



Statement of Accounts

2021/22





**PEAK
DISTRICT**
NATIONAL
PARK

Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year

1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

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Signed: 

Date: 10 February 2023

Chair of the Authority

Peak District National Park Authority Annual Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

1 Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority's responsibilities

The Authority is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that person is the Chief Finance Officer.
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- to approve the statement of accounts.

The 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 CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in The United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing this 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.

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

Authorisation for Issue and Certificate of Chief Finance Officer

I certify that the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the National Park Authority as at 31st March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022.



Justine Wells CPFA
Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer
10 February 2023

Peak District National Park Authority

Annual Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March 2022

2 Narrative Report

2.1 These Accounts contain all the information required by the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015 and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, with accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). As the Authority does not have any material interests in subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities, these Accounts represent the accounts of a single entity and no consolidated Group Accounts are required.

2.2 Accompanying notes, cross referenced from the statements, explain in greater detail some of the calculations and reasoning behind the figures; these notes, on pages 24 – 58, form part of the financial statements. The figures are rounded up to the nearest pound. The accounts comprise the following principal statements:-

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows 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 other unusable reserves. The Statement shows how the movement in year of the Authority’s reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts required to be reported to show the impact on the General Fund Balance, in line with statute for Local Authorities.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets (assets less liabilities) of the Authority are matched by the reserves held by the Authority, which are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt, and the remaining revenue reserves comprise the “General Fund Balance”, although this is split further into Restricted Reserves, Earmarked reserves, and the General Reserve. The second category of reserves comprises those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses - e.g. the Revaluation Reserve, where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold - and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line “Adjustments from income and expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis”.

Cash Flow Statement

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

2.3 Each year the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) sets the level of funding for the National Park Authority. In 2021/22, the funding was again set at £6.699m

(£6.699m in 2020/21). An annual balanced budget is set by the Authority based on the National Park Grant, income from sales, fees and charges and internal financing measures such as interest on cash flow and use of reserves.

2.4 Overall, the Authority's usable reserves increased by £3.008m, with a £1.882m net transfer into earmarked reserves of which £1.589m is a transfer to a new Revenue Grant Reserve for unspent grant income received in year and the remaining underspends from across the Authority. There was also a net increase of £721k to the Capital Receipts Reserve, mainly as a result of the sale of assets. The General reserve increased by £393k including of a £130k transfer from the Covid-19 Reserve (agreed by Members in November 2021), a £123k gain on the sales of assets plus underspends across the Authority.

2.5 The Service Expenditure Analysis recommended for all National Park Authorities has been retained, with income and expenditure being allocated across eight functional headings. Note 36 highlights the possible future impact on the Authority's accounts of any accounting changes required by accounting standards, which have been issued, but not yet adopted.

2.6 The Authority continued its rolling programme of asset re-valuations, concentrating this year on the car park assets.

2.7 The Authority is required to show the present value surplus or deficit position on its share of the Pension Fund on the Balance Sheet. The net position as at 31st March 2021 shows a liability of £15.208m, a reduction of £7.437m compared to the liability of £22.645m for the previous year (representing a pension liability, which is now 81% funded, up from 79% in 2020/21). The liability is assessed on an actuarial basis using a present value estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, over and above the assets within the Fund retained for this purpose. The level of employer and employee contributions into the Fund are assessed every three years with a view to ensuring that the assets within the Fund are capable of financing in full future pension commitments. Significant fluctuations in the valuations for pension assets and liabilities often occur as a result of the prevailing economic conditions (e.g. bond yields, stock market values, inflation rates etc), on which the valuations are based, at the balance sheet date. Full details are explained in Note 32.

2.8 For the 2021/22 financial year, the Authority set a borrowing limit (the "authorised" limit) of £2.5m. The Authority's external borrowing as at 31st March 2022 was £362k. The Authority's Capital Financing Requirement, i.e. its underlying need to borrow for capital purposes, was £1.325m at 31/03/2022 (£1.306m at 31/03/2021). The Authority did not enter into any financing transactions during the year, and relied upon internal cash resources.

2.9 Analysis of amounts recognised in the financial statements.

On 19 February 2021, the Authority approved the 2021/22 Budget and the variances from 2021/22 were mainly as a result pay underspends caused by vacancies as well as some areas of income greater than budgeted. A more detailed financial commentary on the 2021/22 results can be found in the outturn report which was reported to the Authority meeting on 20 May 2022; obtainable from the Authority's website (www.peakdistrict.gov.uk - under Committee meetings) or by request to the Head of Finance, Aldern House, Baslow Rd, Bakewell, Derbyshire, tel. 01629 816344. Many of the changes shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement arise from normal business or from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and project related fluctuations; the main differences (above £50k and 10% of the previous year's net expenditure) are outlined below.

	Difference £'000s	Comment
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)		
Conservation & Environment Projects	-1,056	Natural fluctuation in project costs between financial years.
Cycle Hire	-55	Lower cycle purchases than previous year. Higher than average sales in 2020/21 due to higher cycle sales during the pandemic.
Access, Walking & Riding Routes	+347	Downwards revaluation of Millers Dale buildings following asset revaluation.
Car Parks & Concessions	-122	Increase in visitor car park income due to continuing increase in visitor numbers.
Campsites, Hostels & Barns	-67	Increase in campsite income following closures during the pandemic in 2020/21.
Promoting Understanding Projects	-125	Natural fluctuation in project costs between financial years.
Rangers	+107	Increase in accounting for pensions (International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19, Retirement Benefits - see Note 32) no large variances on operational costs or income.
Property Team	+86	Higher pay costs and the costs for the replacement of septic tanks funded from reserves.
Development Control	+115	Vacancies in the service being covered by consultants as well as a reduction in income for pre-application advice and monitoring and enforcement.
Planning Policy	+83	Increase in pay costs due to realignment of budgets following Management Team restructure.
Community Development	-133	One off community development costs funded by S106 contributions in 2020/21 and one off bequest receipts in 2021/22.
Legal Services	+64	Increase in accounting for pensions (IAS 19) no large variances on operational costs or income.
Customer and Business Support Team	+61	Increase in accounting for pensions (IAS 19) no large variances on operational costs or income.
Finance	+57	Increase in accounting for pensions (IAS 19) no large variances on operational costs or income.
Corporate Management	-186	Additional income for corporate overheads.
People Management	+98	Increase in pay costs due to realignment of budgets following Management Team restructure.
Non-Distributed Costs / past service costs	-70	Redundancy costs incurred in 2020/21 but not in 2021/22.
Balance Sheet		
Long Term Assets	-94	Capital additions of £510k (enhancement of trails facilities, tenanted farms, North Lees property and IT expenditure), net asset revaluations of £87k, and depreciation of £690k.
Current Assets	+765	Current assets have increased mainly due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents, offset by reductions in short term debtors, inventories and disposals of assets held for sale of £615k.
Current Liabilities	-62	The level of creditors fluctuates between years because of one-off project expenditure variations; the increase is mainly because of normal project fluctuations in creditors.
Long Term Liabilities	-8,908	The variance is largely the impact of the actuarial estimates used to provide notional figures to comply with International Accounting Standard 19 – Retirement Benefits - (see Note 32), with an reduction in the long term liability of £7.253m. It also includes a reduction in grants received in advance of £1.595m which have now been recognised in full as income received and transferred to an earmarked reserve (see Note * Prior Period Adjustments).
Usable Reserves	+3,008	The variance in the usable reserves includes £1.595m income in advance now added to an earmarked reserve as per the CIPFA code, £737k of capital receipts to the capital receipt reserve, £73k of bequests received to a restricted reserve plus general underspends across the Authority (see 20 May 2022 Outturn 2021/22 Authority report for details).

The Development and Performance of the Authority in the 2021/22 Financial Year

2.10 The Authority has two significant operational plan documents relevant to the financial year covered in this Statement of Accounts:-

- The Annual Governance Statement 2021/22
- The Performance and Business Plan 2021/22, with the Authority meeting receiving performance monitoring reports on progress in achieving year end performance targets, based on this plan.

The fourth quarter monitoring report and relevant appendices can be found on the website following these links:-

- 2021/22 Year End Performance Report, 2021/22 Performance and Business Plan and 2022/23 Corporate Risk Register
<https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s47479/EF%20Year%20End%20Performance%20Report%202021-22%20Performance%20and%20Business%20Plan%20and%20Corporate%20Risk%20Register.pdf>
- Appendix 1 2021-22 Q4 Performance report draft
<https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s47480/EF%20Appendix%201%20-%202021-22%20Q4%20Performance%20report.pdf>
- Appendix 2a Performance and Business Plan 2021-22
<https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s47481/EF%20Appendix%20a%20-%20Performance%20and%20Business%20Plan%202021-22%20draft%20content.pdf>
- Appendix 3 Corporate Risk Register 2021-22 Q4
<https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s47483/EF%20Appendix%203%20-%20Corporate%20Risk%20Register%202021-22%20Q4.pdf>

The Annual Governance Statement can be found on the website here:-

- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s47694/Draft%20Unadudited%20Annual%20Governance%20Statement%20published%20310522.pdf>

The performance monitoring report summarises progress into two categories:- priorities on target and priorities with performance issues. The Chief Finance Officer has reviewed the above documents with a view to reporting any additional explanations which may help users of these accounts to understand what impact any significant departure from planned expectations has had on the reported financial statements. Where items are identified as not achieved, an explanation will be provided if this has a material financial impact on the Statement of Accounts. In relation to the 2021/22 year, the quarter 4 and final outturn monitoring report do not raise any such performance concerns in this category.

The Annual Governance Statement reviews the Authority's governance arrangements and identifies any issues relevant during the year which may have an effect on effectiveness. The Annual Governance Statement for 2021/22 identifies nine issues for improvement action. The Chief Finance Officer has reviewed the statements on governance for the 2021/22 year, and these issues, alongside their impact on the reported financial statements. There are four issues identified which may have a future impact on the Authority's resources;

1. The impact of the recommendations in the Landscapes Review of National Parks, if implemented,
2. The non-inflationary level of the National Park Grant (NPG) 3-year settlement from 2022/23 onwards.
3. The ongoing social and economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic with continuing uncertainty as to the long term impact on the Authority to deliver its statutory purposes.
4. The Authority's ability to achieve sustainable gross income targets.

The Authority's Cashflow

2.11 The Cashflow statement shows how cash resources were expended or received during the year. The main factors affecting the Authority's cashflows are:-

- The timing of grant monies, usually claimed after funds are expended

- The timing of drawdown of National Park Grant from Defra
- Any significant capital expenditure and the timing of any borrowing to support this expenditure
- The availability of reserve monies.

The Authority estimates cashflow expenditure and draws down National Park Grant in advance on a quarterly basis; because of the variability of grant funding and the significant amount of external grant funding the Authority receives, a large margin of safety is built into the drawdown of National Park Grant, so that the Authority does not have to borrow monies temporarily for cashflow purposes.

