40	(557)	24	(533)
Planning/Risk Reserve	(108)	(30)	(138)	0	(138)
Revenue Support Reserve	(18)	2	(16)	(3)	(19)
Total	(1,352)	(203)	(1,555)	(43)	(1,599)

Note 17. USABLE RESERVES

The Authority retains a General Fund Reserve to cover contingencies and unforeseen expenditure. This table shows the movement in the year together with other usable reserves. The balance will largely be used to fund future years' expenditure.

Usable Reserves	Balance at 1 April 2020 £000	Net Movement 2020/21 £000	Balance at 1 April 2021 £000	Net Movement 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
General Fund	(300)	0	(300)	0	(300)
Earmarked Reserves	(1,352)	(203)	(1,555)	(43)	(1,599)
Developers Contributions Unapplied	(683)	(74)	(757)	(287)	(1,044)
Total	(2,335)	(277)	(2,612)	(330)	(2,942)

Note 18. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing their acquisition or enhancement under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the costs of depreciation, impairment and amortisations as assets are consumed and credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority for the financing of capital expenditure.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Property, Plant and Equipment assets arising before 1 April 2007. The balance on the Capital Adjustment Account is matched by long-term assets within the balance sheet and does not represent actual funds available to the Authority.

Capital Adjustment Account	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Opening Balance at 1 April	(376)	(393)
Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairments	57	(83)
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under statute	157	240
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Revenue Resources	(74)	(43)
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Developers Contributions	(106)	(123)
Financing of Capital Expenditure from Capital Grants	(51)	(157)
Closing Balance at 31 March	(393)	(559)

Other Unusable Reserves:

Other Unusable Reserves	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Pension Reserve:		
Opening Balance at 1 April	7,291	10,695
Movement in Year (See Note 8)	3,404	(1,995)
Closing Balance at 31 March	10,695	8,700
Accumulated Absences Account*:		
Opening Balance at 1 April	45	72
Movement in Year - Increase/(Decrease)	27	(8)
Closing Balance at 31 March	72	64

* Due to changed ways of working following the coronavirus pandemic, it was not possible to look at the flexi balances of staff as at 31 March 2022 and instead the most recent years' data was used as an estimate. Actual leave balances as at 31 March 2022 were used.

Note 19. FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Investments

Money Market Investment

Under capital accounting rules the Authority is permitted to lend a proportion of its funds for more than 364 days. No loans had more than 364 days to run to maturity at the 31 March 2022.

Financial Instruments Balances

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the balance sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments (all short-term):

Financial Instruments	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
Trade Creditors	416	641
Total Financial Liabilities	416	641
Investments:		
Loans & Receivables at amortised costs	1,250	1,500
Cash & Cash Equivalents:		
At amortised cost	785	1,255
At fair value	500	500
Other Assets:		
Trade Debtors at amortised cost	245	137
Total Financial Assets	2,780	3,392

Investments classified at amortised cost consist of:

- Loan to the UK Debt Management Office

Cash & Cash Equivalents consists of:

- Bank Current Account (Amortised Cost)
- Money Market Fund (Fair Value through Profit or Loss)

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account in relation to financial instruments relate to Interest Income which was £1,000 for the year (total of £7,000 for 2020/21).

Note 20. LEASES

During 2011/12 the Authority moved into shared premises at Lymington Town Hall with New Forest District Council (the owners) and signed a 15-year lease. The premises are not owned by the Authority and therefore no asset is recorded in the Authority's accounts.

An initial rent-free period was negotiated within the lease and this has been treated as a lease incentive in accordance with Authority's accounting policies. This saving has therefore been spread across the whole term of the lease. Consequently a £4,000 rent-free saving was made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year.

The annual rent is currently £108,000. Current future minimum lease payments due under the non-cancellable lease in future years are now:

	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
Lease Rental Payments		
Not later than one year	108	108
Later than one year but not later than 5 years	225	117
Later than 5 years	0	0
Total Lease Payments	333	225

During 2014/15 the Authority was given a donated asset (land) in Bransgore on a 999-year lease – two affordable homes have since been built on the site and it appears as an asset shown in note 10.

Note 21. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

During 2021/22 payments to Members of the National Park amounted to £57,801 compared to £49,166 the previous year. These figures include all allowances plus travel and subsistence payments.

