

1. Introduction

Members and staff working for Harrow Council strive to achieve the Council's vision, priorities and outcomes as outlined in the Harrow Borough Plan 2030.

Arrangements are in place to ensure that the intended positive outcomes for residents are achieved. To ensure good governance these arrangements are agreed and documented and together form the authority's governance structure.

2. Responsibility

Elected Members are collectively responsible for the governance of the council. The full council's responsibilities include:

- agreeing the council's constitution, comprising the key governance documents including the executive arrangements and making major changes to reflect best practice
- agreeing the policy framework including key strategies and agreeing the budget
- appointing the chief officers
- appointing committees responsible for overview and scrutiny functions, audit and regulatory matters and also for appointing Members to them.

Under the *Local Government Act 2000* Harrow Council has adopted a leader and cabinet model and has established an overview and scrutiny function for Members outside the cabinet through which they can question and challenge policy and the performance of the executive and promote public debate.

The authority's governance structure is comprised of a number of key documents that aim to ensure that resources are directed in accordance with agreed policy and according to priorities as set out in the Harrow Borough Plan 2030, that there is sound and inclusive decision making and that there is clear accountability for the use of resources in order to achieve the desired outcomes for Harrow service users and local communities.

Covid-19 Impact on Governance

As a result of the COVID 19 (Coronavirus) crisis, the Government instituted 'lockdown' on Monday 23 March 2020. All Member level meetings including Cabinet were either postponed or cancelled and the Civic Centre was closed to all staff, with the exception of those delivering priority services. The Council implemented its emergency planning arrangements which included daily key Member briefings, a gold, silver and bronze command structure, and telephone briefings to staff.

Decision Making

Due to the COVID 19 crisis and the instructions and directions of the Government, the Council's usual governance arrangements were suspended and no Member meetings took place between 23 March 2020 and 21 May 2020 due to the 'lockdown' and the requirement to maintain social distancing. One Cabinet meeting was cancelled during this time and officers therefore took a number of operational

decisions to deal with the local consequences of the crisis. and Members were asked to ratify these at the first Cabinet meeting since the lockdown on 21 May 2020.

Whilst it was not possible to follow the Council's agreed decision making process the risk that decisions made by Chief Offices during this time would not be supported has been mitigated by these briefings to Members and by the Cabinet report to ratify these decisions.

Normal decision-making arrangements were back in place from 21 May 2020 and throughout the rest of 2020/21 via virtual (computer generated) meetings of the Cabinet and other committees. This was allowed under the *Coronavirus Act 2020* regulations *The Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020* that came into force in April 2020.

Risk Management

Risks relating to COVID 19 were included in the Corporate Risk Register since Quarter 4 2019/20 and throughout 2020/21. These risks changed throughout the year in response to the progress of the pandemic and covered the impact on the provision of services, the impact on the recovery of the Council's operations post pandemic, the impact on the Harrow Community and the financial impact on the Council.

Given the nature of the crisis, decisions needed to be made as a matter of urgency with risks being assessed on a daily basis by Chief Officers meeting via a gold, silver and bronze command structure with daily key Member briefings, weekly Cabinet briefings and a range of additional briefings with other Members.

Capacity & Capability

As the crisis developed, Harrow moved to ensure the resilience of its priority services to support vulnerable residents and to look after its staff. This response was influenced by concern about the impact of staff absences, the limitations of Harrow's IT system to allow staff to work remotely and its lean organisational capacity.

Managing the crisis, establishing the new services required by Government and ensuring priority service resilience absorbed considerable organisational capacity. Accordingly, non-priority activities or projects were halted or postponed and a 'Talent Hub' established to facilitate the voluntary redeployment of staff into priority areas. This strategy was successful and priority services were maintained throughout the pandemic to date.

Residents and Members were advised that responses to service queries and complaints might be delayed.

Financial Impact

The Covid-19 emergency is having a significant financial impact on the Council's financial position both for 2020/21 and the subsequent financial years. Given the

size and scale of the potential impact on the Council's finances this will remain a key focus for the organisation going forward as without adequate short and medium term financial support from the Government the impact on the Council's ability to deliver services in an ongoing way will be severely compromised. Prior to the Covid-19 crisis the Council was already facing substantial financial challenges as a result of ongoing annual reductions in funding received from Central Government as well as additional spending pressures caused by the increase in the cost of living and an increased demand for services in Adult Social care as a result of having an ageing population. The Council responded to these pre-Covid-19 challenges by identifying efficiencies and looking at ways to innovate service delivery in accordance with a savings programme agreed by Full Council in February 2020 for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2022-23. Over this period, further savings of £12.2m have been included in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

Covid-19 has been shown to disproportionately affect older people and people from BME communities. Both these groups are more likely to become ill from Covid-19, require admission to hospital and subsequent support, and both these groups are more highly represented in Harrow than many other London Boroughs. The high number of 57 residential and care homes in Harrow, and outbreaks within them have certainly contributed to the high number of cases of Covid-19 in Harrow.

