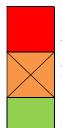
### **ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL – Risk Profile**

ъ	4 Certain			16	1, 6a, 18
Likelihood	3 Probable		6b	3, 8	13, 19
Like	2 Possible		10	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11	12, 17
	1 Unlikely			15	
Impact		1 Insignificant	2 Marginal	3 Significant	4 Severe

The overall risk rating score is Likelihood x Impact

The matrix has 3 filters - red, amber and green:-



Red risks are those which cause the Council or service greatest concern, are in need of closer attention and may require more frequent scrutiny, review and reporting

Amber risks are those that should be reviewed periodically to determine if practical steps can be taken to reduce the scoring to 'green' and the control measures in operation regularly reviewed

Green risks are likely to require no further action but should still be subject to review

Risk No.	Risk Scenario Title			
1	Finance			
2	Change Management and Service Transformation			
3	Regeneration and Economic Development			
4	Procurement and Contracts Management			
5	Member Decision Making			
6a	Homelessness			
6b	Affordable Housing Development			
7	Local Plan (reinstated after revised Council strategic targets agreed)			
8	Partnerships			
9	Information and Data Security			
10	Community Engagement and Customer Insight			
11	Coastal Protection and Land Drainage			
12	Corporate Business Continuity			
13	Cybersecurity			
15	Local Authority Trading Companies			
16	Corporate Stock Compliance Issues			
17	Elections			
18 Brexit Implications				
19 Climate Change				
Removed from	n Strategic Risk Register at 2019 review			
14	New Littlehampton Leisure Centre (opened in 2019)			

Reviewed at Audit & Governance Committee meeting 13 February 2020 (following interim review 21 November 2019)