Member	Allowance (£)	Expenses (£)	Total (£)	Appointed by
D Andrews	763	0	763	New Forest District Council
G Bailey (Chair of Planning Committee)	3,876	0	3,876	Test Valley Borough Council
D Bence	2,049	117	2,166	Secretary of State – National
S Bennison	2,049	301	2,350	New Forest District Council
G Bisson	2,049	0	2,049	Parish
R Clewer	2,049	0	2,049	Wiltshire County Council
Z Clewer	1,662	0	1,662	Wiltshire County Council
O Crosthwaite-Eyre (former Authority Chairman)	515	0	515	Secretary of State – National
D Harrison (Chair of Resources Committee)	3,957	0	3,957	Hampshire County Council
P Heneghan (Dep Chr of Authority and Chr Res Committee)	4,033	0	4,033	Secretary of State – National
E Heron	392	0	392	Hampshire County Council
V Mander	2,049	0	2,049	Secretary of State – National
K Mans	2,049	0	2,049	Hampshire County Council
A McEvoy (Deputy Chair of Resources Committee)	2,049	0	2,049	Hampshire County Council
G Parker (Authority Chairman)	6,213	648	6,861	Secretary of State – National
N Penman	2,049	0	2,049	Hampshire County Council
P Power	144	0	144	Standards Committee - Independent
C Rackman	2,049	0	2,049	New Forest District Council
L Randall (Chair of Planning Committee)	665	0	665	Wiltshire County Council
B Rickman	1,343	0	1,343	New Forest District Council
J Sanger	2,049	0	2,049	Parish
A Sevier	2,049	39	2,088	New Forest District Council
V Sharp	151	0	151	Standards Committee - Independent
S Tarling	3,419	0	3,419	Parish
R Taylor	2,049	0	2,049	Parish
M Thierry	1,707	0	1,707	Hampshire County Council
S Trow (Deputy Chair of Planning Committee)	2,863	407	3,270	Secretary of State – National
Total 2021/22	56,290	1,511	57,801	

Note 22. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The following table sets out the 2021/22 remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers whose salary is less than £150,000 but equal to or more than £50,000:

Post holder information (Post title)	Salary (including Fees & Allowances) £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions £	Pension contributions (17.5%)* £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions £
Chief Executive	108,885	108,885	18,297	127,182
Executive Director Strategy and Planning	78,475	78,475	13,164	91,639
Head of Recreation Management and Learning ¹	19,444	19,444	3,228	22,672
Head of Environment and Rural Economy	56,172	56,172	9,830	66,002
Head of Resources (Chief Finance Officer)	54,144	54,144	9,475	63,619

¹ The Head of Recreation Management and Learning left the Authority at the end of July 2021, the annualised salary for this post would have been £59,136.

The table below sets out the same information for 2020/21 for comparison:

Post holder information (Post title)	Salary (including Fees & Allowances) £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions £	Pension contributions (17.5%)* £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions £
Chief Executive	107,340	107,340	18,026	125,366
Executive Director Strategy and Planning	77,365	77,365	12,970	90,335
Head of Recreation Management and Learning	58,306	58,306	9,685	67,991
Head of Environment and Rural Economy	55,342	55,342	9,685	65,027
Head of Resources (Chief Finance Officer)	50,399	50,399	8,820	59,219

* The current rates and adjustments certificate for the Hampshire Pension Fund certifies a common rate for all employers, individual adjustments are added or subtracted from the common rate to produce individual employer rates. The individual adjustment for the New Forest National Park Authority gives a contribution rate of 17.5% of pensionable pay for 2021/22.

Note 23. TERMINATION BENEFITS

There was one compulsory redundancy or other paid departures agreed during the 2021/22 financial year, the total cost of which was £20-25,000; the cost of which was covered by an externally-funded project (two for 2020/21, the total cost of which to the Authority was under £5,000).

Note 24. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Authority incurred £10,226 (2020/21 £10,228) in fees from its appointed auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, relating to the external audit for 2021/22. It also paid Ernst & Young LLP a further £5,682 related to the 2019/20 audit and received an audit fee rebate of £2,020. There were no other services provided by the appointed auditor to the Authority this year.

Note 25. RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties. Details of transactions with government departments are set out in this document.

During 2021/22 New Forest District Council continued to provide some Financial Services, Human Resources, GIS, ICT and Health & Safety support to the Authority; the total cost of all these services in 2021/22 was £128,000 (£127,000 in 2020/21). The Authority also leases its offices from the Council and has other various transactions with it; total expenditure for the year was approximately £311,000 (£358,000 in 2020/21). During 2021/22 the Authority provided ranger and archaeological services to New Forest District Council, the total cost of these services was £49,000 (£46,000 in 2020/21).

The land in Bransgore gifted to the Authority in 2014/15 on a 999-year lease by Frampton Estates Ltd which is owned by a former Member of the Authority, namely Mr. Richard Frampton, has been developed for affordable housing.

In 2015/16 the 15 UK National Parks established a joint company "National Parks Partnerships LLP" to develop corporate partnerships at a national level. All of the National Parks, including this Authority, have given initial funding of £58,500 each to the venture and a further £10,000 will be invested in early 2022/23.