Capital Expenditure and Commitments

2.12 The Authority approved a Capital Strategy in December 2015 which set out a forward Capital Programme which remains current. The strategy estimated potential capital expenditure in support of the corporate strategy of up to £3.59m, financed by borrowing of up to £2.49m and allocations from the Authority's Capital Reserve of up to £1.1m. Additional business cases have been approved for capital expenditure since the Strategy was approved including £600k from the Capital Reserve to support structural work on the Trails structures (ARP Minute 51/16 16 September 2016); Two prior approvals are also in progress, a minor works programme (£213k Minute 58/11) and an environmental programme (£250k Minute 58/11); of which there remains £35k and £115k respectively from the Capital Reserve, for ongoing works. A number of smaller projects have also been approved within the confines of the above Capital Strategy. All Capital expenditure is governed by the key principles and working assumptions outlined in the Capital Strategy which can be found on the Authority's website under the agenda and reports section of the Authority meeting for December 2015. The Capital Reserve reported in the Balance Sheet increased overall by in year asset sales. The Capital Financing Requirement is estimated to increase based on the additional borrowing and this has been covered by a higher Authorised Limit as approved in the May 2021 Authority report, rising to £2.5m for 2021/22 and up to £3m in 2023/24. Debt repayments for the additional borrowing are either found within current revenue budgets or are funded by income, with the risk covered by a combination of strong interest cover ratios and increased asset values, rather than underwritten by reliance on National Park Grant.

Major Changes in Statutory Functions or delivery, and Reduction in Services

2.13 There are no major changes in statutory functions. The budget for the 2021/22 year was approved on the basis that the Authority would be able to balance its revenue budget with reasonable assurance up to March 2023, based on the current Spending Review period.

National Park Grant

2.14 Defra confirmed in March 2021 that the 2021/22 National Park Grant figure would again, be frozen at its 2020/21 cash level. The November 2021 Spending Review was a three year settlement and as a result in May 2022 the Authority was issued with a three year grant agreement from Defra. This confirmed that the grant level will remain fixed at £6.669m for 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25 (although 2023/24 and 2024/25 figures are indicative only). Despite the publication of Landscapes Review in September 2019, which recommended inflation protection for National Park Grant as a minimum, this has yet to be implemented. The medium term financial stability of National Parks therefore remains uncertain.

Coronavirus Pandemic

2.15 In the early part of 2021/22 continuing lockdowns meant that some of Authority's directly managed recreation and tourism facilities were closed, however a general increase in visitor numbers has meant that overall income has not been adversely affected. This also means that the Covid Reserve (which was established at the end of 2020/21) has not been required for a second year. Therefore, Members approved a reduction in the reserve in the 19 May 2022 Outturn report. A balance of £126k has been maintained to be used for any post-covid working arrangements including health and well-being and long term hybrid working arrangements.

Conclusion

2.16 The Authority has maintained a satisfactory financial position in 2021/22, and this strength stems from the operation of four principal aspects of our financial strategy. The first is achieving a balance between maximising funding sources, and ensuring that agreed budgets do not include speculative or imprudent assumptions. The second follows on as a consequence, ensuring that our budgetary control procedures remain robust, particularly in early monitoring of the risks implicit in our provision of demand-led services. The third is the need to ensure that the Authority's fixed asset base is sustainable, with an approved Asset Management Plan in place and a matching Capital Strategy approved, with rationalisation of the Authority's property portfolio reducing maintenance liabilities and providing possible capital receipts. The fourth concerns a cautious approach to longer term commitments, ensuring the Authority is able to maintain a degree of flexibility in responding to future settlements, whilst retaining sufficient contingency reserves.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 General Principles

3.1.1 The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2021/22 financial year and its position at the year-end of March 2022. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which require preparation in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK (2021/22), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

3.1.3 The analysis of expenditure used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is based on the requirements contained in the Grant Funding Agreement issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), and is consistent with internal management reporting.

3.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

3.3 Acquisitions and Discontinued Operations

3.3.1 Any income or expenditure directly related to the acquisition of operating services, or discontinued operations, is shown in a separate disclosure note to the accounts (Note 22), together with any outstanding liabilities arising from closure of a service.

3.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

3.4.1 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 within 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with no significant risk of a change in value.

3.4.2 In the Cashflow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand.

3.5 Exceptional Items

3.5.1 When items of income and expenditure are material, their amount is disclosed separately in a note to the accounts.

3.6 Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting policies and estimates and errors

3.6.1 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 in the year affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

3.6.2 Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected. Where a change is made it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied, or as if the error had not been made.

3.7 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

3.7.2 The Authority is not required to charge the National Park Grant with the amount required to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. It is however required to make an annual contribution from revenue to the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, which is derived from an amount prudently determined by the Authority in accordance with its Treasury Management Policy. This contribution is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision and any difference between the two amounts is adjusted for between the capital adjustment account and the General Fund balance.

3.8 Employee Benefits

3.8.1 Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, and are recognised as an expense for 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. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rate applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES, but is then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are actually charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

3.8.2 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 on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the CIES when the Authority is committed to the termination. Where termination before retirement involves additional cost to the pension fund, 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 therefore 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.

3.9 Post - Employment Benefits

3.9.1 Employees of the Authority can choose to be a member of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Derbyshire County Council, which provides defined pension benefits to members earned as employees whilst working for the Authority. The cost of providing pensions for employees in this scheme is funded in accordance with the statutory requirements governing the scheme, and is accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19, as interpreted by the Code of Practice.

3.9.2 The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc and projections of earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate.

3.9.3 The assets of Derbyshire County Council's pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value – at current bid price for quoted securities; professional estimate for unquoted securities; and market value for property.

3.9.4 The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into six components:-

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employee 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 CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs.
- Net interest cost – the change during the period in the scheme's net liability arising from the passage of time - debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES.
- Re-measurements: – the return on scheme assets attributable to the Authority, excluding amounts included in the net interest cost above, charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Re-measurements:- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions, charged to the Pensions' Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- contributions paid to the pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities, not accounted for as an expense.

3.9.5 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 movements 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 or payable to the pension fund. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions' Reserve therefore measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than when benefits are earned by employees.

3.10 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

3.10.1 Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those which provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, in which case the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- those which are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, in which case the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect these events, but where a category of events

would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

3.11 Financial Instruments

3.11.1 Financial Liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

3.11.1 For most of the Authority's borrowings this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable, and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

3.11.2 Gains and losses on the re-purchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES in the year of re-purchase / settlement. Where re-purchase has taken place as part of restructuring the loan portfolio, and involves modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the CIES is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

3.11.3 Financial Assets are classified into two types – loans and receivables, which are assets which have fixed or known payments but are not quoted in an active market; and available-for-sale assets, which have a quoted market price and may or may not also have fixed or known payments.

3.11.4 Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

3.11.5 Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service, or to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES if not attributable. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

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

3.11.7 Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

3.12 Foreign Currency Translation

3.12.1 Where the Authority has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts are outstanding at the year-end, they are re-converted at the spot exchange rate at 31st March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES.

3.13 Government Grants and Contributions

3.13.1 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 that the grants or contributions will be received.

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

3.13.3 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, if attributable, or to Taxation and non-specific Grant Income in the CIES if not ring-fenced or if they are capital grants.

3.13.4 Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, 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.

3.14 Heritage Assets

3.14.1 Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities which are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The accounting standard has been introduced in order to move these assets onto a valuation basis on the Balance Sheet, rather than as previously, a historic cost basis; the predominant reason for the introduction of the change is to ensure that items held within Local Authority museum and gallery collections are properly reflected in valuation terms on the Balance Sheet.

The standard also allows a Local Authority to move other Community Assets, which are currently accounted for on the same historic cost basis, onto a valuation basis.

Notwithstanding its historical or other heritage qualities, any asset used by an organisation in its operations is still accounted for as an operational asset, and not as a heritage asset. It is therefore accounted for as set out in the Summary of Accounting policies note paragraph 3.19. The current approach to Heritage assets in this Statement of Accounts is summarised in Note 31.

3.15 Intangible Assets

3.15.1 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.

3.15.2 Intangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are carried on the Balance Sheet at their amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line in the CIES, as are any losses arising from impairment of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

3.15.3 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, if it is a sale over £10,000, the Capital Receipts Reserve.

3.16 Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

3.16.1 Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the average costing formula.

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

3.17 Leases

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

3.17.2 The Authority as Lessee, Finance Leases: property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the start of the lease at either its fair value measured at the lease's inception or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset, and any premia paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. The lease payments are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset – which is used to write down the lease liability, and a finance charge which is debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES. Property, plant & equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life, assuming ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Authority at the end of the lease period. The Authority is not required to account for depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Management Policy. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

3.17.3 The Authority as Lessee, Operating Leases: rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant and equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

3.17.4 The Authority as Lessor, Finance Leases: where the Authority grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the start of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant & Equipment or Assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the CIES also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet. Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset – which is used to write down the lease debtor, and finance income which is debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES. The gain credited to the CIES on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a

capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve. The written off value of disposals is not a charge against National Park Grant, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3.17.5 The Authority as Lessor, Operating Leases where the Authority grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income.

3.18 Overheads and Support Services

3.18.1 The costs of overheads and support services are not recharged to those services that benefit from the supply or service, as this is how these services are reported in the internal management accounts, however the Authority does maintain an activity-based costing model which helps to inform what these charges would be, which supports our budget setting and determination of financial objectives for services.

3.19 Property, Plant & Equipment

3.19.1 Assets that have physical substance, 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 for more than one financial year, are classified as Property, Plant & Equipment. Assets below the de minimis value of £10,000 are not introduced into the balance sheet unless they are part of a pooled system of assets.

3.19.2 Recognition: expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant & 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 which 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.

3.19.3 Measurement: Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction. The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be fair value, unless the acquisition has no impact on cash flow, in which case, where an asset is exchanged, the cost of the acquisition is deemed to be the carrying amount of the asset given up in exchange. Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the CIES, unless the donation has been made conditionally, in which case until conditions are satisfied the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves statement. Assets are carried into the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:-

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historic cost.
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.

- other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value = EUV).

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

3.19.4 Revaluation: 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. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the CIES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where decreases in value are identified, and there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against that balance, up to the amount of the accumulated gains. Where decreases in value are identified, and there is no balance, or an insufficient balance, of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against the relevant service line in the CIES. The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date were consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

3.19.5 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 this shortfall. Where decreases in value are identified, and there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against that balance, up to the amount of the accumulated gains. Where impairment losses are identified, and there is no balance, or an insufficient balance, of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against the relevant service line in the CIES. Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the CIES, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

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

Type of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Period
Land & Community assets	Nil
Furniture & Equipment	over the life of the asset – 5-10 years; computer hardware 3 years
Vehicles	over the life of the asset – 6-20 years
Car Parks	over the life of the asset – 15-20 years
Buildings	over the life of the asset – 60 years, unless the valuer indicates a shorter asset life.
Intangible Assets	over the life of the asset – 5 years
Surplus Assets	Surplus assets are usually Buildings, so they share the same 60-year asset life, unless the valuer indicates a shorter asset life.
Infrastructure Assets	over the life of the asset – 60 years, unless a shorter asset life is warranted as a result of applying a component accounting approach

Where an item of Property, Plant & Equipment 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 historic cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

3.19.7 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 re-classified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is re-valued immediately before re-classification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale. If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are re-classified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale (adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale) and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision that the criteria were not met. Assets that are to be scrapped are not re-classified as Assets Held for Sale.