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
4	46				
1	16	Finance			
	$\Leftrightarrow$	<ul> <li>Uncertainty around outcome on business rates changes and New Homes Bonus</li> <li>Uncertainty over future central government funding</li> <li>CIL funding changes</li> <li>Reduction in government grants going forward</li> <li>Impact of changes in immigration rates</li> <li>Impact of squeeze on HRA rents</li> <li>Uncertainty around outcome of welfare reform</li> <li>Anticipated Budget deficit from 21/22</li> <li>Leaving the European Union – increased uncertainty over the economy</li> <li>Possible multiple future borrowing requirements for General Fund and HRA</li> <li>PWLB interest rates increased</li> <li>Significant external funding required to progress regeneration proposals</li> <li>Insufficient funding for capital projects / corporate building maintenance</li> <li>New targets of Council may not be affordable</li> <li>Significant increased pay claim for 2020/21-on following completion of existing 2-year agreement</li> <li>Reduction in grant funding from WSCC</li> </ul>	The council faces a great deal of financial uncertainty which could result in budget deficits, loss of HRA & General Fund balance etc.  Deficit worsens and balances reach minimum level in a shorter period of time  Although Article 50 has been triggered, options and timescales for the progress of Brexit remain uncertain – currently extended to 31 January 2020	<ul> <li>Financial insecurity and possible extra local funding to be found</li> <li>Possible pressure to further outsource service areas</li> <li>The council may fail to realise capital investment and/or income generation opportunities</li> <li>Additional savings to be made in future years</li> <li>National and institutional investment uncertainty – UK credit ratings reduced</li> <li>Ongoing low interest rates, reducing treasury investment returns</li> <li>Loss of future EU grant funding (regeneration impact) – post-Brexit UK replacement funding uncertain</li> <li>Further pressure on demandled services e.g. benefits, homelessness, etc.</li> <li>Possible negative impact on housebuilding, etc.</li> <li>Interest and capital repayments to be made on borrowing</li> <li>Ability to maintain minimum reserve level will be threatened</li> <li>Major regeneration projects cannot be progressed</li> <li>Corporate buildings are not adequately maintained</li> <li>Council strategic targets / Priorities cannot be achieved</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Good culture of financial management previously = strong position going forward</li> <li>Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) regularly reviewed and reported to Cabinet</li> <li>Capital Strategy 2019/20-2021/22 adopted and to be reviewed annually</li> <li>CIPFA new Financial Management Code (FMC) covering Local Authorities published for implementation from 2021/22</li> <li>Strong asset management</li> <li>Appetite to invest capital strategically</li> <li>Local Council Tax Support scheme agreed annually</li> <li>Treasury strategy / good investment performance – monitoring of available investment opportunities</li> <li>Innovative schemes being considered to generate future revenue e.g. Property Investment Fund</li> <li>Updated HRA Business Plan produced and monitored</li> <li>HRA rent uplift will recommence in 2020/21</li> <li>Monitoring of possible changes to Government policy, legislation, etc.</li> <li>Other more innovative investment schemes being considered, but higher risk to obtain rewards</li> <li>WSCC engaged with the Council to progress the Arun Growth Deal – more weight to requests to the LEP for funding</li> <li>Participation in external bodies (e.g. Greater Brighton Economic Board) to lever external funding</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
					Initial funding to progress revised strategic targets agreed and future funding will be considered for business cases
2	6 /	Change Management and Service Tran	nsformation		
	<b>**</b>	<ul> <li>Ineffective prioritisation in a smaller organisation</li> <li>Residual '2020 Vision' work and management / operational restructures stretching resources and possibly leading to conflicting outcomes</li> <li>Additional overhead from changed targets / Priorities of new (post-5/19) Council</li> <li>Limited specialist project management staff for future major developments</li> <li>Outcome of future re-tendering exercises could lead to major change projects affecting core systems / processes</li> <li>Uncertainty surrounding Government's 'devolution' agenda</li> <li>Finite budget will restrict what can be achieved</li> <li>Potential significant restructuring costs (e.g. Housing)</li> </ul>	The council may not have the resource capacity (numbers, knowledge, expertise); and staff and members may have inherent resistance to change which will make it difficult to deliver the strategic outcomes	Knowledge gaps are not filled (loss of experienced managers / staff)  If capable staff are not developed internally and given opportunities they are more likely to leave – long term recruitment and retention issues  Lower morale and motivation (may increase in areas of potential change / outsourcing)  Possible increase in sickness absence, stress claims etc.  Potential governance issues in unfamiliar roles  Loss of strategic vision as operational duties (the day job) takes over  Political and management change harder to implement and embed  There may be lost opportunities for sharing services and work  Reliability of service delivery  Customer dissatisfaction / loss of trust or confidence within community  Potential reputational issues  More financial pressure on services	<ul> <li>The Arun Improvement Programme (AIP) reviews all major ICT and business change requests to ensure we invest in the right projects (board consists of officers and Members)</li> <li>ICT Service Strategy 2019-2023 progressed in 2018 which will provide direction in terms of future capability</li> <li>Separate Digital Strategy &amp; Blueprint developed and agreed by Members</li> <li>Customer Access Strategy reviewed and updated. Member consultation and implementation plan being progressed</li> <li>Report on future strategic targets / Priorities presented by CEO and agreed by Full Council</li> <li>Training and development plans considered in annual performance review</li> <li>Senior Management Development Programme (LEAD) and New Manager programmes to be progressed</li> <li>Short vs Long term sickness absence reported to Cabinet and specific consideration of workplace stress issues progressing</li> <li>Capital project plan agreed by Cabinet to allow for initial workload prioritisation</li> <li>Outstanding 'review of service' programme areas to be completed – aim being better service, at reduced cost</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
				Projects / new initiatives fail to deliver desired outcomes     Limited budget for capital projects	<ul> <li>Council will continue to investigate partnering opportunities with other Councils</li> <li>Elements of shared services with other public bodies are working well</li> <li>Council open to looking at more shared services and partnerships in future</li> </ul>
	<b>*</b>	<ul> <li>Lack of visible progress with Bognor Regis developments which are now being reconsidered by new Council</li> <li>Failure to resource and implement the action plan to deliver the long- term regeneration strategies (for Bognor Regis and generally throughout ADC)</li> <li>Lack of funding to deliver major regeneration projects</li> </ul>	The plans to develop Bognor Regis and Littlehampton are vulnerable to challenge and delays. The council may also be unable to agree a wider mid-long term strategy for economic development and regeneration across the district	<ul> <li>Developers and investors could be deterred</li> <li>Possible legal issues from developer plans submitted in advance of Council consideration of schemes</li> <li>Missed opportunities to invest in areas of development potential</li> <li>Reputational issues around non-delivery</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Options for Regis Centre and Hothamton sites to be reconsidered by new Council for public consultation</li> <li>Funding and development options to be progressed</li> <li>Revised Sir Richard Hotham planning application rejected following Council determining its position as landowner, but approved on appeal</li> <li>Some capital spend projects progressed (East Bank, River Arun, Hotham Park</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Decisions not made swiftly enough – political will? Change of direction / vision of new (post-5/19) Council – strategic regeneration vision yet to be agreed</li> <li>Lack of public / partner acceptance of, and buy-in to strategies</li> <li>Legal challenges increase</li> <li>Multiple major projects running simultaneously – resource stretched</li> <li>Impact of growth of Butlins and Chichester University influencing local market conditions</li> <li>Other Council borrowing priorities / increase in PWLB rates</li> <li>Uncertainty surrounding major Government schemes impacting</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Development of council land (car parks, etc.) could mean loss of income stream</li> <li>Lack of growth</li> <li>Increase in economic stagnation</li> <li>Area turns into a commuter belt and is not regenerated leading to decline</li> <li>Financial and reputational risk / poor publicity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>café, etc.)</li> <li>Successful funding bid to enable         Littlehampton regeneration / public realm         improvements to progress</li> <li>Central funding obtained and significant         progress made on some regeneration         schemes (Bognor Regis public realm, BR         station)</li> <li>National supermarket chains investing in         the district</li> <li>Revised planning applications for Salt         Box site (LEP bid for infrastructure grant         unsuccessful)</li> <li>Bognor Regis Town Centre BID         established</li> <li>Continued working with key partners (e.g.         Butlins, Chichester University)</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		the area e.g. Arundel by-pass, Chichester by-pass			<ul> <li>Investment prospectus prepared for Bognor Regis</li> <li>'Innovating Our High Streets' initiative to progress</li> <li>Economic Strategy, Seafront Strategy and Tourism / Events Strategy to be developed</li> </ul>
4	6 \$	Major contracts let (waste collection, leisure, greenspace) - contractors may not be making the expected savings, achieve the level of external investment, or provide service to the expected standard     Other major contracts under review / approaching re-tender     Council may be reliant on third party (e.g. WSCC) timescales     Major IT systems due for re-tender     Recent loss of Council's Procurement staff     Short lead time for (e.g. ICT) changes linked to new contracts	The Council has recently let a number of its most significant contracts (leisure, waste management, grounds maintenance, services for the elderly)	Tension between existing contractors and the council through tendering / change periods Poor publicity / reputational issues Cost savings are not achieved Service quality deteriorates Possible major projects and operational changes required if it is decided to change longestablished IT systems Challenge to Council if procurement processes not followed Required infrastructure not in place in time for new contracts	Contract specialists used for the re-tender processes (Housing Reactive Repairs currently progressing)     Procurement Strategy in place     Clearer communication of council's expectations of contractor(s)     Strategic view going forward     Leisure Management and Greenspace contracts awarded with significant savings and investment commitment     Waste management contract extended to allow additional savings     Services for activities for the elderly still being progressed as joint procurement exercise with WSCC     Procurement advice arrangement with Hampshire CC progressed by Finance     Implementation plans to be agreed with relevant service areas
5	6	Member Decision Making			
	Û	<ul> <li>Post May-2019 Council is No Overall Control (NOC)</li> <li>Conflict may affect decision making</li> <li>Lack of experienced Councillors</li> <li>Some lack of understanding of resource requirements and change issues</li> </ul>	Decision making may be impacted as Council is now No Overall Control  The complexity of current legislation could lead to some members not having	<ul> <li>Potential DPA / FOI issues</li> <li>More vulnerability to governance and compliance failures</li> <li>Decisions held up by process</li> <li>Reversal of previous Council decisions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Overall member desire to see council move forward</li> <li>Common goals / revised strategic targets to be agreed and progressed</li> <li>Cabinet Working Party review of scheme of delegation of authority completed</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Unwillingness by some members to communicate unpopular changes and decisions to the public</li> <li>Some Members are also County Councillors and Parish / Town Councillors which could lead to conflict</li> <li>Perception that not all members are involved in decision making / lack of transparency</li> <li>Binding decision on significant change to Council governance arrangements taken by Full Council (1/20) for implementation in May 2021</li> </ul>	the necessary skillset to meet the demands of the changes and increasing financial and service delivery pressures facing the council	Poor publicity / reputational risk     Additional costs if decisions     (e.g. Planning) go to appeal     Less ownership and leadership at local levels through lack of engagement     Insufficient current Committees resource to progress governance changes     Unclear / untested future decision making via committees could lead to delays in Council decisions	<ul> <li>Review of Constitution and Codes of Conduct progressed</li> <li>Agreed Corporate Plan with focus on key issues (to act as a "temperature gauge")</li> <li>Induction plan for new members provided after May 2019 elections</li> <li>Governance Working Party considered options for future arrangements prior to decision to change</li> <li>Adoption of new governance arrangements agreed as May 2021 to allow further consideration of structure, Constitution, responsibilities, etc.</li> <li>Additional Committees resource to administer future arrangement agreed as part of revised Council strategic targets</li> <li>New committees' system, Member iPads and O/365 implemented and live in May 2019</li> </ul>
6a	16	Homelessness			
	<b>\$</b>	Overarching homelessness strategy – but service needs to be more proactive     Increase in demands on the Council     'Squeeze' on rents will have an impact on HRA, Council house building and RSLs in the area     Slow progress on purchase of additional temporary accommodation     Uncertainty over Government 'levies' (e.g. pay to stay, etc.)     Increase in immigration due to current EU Policy on free movement and current crises in Middle East and Africa	The council may not be able to provide sufficient affordable housing and/or temporary accommodation, at a time when the community in general is under great pressure from the Welfare Reforms	More vulnerable people and increase in demands on Council     Future increase in number of homeless     Less capacity within charities / voluntary organisations     Extra bed and breakfast costs being incurred again in future – costs still increasing. Further supplementary estimate required in January 2020     Council may not fulfil statutory obligations     Universal Credit leading to tenancies ending & mortgage	Housing Allocations Scheme revised in 2018 to meet requirements of Homelessness Reduction Act, including re-definition of the qualification criteria     More effective processes (including prevention) and additional software being obtained, aiming to reduce B&B costs incurred     Restructure of Housing department being progressed     New Housing & Homelessness Strategy progressed     Housing contracts being examined and reviewed     Council commitment / increased Member interest toward building new affordable