One Member and one Senior Officer of the Authority are Directors of New Forest Produce Ltd (New Forest Marque) who received a cash grant and staffing support from the Authority equating to £25,000 in 2021/22 (£25,000 in 2020/21).

There were no other material transactions with any Chief Officers, Members or any other related parties during the year.

Note 26. PROVISIONS

No provisions have been established or utilised during 2021/22.

Note 27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Authority is not aware of any contingent liabilities.

Note 28. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Key Risks

As with any organisation, the Authority’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks in the application of financial instruments, although the Authority does not require debt financing and currently does not have any debt exposure. As such the key risks are in relation to financial assets and are:

Key Risks	Definition	Risk Management Procedures
All Risks	Overall consideration of all risks	The Authority’s overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. It ensures adoption of the Code of Practice requirements in full, a Treasury Policy Statement and Prudential Indicators, all of which are monitored and reported on at least twice a year.
Credit Risk	The possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority	The Authority produces an Annual Treasury Investment Strategy setting out maximum levels of investment with certain counterparties and the use of ratings to fully evaluate them. Our most significant other credit risk is our trade debtors but there is no history of default and all are due in under three months. The Authority holds no collateral as security.
Liquidity Risk	The possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments	The proposed and maximum liquidity structure of the Authority investments are set out within the Annual Treasury Investment Strategy. The risk is significantly reduced due to our ability to access short term borrowings from the Markets if necessary.

Re-financing Risk	The possibility that the Authority might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms	The Authority has a clear, wide set of potential counterparties and maturity timescales to reduce this risk at source. The Authority has no significant financial liabilities of longer than one year.
Market Risk	The possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements	The Authority is exposed to interest rate risk, but the impact would not be material – a 1% change in interest rates would impact by +/-£34,000 (0.7% of expenditure). The Authority has no shareholdings or assets/liabilities in foreign currencies.

Note 29. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Authority is not aware of any significant events after the reporting period.

Note 30. GOING CONCERN

The concept of a going concern assumes that an authority's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities and similar bodies operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

Local authorities and similar bodies carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue raising bodies (with limits on their revenue raising powers, arising only at the discretion of central government). If an authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for our financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis. The Authority's accounts are therefore produced under the Code and assume that the Authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

The impact of COVID-19 has substantial implications for many public sector bodies such as Councils, however has far lesser impacts for this Authority's finances. The Authority has not had a requirement for significant additional expenditure to ensure it could continue to deliver its statutory responsibilities, nor has it lost significant income as a result of the restrictions on public and business activity put in place since mid-March 2020.

The Authority's year-end reserve balances as at 31 March 2022, as reported in these statements, show £0.3m in the General Fund Reserve and a further £1.6m in Earmarked Reserves. The Authority has carried out an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on future income and expenditure and is satisfied that there is no material uncertainty relating to the Authority's going concern.

The Authority is forecasting to be within its original budget set for 2022/23. However, should any overspend occur this year, a plan is in place for it to be financed initially through the repurposing of some Earmarked Reserves, these would then be replenished in future financial years. The Authority has undertaken cash flow modelling through to March 2024 which demonstrates our ability to work within our Capital Financing Requirement and Cash management framework, maintaining £0.3m in the General Fund Reserve and forecasting £1.50m in Earmarked Reserves.

The Authority thereby concludes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, and that the Authority will be a going concern, 12 months from the date of the audit report, based on its cash flow forecasting and the resultant liquidity position of the Authority.

Note 31. AUTHORISATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR ISSUE

This Statement of Accounts has been authorised for issue on 20 March 2023 by Prof. Gavin Parker (Chairman) and Mr Nigel Stone, CPFA FCCA (Chief Finance Officer). The accounts reflect all known post balance sheet events up to the authorised for issue date.

Glossary

Accruals Basis

Accounting for income and expenditure during the financial year in which they are earned or incurred, not when money is received or paid.

Actuary

A person or firm who analyses the assets and future liabilities of a pension fund and calculates the employers' contributions required to cover existing and future costs.

Affordable Homes

Those for which the costs (in particular rent) are reduced to a maximum of 80% of normal market costs.

Amortisation

The process of writing down the cost of an asset or liability through depreciation or repayment of the principle over a suitable period of time.

Capital Adjustment Account

The account that reflects the difference between the costs of long-term assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition or creation of a long-term asset or expenditure that adds to the value of an existing assets (not merely maintenance).

Community Asset

Assets that an authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and which may, in addition, have restrictions on their disposal.

Contingent Liability

A potential liability that is uncertain due to the outcome of an event that is yet to occur.

Creditor

An individual or body to which the Authority owes money as at the Balance Sheet date.

Current Asset

An asset that is disposable or realisable within one year.