3.19.8 Where an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the CIES (i.e. netted off). 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 National Park Grant, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate Local Authority arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3.19.9 Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000, or where the asset has been previously capitalised, are categorised as capital receipts and are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, available only for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3.20 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.20.1 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. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES 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. When payments are eventually made they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. If the provision proves not to be required, the provision is reversed and credited back to the CIES. Income potentially recoverable from a third party which would offset the provision is only recognised if it is virtually certain to be received.

3.20.2 A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed in a note to the accounts. Where the event might give rise to an asset (i.e. a contingent asset) these are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed in a note to the accounts only where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

3.21 Reserves

3.21.1 The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future National Park purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring 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 against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. The reserve is then transferred back in to the General Fund

Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against National Park Grant for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority.

3.22 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

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

3.23 VAT

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

4 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Restated 2019/20			Restated 2020/21			2021/22		
Gross Expenditure £'000s	Income £'000s	Net Expenditure £'000s	Gross Expenditure £'000s	Income £'000s	Net Expenditure £'000s	Gross Expenditure £'000s	Income £'000s	Net Expenditure £'000s
7,196	(5,909)	1,287	7,035	(6,085)	950	5,783	(5,812)	(29)
323	(14)	309	286	(13)	273	328	(20)	308
1,609	(952)	657	1,316	(902)	414	1,843	(1,234)	609
1,505	(840)	665	1,165	(577)	588	1,328	(846)	482
1,697	(358)	1,339	1,575	(319)	1,256	1,737	(301)	1,436
1,007	(311)	696	827	(341)	486	903	(302)	601
795	(59)	736	693	(1)	692	718	(90)	628
2,959	(230)	2,729	2,818	(99)	2,719	2,845	(137)	2,708
0	(1,577)	(1,577)	0	(1,624)	(1,624)	0	0	0
17,091	(10,249)	6,841	15,715	(9,961)	5,754	15,485	(8,742)	6,743
					Total Cost of Services			
		9			79			(123)
		460			321			465
		0			0			0
		(6,908)			(6,865)			(6,765)
		402			(711)			320
		(402)			12			(535)
		(8,518)			7,744			(9,927)
		(8,919)			7,756			(10,462)
		(8,517)			7,045			(10,142)
					Total Comprehensive (Income) Expenditure			

5 Movement in Reserves Statement 2021/22

	General Fund Balance £'000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000s	Total Usable Reserves £'000s	Un-usable Reserves £'000s	Total Authority Reserves £'000s
Balance at 31st March 2021	5,727	877	6,604	(3,400)	3,204
<u>Movement in reserves during 2021/22 year</u>					
Total Comprehensive (Expenditure) & Income	(320)	0	(320)	10,462	10,142
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	2,607	721	3,328	(3,328)	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in 2021/22	2,287	721	3,008	7,134	10,142
Balance at 31st March 2022	8,014	1,598	9,612	3,734	13,346

Previous Year 2020/21

	General Fund Balance £'000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000s	Total Usable Reserves £'000s	Un-usable Reserves £'000s	Total Authority Reserves £'000s
Balance at 31st March 2020	5,117	1,293	6,410	5,463	11,873
<u>Movement in reserves during 2020/21 year</u>					
Total Comprehensive (Expenditure) & Income	(913)	0	(913)	(7,756)	(8,669)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	1,523	(416)	1,107	(1,107)	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in 2020/21	610	(416)	194	(8,863)	(8,669)
Balance at 31st March 2021	5,727	877	6,604	(3,400)	3,204

Previous Year 2019/20

	General Fund Balance £'000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000s	<u>Total Usable Reserves</u> £'000s	Un-usable Reserves £'000s	<u>Total Authority Reserves</u> £'000s
Balance at 31st March 2019	5,005	1,364	6,369	(1,437)	4,933
<u>Movement in reserves during 2019/20 year</u>					
Total Comprehensive (Expenditure) & Income	(402)	0	(1,979)	8,919	6,940
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	2,090	(71)	2,019	(2,019)	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in 2019/20	1,689	(71)	1,617	6,900	8,517
Balance at 31st March 2020	6,694	1,293	7,987	5,463	13,450

6 Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

Restated 2019/20 £'000s	Restated 2020/21 £'000s		Notes	2021/22 £'000s
		Property, Plant & Equipment		
19,553	18,588	- Land & Buildings	11	18,838
1,001	1,257	- Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	11	1,137
197	159	Intangible Assets	12	175
0	0	Long Term Investments		0
0	0	Long Term Debtors		0
20,751	20,004	Total Long Term Assets		20,150
		Inventories	13	211
324	249	Short Term Debtors	14	3,319
3,780	4,756	Assets held for Sale	16	300
0	986	Cash & Cash Equivalents	15	6,378
5,004	3,523	Total Current Assets		10,208
9,108	9,514			
		Cash & Cash Equivalents	15	0
0	0	Short Term Borrowing	35	(31)
(28)	(30)	Short Term Creditors	17	(1,259)
(1,863)	(1,214)	Accumulated Absences	20	(484)
(319)	(439)	Total Current Liabilities		(1,774)
(2,210)	(1,683)			
		Long Term Borrowing	35	(331)
(392)	(362)	Other Long Term Liabilities	32	(14,907)
(13,807)	(22,645)	Grants Receipts in Advance	26	0
0	0	Total Long Term Liabilities		(15,238)
(14,199)	(23,007)			
13,450	4,828	TOTAL NET ASSETS		13,346
		Financed by:		
		<u>Usable Reserves</u>		
1,929	1,846	General Reserve		614
109	50	Restricted Funds	7	123
4,656	5,455	Specific Reserves	7	7,277
6,694	7,351	General Fund Balance	1	8,014
		Capital Receipts Reserve	19	1,598
1,293	877			9,612
7,987	8,228	<u>Unusable Reserves</u>		
		Revaluation Reserve	20	8,413
8,312	8,041	Capital Adjustment Account	20	10,712
11,277	11,643	Pensions' Reserve	20	(14,907)
(13,807)	(22,645)	Accumulated Absences Account	20	(484)
(319)	(439)	Total Reserves		13,346
5,463	(3,400)			
13,450	4,828			

7 Cashflow Statement

2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
	<u>Operating Activities</u>	
(296)	Rents	(327)
(1,439)	Charges for Goods and Services	463
(5,691)	Grants and Partnership Income	(8,695)
(6,699)	National Park Grant and Levies	(6,699)
(25)	Interest Received	(19)
0	Discontinued Operations	0
(14,150)	Cash Inflows	(15,277)
7,716	Employment Costs	7,371
6,916	Payments for Goods and Services	4,959
184	Other Costs	267
19	Interest Paid	18
0	Discontinued Operations	0
14,835	Cash Outflows	12,615
686	Operating Activities Net Cash Flow	(2,662)
	<u>Investing Activities</u>	
1,040	Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	580
0	Purchase of Investments	0
(107)	Sale of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(737)
(166)	Capital Grants received	(66)
0	Discontinued Operations	0
767	Investing Activities Net Cash Flow	(223)
	<u>Financing Activities (Note 38)</u>	
28	Repayments of amounts borrowed	30
0	New Loans	0
0	Discontinued Operations	0
28	Financing Activities Net Cash Flow	30
1,481	Net (Increase) Decrease in Cash and Cash equivalents	(2,855)
5,004	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Reporting Period (Note 15)	3,523
(1,481)	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents as above	2,855
3,523	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Reporting Period (Note 15)	6,378

8 Notes to the Accounts

Note 1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2020/21 Restated			2021/22			
Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund £'000s	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000s	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000s		Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund £'000s	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (See Note 21) £'000s	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000s
789	162	951	Conservation of the Natural Environment	(574)	543	(31)
243	30	273	Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	242	66	308
448	47	495	Recreation Mgt & Transport	277	360	637
521	67	588	Promoting Understanding	323	159	482
1,114	142	1,256	Rangers, Estates Services & Volunteers	1,121	315	1,436
406	79	485	Development Control	446	155	601
629	62	691	Forward Planning & Communities	498	130	628
2,667	(28)	2,639	Corporate Management & Support Services	1,554	1,137	2,691
6,817	561	7,378	Net Cost of Services	3,887	2,865	6,752
(7,427)	962	(6,465)	Other Income and Expenditure	(6,174)	(248)	(6,422)
(610)	1,523	913	(Surplus) or Deficit	(2,287)	2,617	330
5,117			Opening General Fund Balance	5,727		
610			Surplus (Deficit) on General Fund	2,287		
5,727			Closing General Fund Balance at 31st March	8,014		

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

Note 2 Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies & Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the accounting policies set out in Section 3, the Authority has to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events, and their potential impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Authority believes there are no judgements made arising from its application of accounting policies which require disclosure.

The National Park Grant, the principal funding source for the Authority, has now been confirmed for the 2022/23 financial year, with indicative figures for 2023/24 and 2024/25. The settlement being the same in cash terms as the 2020/21 figure; nonetheless 2021/22 revenue budget has been approved by the Authority and is a balanced budget; but there remain concerns over the long term financial planning beyond this 2022/23, and what assumptions can be made in forward financial planning. The Authority's net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements, e.g. the discount rate used, the rate of wages' inflation, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and the return on pension fund assets. These judgements are made by the actuaries engaged by Derbyshire County Council to advise on the Pension Fund, within statutory guidelines. Note 32 contains more information on the assumptions made and the impact on the accounts. The estimated pensions' liability as at 31/03/25 is £15.208m, and estimates of the liability in the last five years have ranged between £14.652m and £22.645m.

Note 3 Material Items of Income and Expenditure

The Narrative Report helps to explain a number of variances from the previous year where the figures are materially different, but there are no significant items meriting specific disclosure.

Note 4 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Chief Finance Officer authorised these Statement of Accounts for issue on 17 June 2022 and the audited accounts were reported to the Authority for approval on **3 February 2023**. Events taking place after this date will not be reflected in the financial statements or notes. Events which have occurred since the Balance Sheet date (31/03/21) and up to the authorisation of the accounts (**3 February 2023**) have been considered. These events are of two kinds:- either "adjusting events" (events arising relating to conditions which existed at the Balance Sheet date which materially affect the amounts included in the accounts) or "non-adjusting events" (events arising relating to conditions which arose after the Balance Sheet which are material, and for which disclosure is required for the purposes of fair presentation). There are no such events to report.