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Increase in demands from the Welfare Reform Act</li> <li>Significant increase in university campus at Bognor will impact availability of accommodation</li> <li>Uncertainty over impact of government benefit changes – Universal Credit, etc.</li> <li>Lack of internal officer capacity to deliver changes in addition to existing capital programme</li> <li>Impact of HMO's becoming student or staff accommodation on local rental market stock</li> <li>Additional responsibilities under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017</li> <li>Continuing loss of HRA properties through Right To Buy (RTB)</li> <li>Potential loss of WSCC funding for 'commissioned services' / to voluntary organisations</li> </ul>		costs increasing leading to foreclosure  Increased demand on customer services – enquiries, complaints, etc.  Failure to increase Council housing stock Increased borrowing Poor publicity / reputational risk	homes and bringing empty homes into reuse; possible new Government initiatives  Purchase of properties by the Council in 2017 as part alternative to continued use of private bed & breakfast accommodation  Updated HRA Business Plan produced and monitored. Commitment to deliver 250 new homes in period to 2027/28 to offset RTB sales (but target may increase as part of strategic priorities)  Small amount of additional Government grant funding  Council investigating development of General Fund land for e.g. student accommodation to ease pressure on rental market  LGA / Councils lobbying Government regarding changes to RTB legislation / receipts  Council Chief Executives liaising with WSCC to identify impact and consequences on local Councils and voluntary organisations
6b	6	Affordable Housing Development			
		Lack of in-depth internal development expertise for house building     Lack of available and fit for purpose properties (council able to build or buy but requirement is for smaller properties)     Lack of Council-owned land for further development     New developments vulnerable to challenge from members and community	The council may not be able to fulfil the development targets for building new homes	Reputational issues for council & revenue investment not maximised     Delays in building new Council housing / reduction in proposed scheme due to lack of finance     Significant borrowing may be required     Increased cost of borrowing from PWLB rate change     Reviews and changes are resource intensive	as 6A above     New Housing & Homelessness Strategy being progressed     Requirement for proportion of new developments to be affordable housing (e.g. via S106)     Review of Council-owned land for possible development     Several house purchase schemes being investigated     Engagement with appropriate partners to attract funding and development