The disproportionate impact felt by Harrow has not been matched by a proportionate share of funding. Analysis shows that, over the four tranches of Emergency Funding received, Harrow ranked in 108th position nationally (out of 339) and across London in 26th position (out of 33, which is 8th lowest).

Full Council approved the Medium Term Financial Strategy (2021/22 to 2023/24) in February 2021 which achieved a balanced budget position for 2021/22 and budget gaps of £24.651m and £5.098m for 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively.

The monitoring of financial performance during 2020/21 was separated between business as usual and Covid-19. This was to ensure the impact of the pandemic is fully understood on the current and future years and business as usual budget is robustly managed to ensure no unfunded pressures.

3. Effectiveness of Key Elements of the Governance Framework

Each year the Council undertakes a review of its governance arrangements to ensure the delivery of good governance in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and in accordance with *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework 2016* published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (Solace).

The effectiveness of key elements during 2020/21 is covered below:

3.1 Behaviour of Members and Staff

Codes of Conduct that define standards of behaviour for Members and staff have been developed and are included in the Council's Constitution. Mechanisms are in place to deal with Member and staff transgressions from these codes and policies are also in place for dealing with whistleblowing and conflicts of interest.

The Council values are incorporated into the staff induction programme as well as the performance appraisal process and the staff are measured against these values annually.

3.2 Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Responsibility to comply with relevant laws and regulations and internal policies and procedures rests with the Council's managers some of whom have specific statutory obligations e.g. the Head of Paid Service, Director of Children's Services, Director of Adult Social Services, the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer), the Monitoring Officer and the Director of Public Health which are outlined in Article 12 of the Council's constitution. The Statutory Monitoring Officer functions to report on likely contravention of any enactment or rule of law and the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for identifying any proposal, decision or course of action that will involve incurring unlawful expenditure.

A major new piece of legislation, the Coronavirus Act 2020, came into force on 25 March 2020.

Amongst other things the Act:

- allowed council meetings and court hearings to be held virtually;
- removed the requirement to hold an Annual Council meeting – where one is not held all appointments made in May 2019 'roll over' until an annual meeting is held;
- provides that in the event that a councillor vacancy arises, no by election can be held until 6th May 2021 (to coincide with the postponed Greater London Authority (GLA elections));
- made provision to speed up hospital discharges into care;
- allowed registration of deaths by telephone; and
- allowed ministers to close schools and other premises.

In response to this the Council has:

- held all council meetings virtually from 21 May 2020 to date;
- postponed its Annual Council Meeting due on 14 May 2020 and subsequently did not hold an Annual Council Meeting for 2020/21;
- held the 2021/22 Annual Council Meeting virtually on 05 May 2021;
- not had any councillor vacancy arise during 2020/21;

- successfully dealt with hospital discharges into care;
- successfully introduced a system to deal with the registration of deaths by telephone;
- complied with the requirement to close schools in accordance with government instructions.

3.3 Acting in the Public Interest

During 2020/21 the Council can demonstrate a commitment to openness and acting in the public interest. This has been achieved via the implementation of a governance structure which includes codes of conduct, a Standards Committee, registers of interests, gifts and hospitality, a whistleblowing policy, a corporate complaints process, a Corporate Anti-fraud & Corruption Strategy, Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules and a Scrutiny Function.

3.4 Communication and Consultation

The Council's Communications Team worked with all parts of the Council and a wide range of partner organisations and external stakeholders on media relations, marketing, campaigns, consultations, events, publications and social media in order to assist the Council in improving its relationship with its public. This includes keeping residents informed of Council activities, engaging them in dialogue around service delivery and soliciting their views to drive change.