Note 5 Other Comprehensive Expenditure & Income

2020/21 £'000s	2021/22 £'000s
12 (Surplus) Deficit arising on revaluation of non-current assets	(535)
7,696 Actuarial (Gain) Loss on pension fund assets and liabilities	(9,929)
48 Other – difference between actuarial and actual charge against government grant	2
<u>7,756 Total</u>	<u>(10,462)</u>

Note 6 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

This note details the adjustments made for items included or not included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure required by accounting standards, in order to understand the total Income and Expenditure which is required to be reported by Local Authorities as required by statute.

2021/22	General Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Un-usable Reserves
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Adjustments to Revenue Resources			
Pension costs – removal of accrual of full pension costs as reported on an actuarial basis under IAS19	3,282	0	(3,282)
Pension costs - replacement by employers actual paid contributions in year	(1,093)	0	1,093
Holiday Pay – removal of accrual for holiday pay costs leaving actual pay costs paid in year	45	0	(45)
Reversal of entries in relation to depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	631	0	(631)
Reversal of entries - revaluation gain (loss) on Property, Plant & Equipment	307	0	(307)
Reversal of entries - amortisation of Intangible assets	32	0	(32)
Reversal of entries for carrying value of non-current assets as part of gain / loss no disposal	614	0	(614)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	3,818	0	(3,818)
Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(737)	737	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(158)	0	158
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue balances	(250)	0	250
Total Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources	(1,145)	737	408
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	(16)	16
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(66)	0	66
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(66)	(16)	82
Total Adjustments	2,607	721	(3,328)

The corresponding comparatives for the previous year are shown as follows:-

<u>2020/21</u>	General Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Un-usable Reserves
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Adjustments to Revenue Resources			
Pension costs – removal of accrual of full pension costs as reported on an actuarial basis under IAS19	2,274	0	(2,274)
Pension costs - replacement by employers actual paid contributions in year	(1,179)	0	1,179
Holiday Pay – removal of accrual for holiday pay costs leaving actual pay costs paid in year	120	0	(120)
Reversal of entries in relation to depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	620	0	(620)
Reversal of entries - revaluation gain (loss) on Property, Plant & Equipment	6	0	(6)
Reversal of entries - amortisation of Intangible assets	39	0	(39)
Reversal of entries for carrying value of non-current assets as part of gain / loss no disposal	182	0	(182)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	2,062	0	(2,062)
Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(103)	103	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(143)	0	143
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue balances	(127)	0	127
Total Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources	(373)	103	270
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	(519)	519
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(166)	0	166
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(166)	(519)	685
Total Adjustments	1,523	(416)	(1,107)

Note 7 Earmarked Reserves and Transfers to and from the Reserves

This note sets out the amount set aside from, and allocated to, the General Fund in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans. The Authority also administers Restricted Funds made up of donations or bequests, expended according to the wishes of the donor, or funds which have a legal restriction on their use.

Earmarked Reserves

Reserve	Balance at 31st March 2020 £'000s	Transfers Out 2020/21 £'000s	Transfers In 2020/21 £'000s	Balance at 31st March 2021 £'000s	Transfers Out 2021/22 £'000s	Transfers In 2021/22 £'000s	Balance at 31st March 2022 £'000s
Minerals Reserve	(540)	40	(35)	(535)	0	(32)	(567)
Reducing Resource / Restructuring Reserve	(61)	0	0	(61)	0	(425)	(486)
ICT Reserve	(196)	0	(35)	(231)	0	(219)	(450)
Warslow Reserve	(8)	0	(8)	(16)	0	0	(16)
North Lees Reserve	(114)	24	0	(90)	0	(42)	(132)
Minor Properties Reserve	(18)	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
Conservation Acquisitions Reserve	(19)	19	0	0	0	0	0
Visitor Centre Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aldern House Reserve	(76)	6	(25)	(95)	0	(25)	(120)
Design Reserve	(42)	42	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry Reserve	(23)	0	0	(23)	23	0	0
Trail Reserve	(447)	10	(107)	(544)	55	(158)	(647)
Vehicle Maintenance Reserve	(18)	13	0	(5)	0	0	(5)
Planned Maintenance Reserve	(22)	0	0	(22)	0	0	(22)
Car Park Reserve	(10)	0	(22)	(32)	15	(9)	(26)
Cycle Hire Reserve	(91)	41	0	(50)	0	0	(50)
Covid 19 Reserve	(482)	0	(605)	(1,087)	961	0	(126)
Matched Funding Reserve	(1,438)	267	(58)	(1,230)	46	0	(1,184)
Slippage Reserve	(1,051)	817	(952)	(1,187)	952	(939)	(1,173)
VAT Reserve	0	0	(60)	(60)	0	(60)	(120)
Resilience Reserve	0	0	(169)	(169)	0	0	(169)
New - Revenue Grant Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	(1,589)	(1,589)
New - CMPT Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	(17)	(17)
New - Local Plan Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	(110)	(110)
New - Authority Delivery Plan Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	(250)	(250)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(4,656)	1,278	(2,078)	(5,455)	2,052	(3,874)	(7,277)

Restricted Reserves

Reserve	Balance at 31st March 2020 £'000s	Transfers Out 2020/12 £'000s	Transfers In 2020/21 £'000s	Balance at 31st March 2021 £'000s	Transfers Out 2021/22 £'000s	Transfers In 2021/22 £'000s	Balance at 31st March 2022 £'000s
Cyril Bennett Bequest	(8)	8	0	0	0	0	0
Graham Attridge Bequest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheila Streek Bequest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Margaret Nicholls Bequest	(3)	0	0	(3)	0	0	(3)
Memorial Landscape Fund	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)
Alan Beardsley Memorial Fund	(11)	1	0	(9)	0	0	(9)
Dr J Disney Bequest	(33)	0	0	(33)	0	(23)	(56)
Restoration Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friends of Losehill Hall	(3)	0	0	(3)	0	0	(3)
Section 106 Funds	(50)	50	0	0	0	0	0
Moss Rake East Restoration Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New - Margaret Egan Bequest	0	0	0	0	0	(50)	(50)
Total Restricted Funds	(109)	59	0	(50)	0	(73)	(123)
Total Transfers		1,337	(2,078)		2,052	(3,947)	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Earmarked Reserves			(740)			(1,894)	

Note 8 Other Operating Expenditure

2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
0	Write Down of carrying amount of asset to fair value as a result of transfer to asset held for sale category	0
79	(Gains) Losses - disposal of non-current assets	(123)
79	Total	(123)

Note 9 Financing and Investment Income and expenditure

2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
19	Interest payable and similar charges	18
327	Pensions' interest cost and expected return on pensions' assets	466
(25)	Interest receivable and similar income	(19)
321	Total	465

Note 10 National Park Grant, non-specific and capital grant income

2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
6,699	National Park Grant (DEFRA)	6,699
0	Non-specific grant income	0
	<i>Capital Grants</i>	
16	Natural England	0
150	Rural Development Programme	0
0	Heritage Lottery Fund	66
0	Donated Property	0
0	Other Capital Grants each under £10,000	0
166	Total Capital Grants	66
6,865	Total	6,765

Note 11 Property, plant & Equipment – Movements on Balances

The Authority is a major landowner and its principal assets comprise woodlands, tenanted farms, car parks, toilets, cycle hire centres, Visitor Centres and a headquarters building. The Authority's Intangible assets comprise only purchased software. The Authority's network of trails along disused railway lines are regarded as infrastructure assets.

2021/22	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, plant, equipment	Community Assets	Infra-structure Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
Cost or Valuation	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Gross Book Value at 1st April 2021	17,034	3,341	2,239	1,974	72	24,660
Additions	203	85	111	64	0	462
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	590	0	0	0	0	590
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(192)	0	0	0	0	(192)
De-recognition: disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition: other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets re-classified (to) from Held for Sale / surplus assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements – accumulated depreciation w/o on revaluation	(495)	0	0	0	0	(495)
Gross Book Value at 31st March 2022	17,140	3,426	2,350	2,038	72	25,025
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,746)	(2,084)	(181)	(802)	(2)	(4,815)
At 1st April 2021						
Depreciation Charge	(330)	(205)	(42)	(52)	(2)	(630)
Impairment Charge	(99)	0	0	0	0	(99)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	283	0	0	0	0	283
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	212	0	0	0	0	212
Impairments recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments recognised in the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Re-classifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition - disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation & impairment at 31st March 2022	(1,679)	(2,289)	(223)	(854)	(4)	(5,049)
<i>Net Book Value 31 March 2021</i>	<i>15,288</i>	<i>1,257</i>	<i>2,058</i>	<i>1,172</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>19,845</i>
Net Book Value at 31st March 2022	15,460	1,137	2,126	1,184	68	19,976
At Historical Cost						
As at 31/03/2022	7,861	0	0	0	70	
Fair Value Movement 2021/22	235	0	0	0	0	
Fair Value Movement 2020/21	(277)	0	0	0	(55)	
Fair Value Movement 2019/20	228	0	0	0	0	
Fair Value Movement 2018/19	917	0	0	0	0	
Fair Value Movement 2017/18	(1,415)	0	0	0	(94)	
Fair Value - up to 2016/17	7,909	0	0	0	148	
Net Book Value at 31/03/2022	15,460	0	0	0	68	

Note 11 continued

2020/21	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, plant, equipment	Community Assets	Infra-structure Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
Cost or Valuation	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Gross Book Value at 1st April 2020	17,053	3,175	2,027	1,718	1,263	25,236
Additions	160	469	212	256	0	1,097
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(12)	0	0	0	0	(12)
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(6)	0	0	0	0	(6)
De-recognition: disposals	(161)	(303)	0	0	0	(464)
De-recognition: other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets re-classified (to) from Held for Sale / surplus assets	0	0	0	0	(1,191)	(1,191)
Other Movements – accumulated depreciation w/o on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Book Value at 31st March 2021	17,034	3,341	2,239	1,974	72	24,660
Accumulated depreciation and impairment At 1st April 2020	(1,410)	(2,174)	(147)	(746)	(205)	(4,682)
Depreciation Charge	(370)	(158)	(34)	(56)	(2)	(620)
Impairment Charge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments recognised in the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Re-classifications	0	0	0	0	205	205
De-recognition - disposals	34	248	0	0	0	282
Accumulated depreciation & impairment at 31st March 2021	(1,746)	(2,084)	(181)	(802)	(2)	(4,815)
<i>Net Book Value 31 March 2020</i>	<i>15,642</i>	<i>1,001</i>	<i>1,881</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>1,058</i>	<i>20,554</i>
Net Book Value at 31st March 2021	15,288	1,257	2,058	1,172	70	19,845

Effects of Changes in Estimates

There are no material effects arising from changes in accounting estimates for residual values, useful lives or depreciation methods. The impact of Covid 19 on property values, if any ensues, is not yet capable of estimation.

Revaluations

The Authority's property shown in the Land & Buildings column has been valued as at 31st March 2022 by the District Valuer. The valuations are in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the relevant sections of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuation Manual. The Authority values these assets over a five-year rolling programme, concentrating this year on Car Parks.

Impairments

There were no impairments this year.