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Reduction in the amount of stock from RTB release, leading to reduced rental income</li> <li>Significant negative impacts of Government changes to national rent setting policy on HRA Business Plan</li> <li>Reduction in HCA grants for affordable housing</li> <li>Possible clawback of Right To Buy (RTB) 1:1 receipts if not used in time</li> <li>Reduction in new RTB receipts</li> <li>Delay in new house build program</li> <li>Increased delivery targets from new Council, but may not be affordable / deliverable</li> <li>Government legislative changes not encouraging Local Authorities to build at social rents</li> <li>Infrastructure deficit (e.g. GP reductions) could lead to lower take up of housing in the area</li> </ul>		Impact on council legal team resource / extra costs of external resource     Significant reduction in HRA rent income until rent increases allowed     Development schemes are less economically viable and not progressed by landowners     Area is not seen as a viable market for development     Potential return to Government of 1:1 receipts     Council targets fail to be met	Monitoring / reporting of RTB 1:1 receipts to CMT and Cabinet     HRA Business Plan adopted and reviewed annually     HRA rent uplift will recommence in 2020/21
7	6 Reinstated	Local Plan			
	Remstated	<ul> <li>The Council is to decide on the 13<sup>th</sup> Jan whether to review the Local Plan in order to update our policies on issues such as climate change and to address the current underdelivery of housing against agreed targets</li> <li>More neighbourhood plans are being developed at Parish/Town Council level</li> <li>Not meeting the Housing Delivery Test requirements or % year Housing Supply means the Council</li> </ul>	Although the Local Plan has been adopted, the Council could still be vulnerable to development in unallocated areas if the Council is unable to maintain a 5-year supply of housing or meet the required Housing Delivery Test requirements	If ongoing test and supply requirements are not met, there will be less ability to make strategic planning decisions, increasing the prospect of development in unallocated areas and a lack of cohesion within the locality     Significant cost for lengthy planning framework review	<ul> <li>More information to members (seminars and workshops, etc.) to explain the issues &amp; Government planning requirements and implications thereof</li> <li>Planning department resource remains under review – LGA Peer Review in June 2018</li> <li>Revised studies and policies consulted on and agreed by Members, prior to submission to the Inspector</li> <li>Land supply and strategic sites to be kept under review</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		is more vulnerable to planning decisions being overturned on appeal			<ul> <li>Planning policies to be reviewed as part of climate change issues</li> <li>Housing Delivery action plan to be progressed</li> </ul>
8	9	Partnerships			
	\\\\\\\\\\\\	<ul> <li>Council may enter into arrangements which do not serve its longer-term best interests</li> <li>Informal and voluntary partnership arrangements do not produce benefits / synergy</li> <li>Public health transition will mean partnership working with NHS clinical commissioning groups – significant local concerns in respect of GP practice closures and lack of overall co-ordination of activities within the NHS</li> <li>Government impetus to share more, leading from funding reductions &amp; potential lessening of political control</li> <li>Lack of understanding of potential opportunities in the marketplace</li> <li>Increased financial pressure on all parties</li> <li>Increased partnership complexity – both contractually and through service delivery</li> <li>Lack of definition surrounding the constitution of a partnership, grants and shared service</li> <li>Lack of progress against past audit recommendations</li> <li>Reduction / lack of commitment from external partners - funding cuts could impact existing services</li> </ul>	If key partnerships are not robustly governed, they may not offer the best longer-term value for ADC. There may also be missed opportunities by not exploring enough options	<ul> <li>There may be lost opportunities for sharing services and work</li> <li>Reliability of service delivery</li> <li>Customer dissatisfaction / loss of trust or confidence within community</li> <li>Potential reputational issues</li> <li>Lack of governance and clarity around objectives of partnerships</li> <li>New responsibilities for council with the public health transition</li> <li>Funding reductions means having to find different income streams</li> <li>More financial pressure on services</li> <li>Projects fail to deliver desired outcomes</li> <li>Less capacity within charities / voluntary organisations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Council will continue to investigate partnering opportunities with other Councils</li> <li>Engagement with external partner agencies</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities, priorities, finances, etc. defined as part of arrangements</li> <li>'Partnership' definition agreed by CMT to inform relevant discussions on Vision</li> <li>Partnership Register being collated</li> <li>Audit &amp; Governance Committee interest in progress</li> <li>Voluntary and support sector funding subject to ongoing review</li> <li>Council Chief Executives liaising with WSCC to identify impact and consequences on local Councils and voluntary organisations</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Impact of Local Policing Plan putting greater pressure on specific Council services e.g. Community Safety, Environmental Health, Housing, etc.</li> <li>Potential loss of WSCC funding for 'commissioned services' / to voluntary organisations</li> </ul>			
9	<b>6</b>	<ul> <li>Information Governance and Data Sec</li> <li>Increasing FOI and DPA requests</li> </ul>	The council is facing an	Increased vulnerability to	Trained resource to handle FOI / DPA
		<ul> <li>(national issue) / complexity and limited resources which are stretched</li> <li>More information sharing can lead to less control</li> <li>Lack of Member awareness on information governance and data security requirements and standards.</li> <li>Lack of formal mandatory training and staff awareness of new requirements</li> <li>Additional burdens from EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – concern over resources available to meet these</li> <li>Increase in home and mobile working</li> <li>Limited specialist resource to investigate data breaches – ICT support is not (formally) 24x7</li> </ul>	increased risk of a breach of Data Protection Act / General Data Protection Regulation	breach of Data Protection Act / GDPR leading to reputational damage / financial penalties (and significantly higher fines possible under GDPR)  Less time within Council Advice & Monitoring team to deal with issues could lead to mistakes, etc.  Lack of clarity around what information is where and who is responsible for it  Certain Council services being unable to function without PSN compliance  Potential ICO censure / financial costs from the GDPR  Poor publicity / reputational issues  Incident management of possible breaches will require corporate / CMT support and will impact existing work	<ul> <li>requests</li> <li>DPA / FOI training programme progressed for staff with annual updates planned</li> <li>Council networks reviewed by consultant and annual certification to Public Services Network (PSN) standard achieved</li> <li>ICO guidance on preparation for General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) reviewed and Action Plan progressed. Additional, external advice obtained</li> <li>Data audit conducted and policies updated for GDPR compliance, will now be subject to ongoing review</li> <li>Data Protection Officer (DPO) appointed and trained</li> <li>Policy / publication updates being completed and regular briefings provided to CMT and staff</li> <li>GDPR training provided to all staff and Members. E-Learning being added for Information Governance</li> <li>Information Security Group (ISG) oversight of GDPR and security compliance</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
					Incident management process to be developed and advised to staff / management     Additional data protection resource obtained     ICT & Service Improvement Manager added to delegated authority for GDPR and IT Technical Manager to be added (to increase capacity)     Availability arrangements for ICT out-of-hours incident response accepted by CMT
10	4	Community Engagement and Custome	er Insight		
	<b>⇔</b>	Understanding of customer / community "needs" vs "wants to have" can be patchy across the council     Council commitment to digital strategy, but direction unclear - over reliance on web-based systems could alienate public and councillors     Council not maximising social media and other communication methods     The next generation of council service users will have different needs and expectations and could become alienated by traditional methods of delivery of information     If changes not progressed effectively, then risk will be increased     Challenge / poor publicity surrounding housing proposals by developers	Risk of failure to engage effectively with the community, either by communicating the council's objectives and service plans or understanding and managing customer expectations	More difficult to formulate and deliver major initiatives that are effective and relevant (e.g. Local Plan, regeneration)     Difficulty communicating changes to service delivery     Failure to maximise opportunities within the community     Rural opportunities could be overlooked     Poor publicity / lack of community support	Your Council – service area objectives extended for 2018-2021     Corporate Plan reviewed / updated for 2018-on     Customer satisfaction results under review     Customer Services changes resulting from Vision work / service transformation     Council commitment to providing more digital opportunities. Further work on website development and social media channels required     New Arun ICT Service Strategy 2019-2023 agreed and a separate Digital Strategy and Blueprint developed     Social media policies reviewed and updated     Customer Access Strategy reviewed and being progressed     Customer Access Strategy Vision 'to put customers at the heart of what we do'     Public engagement strategy to be developed