Current Liability

A liability that is due to be settled within one year.

Current Service Costs

The increase in the present value of pension liabilities expected to arise from employee service within the given period.

Debtor

An individual or body that owes money to the Authority as at the Balance Sheet date.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

A pension scheme whereby the pensioner's benefits are specified, usually relating to the length of service and salary.

Depreciation

The measure of wearing out, consumption or other reduction, in the useful economic life of a long-term asset. This can arise from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through change.

Developer Contributions

Where a development is judged to increase costs on the wider Community, a planning authority can request an appropriate payment as a condition of gaining planning permission. These are often called 'Section 106' agreements, after the relevant statute. Funds can be requested for 'Open Space' and/or 'Affordable Housing' and/or 'Transport' and/or 'Ecological Mitigation' needs.

Donated Asset

Assets that are received or acquired as gifts from other entities are termed as donated assets.

Earmarked Reserve

This is an amount in the Authority's accounts which has been set aside for a specific purpose.

Equities

Shares in a company (UK or overseas).

Fair Value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable & willing parties in an arm's-length transaction.

Financial Instrument

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

General Fund

The excess income over expenditure in the Income and Expenditure Account after adjusting for movements to and from reserves and other non-cash items. This balance is needed as a cushion against unforeseen expenditure.

Impairment Loss

A loss arising from an event that significantly reduces an asset's value.

Intangible Asset

An asset that does not have physical substance but is identifiable and controlled by the Authority, bringing benefit for a period greater than one year (often ICT software).

Inventory

Goods that are acquired in advance of their use or resale. Their value at year-end is shown on the Balance Sheet and any sales/usage is charged through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The LGPS is a nationwide scheme for employees working in local government; the scheme for this Authority is administered by Hampshire County Council.

Long-term Asset

An asset that is held for a period greater than one year and used for the provision of services.

Net Book Value (NBV)

The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts – equating to the net current replacement or original cost less depreciation to date.

Operating Lease

A lease whereby the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased goods remain with the lessor (the owner of the asset).

Past Service Cost

The increase in pension liabilities from prior periods of employee service, arising out of new or improved retirement benefits.

Provisions

An estimated figure within the accounts for liabilities that are known to exist but cannot be measured accurately.

Related Party

An organisation, body or individual that has the potential to control or significantly influence the Authority, or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is classified as capital expenditure but does not result in the creation or enhancement of a long-term asset held by the Authority. Such expenditure is treated as revenue expenditure and charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Straight-line Basis (Depreciation)

Dividing a sum equally over a number of years.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of New Forest National Park Authority (the Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2022 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended). The financial statements comprise the:

- Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Balance Sheet,
- Cash Flow Statement
- the related notes 1 to 31 and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis
-

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 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2022 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Chief Finance Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Financial Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the Financial Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Authority
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we are not satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

We have nothing to report in these respect.

Responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities set out on pages 7 to 8, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for

the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022), and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the Chief Finance Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Authority and determined that the most significant are:

- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949,
- Local Government Act 1972,
- Local Government Act 2003,
- The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended in 2018, 2020 and 2022,
- The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended), and
- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

In addition, the Authority has to comply with laws and regulations in the areas of anti-bribery and corruption, data protection, employment Legislation, tax Legislation, general power of competence, procurement and health & safety.

We understood how [the Authority is complying with those frameworks by understanding the incentive, opportunities and motives for non-compliance, including inquiring of management, the head of internal audit, those charged with governance and the monitoring officer and obtaining and reading documentation relating to the procedures in place to identify, evaluate and comply with laws and regulations, and whether they are aware of instances of noncompliance. We corroborated this through our reading of the Authority's committee minutes, through enquiry of employees to confirm policies, and through the inspection of other information. Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures had a focus on compliance with the accounting framework through obtaining sufficient audit evidence in line with the level of risk identified and with relevant legislation.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Authority's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by understanding the potential incentives and pressures for management to manipulate the financial statements, and performed procedures to understand the areas in which this would most likely arise. Based on our risk assessment procedures, we identified revenue and expenditure recognition through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure and management override of controls to be our fraud risks.

To address our fraud risk of inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure we tested the Authority's capitalised expenditure and revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute to ensure the capitalisation criteria were properly met and the expenditure was genuine.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the specific journal entries identified by applying risk criteria to the entire population of journals; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any identified significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice 2020, having regard to the guidance on the specified reporting criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021, as to whether the Authority had proper arrangements for financial sustainability, governance and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined these criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) to satisfy ourselves 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.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have issued our Auditor's Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2022. We have completed our work on the value for money arrangements and will report the outcome of our work in our commentary on those arrangements within the Auditor's Annual Report.

Until we have completed these procedures, we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. 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.

Kevin Suter (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
Southampton
21 March 2023