Note 12 Intangible Assets

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, at their historic purchase cost. The Authority does not capitalise internally generated assets. All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful life in all cases is 5 years unless a shorter asset life is more appropriate. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a reducing balance basis. The amortisation charge forms part of the charge to the Information Technology Support Service and is then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

2020/21 £'000s	2021/22 £'000s
766 Gross carrying amounts at Start of Year	768
<u>(569) Accumulated amortisation to date</u>	<u>(609)</u>
197 Net Carrying Amount at Start of Year	159
2 Additions	48
0 Assets reclassified as Held for Sale	0
0 Other disposals	0
0 Impairment losses recognised in the Provision of Services	0
0 Reversals of past impairment losses written back to the Provision of Services	0
(39) Amortisation for the period	(32)
<u>0 Other changes</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>(37) Net carrying amount at end of year</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Comprising:</u>	
768 Gross carrying amounts	816
<u>(609) Accumulated amortisation</u>	<u>(641)</u>
<u>159</u>	<u>175</u>

There are no intangible assets which are material to the financial statements requiring individual disclosure in this note. There are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets which require individual disclosure in this note.

Note 13 Inventories

There is no work in progress. Stocks of publications & other items for resale are:-

31 March 2021 £'000s	31 March 2022 £'000s
324 Balance o/s at start of year	248
16 Purchases	198
(91) Recognised as an expense in the year	(242)
<u>(1) Written off balances / Reversals of write offs in previous years</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>248 Balance o/s at year end</u>	<u>211</u>

Note 14 Debtors

Debtors can be analysed as follows:

31 March 2021 £'000s	31 March 2022 £'000s
3,197 Central Government Bodies	1,393
253 Other Local Authorities	166
0 NHS Bodies	0
10 Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0
1,327 Bodies external to general government	1,802
1 Study Loans to staff	0
(32) Less: Provision for Bad Debts	(42)
<u>4,756 Total</u>	<u>3,319</u>

Note 15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Bank can be analysed as follows:

31 March 2021 £'000s	31 March 2022 £'000s
(490) Bank current accounts	(271)
2 Cash held by the Authority	2
4,011 Deposits with North Yorkshire County Council	6,647
<u>3,523 Total</u>	<u>6,378</u>

The above bank figures represent the value of the bank accounts on the accounting system. The bank statements show a different amount owing to timing differences, which are reconciled in the bank reconciliation process. At the end of each working day a transfer is made to and from the investment account, ensuring the bank accounts overall remain in credit by a small amount. The investment account represents deposits invested with North Yorkshire County Council on which interest is received. The amounts are invested daily, with surplus funds from the Authority's pooled bank accounts being transferred and invested in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Management Policy, leaving a small surplus balance in current accounts. The Authority's Short Term investments are all cash resources.

Note 16 Assets Held for Sale

An analysis of the Assets Held for Sale category within current assets is shown below.

31 March 2021 £'000s	31 March 2022 £'000s
0 Balance outstanding at start of year	986
986 Property, Plant & Equipment newly identified	0
0 Revaluation (losses) gains	(55)
0 Impairment losses	(16)
0 Property, Plant & Equipment declassified as held for sale	0
0 Assets sold	(615)
<u>986 Balance outstanding at year end</u>	<u>300</u>

Note 17 Creditors due within 12 months

Creditors can be analysed as follows:

31 March 2021 £'000s	31 March 2022 £'000s
133 Central Government Bodies	161
27 Other Local Authorities	17
0 NHS Bodies	0
0 Public Corporations and Trading Funds	1
1,054 Bodies external to general government	1,080
1,214 Total	1,259

Note 18 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

There are no provisions or contingent liabilities. The Authority considers that it has made sufficient financial arrangements to cover estimates of potential liabilities which may arise not covered by the accounting definition. Financing for these potential liabilities is achieved within the usable earmarked reserves (Note 7).

Note 19 Capital Receipts Reserve

Movements in the Authority's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 7. The Capital Receipts Reserve, built up from the proceeds of the sale of fixed assets and available for use to finance capital expenditure, is as follows:-

31 March 2021 £'000s	31 March 2022 £'000s
1,293 Balance at 1 April	877
103 Receipts received in year	737
(519) Receipts used to finance Capital Expenditure	(16)
877 Total	1,598

Note 20 Unusable Reserves

The Authority's unusable reserves are shown in full in the Balance Sheet.

The Revaluation Reserve records the accumulated gains on the Property, Plant & Equipment assets held by the Authority arising from increases in value, as a result of inflation or other factors, less any subsequent downward movements in value – impairments and/or depreciation. The balance on the reserve therefore represents the amount by which the current value of fixed assets carried in the Balance Sheet has been revalued above their depreciated historic cost. It is the Authority's policy to revalue 20% of total assets each year as a rolling programme over a five-year period and the account includes these changes, together with any written down value of assets which have been disposed of in the year.

31 March 2021 £'000s	Revaluation Reserve	31 March 2022 £'000s
8,313	Balance at 1 April	8,041
0	Upward revaluation of assets	372
(12)	Downward revaluation of assets & impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
8,300	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	8,413
(191)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	0
(68)	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped / Other	0
(259)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	0
8,041	Balance at 31 March	8,413

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements on the one hand, for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets, and on the other hand, for the financing of the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets as required by statute. The Capital Adjustment Account is credited with the amount of capital expenditure financed from revenue, capital receipts and capital grants, together with the Minimum Revenue provision (the amount charged to the Income and Expenditure account to ensure that an appropriate level of financing is set aside for the repayment of the principal element of any borrowing outstanding). As assets are consumed, either by depreciation, impairment or disposal, the charge is made to this account as a debit.

31 March 2021 £'000s	Capital Adjustment Account	31 March 2022 £'000s
11,277	Balance at 1 April	11,644
	<i>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)</i>	
(620)	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(631)
0	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	0
(6)	Revaluation (losses) gains on Property, Plant & Equipment	(307)
(39)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(32)
0	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	0
(182)	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(615)
(847)		(1,585)
259	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	0
(588)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(1,585)
	<i>Capital financing applied in the year:-</i>	
519	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	16
166	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	66
143	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	158
127	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	250
955	Total Capital Financing applied in year	490
11,644	Balance at 31 March	10,549

The Pensions' Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements, on the one hand for post-employment benefits, and on the other hand, for funding benefits in accordance with statute. The Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, with the liabilities recognised updated to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. Statutory arrangements however require benefits to be financed at the rate the Authority makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions' Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

31 March 2021	£'000s Pensions' Reserve	31 March 2022	£'000s
	(13,807) Balance at 1 April		(22,645)
	(7,696) Actuarial gains or (losses) on pensions assets and liabilities		9,929
	(2,322) Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES		(3,284)
	1,180 Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year		1,093
	<u>(22,645) Balance at 31st March</u>		<u>(14,907)</u>

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

31 March 2021	£'000s Accumulated Absences Account	31 March 2022	£'000s
	(319) Balance at 1 April		(439)
	319 Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year		439
	(439) Amounts accrued at the end of the current year		(484)
	(120) Amounts by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable on a salary basis in accordance with statutory requirements		(45)
	<u>(439) Balance at 31st March</u>		<u>(484)</u>

Note 21 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Expenditure and Funding Analysis Amounts

2021/22 £'000s	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Footnote 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Footnote 2)	Other Differences (Footnote 3)	Total Adjustments
Conservation of the Natural Environment	72	461	10	543
Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	0	64	2	66
Recreation Mgt & Transport	236	116	8	360
Promoting Understanding	(3)	152	10	159
Rangers, Estates Services & Volunteers	30	278	7	315
Development Control	0	152	3	155
Forward Planning & Communities	(1)	128	3	130
Support Services	763	372	2	1,137
Net Cost of Services	1,097	1,723	45	2,865
Other Income & Expenditure: Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(714)	466	0	(248)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	383	2,189	45	2,617

2020/21 £'000s	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Footnote 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Footnote 2)	Other Differences (Footnote 3)	Total Adjustments
Conservation of the Natural Environment	(72)	202	31	161
Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	0	26	4	30
Recreation Mgt & Transport	(5)	43	8	46
Promoting Understanding	1	58	9	68
Rangers, Estates Services & Volunteers	1	122	19	142
Development Control	0	68	11	79
Forward Planning & Communities	0	54	8	62
Support Services	(252)	194	30	(28)
Net Cost of Services	(327)	767	120	560
Other Income & Expenditure: Expenditure and Funding Analysis	635	327	0	962
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	308	1,094	120	1,522

Footnote 1

Adjustments for Capital purposes: for the Net Cost of Services, this column adds in depreciation and impairment, and any revaluation gains and losses chargeable to the CIES. In respect of Other Income & Expenditure, this comprises adjustments not allowable under generally accepted accounting principles, either operating expenditure (See Note 8) – an adjustment for the gain or loss on the disposal of a non-current asset compared to its net book value; or a fair value adjustment; Financing & investment (see Note 9) – deductions for the statutory charges for capital financing (minimum revenue provision and other revenue contributions); and Taxation and non-specific grant income – the removal of capital grants.

Footnote 2

Adjustments for the removal of employers' pension cash contributions and the addition of employee benefit pensions' related expenditure and income: for the Net Cost of Services, this column removes the employer pension cash contributions made by the Authority as required by statute, and replaces with a current and past service cost figure assessed by the actuary. In respect of Other Income & Expenditure, this comprises the net interest cost of the defined benefit liability

Footnote 3

Other differences, in this case the adjustment reflecting the difference between staff salaries paid in cash during the year, and the adjustment required to reflect unused leave and flexi-hours carried forward by staff.

Expenditure and Income analysed by Nature

Expenditure	2020/21	2021/22
Employee expenses	8,604	9,139
Other service expenses	6,588	5,533
Capital accounting transactions	522	822
Interest Payments	346	484
Loss on the disposal of fixed asset	79	0
Total Expenditure	16,139	15,978
Income		
Fees, charges, and other service income	(1,795)	(2,401)
Grants	(3,139)	(4,294)
Government Grants	(10,256)	(8,728)
Donations	(11)	(83)
Interest & Investment Income	(25)	(19)
Gain on the disposal of fixed asset	0	(123)
Total Income	(15,226)	(15,648)
(Surplus) Deficit on the Provision of Services	913	330

Note 22 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

There were no acquisitions or discontinuation of operations during the year.

Note 23 Members' Allowances

The following amounts were paid to the 30 Members of the Peak District National Park Authority as allowances in the year ended 31st March 2020.

2020/21	2021/22
£'000s	£'000s
72 Basic Allowance	72
21 Special Responsibility Allowance	22
1 Travel and Subsistence	3
94 Total	97

Further information on Members' Allowances and payments to individual Members is published annually on our website, or can be obtained upon request from the Democratic and Legal Support Team, Aldern House, Baslow Rd, Bakewell, DE45 1AE (Telephone 01629 816200).