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		Customer satisfaction results reducing			Planning Peer Review undertaken in 2018     New (post-5/19) Council Cabinet commitment to consultation and transparency     Key Council meetings now recorded
11	6	Coastal Protection & Land Drainage			
	<b>*</b>	<ul> <li>Multiple agencies / property owners involved – requirement for individual decisions delaying actions</li> <li>Bad weather increases rate of erosion / chances of flash flooding</li> <li>Longer term – climate change and sea level rise</li> <li>Coastal Protection:-         <ul> <li>Delays due to legislative / regulatory requirements e.g. environmental studies</li> <li>Conflicting opinions as to required solution</li> <li>Insufficient funding to deliver scheme(s)</li> <li>Rapid deterioration of short-term improvements</li> <li>Increased climate change risk - Member concern at external comment on 'managed realignment' and impact on Arun District and residents</li> </ul> </li> <li>Land Drainage:-         <ul> <li>All parties (across the network) need to be aware</li> <li>Possible removal of Internal Drainage Boards may lead to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Some areas of the District are subject to significant erosion issues, with a high risk to dwellings  The Council must fulfil its responsibilities as landowner (riparian) under the Land Drainage Act to ensure that its part of the whole network functions effectively  The Council has powers (under the Coastal protection Act) and also responsibilities for maintenance of assets on its controlled land	Loss of residents' homes     Flood damage to property, land and infrastructure     H&S issues     Increased costs     Reputational issues / poor publicity     Need for temporary housing  Coastal Protection:     Increased risk of problem extending to neighbouring coastal areas     Environmental impact	<ul> <li>Coastal Protection:-</li> <li>Council installed additional short-term defences (heavy rocks and shingle recycling)</li> <li>Engaging with residents and Parish Councils</li> <li>Engaging with other relevant authorities (e.g. Environment Agency, Chichester DC)</li> <li>Lobbying central government</li> <li>Some partnership grant funding (flood and coastal erosion grant from the EA) provided to approved major flood and coastal risk management schemes</li> <li>Pagham – spit breached in 2016 and the community now has an approved planning application to cut through the remaining part, although it currently unlikely if this work will proceed</li> <li>The Council has a forward capital programme (informed by the Shoreline management Plan and Coastal Defence Strategies) and a year-on-year revenue programme</li> <li>Council considering Committee on Climate Change report and will consider future Government / EA advice and proposals. To feed into wider Council consideration of climate change issues</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
12	<b>8</b>	responsibilities being passed back to the Council  Corporate Business Continuity  Threat of loss of buildings / infrastructure through fire, flooding	The Council is facing increased risk of cyber attack	Loss of buildings or access to buildings through fire damage,	Land Drainage     Working with EA (automated flood warning) and WSCC (LLFA)     Monitoring weather forecasts and noting / responding to Met Office alerts     Engaging with Parishes and flood groups across the District     Emergency Planning engages with relevant bodies     Drainage Engineer appointed to progress Council land responsibilities and to assist other parties      Advice obtained from Council's insurers     Corporate Business Continuity Plan under
		or other incident  Continued uncertainty over the future of BRTH, which would act as recovery site for the Civic Centre  IT critical system recovery requirements still to be agreed	There is a risk to business continuity from a major incident either directly impacting the Council's infrastructure / services or the provision of key services, etc. by contractors / suppliers  Mass loss of staff through illness e.g. pandemic	flooding or other serious environmental incident, etc.  Loss of major contractors / suppliers through a major incident affecting their infrastructure / staff Inability to provide key services / reputational issues	<ul> <li>Corporate business Continuity Plan under development for agreement by CMT and subject to workshop testing</li> <li>Service Business Impact Analysis (BIA) and Business Continuity Plans (BCP) reviewed and updated in order to identify critical service and IT requirements</li> <li>BIA and BCP to be reviewed / updated by all service areas annually</li> <li>Revised evacuation / incident procedures due after Civic Centre bomb scare incident</li> <li>Workspace recovery plans to address identified impacts and plans</li> <li>Procurement tender processes require major contractors to have business continuity plans in place</li> </ul>
13	12	Cybersecurity			
	<b>⇔</b>	<ul> <li>Increased threat of cyber-attacks (viruses, malware, ransomware, etc.)</li> </ul>	The council is facing an increased risk of cyber threat	Loss of key systems / inability to provide key services     Loss or corruption of data	Proprietary security software in use on pc's, networks and mobile devices