3.5 The Harrow Borough Plan 2020-2030

The Borough Plan 2020-2030 was developed during 2019/20 using feedback from the 2019 resident's survey and consultation with Cabinet Members (individually and collectively) and key partners. It replaced the Harrow Ambition Plan. The Borough Plan provides a longer-term vision and clarity around the top priorities or actions to be undertaken over this longer term. The intention was that the Borough Plan would be supported by a Corporate Plan Delivery Plan setting out the Council's shorter-term contribution to the delivery of the Borough Plan and the initial performance measures against which progress would be measured. The Borough Plan 2020-2030 was approved by Cabinet in February 2020 for consultation with the Council with the intention of Cabinet approving the Corporate Plan Delivery Plan by June 2020. Along with an overarching priority to address socio-economic inequality and disadvantage in order to continue to make Harrow a better place for all residents and businesses, 8 key priorities have been identified. These have been structured as 3 foundation areas where we wish to continue with current good performance whilst making incremental improvements and 5 areas where there are significant challenges and we are seeking, with partners, to make a step change improvement over the decade. This is illustrated below: -



Following the death of George Floyd and the inequalities that it highlighted and the reports that people from Black, Asian and Multi Ethnic groups have been disproportionately impacted by Covid-19 it was felt appropriate for the Borough Plan, our blueprint for how we want Harrow to move forwards over the next 10 years, to be amended to explicitly take account of both these issues. Accordingly, an additional new overarching priority on tackling racial disproportionality was added to the Plan in November 2020.

3.6 Putting the Vision into Practice

It had originally been planned to use 2020 as the year of engagement however this was not possible due to the pandemic, the lockdown and the practical implications of social distancing rules. The development of a Corporate Plan Delivery Plan (as mentioned above) was also delayed as organisational capacity was re-prioritised and re-directed towards dealing with the emergency, setting up new services and restarting services that had been stopped. Despite this, work on actually delivering against the Borough Plan priorities continued throughout 2020/21 and progress was made in all areas. A report detailing the progress was presented to Cabinet in November 2020.

3.7 Decision-making

The Council’s decision-making framework, including delegation arrangements, is outlined in the Constitution. Report templates are in use to ensure appropriate information is provided to decision makers including options considered, why a change is needed, implications of recommendations as well as risk management, legal, finance, and equalities implications. Decision reports are cleared by, or on behalf of, the Council’s Monitoring Officer (legal) and the Chief Financial Officer and also by the relevant Corporate Director before they are presented to the decision makers (Council, Cabinet, Committees). From December 2020 a sign-off of the Risk Management Implications section of Cabinet reports by the Head of Internal Audit

was introduced to strengthen the risk management element of the decision-making process (see section 3.15).

3.8 Measuring Performance and External Assurance

Corporate performance reporting was put on hold during the pandemic and remains so. Performance monitoring has continued at service level e.g. social care, education, housing, environment to ensure that service standards and quality were maintained. All services were affected by Covid so part of this monitoring was to understand changes in demand, pressures, areas of capacity that could be redeployed. Additional Covid related monitoring was put in place e.g. Gold reporting, a wide range of Public Health data - testing, vaccination, building occupancy, school attendance for children in need and key workers and much more.

Capital and revenue financial performance was however reported quarterly to the Corporate Strategic Board, Cabinet and all Members with the Treasury Management outturn 2019/20 and the mid-year Review 2020/21 being reported to Cabinet together in January 2021 and annual Treasury Management report being reported in February 2021.

The Council has taken on board the implications and the significance of the murder of George Floyd and resurgence of Black Lives Matter in the UK in the context of its workforce and as a service provider and commissioned an independent review to explore the issue of structural racism. The review took place between September 2020 and March 2021 and consisted of face to face structured interview and focus group sessions along with a staff survey to which 573 staff responded. Key findings included that the majority of staff surveyed do not believe that the Council is institutionally or structurally racist; whilst the majority reported that they had not experienced racism nearly half reported witnessing racial discrimination against colleagues; the majority of staff believe that there are inconsistencies in practice in relation to racial discrimination, bullying and harassment and believe that the Council should have a specific policy on this; and nearly half of staff surveyed felt there should be a specific network for protected equalities groups.

Thirty one recommendations were made in the review's report covering: acknowledging and recognising the journey of 'righting the wrongs'; recruitment and retention of staff; changing the organisation's culture and behaviour through leadership, training and development; creation of safe spaces for dialogues and understanding and governance and accountability.

The Council has welcomed the findings of the report and is developing an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations which will be taken to Cabinet in due course putting the organisation on a journey towards becoming an anti-racist council.

3.9 External Audit

During 2020/21 the authority provided timely support, information and responses to the Council's external auditors, Mazars. However the external auditors have yet to complete their audit and sign-off the accounts for 2019/20 meaning that the deadline for publishing the final accounts of 30 November 2020 has not been met. This is an issue across many local authorities and not unique to Harrow Council.