Note 24 Employee Remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration in the year, excluding employer pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were as follows:

Payment Range	Number of Employees	
	2020/21	2021/22
£50,000 - £54,999	1	1
£55,000 - £59,999	0	0
£60,000 - £64,999	2	0
£64,999 - £69,999	0	0
£70,000 - £74,999	0	0
£75,000 - £79,999	0	0
£80,000 - £84,999	0	0
£85,000 - £89,999	0	0
£90,000 - £94,999	1	1
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0

The remuneration for individual senior employees in this category is shown in the table below with 2020/21 comparator payments shown in brackets alongside.

Job Title	Salary	Benefits in Kind	Subtotal	Employers Pension contributions	Total Remuneration
Chief Executive ¹	£93,020 (£94,546)	£0 (£0)	£93,020 (£94,546)	£17,518 (£18,503)	£110,538 (£113,049)
Head of Legal & Interim Chief Executive ²	£55,329 (£47,011)	£0	£55,329 (£47,011)	£10,828 (£9,200)	£66,157 (£56,211)
Director of Commercial Development and Engagement ³	£0 (£64,156)	£0 (£0)	£0 (£64,156)	£0 (£12,555)	£0 (£76,711)
Director of Planning ³	£0 (£64,156)	£0	£0 (£64,156)	£0 (£12,555)	£0 (£76,711)
Director of Corporate Resources ³	£0 (£52,780)	£0 (£0)	£0 (£52,780)	£0 (£10,329)	£0 (£63,109)

- Note 1: The Chief Executive left in March 2022.
 Note 2: The Interim Chief Executive started in March 2022.
 Note 3: Following a management restructure the three directors of the Authority left 31 March 2021.

During the year decisions relating to the termination of contracts of staff were as follows:-

Exit package cost band	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
£0-£20,000	10	2	1	1	11	3	46,150	10,219
£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,001 - £60,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	49,132	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	2	1	1	12	3	95,282	10,219

All voluntary termination of contracts were based on the Authority's Managing Change policy. All payments were calculated according to the statutory requirement with no enhancements.

Note 25 External Audit Cost

Fees paid to Mazars LLP for audit services were as follows:

	2020/21 £'000s	2021/22 £'000s
External audit services as appointed auditor (note 1 and 2)	20	19
Fees in respect of statutory inspection	0	0
Fees payable for certification of grant claims and returns	0	0
Fees payable in respect of any other services provided by the appointed auditor	0	0
Total	20	19

Note 26 Grant Income

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donated assets to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in 2021/22, with amounts over £10,000 only shown:-

2020/21 £'000s	Restated 2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
		<u>Revenue Grants Credited to Services</u>	
79	79	Rural Development Programme for England – Moors for the Future Project	0
59	59	Rural Development Programme for England – South West Peak Projects	67
32	32	Local Restrictions Support Grant	16
196	196	Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	0
0	20	MOD – Warslow Moors Restoration Work	30
150	177	Dept of Culture, Media & Sport - Discover England Project	32
1,851	1,874	DEFRA – Environmental Stewardships / Moors for the Future Projects/FiPL	891
0	17	Historic England – Cultural Heritage Projects	35
11	11	Forestry Commission – Woodland Grants	0

175	219	Environment Agency – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	218
0	29	Environment Agency – Warslow Moors Estate Restoration work	29
34	34	Natural England - Pennine Way Ranger	37
0	0	Natural England - Pennine Bridleway	45
33	33	Natural England/DEFRA – Swallowmoss Rewetting Project	198
753	753	Natural England – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	486
36	78	Peak District National Park Foundation – Conservation Projects	141
401	429	Heritage Lottery Fund – South West Peak Project	539
16	16	RSPB - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	28
43	43	Leader EU – Moors for the Future Project	45
20	20	Derbys County Council – Rights of Way	20
129	167	City of Bradford MDC – Moors for the Future work	76
0	0	South Downs NP – Generation Green Project	105
18	18	4 Other National Parks – Discover England Project	0
20	20	Tarmac Ltd – Conservation Volunteers Project	23
0	0	The Woodland Trust – Small Woodlands Creation Scheme	10
0	0	The Woodland Trust – Moors for the Future Work	25
35	361	National Grid – Longdendale Landscape Enhancements	326
0	0	Esme Fairburn Foundation – South West Peak Project	51
23	119	Esme Fairburn Foundation – Moors for the Future work	96
20	20	Sheffield Wildlife Trust – Moors for the Future Project	0
59	59	Private Landowners - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	0
96	96	United Utilities – Joint Ranger Costs	97
170	187	United Utilities – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	184
51	51	Severn Trent Water - Joint Ranger Costs	58
202	398	Severn Trent Water – MFF/MoorLIFE Project	567
50	50	Severn Trent Water – Car Park	50
18	18	Severn Trent Water - Operating Costs at Upper Derwent Visitor Centre	0
36	36	Yorkshire Water - Joint Ranger Costs	34
163	237	Yorkshire Water - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	783
98	98	BMC - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	0
21	21	European Outdoor Conservation Award – Moors for the Future	0
0	11	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust – Moors for the Future	11
0	23	Derbyshire Environment Trust – South West Peak Project	23
26	26	National Trust - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	17
1,256	1,257	European Life Funding – MoorLIFE Project	763
15	15	OFGEM – Aldern House / Other Biomass Boilers	30
135	705	Other Revenue Grants each under £10,000	58
6,530	8,112	Total	6,244

The Authority may receive a number of grants, contributions and donations that are not yet recognised as income as they might have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The items at year end are:-

2020/21 £'000s	Resated 2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
		<u>Grants Received in Advance</u>	
17	0	English Heritage – Ecton Mine Project	0
42	0	Peak District National Park Foundation	0
327	0	National Grid – Longdendale Landscape Enhancements	0
29	0	Environment Agency – Warslow Moors Estate Restoration work	0
20	0	MOD – Warslow Moors Estate Restoration work	0
27	0	National Heritage Lottery Fund – South West Peak Project	0
96	0	Esmee Fairburn Foundation – Moors for the Future	0
44	0	Environment Agency – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	0
22	0	DEFRA – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	0
11	0	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	0
38	0	City of Bradford MBC – Moors for the Future Project	0
195	0	Severn Trent Water – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	0
74	0	Yorkshire Water – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	0
17	0	United Utilities – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	0
28	0	Visit England – Discover England Project	0
23	0	Derbyshire Environment Trust – South West Peak Project	0
571	0	Other Revenue Grants received in advance each under £10,000	0
1,581	0	Total	0
0	0	<u>Donated Assets Account</u>	0
0	0	Total	0

Note 27 Related Party Transactions

The Authority is required to disclose any material transactions with related parties that are not disclosed elsewhere in the accounts. The UK government, operating through the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority and 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.

The Authority engages in a variety of formal and informal partnerships, and may contribute to those organisations financially to help further National Park purposes. It does not have control of those bodies. The Authority is a Member of National Parks Partnerships LLP, a body constituted to further the sponsorship ambitions of National Parks, and the Chair of the Authority is the Member representative. The Chair of the Authority is also a Director of National Parks England Ltd, which is a company limited by guarantee furthering the interests of the English National Parks; the Authority has joint ownership with the other National Parks of this company. Three Authority Members are Trustees of the new Peak District Foundation charity, which is an independent registered charity with the principal aim being to raise funds for the Peak District National Park. The Authority is a member of the UK National Parks Charity Foundation (a body constituted under the Charity Commission) and the Chief Executive Officer is a trustee and Chair of the Foundation. The

Authority has no other involvement with related parties with joint control or significant influence, subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures. All Members and Chief Officers of the Authority are deemed to be key management personnel and are required to disclose any financial transactions with the Authority. These exclude those received as part of normal conditions of employment or approved duties. Any qualifying financial transactions must be disclosed in the Members' Register of Financial and Other Interests which is open to public inspection; this disclosure also applies to their involvement with entities which they may have significant influence over. In summary, during the normal course of business, the following transactions were made between the Authority and other related parties:

	Income	Outstanding	Expenditure	Outstanding
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Local Authorities				
Bamford with Thornhill PC	0	0	0	0
Barnsley Met Borough Council	2	0	3	0
Derbyshire Dales District Council	3	0	8	0
Derbyshire County Council	23	23	86	13
High Peak Borough Council	0	0	1	0
Sheffield City Council	4	0	2	0
Staffs County Council	13	0	0	0
Staffs Moorlands District Council	0	0	0	0
Charities & Other				
Council for British Archaeology	0	0	0	0
Derbyshire Archaeological Society	0	0	0	0
Hadfield Infant School	1	0	0	0
Hope Valley Climate Action	0	0	1	0
Hunter Archaeological Society	0	0	0	0
National Parks Parts LLP	0	0	14	0
Peak District MOSAIC	0	0	2	0
Peak District NP Foundation*	99	0	51	1
Total	146	24	168	15

NB – The figures for Local Authorities do not include statutory charges for Council Tax, Search Charges or Planning related fees (S106).

* The Expenditure in year includes £50k Benefit in Kind contribution

Note 28 Capital Expenditure

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

2020/21	2021/22
£'000s	£'000s
<u>1,161</u>	<u>1,306</u>
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	
<u>Capital Investment</u>	
160 Land & Buildings	203
469 Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	84
212 Community Assets	111
256 Infrastructure Assets	64
2 Intangible Assets	48
0 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	0
<u>1,099</u>	<u>510</u>
Total	
<u>Sources of Finance</u>	
(519) Capital Receipts	(16)
(166) Government Grants and other contributions	(66)
<u>Sums set aside from Revenue</u>	
(126) Direct Revenue Contributions	(250)
(143) Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of principal	(158)
<u>1,306</u>	<u>1,326</u>
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	
Explanation of Movements in year	
0 Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	0
0 Expenditure financed from new external borrowing (not supported by government financial assistance)	0
287 Expenditure not supported by government financial assistance financed from internal funds	177
0 Use of Capital Receipts to reduce CFR	0
(143) Minimum Revenue Provision	(157)
0 Assets acquired under finance leases	0
<u>144</u>	<u>20</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	

Note 29 Statement of Capital Charges charged to Revenue

The following statement shows the amount of capital charges calculated and charged to services, comprising depreciation, upwards and or downwards revaluation and/or impairment of the Authority's fixed assets.

2020/21 £'000s	2021/22 £'000s
Conservation of the Natural Environment	
9 Forestry & Tree Mgt	3
62 Conservation Projects	58
80 Estates Management	90
<hr/> 151	<hr/> 151
Recreation Management	
12 Campsites, Hostels & Barns	11
70 Access, Walking and Riding Routes	364
147 Car Parks & Concessions	138
25 Cycle Hire	50
33 Toilets	32
<hr/> 287	<hr/> 595
Promoting Understanding	
22 Visitor Centres	19
0 Environmental Education	0
<hr/> 22	<hr/> 19
Rangers, Estate Service & Volunteers	
13 Rangers	36
18 Conservation Volunteers	18
0 Field Services	3
1 Estate Workers	9
<hr/> 32	<hr/> 66
Development Control	
1 Development Control	0
<hr/> 1	<hr/> 0
Service Management and Support Services	
8 Vehicles	7
51 Headquarters Premises	48
114 Capitalised IT Expenditure	93
<hr/> 173	<hr/> 148
<hr/> 666 Total	<hr/> 979

Note 30 Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Authority does not have any finance leases. As such the liability for future rentals, or any asset value, is not shown in the balance sheet.