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Increased vulnerability through extended use of internet and cloud facilities</li> <li>Poor working practices by staff / partners could lead to security breaches</li> </ul>		Financial loss     Reputational damage     Costs / time spent to recover	<ul> <li>ICT deploy appropriate security measures to minimise cyber risks (e.g. firewalls, anti-virus checking, etc.)</li> <li>Additional security products (e.g. using artificial intelligence / machine learning) purchased</li> <li>Security and ICT usage policies in place and regularly updated</li> <li>Rolling process is in place to patch all systems to the latest versions</li> <li>Vulnerability testing undertaken to meet certification requirements and PSN certification achieved</li> <li>e-Learning now in place and adding system to test understanding and record completion</li> <li>Incident response and reporting mechanisms have been reviewed and implemented</li> <li>Regular updates provided to CMT</li> <li>Cybersecurity certification being progressed</li> <li>Cyber Risk Register developed and reviewed monthly with CMT – no red items</li> <li>Cyber Risk Escalation Matrix and Cyber Incident Response Plan both completed</li> <li>Updates to awareness and security has led to improved LGA Cybersecurity Stocktake rating (now Green-Amber from Amber-Red)</li> <li>External (LGA) consultant review has confirmed that appropriate configurations and actions are in place to minimise the risk as far as is practical</li> <li>Future use of 'cloud' services included in ICT Service Strategy, which will improve resilience</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
15	3 ⇔	Lack of technical knowledge in the Council in respect of the establishment and operation of arms-length companies     Companies could be poorly managed     Additional legal and operational requirements     Companies fail to deliver required services, income or cost savings     Substantial external borrowing may be required by the Council     Council liable for trading company debt     Government / CIPFA concerns over level of Local Authority borrowing / purposes     No appointed Directors or key personnel	There are risks to the Council from the establishment of arms-length trading companies in order to provide key services and/or to increase income streams / reduce costs	Services are not provided     Lack of Council control     Financial loss     Non-repayment of loans     Reputational damage     Failure to meet additional legal requirements (e.g. Companies Act)     Companies eventually wound down, leading to additional costs (e.g. redundancy)     Rise in PWLB interest rates in 2019     Further CIPFA requirements to prevent borrowing in advance of need     No persons identified to carry out work of Company	External advice obtained from other Councils / consultants regarding business cases     Specialist advice obtained e.g. regarding legal issues     Business cases being developed for approval by CMT and Members – Local Property Company currently dormant but under consideration by Members     Formal agreements to be put in place for trading companies, including financing, involvement of officers / members as Directors, etc.     Constitution changes made in respect of monitoring and reporting to the Council
16	12	Lack of knowledge / management oversight of compliance issues     Inadequate Council monitoring systems     Lack of technically competent staff to complete checks     Ongoing restructure and recent staff losses     Compliance requirements differ across various areas of the Council	There are risks to the Council, its staff and its residents where key compliance checks have not been satisfactorily completed for social housing, corporate buildings, etc. and any issues addressed (e.g. fire, water, gas, etc.)	Death or injury to staff or residents     Destruction / damage to corporate premises / housing stock     Regulatory censure / intervention     Corporate manslaughter prosecution     Reputational damage     Additional costs	Different senior management now responsible under new structure External consultant review undertaken and issues identified Action plan agreed with Regulator of Social Housing Data sources identified and new software obtained Existing data identified and loaded Diligence checking of contractors to ensure data passed to them is in line with GDPR requirements Housing stock – Health & Safety Improvement Plan January-November 2019 being progressed and resulted

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
					reported to Regulator. Program of work being undertaken by competent staff / contractors to complete missing or out-of-date compliance checks and undertake remedial actions  Regulator provided with regular monthly updates and Council is working to agree a voluntary undertaking
17	<b>8</b> / <b>1</b>	Changing electoral registration	There are risks to the	Legal action against Returning	Detailed planning performed for elections
		<ul> <li>Possible repeal of Fixed Term         Parliament Act by new government</li> <li>Potential future changes to voting         processes being piloted in the UK</li> <li>Disenfranchisement of voters</li> <li>Challenge to election results</li> <li>Electoral fraud</li> <li>Lack of preparation for         unscheduled events - 'snap'         General Election / 2<sup>nd</sup> EU         Referendum</li> <li>Increased burden for multiple         Neighbourhood Plan referenda</li> <li>Insufficient and/or inexperienced         elections staff available for poll /         count</li> <li>Likely count day for PCC elections         in 2020 is now scheduled as the         VE Day bank holiday</li> </ul>	Council and its staff when acting on behalf of the Government / Electoral Commission in the conduct of elections / referenda	Officer  Reputational loss  Election petition or judicial review  Community unrest Increase in frequency of elections / referendums  Short notice leading to unavailability of polling stations / lack of polling or count staff	<ul> <li>Electoral Commission regulatory issues and guidance reviewed</li> <li>Detailed risk register maintained</li> <li>Annual canvass progressed to update Electoral Roll</li> <li>Experienced staff used where possible</li> <li>Training provided to polling and count staff</li> <li>Established processes for e.g. postal voting</li> <li>Robust count and verification procedures established</li> <li>Liaison with other relevant authorities where voting regions overlap (e.g. Parliamentary elections) or where results are regional rather than local</li> <li>Polling station review progressed after the May 2019 elections</li> <li>Warnings of possible future election dates provided to staff by Returning Officer</li> </ul>
18	16	Brexit Implications			
	û	<ul> <li>Significant revision of legislation to take place</li> <li>Uncertainty over future EU funding available</li> </ul>	Although Article 50 has been triggered and the UK is due to leave the EU on 31 January 2020 (extended	Legislative changes may impact Council services and operations	Council monitoring progress towards leaving / advice from Government (e.g. on 'no deal' preparation) and risk assessments in place