3.10 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Members, the most senior managers and statutory officers have been defined and documented in the constitution. After the local elections in May 2018 the new Leader of the Council made a number of changes to the roles and responsibilities of the Portfolio Holders and these were updated and included in the Constitution in May 2018. The roles and responsibilities of other managers and staff are defined and documented in Role Profiles attached to each post.

3.11 Financial Management

The Council's financial management arrangements during 2020/21 conformed with the governance requirements of the *CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015)*. During 2020/21 the Council delivered its services within the approved budget of £175m, contained the pressures arising from the challenging financial environment and managed the risks around demand pressures. The final outturn on the revenue budget for 2020/21, after the planned use of reserves which are largely applied to fund one-off projects and cross divisional adjustments including one-off income, is a balanced position after transfers to reserves.

An assessment of the organisation's compliance with the principles of the CIPFA Financial Management Code is in progress and will be reported on in the Final Annual Governance Statement.

3.12 Monitoring Officer Function

The Statutory Monitoring Officer functions to report on likely contravention of any enactment or rule of law. The duties of the Monitoring Officer are outlined in Article 12 of the Council's constitution and are undertaken by the Council's Director of Legal and Governance Services. Effective arrangements were in place during 2020/21 to discharge these duties.

3.13 Head of Paid Service Function

The requirements of the Head of Paid Service function are also outlined in Article 12 of the Council's constitution and effective arrangements were in place for the discharge of these duties by the Chief Executive throughout 2020/21.

3.14 Development Needs

Following the local government elections in May 2018, new Members received a Members Induction pack and a welcome evening was arranged for all elected Members on 8 May, to cover Council values, conduct and Member interests plus a Members Marketplace was held on the 15 May to explain key Council services together with a programme of Member training in May/June 2018. During 2019/20 member training was also conducted on how to use social media, homelessness and rough sleeping and EU settled status.

3.15 Managing Risks

The framework for identifying and managing risks consists of a series of Directorate Risk Registers that feed into an overarching Corporate Register that clearly identifies the owner of each risk. The Corporate Risk Register was reviewed and updated three times during 2020/21 for Q1/Q2 in July/September 2020, for Q3 in November 2020 and for Q4 in February 2021. Each update was presented to the Corporate Strategic Board (CSB) for review and challenge and were presented to the Governance, Audit, Risk Management & Standards (GARMS) Committee to assist the Committee in monitoring progress on risk management in accordance with their Terms of Reference. As a result of an Internal Audit recommendation in December 2020 the risk management implications section of Cabinet reports was reviewed and made more robust by requiring risks to decisions to be identified along with mitigations and red, amber, green (RAG) assurance ratings to be included in all Cabinet reports from January 2021 onwards. This was further strengthened and supported by updated guidance for report authors and a requirement for this section of the reports to be reviewed and signed-off by the Head of Internal Audit who is operationally responsible for the Corporate Risk Management function. In April 2021 the template of decision reports for all other Committees was changed to the updated risk management implications section to provide consistency of approach to all decisions made by Members.

3.16 Counter Fraud and Anti-corruption Arrangements

The Council has a Corporate Anti-Fraud Strategy 2016-19 outlining its approach to tackling fraud that is reviewed annually. The refreshed Local Government Fighting Fraud & Corruption Locally Strategy (FFCL) was published online on 26th March 2020 and during 2020-21 the intention was for the authorities' own strategy to be

reviewed and updated to reflect any changes and best practice that the new FFCL Strategy recommended. However this was not achieved and will be rolled forward to 2021/22 along with an assessment against the checklist contained within the strategy outlining best practice for dealing with fraud and corruption in local authorities. An action plan will be developed for any improvements required.

3.17 Scrutiny

The scrutiny function comprises an Overview and Scrutiny Committee (O&S), a Performance and Finance Scrutiny Sub-Committee (P&F), a Health and Social Care (H&SC) Scrutiny Sub-Committee and lead scrutiny councillors for:

- Health
- Community
- People
- Resources

The function is driven by the need to hold the Council and our partners to account for their performance and the establishment of the performance and finance sub-committee as the driver of scrutiny is a key component in ensuring that the function is focused on the issues of the greatest importance to the Council. The lead Members ensure that expertise to tackle particular areas of service delivery is maintained.