Operating Leases

Vehicles

The fleet management policy was unchanged during 2021/22 and again had no vehicle leases in operation. Seventeen vehicles were sold during the year and eighteen new vehicles were purchased.

Equipment

The Authority continues to acquire its ICT services (namely networking servers including processing power, memory (RAM) and storage capacity) by leasing equipment from an external provider, with the current IaaS Core Services contract running until January 2022.

Property

The revenue charge reports the total lease payments made in year (including arrears payments where specified).

During the year ended 31st March 2021 the Authority made the following payments for operating leases charged to revenue:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£'000s	£'000s
Equipment	112	107
Land & Buildings	76	78
Total	188	185

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

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£'000s	£'000s
Not later than one year	196	181
Later than one year and not later than five years	799	299
Later than five years	26	79
Total	1,021	559

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Authority has not issued any finance leases.

Operating Leases

The Authority leases out property under operating leases primarily for the following purposes:

- For the provision of Farm Business Tenancies on Authority owned land and Agricultural Grazing of livestock for private working farms
- The lease of office accommodation to private businesses
- The provision of local market rents on the Warslow Estate
- The lease of the Eastern Moors to the EM Partnership for moor management and sustainability

The Authority collected the following rents in 2021/22 from its assets as lessor:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£'000s	£'000s
General Rents	2	0
Agricultural Rents	114	110
Residential Rents	104	108
Business Rents	66	39
Agricultural Licences	16	20
Business Licences	17	19
Eastern Moors Lease	24	23
Refreshment Concession	153	53
Total	496	372

The table below shows in aggregate the future minimum lease payments receivable for non-cancellable leases in future years. Residential rents and agricultural licences have been excluded from these disclosures because they do not fit a non-cancellable operating lease as defined in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

As last year the projected lease income excludes possible changes to the property portfolio as per the asset management strategy, nor does it include any changes expected from any new initiatives under the Authority's commercial strategy.

The year on year increases have been retained and calculated according to expected returns as advised by the Authority's Property Service. There have been no changes to the method of calculation.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£'000s	£'000s
Not later than one year	226	201
Later than one year and not later than five years	960	845
Later than five years	254	222
Total	1,440	1,268

Note 31 Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities which are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The accounting standard (FRS 30) has been introduced in order to move these assets onto a valuation basis on the Balance Sheet, rather than as currently, a historic cost basis; the predominant reason for the introduction of the change is to ensure that items held within Local Authority museum and gallery collections are properly reflected in valuation terms on the Balance Sheet. The standard also allows a Local Authority to move other Community Assets, which are currently accounted for on the same historic cost basis, onto a valuation basis. Notwithstanding its historical or other heritage qualities, any asset used by an organisation in its operations is still required to be accounted for as an operational asset, and not as a heritage asset; it is therefore accounted for as set out in the Summary of Accounting policies note paragraph 2.19.

Whilst some of the Authority's properties may contain historical, geophysical or environmental qualities which could meet some of the criteria relating to heritage assets, it is considered that they are owned primarily to achieve the Authority's operational purposes (the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and cultural heritage) and these assets are accounted for as operational assets and valued and depreciated accordingly. Where the assets meet the definition of Community Assets they remain within this asset category. The Authority therefore is not recognising any of its assets within the Heritage asset category. The Authority's Community assets are property holdings - predominantly the Warslow Moors Estate – and the Authority does not intend to take the option of valuing these assets and they are expected to remain within the Balance Sheet at their historic cost.

Note 32 Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

All entries made in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet relating to pensions are shown together in this note. As part of the terms and conditions of employment the Authority offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until the employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make these payments, which needs to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn this entitlement. The Authority operates only one pension scheme, the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Derbyshire County Council; this is a funded scheme, with the Authority and employees paying contributions calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions' liabilities with investment assets. The principal risks to the Authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions of members, statutory or structural changes to the scheme, changes to inflation, bond yields (used to measure the value of future liabilities) and the performance of investments (predominantly equity based).

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Total Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the Authority makes its statutory payments to the Pension Fund, which are determined by the Scheme's Actuary. The charge which needs to be accounted for against government grant is the actual cash paid to the Pension Fund during the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:-

2020/21 £'000s		2021/22 £'000s
	<u>Cost of Services</u>	
1,947	Current Service cost	2,816
0	Curtailments / Settlements	0
0	Past Service cost (gain)	0
1,947		2,816
	<u>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure</u>	
327	Net Interest Expense	466
	Note 9	
2,274	Total Chargeable to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,282
	<u>Other amount chargeable to the CIES (Re-measurement of plan liabilities)</u>	
	Note 5	
(9,557)	Return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest expense above	(3,426)
1,014	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(503)
16,917	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(5,642)
(678)	Other Experience	127
7,696	Total Re-measurements	(9,444)
7,696	Total Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	9,444
	<u>Movement in Reserves Statement</u>	
(2,274)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(3,282)
	<u>Employers' Contributions payable</u>	
1,180	Actual amount charged against the General Fund balance for pensions in the year	1,093

Balance Sheet

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Authority as at 31st March 2020 are as follows:

2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		2021/22
£	£	£	£		£
(66,819)	(75,238)	(65,336)	(84,547)	Estimated Liabilities in scheme	(81,355)
52,167	54,773	51,529	61,902	Estimated Assets in scheme	66,448
(14,652)	(20,465)	(13,807)	(22,645)	Net Asset (Liability)	(14,907)
77%	78%	72%	79%	% Funded	82%

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long-run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £15.2m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit

mean that the financial position of the Authority remains sound as the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary in triennial valuations of the scheme. Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

Analysis of Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

	£'000s
Opening Balance 1st April 2021	84,547
Current Service cost	2,816
Interest Cost	1,701
Contributions from scheme participants	352
<u>Re-measurement (Gains) and losses:-</u>	
-changes in demographic assumptions	(503)
-changes in financial assumptions	(5,642)
-Other	127
Past Service Gain	0
Curtailement (gains) losses	0
Benefits paid	(2,043)
Closing Balance 31st March 2022	81,355

Analysis of Value of Scheme Assets

	£'000s
Opening fair value 1st April 2021	61,902
Opening balance adjustment	184
Interest income	1,235
Re-measurement gain (loss):-	
Return on plan assets excluding amount in net interest expense charged to CIES	3,727
Other	0
Contributions from employer	1,046
Contributions from employees into the scheme	352
Benefits paid	(1,998)
Closing fair value 31st March 2022	66,448

Analysis of Pension Fund Assets

Asset Category	Period Ended 31 st March 2021				Period Ended 31 st March 2022			
	Quoted in active markets £'000s	Not Quoted in active markets	Total £'000s	% of Total Assets	Quoted in active markets £'000s	Not Quoted in active	Total £'000s	% of Total Assets
Equity Securities:								
Consumer	1,048.60	0.0	1,048.6	2	261.80	0.0	261.8	0
Manufacturing	610.00	0.0	610.0	1	168.30	0.0	168.3	0
Energy/Utilities	222.60	0.0	222.6	0	83.30	0.0	83.3	0
Financial institutions	468.00	0.0	468.0	1	126.00	0.0	126.0	0
Health & Care	548.90	0.0	548.9	1	173.50	0.0	173.5	0
Information Technology	849.50	0.0	849.5	1	236.90	0.0	236.9	0
Other	12,447.10	0.0	12,447.1	20	2,315.30	0.0	2,315.3	4
Debt Securities:								
Corporate Bonds (Investment Grade)	0	8,052.1	8,052.1	13	4096.2	4,512.8	8,609.0	13
Corporate Bonds (non-Investment Grade)	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
UK Government	5,218.70	0.0	5,218.7	8	5,551.10	0.0	5,551.1	8
Other	1,107.70	0.0	1,107.7	2	1,174.30	0.0	1,174.3	2
Private Equity:								
All	934.9	1,364.1	2,299.0	4	1236.2	1,939.0	3,175.2	5
Real Estate:								
UK property	0	4,700.9	4,700.9	8	355.1	4,859.0	5,214.1	8
Overseas Property	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:								
Equities	16,555.30	0.0	16,555.3	27	19,679.60	10,955.8	30,635.4	46
Bonds	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Hedge Funds	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Commodities	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Infrastructure	901.6	2,937.3	3,838.9	6	1382.2	4,068.2	5,450.4	8
Other	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Derivatives:								
Inflation	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Interest Rate	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Foreign Exchange	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Cash & Cash Equivalents:								
All	0	3,934.7	3,934.7	6	0	2,972.4	2,972.4	4
Totals	40,913	20,989	61,902	100	36,840	29,307	66,147	98

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been estimated by Hyman Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019.

The accounts have been prepared on the basis of the actuary's updated IAS 19 valuation report dated 11 May 2022. No further adjustment has been made within this year's results for the McCloud judgement or

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme

	2021/22	2020/21
Overall expected return	7.5%	20.9%

Mortality assumptions

Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:

Men	21.1 Yrs	21.3 Yrs
Women	23.8 Yrs	23.9 Yrs

Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:

Men	22.2 Yrs	22.5 Yrs
Women	25.6 Yrs	25.8 Yrs

Financial assumptions

Rates of CPI inflation	3.20%	2.85%
Rates of increase in salaries	3.90%	3.55%
Rates of increase in pensions	3.20%	2.85%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.70%	2.00%

The estimation of the scheme obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out above. The sensitivity analysis below has 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 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	Increase in assumption £'000s	Decrease in assumption £'000s
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	0	1,541
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3,254	0
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase rate	120	0
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	1,410	0

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 19 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. A triennial valuation was completed as at 31 March 2019.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service pension schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The authority is anticipated to pay £2.504m expected contributions to the scheme in 2022/23.

McCloud Judgement

As a result of the McCloud judgement, the Accounts included a past service gain of £126k in 2019/20 which reflected the revision by the actuaries of their previous estimate. No additional adjustment has been added to the current service cost for 2021/22 or the projected cost for 2022/23 on the basis that the previous adjustment is has been rolled forward and is included in the balance sheet position.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) Equalisation

The Fund's actuary carried out calculations in 2019/20 in order to estimate the impact that the GMP indexation changes will have on the liabilities of the Authority for financial reporting purposes. The estimate assumes that the permanent solution eventually agreed will be equivalent in cost to extending the interim solution to all members reaching state pension age from 6 April 2016 onwards. An allowance for full GMP indexation was included in the closing balance sheet position as at 31 March 2020, therefore no further allowances are required.

Note 33 Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Authority has a number of exposures to risks arising from financial instruments.

£'000s	Long Term			Current		
	31 st March 2020	31 st March 2021	31 st March 2022	31 st March 2020	31 st March 2021	31 st March 2022
Investments						
Loans and receivables	0	0	0	5,004	3,523	6,378
Debtors						
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	0	0	0	3,494	4,493	3,185
Total Debtors & Investments	0	0	0	8,498	8,016	9,563
Borrowings						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(392)	(362)	(331)	(28)	(30)	(31)
Total Borrowings	(392)	(362)	(331)	(28)	(30)	(31)
Creditors						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	0	(1,495)	(918)	(1,029)
Total Creditors	0	0	0	(1,495)	(918)	(1,029)

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments. The fair values of loans, provided by PWLB, are reported in Note 35. Short term

debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value. The risks and mitigating actions are described below.

Credit Risk

This is defined as the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet its contractual obligations causing a loss for the other party. The Balance Sheet contains two items of this nature, Debtors (Note 14) and Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 15). The Debtors figure contains £2.924m of debt from government agencies, Local Authorities and other public bodies. These funds are owed because of projects the Authority undertakes either in partnership or as a result of grant aid. The risks of non payment are assessed as relatively low as project outcomes and eligibility rules are believed to have been met for funds expended during 2021/22. The Debtors figure of £1.802m relating to bodies external to government arises from a combination of normal business activity and one-off projects. The bad debts provision of £42k is regarded as reasonable mitigation of the risks of general debts not being paid, representing 1.26% of all outstanding debt outstanding. The provision is reviewed annually and the Authority has a history of negligible bad debt writes offs (c.£900 in the last 5 years). All Short Term investments, in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Mgt Policy, are invested with North Yorkshire County Council under a Service Level Agreement. The risk of North Yorkshire County Council failing to meet its contractual obligations under this agreement is judged to be low. The Authority has adopted North Yorkshire County Council's Treasury Management Policy at its March 2022 meeting. The Authority's Treasury Management Policy emphasises that the security of its cash resources is the primary objective of its Treasury Management, over and above the need to obtain a reasonable investment return.

Liquidity Risk

This is defined as the possibility that the Authority might not have the funds available to meet its commitment to make payments. The Balance Sheet shows that the Authority has sufficient cash to finance its current liabilities, and the Treasury Management Policy allows the Authority to borrow to finance its working capital needs if necessary. In practice this has not been needed as Defra allow National Park Grant to be drawn down quarterly based on cashflow forecasts, and these forecasts include prudent contingencies for working capital. For its capital resources the Authority is able to draw on long term loans from the Public Works Loan Board.

Market Risk

This is defined as exposure to movement in prices arising from market conditions. The Authority does not have any investment in equity shares.

Foreign exchange rate risk

The Authority has some exposure to exchange rate risk because of a European funded grant project, which is paid retrospectively in euros.

The exposure relates to the Moorlife 2020 project, which was a five year project with 75% grant aid from the European Commission of €11.9m, starting in 2016/17, which has now been extended to 2022. The project therefore has an element of exchange rate risk depending upon the exchange rate of the euro against sterling, at key points in the project. The grant was planned to be drawn down in four stages, and the date on which the euro grant is drawn down and paid over determines the value of sterling income received. Three stages totalling €8.4m have been paid to date leaving a total grant balance of €3.5 left to claim.

A contingency of £500k has been allocated to an earmarked reserve to take account of any further exchange rate and grant draw down risks to the completion of the project. The project risks are now significantly reduced and the contingency is now considered sufficient mitigation. A further risk was identified as a result of "Brexit" and specific assurances were sought that the project would be covered by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury's guarantee that such projects would be underwritten by the UK government. A letter from Defra's Permanent Secretary was received on the 9th February 2016, to this effect.

Interest rate risk

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

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

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the surplus or deficit on the provision of services or other comprehensive income and expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services and affect the General Fund balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in other comprehensive income and expenditure.

There is not considered to be a significant risk in the Authority's financial position arising from changes in variable interest rates, other than continuing pressure on budgets because of the depressed investment receipts. The Authority's long term borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest, and it is the Authority's policy to manage these risks by monitoring prevailing long term interest rates, ensuring that exposure to uncompetitive interest rate payments is minimised where possible. The timing of capital investment and raising of loan finance is also reviewed and forecast, in order to take advantage of interest rates which compare favourably against long term averages; the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is also managed in the short term with internal use of funds. Of the £1.325m CFR, £362k is financed from external fixed rate debt, with £963k at risk of interest rate fluctuations, and it is considered that there is a reasonable risk in continuing to finance this from internal funds while the markets are still pricing medium term interest rates at low levels.

Note 34 Prior Period Adjustments

Following a review of revenue recognition, there has been a change in how grant income received in advance of expenditure has been recognised in the financial statements.

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom requires grants and contributions to be recognised immediately as income, unless any conditions have not been met; an authority shall not include grants and contributions deferred in the balance sheet.

The review in 2021/22 identified £1.5m of grant income that had been received but not yet spent that would need to be credited to services as per the CIPFA code (noted above). This would then be transferred to an earmarked reserve, the Revenue Grants Reserve, established in 2021/22 for this purpose. This had not been the accounting treatment in previous years and as the amounts involved are material, the CIES, balance sheet and movement in reserves for 2020/21 and 2019/20 have been restated in the main body of the accounts. The values are shown in the table below:

Grant Income Restatement		Restated £'000s		Original £'000s		Restatement Amount £'000s	
		2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20
CIES	Exceptional Item - Grant Income Restatement	(1,624)	(1,577)	0	0	(1,624)	(1,577)
	Total Cost of Services	5,754	6,841	7,378	8,418	(1,624)	(1,577)
MIRS	Closing Balance on the General Fund as at 31 March	7,351	6,694	5,727	5,117	1,624	1,577
Balance Sheet	Grants Receipt in Advance	0	0	(1,624)	(1,577)	1,624	1,577
	Long Term Liabilities	(23,007)	(14,199)	(24,631)	(15,776)	1,624	1,577
	Total Net Assets	4,828	13,450	3,204	11,873	1,624	1,577
	General Reserve	1,846	1,929	222	352	1,624	1,577
	Total Reserves	4,828	13,450	3,204	11,873	1,624	1,577

Note 35 Loans

The Authority's short-term and long term borrowing is as follows:-

31 March 2021 Short Term Analysis by Type of Loan 31 March 2022

£'000s	£'000s
30 Public Works Loan Board	31
30 Total	31

31 March 2021 Long Term Analysis by Type of Loan 31 March 2021 Ave. Interest Rate

£'000s	£'000s	%
362 Public Works Loan Board	331	4.7
362 Total	331	

The CIPFA Code requires disclosure of the fair value of the loan, which is calculated by the PWLB based on the repayment rates prevailing on the dates below. This value is compared against the carrying value in the Balance Sheet, including debt repayments due within one year.

31 March 2021

£'000s
493

PWLB Fair Value

31 March 2021

£'000s
424

Balance Sheet Carrying Value

30	Under 1 year	31
362	Between 1 and 30 years	331
362		362

The Fair Value is more than the carrying amount at 31st March 2022 because the fixed rate loan interest payable on existing loans is higher than the rates available for similar loans at that date. This Fair Value is derived by discounting the current fixed repayments remaining on the loan using the interest rates available at Balance Sheet date, with the result that if the Authority requested an early repayment of the loan, the lower interest rates prevailing at Balance Sheet date would result in the PWLB requesting a higher current value for the repayment than the amount outstanding shown in the Balance Sheet.

The Authority has only one long term loan:

- a 25 year PWLB loan, repayable using the annuity method of repayment, with fixed half-yearly payments including principal and interest. The loan was taken out on 30 October 2006 at a fixed rate of 4.7% with a final payment 30 September 2031.

Note 36 Impact of Accounting Changes

Under the CIPFA Code, the Authority is required to disclose details on the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

The principal accounting change that will affect this Authority's accounts will arise from the introduction of IFRS 16 – Leases. This standard is now anticipated to apply from 1st April 2022, and establishes a new model for accounting for leases of substantial long term leased assets. The likely impact is that leases classified as operating leases may need to be re-classified and dealt with as a balance sheet asset, in a similar way to finance leases currently. The precise impact on the Authority has not yet been calculated as the application of the standard to Local Authorities is still being discussed, but it is expected that a number of property leases will be affected by the change. The balance sheet values affected may not be a material sum, depending on the accounting treatment required under the new standard, especially for peppercorn or nil consideration leases.

Note 37 Reconciliation of Operating Activities in Cash Flow Statement to Revenue Expenditure

2020/21 £'000s		£'000s	2021/22 £'000s
913	(Surplus) Deficit on Income & Expenditure Account		330
(1,523)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis (Note 6)	(2,617)	
740	Transfers to (from) earmarked reserves (Note 7)	1,894	(723)
130	(Increase)/Decrease in General Reserve Balance for the year		(393)
	(143) Minimum / Voluntary Revenue Provision		(158)
	(800) Contributions (to)/from Reserves		(1,821)
	59 Contributions (to)/from Restricted Funds		(73)
	731 (Increase)/Decrease in Creditors		(111)
	(45) (Increase)/Decrease in Advance Income		1,585
	952 Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors		(1,402)
	(76) Increase/(Decrease) in Stock		(38)
	(126) Revenue Contribution to Capital Expenditure		(250)
552			(2,268)
682	Net Cash Flow Operating Activities		(2,661)

Note 38 Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	1 st April 2021 £'000s	Financing cashflows £'000s	31 st March 2022 £'000s
Long Term Borrowings	(362)	31	(331)
Short Term Borrowings	(30)	(1)	(31)
Total Liabilities from Financing activities	(392)	30	(362)

Independent auditor's report to the members of the Peak District National Park Authority

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Peak District National Park Authority ("the Authority") for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31st March 2022 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

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 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 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 Head of Finance and 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 period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Governance Statement and information included in the Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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 or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities, the Head of Finance and 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, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Head of Finance and 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.

The Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the Authority to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the Council, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Local Government Act 2003 (and associated regulations made under section 21), the Local Government Finance Acts of 1988, 1992 and 2012, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements.

We evaluated the Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- discussing with management and the Authority the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- considering the risk of acts by the Authority which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- making enquiries of management and the Authority on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management and the Authority. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

We are also required to conclude on whether the Head of Finance and Chief Finance Officer use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. We performed our work in accordance with Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statement and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, and Supplementary Guidance Note 01, issued by the National Audit Office in September 2021.

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

Report on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Matter on which we are required to report by exception

We are required to report to you if, in our view 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 not completed our work on the Authority's arrangements. On the basis of our work to date, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021, we have not identified any significant weaknesses in arrangements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

We will report the outcome of our work on the Authority's arrangements in our commentary on those arrangements within the Auditor's Annual Report. Our audit completion certificate will set out any matters which we are required to report by exception..

Responsibilities of the Authority

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

We are required under section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 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.

We have undertaken our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.


Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the members of the Peak District National Park Authority, as a body, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 44 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed:

- the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack for the year ended 31 March 2021, and consequently conclude the audit and issue the certificate for that period
- the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack;
- the work necessary to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.



Mark SurrIDGE, Key Audit Partner
For and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Birmingham, UK

23 February 2023