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Impact on availability / costs of consumer items is not known</li> <li>Changes to procurement regulations</li> <li>Uncertain impact on EU citizens in UK / breakdown of communities</li> <li>Potential for further delay of leaving date / second referendum</li> <li>Still uncertainty over deal / no-deal exit</li> <li>Potential for change of Government</li> <li>Economic upheaval – changes to interest rates, inflation, etc.</li> <li>Potentially lengthy process to establish trade deals after Brexit</li> </ul>	from 29 March / 31 October 2019), there is still no agreement on how this will be achieved and the impact locally, on the UK, the EU and globally	<ul> <li>Possible legal issues regarding data flows outside of the UK in the event of a no-deal Brexit</li> <li>Increased costs</li> <li>Negative impact on tourism</li> <li>Changes required to Council processes and documentation</li> <li>Lack of funding for projects e.g. infrastructure, regeneration</li> <li>Lack of consumer items leading to panic buying / stockpiling</li> <li>Lack of medicine leading to increased burdens on NHS and partners</li> <li>Additional enquiries to Council staff</li> <li>Changes to benefits regime</li> <li>Loss of 'key' workers in some sectors</li> <li>Issues with elections / Electoral Roll</li> <li>Potential increase in homelessness</li> <li>Potential for further referendum / snap election</li> <li>Protests / civil unrest</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Council monitoring advice from appropriate other sources e.g. LGA, CIPFA, etc. and any reports/initiatives obtained from e.g. other councils</li> <li>Contingency plans for snap election, etc.</li> <li>European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 provides stopgap incorporation of old EU laws</li> <li>New Prime Minister and Cabinet in place from 24 July 2019 with publicised commitments to meet 31 October deadline and protect the rights of resident EU citizens</li> </ul>
19	12	Climate Change			
	(New)	<ul> <li>Ongoing 'global warming', leading to higher sea levels and potential future flooding in coastal areas, increase in extreme climate conditions globally, etc.</li> <li>Current lack of understanding, resource and commitment to achieving climate change goals</li> </ul>	Along with many others, the Council has declared an 'environmental and climate change emergency'  Aim to make the activities of the Council carbon neutral by 2030	Increased risk of local flooding     No reduction / increase in carbon emissions     Poor energy, water, etc. efficiency and increasing strain on infrastructure     Increasing air, water, etc. pollution	<ul> <li>Increased national awareness and drive for change</li> <li>New Government manifesto promises</li> <li>Member desire to progress climate change agenda</li> <li>Council monitoring and implementing changes to Government standards (e.g. Future Homes)</li> </ul>

No	Rating	Vulnerability	Trigger	Consequence	Current Controls / Mitigating Actions
		<ul> <li>Slow take-up of energy saving measures e.g. green / renewable tariffs, smart meters, etc.</li> <li>Inadequate level of sustainability required in proposed / approved developments</li> <li>Slow development of Government-led policies, for home and energy standards, etc.</li> <li>Slow take-up of electric, hybrid and low-emission vehicles – lack of accessible charging points</li> </ul>		Adverse health issues for residents e.g. asthma     Increased build costs for developers     Continued poor vehicle emissions     Reputational damage / poor publicity	<ul> <li>Options for developing planning policy guidance and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) aimed at improving the sustainability of developments compared to the current position to be progressed and action plan to be produced</li> <li>'Carbon neutral' district aim to be progressed</li> <li>Liaison with water agencies on local water quality (Blue Flag beaches)</li> <li>Liaison with Sussex Air Quality Partnership</li> <li>Climate Change Manager post to be set up – Climate Change strategy and action plan to be agreed and progressed</li> <li>Liaising on provision of suitable vehicle charging points for the future</li> <li>Liaison with partners / advice to residents on energy saving, reduction in carbon emission, wellbeing, etc.</li> <li>Providing support for other national / local initiatives e.g. waste recycling, removal of single-use plastics, etc.</li> </ul>

1 - risk score increased

 $\[ \[ \] \]$  - risk score reduced

← no change