The structure is subject to regular review and is supported by meetings of the scrutiny leadership group, comprising the leads and the chairs and vice chairs of the committees, which considers agenda and review programmes, provides strategic direction for the function and overall co-ordination between the leads and committees.

During 2020/21 O&S met 6 times, P&F 3 times and H&SC 3 times, overall 3 times less than in 2019/20 owing to the pandemic.

3.18 Internal Audit

A new Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit was issued by CIPFA in 2019. It states that ‘ *The head of internal audit (HIA) occupies a critical position in any organisation, helping it to achieve its objectives by evaluating the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control arrangements and playing a key role in promoting good corporate governance. The aim of this Statement is to set out the role of the HIA in public service organisations and to help ensure organisations engage with and support the role effectively.*’ The Statement contains 5 principles with organisational and HIA responsibilities attached to each one. Overall throughout 2020/21 these principles were complied with however the need to clarify and strengthen a small number of the organisational responsibilities identified

in 2019/20 have yet to be addressed. The Internal Audit Service is also required to comply with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and to be reviewed externally against these standards every five years and internally on a regular basis. An external peer review in June 2017 confirmed that the service ‘generally complies’ with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and the 2019 internal review against these standards confirmed this assessment. An updated review against the standards will be undertaken and reported on in the final AGS 2020/21.

3.19 Audit Committee

The duties of the audit committee are undertaken by the Governance, Audit, Risk Management & Standards Committee and an Internal Audit review undertaken during 2018/19 has established it generally operates in-line with the core functions of an audit committee as identified in *Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police (CIPFA, 2017)*. Two key actions coming out of the review was the update the Committee’s Terms of Reference which were approved by Council and included in the constitution in February 2019 and the introduction of an Annual Report describing the work of the Committee throughout the year and demonstrating that the Committee has undertaken its role effectively. The GARMS Committee’s Annual Report 2019/20 was presented to Council in February 2020 confirming that the committee had successfully fulfilled its purpose/role and responsibilities as outlined in its agreed Terms of Reference.

3.20 Joint Working/Council Trading Companies

Joint working, working in partnership with other local authorities and other bodies, and the use of alternative delivery vehicles has increased over recent years as local government generally, and Harrow Council specifically, has coped with less resources.

Throughout 2020/21 the Council’s trading structure consisted of five separate legal entities as shown in the table below:

Harrow Council trading Structure		
Name	Legal Structure	Date Started Trading
Concilium Group Limited (Holding Company)	UK Limited Company	November 2015
Concilium Business Services Limited	UK Limited Company	November 2015
Sancroft Community Care Limited	UK Limited Company	January 2018
Concilium Assets LLP	Limited Liability Partnership	January 2019
HB Public Law Limited	UK Limited Company	April 2015 (dissolved January 21)

These entities have been set up to provide a financial or other benefit to the council whilst enabling it to undertake specific commercial activities. Harrow Council therefore either directly or indirectly holds a 100% controlling interest in each of the trading entities.

Concilium Group Ltd. is a wholly owned commercial subsidiary of the council, set up with the dual purpose of consolidating the financials of its subsidiaries and to act as the minority partner in a council controlled Limited Liability partnership (Concilium Assets LLP). In effect, Concilium Group is a council owned holding vehicle.

Concilium Business Services Ltd (CBS - previously trading as Smart Lettings) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Concilium Group Ltd. with the principal aim of providing private lettings, property management, property administration and a tenant referencing service. Until February 2019 its principal source of revenue came from the property management of 100 homes, managed on behalf of Harrow Council. During 2019/20 CBS Ltd has undergone a strategic change of direction and as a result, CBS Ltd. is now only responsible for the legal ownership of 6 homes. CBS Ltd. shall retain 5% of the income collected from these tenants, distributing the remaining 95% back to the council.

Sancroft Community Care Ltd. Is another wholly owned subsidiary of Concilium Group Ltd. and was set up to take over the operation of the now 62 bed residential care home for the elderly. 45 of these beds are block contracted with the London Borough of Harrow under a five-year contract.

Concilium Assets LLP (The LLP) is a Limited Liability Partnership owned 95% by Harrow and 5% by Concilium Group Ltd. and was set up to enable direct private rental sector (PRS) property investment activities. 53 PRS units on Gayton Road were transferred to the LLP in July 2019 on a 10-year lease for rent to the private market.

The formation of HB Public Law Ltd. was formally approved by Cabinet on 13th November 2014 (began trading in 2015) and is set up as a council owned company which has been granted an Alternative Business Structure (ABS) licence from the Solicitor's Regulatory Authority. This was in order to be able to carry out legal work which the Legal shared service, as a local authority, is prevented from undertaking by professional conduct rules. There was however minimal work going through the ABS in 2019/20, hence there were no board meetings, policies etc. and therefore the decision was taken to wind it up as the volumes of work did not justify the additional costs that running the ABS entailed. No work was undertaken through the ABS during 2020/21 and it formally ceased to exist on 12th January 2021.

The Council also runs a shared legal services (HBPL) for which it is the lead authority.

The importance of good governance within these arrangements is recognised and as part of the 2019/20 annual review of governance the governance arrangements for the shared legal service (HBPL), Concilium Business Services and Sancroft Community Care Ltd were reviewed and updated and assurance obtained that reasonable governance arrangements are in place. Governance arrangements have

not been reviewed for Concilium Group Limited as it is merely a holding company and the governance arrangements for Concilium Assets LLP were reviewed in 2020/21 and again it was confirmed that reasonable governance arrangements are in place.

In January 2019 the Committee on Standards in Public Life published its report on local government ethical standards and made a number of best practice recommendations. **Best practice recommendation 14 states that:** Councils should report on separate bodies they have set up or which they own as part of their annual governance statement and give a full picture of their relationship with those bodies. Separate bodies created by local authorities should abide by the Nolan principle of openness and publish their board agendas and minutes and annual reports in an accessible place.

The paragraphs above outline the separate bodies set up by the Council and their relationship with the Council however the annual review of governance 2019/20 highlighted that these bodies are not yet publishing their board agenda, minutes and annual reports. The intention was to address this during 2020/21 however this was not achieved and will be rolled over to 2021/22 to implement.

4. Level of Assurance

The analysis of assurances from the annual review of governance 2020/21 indicates that **a reasonable level of governance is in place across the Council** despite the challenges presented by the Covid 19 pandemic. A number of minor governance gaps that should have been closed in 2020/21 were not closed and will be rolled forward to 2021/22. Whilst it could be argued that the lack of corporate performance monitoring and reporting is a significant gap in governance this is compensated for by financial performance monitoring, the monitoring and reporting of progress against the Corporate Plan and performance monitoring in service areas being in place throughout 2020/21. Other areas such as risk management arrangements to support decision making have been strengthened during 2020/21 and financial management remains robust.

The Head of Internal Audit's overall opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's framework of governance, risk management and control based on the annual review of governance and the assurance work of Internal Audit throughout 2020/21 has yet to be fully determined due to a delay in obtaining assurance from testing of a number of the Council's core financial systems and for the annual review of governance. However based on assurance obtained so far the opinion is likely to be: **Good with improvements required in a few areas:** The outputs from the programme of work completed by Internal Audit, based on the agreed risk-based Internal Audit Plan, demonstrate that the Council's framework of governance, risk management and control is generally good with 97% of reports issued being amber, green/amber or green assurance. One red assurance report has been issued identifying significant weakness and/or non-compliance in the framework which could potentially put the achievement of objectives in this area at risk and no significant governance gaps have been identified so far as part of the annual review of governance process.

5. Previous Significant Governance Issues

5.1 Depot Redevelopment Project

A significant governance gap was identified during 2019/20 in relation to the Depot Redevelopment Project as a significant overspend has been projected along with the identification of several breaches of the Council's Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules. Poor governance contributed to the overspend and the delay in reporting it corporately. Initial action was taken by management and Finance to identify the extent of the overspend and it was established that it can be contained within the approved Capital Programme funding. An Internal Audit review was undertaken and a red assurance report on the full extent of the governance issues was issued and presented to the GARMS Committee in October 2020. Eight recommendations (5 high risk and 3 medium risk) were made to improve the governance weaknesses and were agreed by management.

A follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations is in progress. Further details will be included in the final AGS once the follow-up has been completed.

6. Significant Governance Issue 2020/21

No new significant governance gaps have been identified for 2020/21 so far.

7. Conclusion

The annual review of governance is currently incomplete however the assurances obtained so far are generally positive on the governance arrangements in place for 2020/21.

8. Declaration

The Leader and the Chief Executive are signing the Annual Governance Statement on behalf of the authority having gained assurance from the annual review of the authority's governance arrangements supported by evidence provided by management including the Chief Finance Officer, the Monitoring Officer, from Corporate Directors and independent assurance provided by the Head of Internal Audit.

Graham Henson
Leader
Date:

Sean Harriss
Chief Executive
Date: