



Audit Committee Agenda

Wyre Borough Council
Date of Publication: 22 July 2019
Please ask for : Roy Saunders
Democratic Services and Scrutiny
Manager
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Audit Committee meeting on Tuesday, 30 July 2019 at 6.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde

1. Declarations of interest

To receive any declarations of interest from any members of the Committee on any item on this agenda.

2. Confirmation of minutes

(Pages 1 - 6)

To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the last meeting of the Audit Committee held on 18 June 2019.

3. Apologies for absence

4. Statement of Accounts (Post Audit) 2018/19

(Pages 7 - 138)

Report of the Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer).

(Including Appendix 1, published on 24 July 2019)

5. Management Representation Letter 2018/19

(Pages 139 -
144)

Letter to be signed by the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) on 30 July 2019.

6. Report of those charged with governance (ISA 260) 2018/19

(Pages 145 -
164)

Report of the Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) (published 24 July 2019).

7. Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for Tuesday 19 November 2019, in the Council Chamber at the Civic Centre.

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Audit Committee Minutes

The minutes of the Audit Committee meeting of Wyre Borough Council held on Tuesday, 18 June 2019 at the Civic Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde.

Audit Committee members present:

Councillors McKay, Ingham, R Amos, Cartridge, E Ellison, George, Longton, Minto, Moon, O'Neill, Stirzaker, L Walmsley and Webster.

Apologies for absence:

Councillor Holden.

Other councillors present:

Councillor I Amos.

Officers present:

Joanne Billington, Head of Governance

Karen McLellan, Senior Auditor

Clare James, Head of Finance and Section 151 Officer

Paul Hewitson, External Auditor (Deloitte)

Joe Stone, External auditor (Deloitte)

Roy Saunders, democratic services and Scrutiny Manager

Emma Keany, Governance Trainee.

No members of the public or press attended the meeting.

10 Confirmation of minutes

With reference to minute 4, Cllr Stirzaker said that she had now been informed that there was no Fleetwood Town Council meeting planned for November 2019 and there was, therefore, no clash with the meeting of the Audit committee on 19 November.

Agreed that the minutes of the Audit committee meeting held on 28 May 2019 be confirmed as a correct record.

11 Declarations of interest

None.

12 Marine Hall Audit: Update

The Senior Auditor submitted a follow-up progress report to the 2017/18 audit report on the Marine Hall setting out the position, as at April 2019, on the findings and agreed actions listed in the original report.

The Senior Auditor gave a verbal report explaining the background to the audit and the progress since then on the implementation of the action plan. She said that although there were some issues still to be addressed, the overall audit opinion had improved from “weak” to “fair”.

The Commercial Manager, Waterfront and Venues also gave a verbal update. She said that she had been in-post since mid-2017 and stated that the Senior Auditor’s regular visits to the Marine Hall to help improve systems and processes had been very beneficial. She re-iterated the view expressed by the Senior Auditor that things were moving in the right direction, but acknowledged that there were still improvements to be made.

The Commercial Manager responded to questions from members of the Committee relating to:

- her own role;
- a review, currently being undertaken, of staffing levels and responsibilities at the Marine Hall, including the use of agency staff;
- her plans to implement a staffing re-structure to improve job satisfaction, flexibility and productivity;
- staff training;
- cash reconciliation procedures
- advertising and promotion of events;
- budget issues and financial performance;
- plans for the possible future introduction of contactless payments.

The Head of Governance said that she was confident that the revised documents and procedures which had now been put in place at the Marine Hall would be effective. It was also positive that a draft Service Plan had been drawn up and was already being worked to. She was hopeful that the staffing re-structure, which the Commercial Manager had referred to, would enable certain tasks to be undertaken in a more efficient and thorough way and so resolve the remaining issues that had been identified in audit reports.

Agreed that the latest position on the implementation of the audit action plan for the Marine Hall be noted and that the Audit Committee be kept informed of progress on the outstanding issues.

13 "Training": Statement of Accounts 2018/19

The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) made a presentation on the format and contents of the council’s accounts in advance of the requirement for the Committee to approve the 2018/19 Statement of Accounts at its next meeting on 23 July.

Copies of the slides presented by Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) were

circulated to members present and are attached as an appendix to these minutes.

When making her presentation, the Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) said that the information in her slides was consistent with a guidance document published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), which members of the Committee had previously been referred to and was available on CIPFA's website. She referred during her presentation to the latest draft version of the Statement of Accounts for 2018/19, copies of which had been made available to members of the Committee and had been published on the Council's website. She said that the draft accounts did not yet include an independent auditor's report, which would be inserted when the auditing work they were currently undertaking had been completed.

The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) explained what had to be included in the Statement of Accounts. She referred to the Narrative Report section, which provided a summary of the whole document and was a very useful overview of the accounts which 'told the story' in words as well as figures. She provided a number of examples to illustrate where information could be found within the statement of accounts and drew attention to the Summary of Financial Performance, the Statement of Responsibilities, the Annual Governance Statement, the Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Resources Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the Notes to Financial Statements.

Agreed that the contents of the presentation be noted and that members of the Committee be asked to read through the copies of the slides and to familiarise themselves with the draft Statement of Accounts for 2018/19 before the next meeting.

14 Risk Management Policy: Annual Review

The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) submitted a report on the annual review of the council's risk management policy.

The Head of Governance said that the council's arrangements for regularly assessing and mitigating both strategic and operational risks were well established and worked well. She drew attention, in particular, to the responsibilities of Councillors with regard to risk management, which were set out in paragraphs 3.1 to 3.3 of the policy.

Agreed that the Risk Management Policy attached as Appendix 1 to the report be approved.

15 Annual Governance Statement of Assurance from the previous Committee

The Chairman of the Committee (Cllr McKay) said that, at the Audit Committee meeting held on 12 March 2019 she had explained that, in view of the elections to be held on 2 May 2019 and, in anticipation of around one third of members not standing again, discussions had been held with the external

auditors about any transitional steps it might be advisable for the Committee to take. The external auditors had recommended that the 2018/19 Audit Committee should provide a Statement of Assurance on the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) to reflect that it accurately represented the organisation, as the Committee saw it. Cllr McKay said that, to make this as meaningful as possible, it had been proposed that, following the Annual Governance Statement workshop to be held by senior officers at the end of April 2019, the Head of Governance would circulate to her, as the then current Chair of the Audit Committee, a draft copy of the updated AGS. This arrangement had been put in place and she had, on behalf of the Committee, subsequently reviewed and endorsed the draft document and had provided the required Statement of Assurance.

This Committee was now being asked to approve the final AGS under the next item on the agenda.

Agreed that the action taken be noted.

16 Annual Governance Statement 2018/19

The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) submitted a report on the draft Annual Governance Statement 2018/19.

The Head of Governance introduced the report and said that this was an important, high level strategic document. It was still currently a draft version, which Members still had the opportunity to challenge, before it was signed off by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive before being included in the Statement of Accounts.

The Head of Governance drew attention to the information in Section 5 of the Statement providing evidence to demonstrate how the Council had complied in with the core principles set out in the CIPFA/SOLACE framework.

The Head of Governance said that, this year, there were no significant governance issues which needed to be specifically identified in Section 9 of the Statement. Sufficient progress had been made on the implementation of the General Data Protection Regulations 2018, for the concerns included in the previous Statement for 2017/18 to be removed.

The Head of Governance stressed, however, that the AGS Action Plan needed to be monitored by the Corporate Management Team to ensure that the matters included were properly addressed.

Agreed, having reviewed the documents submitted, that the draft Annual Governance Statement 2018/19, incorporating the Council's Code of Corporate Governance, be formally approved.

17 Date of next meeting

Noted that the next meeting of the Committee was scheduled for Tuesday 23

July 2019.

18 Periodic private discussion with External Auditor

In accordance with the Audit Committee's work programme, the Audit Committee Members were given their annual opportunity to speak in confidence to the External Auditor at the end of the meeting.

The Head of Finance, the Head of Governance and the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager left the room for this item.

No significant issues were raised or required actions identified.

The meeting started at 6.00 pm and finished at 7.45 pm.

Date of Publication: 19 July 2019.

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Report of:	Meeting	Date
Head of Finance	Audit Committee	30 July 2019

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2018/19 (Post Audit), CAPITAL FINANCING AND REVENUE OUTTURN
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1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To approve the Council's published Statement of Accounts, following the completion of the audit, and the final capital and revenue position for the financial year 2018/19.

2. Outcomes

- 2.1 Evidence that the Council produces accounts in accordance with relevant standards and timetables, supported by comprehensive working papers and promotes external accountability.
- 2.2 Compliance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Members are requested to:

- i. Approve the Accounting Policies selected and applied by the Council, as required by International Accounting Standard No. 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which are set out as Note 2 to the Financial Statements attached;
- ii. Approve the Council's Audited Statement of Accounts 2018/19;
- iii. Note the major variations in expenditure and income, the proposed slippage and the resulting impact on the level of the Council's reserves and balances at 31 March 2019; and
- iv. Ensure that the accounts are subject to robust member scrutiny/discussion.

4. Background

- 4.1 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the Council's responsible financial officer to certify that the accounts 'present a true

and fair view of the financial position' for the 2018/19 financial year by the 31 May 2019. The Council is then formally required to approve and publish the Statement of Accounts no later than 31 July 2019. Following approval, the Statement of Accounts must be signed and dated by the member presiding at the meeting at which approval is given.

4.2 The Audit Committee received training on the unaudited accounts for the 2018/19 financial year at their meeting on the 18 June 2019.

5. Key issues and proposals

5.1 An Executive Summary setting out the main details in a format that is straightforward and easy to understand is included in the Statement of Accounts as part of the Narrative Report. The Narrative Report also includes non-financial information as part of the 'Telling the Story' requirement in the Code of Practice. The audited Statement of Accounts is attached at Appendix 1 for consideration and any issues raised by the external auditors have been reflected in this version.

5.2 Details of the issues raised can be seen in the External Auditor's Report to those charged with governance (ISA 260) 2018/19, which is considered later on the agenda.

5.3 The Capital Financing Report is attached at Appendix 2 (Table 1) and a comparison of actual capital expenditure to the 2018/19 updated revised budget, illustrating the nature of the variance e.g. advance spend, over spend, under spend or slippage to future years can be seen at Appendix 2 (Table 2).

5.4 A report identifying major variations in revenue expenditure and income compared to the levels budgeted for the year is attached at Appendix 3a and the proposed revenue slippage into 2019/20 and future years is included at Appendix 3b.

5.5 The resulting impact of these changes, such as additional expenditure or reduced income, on the level of the Council's reserves and balances at 31 March 2018 is shown at Appendix 4.

5.6 It should be noted that non-compliance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations would be reflected in the Annual Audit Letter received from the Council's External Auditors and be reported publically impacting on the Council's reputation.

IMPLICATIONS	
Finance	There are no immediate financial implications arising from this report. The final outturn position has been incorporated within the Medium Term Financial Plan 2019/20 to 2024/25 which aims to provide detailed proposals for corporately managing the council's resources in the years ahead and is subject to continuous monitoring to ensure its effectiveness.

Legal	The approval of the recommendation will help ensure that the statutory requirements have been complied with.
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Other risks/implications: checklist

If there are significant implications arising from this report on any issues marked with a ✓ below, the report author will have consulted with the appropriate specialist officers on those implications and addressed them in the body of the report. There are no significant implications arising directly from this report, for those issues marked with a x.

risks/implications	✓ / x
community safety	x
equality and diversity	x
sustainability	x
health and safety	x

risks/implications	✓ / x
asset management	x
climate change	x
ICT	x
data protection	x

Processing Personal Data

In addition to considering data protection along with the other risks/ implications, the report author will need to decide if a 'privacy impact assessment (PIA)' is also required. If the decision(s) recommended in this report will result in the collection and processing of personal data for the first time (i.e. purchase of a new system, a new working arrangement with a third party) a PIA will need to have been completed and signed off by Data Protection Officer before the decision is taken in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

Report Author	Telephone No.	Email	Date
Clare James	01253 887370	Clare.james@wyre.gov.uk	21.06.2019

List of Background Papers:		
Name of Document	Date	Where available for inspection
None		

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019
- Appendix 2 (Table 1) - Capital Financing Report
- Appendix 2 (Table 2) - Comparison of Capital Expenditure to Budget
- Appendix 3a – Major Revenue Variances
- Appendix 3b – Revenue Budget Savings - Slippage into Future Years
- Appendix 4a – Reserves and Balances Statement
- Appendix 4b – Transfers to and from Reserves

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

For the Year Ended

31 March 2019

C James CPFA
Head of Finance
(s151 Officer)

Considered and confirmed (post
audit) by:

Audit Committee 30 July 2019

Audit committee chairman:

Councillor L McKay

wyre
council

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NARRATIVE REPORT

Message from the Head of Finance

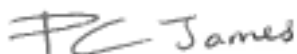
The financial year 2018/19 has been focused on driving forward the Business Plan and revised corporate values. The Financial Services team plays a key role in this endeavour and are committed to continuing to undertake the high standard of work for which it has earned an excellent reputation. As such, the accounts have been prepared to exacting standards, submitted to the External Auditor by 31 May 2019.

For only the second time, new legislation requires that an Authority's audited Statement of Accounts is submitted to the appropriate body (in Wyre, the Audit Committee) for approval by 31 July after the end of the financial year. In order to aid transparency, it also requires all Local Authorities to have a common thirty day public inspection period which includes the first ten working days in June. As a result, the Council's 2018/19 accounts cannot be formally approved until after the tenth working day in June. There is no longer a requirement for the Audit Committee to review the draft accounts. However, training took place with the Audit Committee on 18 June 2019 using the draft accounts to facilitate their ability to review the accounts prior to formally receiving the final audited version at its meeting on 30 July 2019.

The preparation of the accounts in a timely manner provides the Council with the opportunity to report its financial position and then move on to address the challenges arising from the continued reduction in Government funding. We have established good financial management disciplines, processes and procedures and, recognising that we operate in an environment of continuous change, we will pursue our efforts to deliver on-going improvement and excellence.

Working to our final accounts deadlines and the achievement of such high standards is only possible because of the hard work and dedication of officers across the Council but especially the staff in Financial Services. This is reflected not just in our timely production of the accounts but in all aspects of the work that the service undertakes. During 2018/19 Financial Services continued to lead and support transformational Council initiatives including major capital projects and the successful bid for 75% Business Rates Retention Pilot Pool status across Lancashire in 2019/20.

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The style and format of the accounts, complies with CIPFA standards and is similar to that of previous years. This Narrative Report provides information about Wyre, including the key issues affecting the Council and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the financial position at 31 March 2019.



Clare James

Head of Finance (s.151 Officer)

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW AND EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

An Introduction to Wyre

Wyre Council is one of fourteen District or Unitary Authorities in the Lancashire County region and is named after the River Wyre, which runs through the borough, and gives Wyre its motto “*utraque parte fluminis*” meaning ‘on either side of the river’. The borough covers 283 square kilometres and shares its borders with Blackpool, Fylde, City of Lancaster, City of Preston and Ribble Valley. Wyre enjoys an enviable location with coastal borders to the west enjoyed by residents of Fleetwood, Cleveleys and Knott End and scenic countryside to the east including the Forest of Bowland, an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Wyre’s population in June 2018 based on the Mid-Year Estimates provided by the Office for National Statistics was 111,223.

Elected Members

There are 50 Wyre Councillors in total and all are elected every four years in local elections with the next election to be held in May 2023. They represent 24 wards and work to support the best interests of the borough, their local neighbourhood and must also represent public interest generally as well as individuals in their ward.

Councillors are usually, but not always, aligned with one of the main national political parties and the position in Wyre at 31 March 2019 was as follows:

Conservative Group Councillors = 36; Labour Group Councillors = 11, and; Wyre Independent Group Councillors = 3.

Following the recent borough elections on 2 May, the position is now:

Conservative Group Councillors = 37; Labour Group Councillors = 9, and; UKIP Group Councillors = 4.

As shown above, the Conservative Party has the most number of Councillors and as such they have control of the Council as the ruling group.

Councillors decide how the Council should carry out its various activities. They are responsible for:

- Deciding how Council services are provided;
- Ensuring that the services that the Council provides are delivered in the most efficient and effective way;
- Fixing the rates of Council tax and the fees that the Council charges for its services; and
- Determining how the Council's money should be spent.

The Council’s Spending

The Council has two types of expenditure:

Revenue expenditure: the everyday costs incurred with running the Council such as employee costs, premises related expenditure and various supplies and services;

Capital expenditure: the more sizeable costs, which usually relate to the acquisition of new assets, or significant enhancement of existing assets to extend the economic benefit to the Council.

Enterprising Wyre

Business creation and expansion is a priority at Wyre and we have an excellent track record in supporting businesses through our Wyred Up network. The aim is to bring businesses together to buy from each other and as their businesses grow, they then employ more people in the local economy who spend their wages locally.

The 5th annual Wyre Business Awards event was held in November 2018 at the Marine Hall, Fleetwood. The celebration event was attended by over 280 business people from across Wyre and was once again a great success.

We continue to work with our partners to develop the implementation plan for Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone in Thornton. The site will benefit from investment worth millions and government support to expand, creating jobs in the area and attracting greater awareness of the wider borough's potential for growth.

Wyre's Local Plan has been through the Planning Inspectorate process and approved by the Council.

We will continue to support the roll out of full fibre broadband along the tramline into Fleetwood.

Wyre will be participating in the Lancashire 75% Business Rates Retention Pool Pilot in 2019/20 which includes all local authorities, except Lancaster City Council, and the Fire Authority. Through this initiative Wyre will be able to retain more business rates growth in the borough (forecast £400,000) with the added benefit of additional growth to be retained across Lancashire (forecast £10m).

Engaging Wyre

The Waste and Recycling Service was again successfully shortlisted in the Best Performer category in the national Association of Public Service Excellence Awards.

The public toilets provided in Wyre continue to be of a high standard and the Authority was placed in the top five in the National Loo of the Year Awards and are now considered in the Premier League for public conveniences.

Poulton's Vicarage Park, Hawthorne Park and Wyre Estuary Country Park in Thornton and Fleetwood's Memorial Park have all received Green Flag awards for another year.

Ferry Beach and Marine Beach in Fleetwood, and Rossall Beach and Jubilee Beach in Cleveleys have all been awarded Seaside Awards for another year.

Poulton New Cemetery was awarded Gold in the medium cemetery category at the Cemetery of the Year Awards.

Our latest Life in Wyre Survey results show that 80% of our residents are satisfied or very satisfied with where they live.

Healthier Wyre

We have committed, for the seventh year running, to protect our most vulnerable residents by limiting the contribution to the localised Council tax support scheme for those previously on full benefit to 8.5%, which is significantly lower than neighbouring local authorities.

Citizens Advice will continue to receive funding from Wyre at the same level to support their free debt advice service, which helps those affected by welfare reforms, and a care and repair service which offers free advice and support to both the over 60s and disabled people.

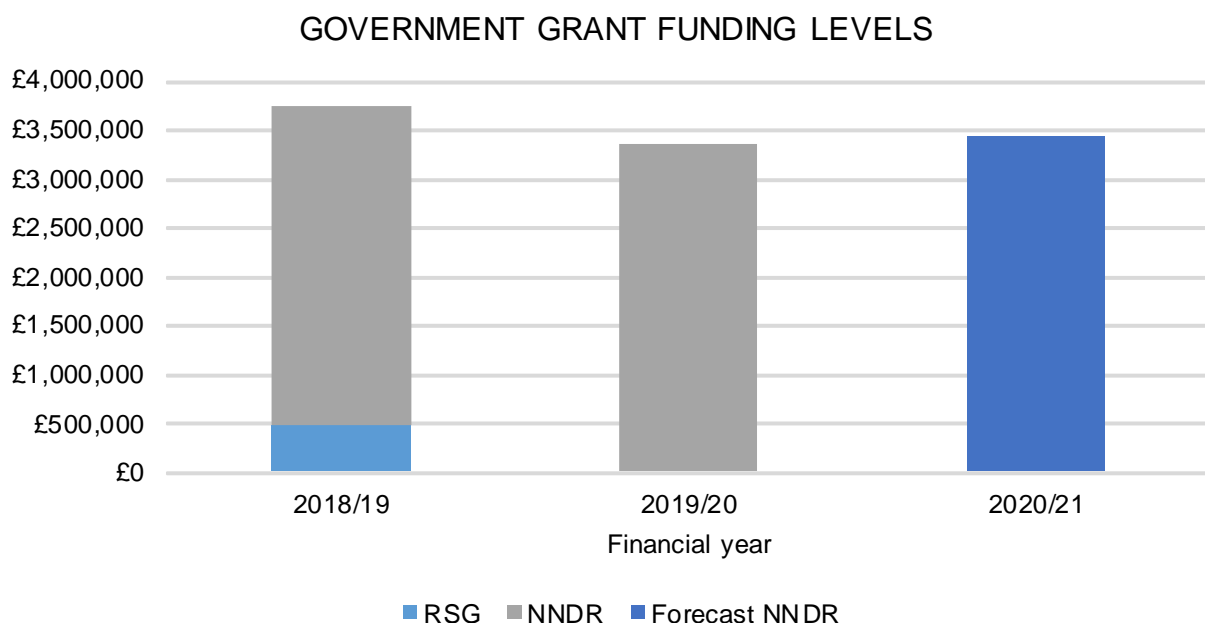
We are partners in the Healthier Fleetwood project, helping to reduce social isolation, raise aspirations and improve the health outcomes for local residents. This important initiative brings together a wide range of stakeholders including those from the NHS, other local authorities, housing associations, local sports organisations and community groups with Wyre Council taking an active role to progress and promote the scheme.

Council Funding

For 2019/20 we have received a reduction in funding of £390,000 or 10.4% compared to 2018/19, which is in line with the Government’s multi-year settlement offer.

Spending power figures, which show a 3% reduction for 2019/20, include Council tax receipts and new homes bonus grant, masking a 10.4% reduction in revenue support grant and baseline funding.

There will be a reduction in Council funding (Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and National Non Domestic Rate (NNDR)) of over 10% from £3.745m in 2018/19 to £3.355m in 2019/20 (with RSG dropping to nil) represented by the graph below:



The Council has prepared for these reductions over the years by reducing spending, not increasing the level of borrowing and balancing the books through efficiency savings and prudent financial management.

We also have an excellent track record on efficiency savings which has protected residents from the full impact of reductions in funding. We've saved **£5.9m** between 2010/11 and 2017/18, that's an average of approximately **£737,000 per year** and we predict future savings will take us over the £6.6m mark by the end of 2019/20.

Wyre has never shied away from challenging how we deliver services or making difficult decisions and will continue to do so. This means continually reviewing how we operate and whether services meet the needs of our communities.

Significant Liabilities

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council offers retirement benefits. Although not required to be paid until employees retire, the Council is committed to making the payments and is required to disclose the authority's liability at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. The scheme is funded, however, meaning that both the authority and its employees pay contributions into the fund calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The underlying commitment that the authority has to pay retirement benefits is reflected in the net liability of £31,164,800. The net pension liability has increased by £737,200, this has been adjusted down for a £1.699m pre-payment for the lump sum payable to the fund for 2019/20. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the authority remains healthy as the deficit on the scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assessed by the Scheme Actuary.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Council manages its significant business risks and recognises that effective risk management is integral to the Council's corporate governance arrangements. The Council's Corporate Management Team meets annually to review the Council's strategic risks as identified on the Council's strategic risk register, and identify any new risks that may prevent the Council from achieving its long-term corporate objectives.

The Council uses Zurich Municipal's STORM methodology (Strategic and Tactical Organisational Risk Management); a structured, systematic methodology that identifies, evaluates, prioritises and manages opportunities and risk at strategic and operational levels. The Audit Committee are required to review the Risk Management Policy on an annual basis with the last review being completed in June 2019 and this and further updates can be found on the Council's website www.wyre.gov.uk.

Our People

It is vital to ensure that the workforce is highly skilled and motivated. We understand the importance of supporting all our employees to allow them to work in a safe environment and to continue to advance their knowledge and skills. Developing and retaining our workforce enables us to deliver our objectives and grow as a business. In 2017/18 we introduced a new 'My 1-2-1' appraisal process following work carried out by a cross-directorate working group reflecting the diverse workforce employed by the Council and tailored to meet the needs of staff and managers to get the most out of the appraisal process.

The Council is overseen by the Chief Executive who is supported by three Service Directors who are responsible for the following Directorates:



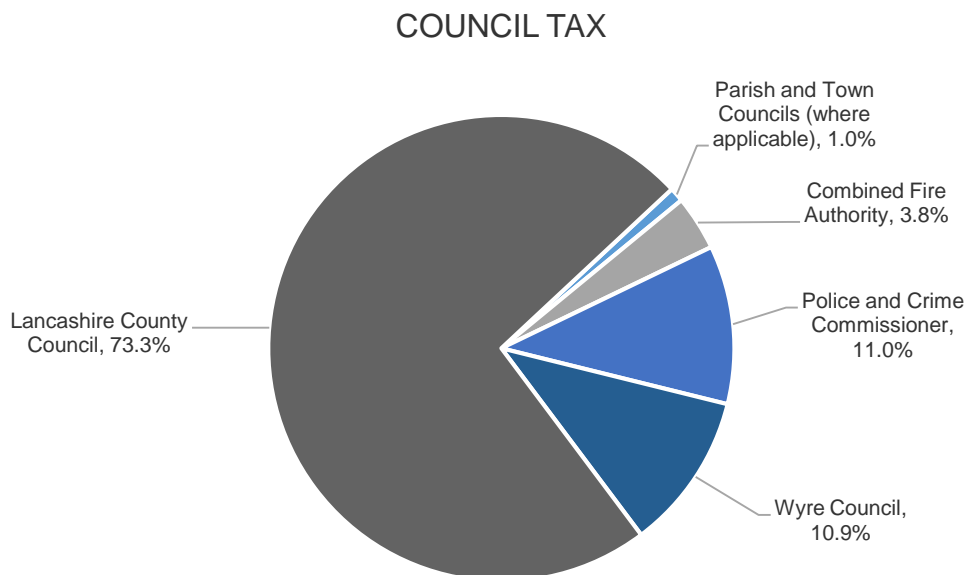
The Council is one of the largest employers in the borough employing 278 full time equivalents (45% female and 55% male). The workforce generally reflects the diversity of the resident's in the borough.

Council Tax 2019/20

The Government allows districts to increase Council tax by up to 3% or £5 a year on a Band D equivalent property, if that is greater than 3%, without triggering a referendum. Their spending power calculation for 2019/20 assumes that districts will increase their Council tax by the suggested 3%.

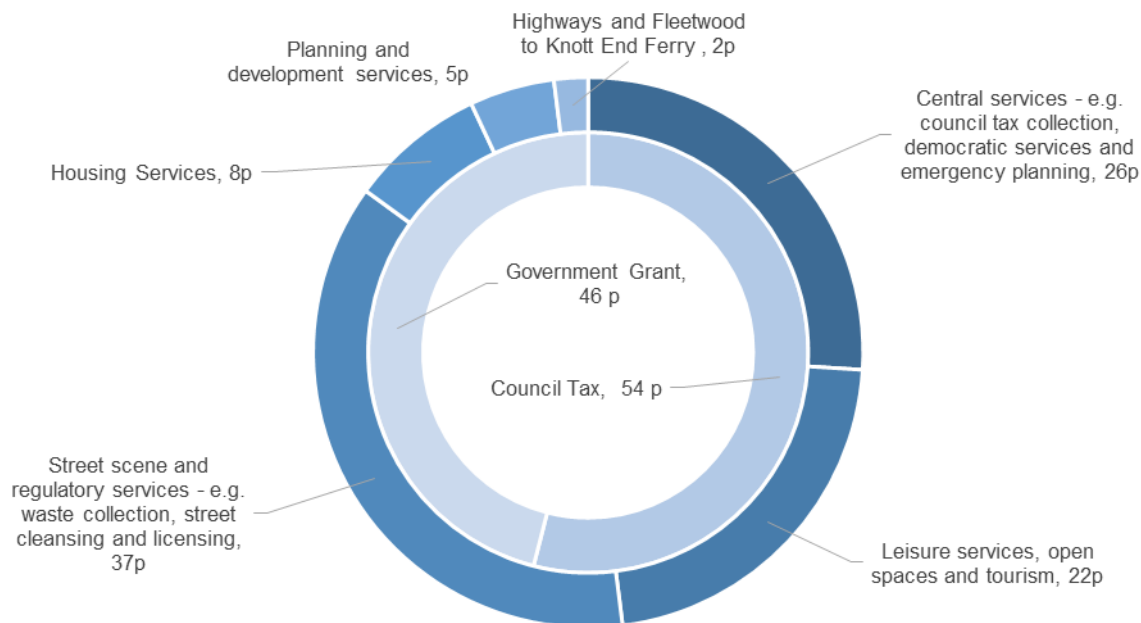
We have decided to follow the government's lead to maximise our spending power potential whilst keeping costs low for residents and continue providing Wyre's vital front line services. This equates to a rise of £5.80 a year on a band D property, or just over 11p a week, and means that the overall cost for all Wyre's services will be **55p per day**.

Council tax is made up of a number of payments to the authorities that provide services in the area:



Wyre Council is the billing authority and collects Council tax on behalf of all these agencies. However Wyre's portion represents just under 11% or £199.74 (on a band D property) of the total amount of your bill. This compares to the equivalent figure of £193.94 (on a band D property) in 2018/19.

For every £1.00 the Council receives in income it spends it in the following Council areas:



Business Plan 2019 to 2023 (2019 Update)

The Council's Business Plan sets out its vision, themes, priorities and key programmes and projects for a 4-year period, highlighting the issues upon which we have decided to focus in order to ensure that our vision is realised. All of this is captured under 'Our vision: Wyre is a healthy and happy place where people want to live, work, invest and visit'. The core priorities in the Business Plan are shown below.

In addition to the Business Plan, the Council has developed a Strategic Narrative which contains three 'Big Goals':

By 2020 we envisage the Council will be characterised by;

- ✓ Innovative, entrepreneurial and commercially minded ways of working. We will upskill our staff to think and act commercially and we will explore innovative delivery options.
- ✓ The skills and culture to work collaboratively. We recognise that the most appropriate response to the pressures on the public sector is to work with and through others. We will actively develop the skills that will make us more effective in building strong, trusting and outward-focussed working relationships with other Councils, partners and organisations; delivering excellent joined up services for the residents of Wyre.
- ✓ Highest levels of performance with a culture of responsibility and empowerment. We will make sure that everyone is clear about the part they play in delivering high impact outcomes. We will invest and develop the skills and culture of individuals and promote team working, allowing teams and team members to have greater flexibility, authority and control. Employees will have the opportunity to gain new skills and experiences through cross-directorate working.

Business Plan 2019-2023

Our Vision: Wyre is a healthy and happy place where people want to live, work, invest and visit



People

OUR AMBITION - SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES TO LEAD HEALTHIER LIFESTYLES

We will:

- Collaborate with residents and local stakeholders to support and maximise opportunities for improving health and wellbeing across our communities
- Support our ageing population to maintain independence and remain safe in their own homes
- Collaborate with our partners to support prevention and early help
- Explore opportunities for communities and partners to deliver initiatives that utilise community assets and help connect residents to their communities

Economy

OUR AMBITION - A STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY

We will:

- Support economic growth by attracting investment to Wyre and by supporting businesses to prosper
- Work with transport authorities to improve the transport infrastructure and connectivity across the Fylde Coast
- Maximise commercial opportunities, improve the return from all our assets whether that be buildings or land and deliver efficiencies
- Transform the way the Council delivers services through making better use of technology

Place

OUR AMBITION - A QUALITY LOCAL ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL TO ENJOY

We will:

- Utilise Wyre's USP – the Great Outdoors – supporting residents and visitors to maximise the opportunities from coast to countryside
- Collaborate with our partners to respond to climate change issues, including reducing flood risk across Wyre.
- Work with residents, Parish and Town Councils and businesses to protect and enhance the quality of our neighbourhoods

Delivering our Vision



Economy

How will we do this?

- Implement the Wyre Local Plan 2011-2031
- Deliver the implementation plan for Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone
- Develop an Economic Development Strategy
- Support our partners in the roll out of full fibre infrastructure on the Fylde Coast
- Deliver our commercial strategy projects
- Deliver the asset management programme of work
- Explore options for a commercial partner for Marine Hall
- Deliver our Digital Wyre strategy including the implementation of a Citizen Access Portal

How will we measure progress?

- Take up of employment land
- Number of businesses supported
- % growth in business rate base at the Enterprise Zone
- Town centre vacancy rates
- Out of work benefit claimant count
- Annual efficiency savings delivered
- % of e-contacts as a % of total contacts
- Satisfaction with council services

Wyre is a healthy and happy place where people want to live, work, invest and visit



People

How will we do this?

- Develop and deliver new pilot projects with the three GP health neighbourhoods for Wyre – Fleetwood, Wyre Integrated Neighbourhood and Wyre Rural Extended Neighbourhood
- Deliver a programme of work to promote healthy choices and healthier lifestyles to keep people well
- Work with Lancashire County Council to create and deliver new local Housing and Support Schemes
- Maximise opportunities from the Better Care Fund to support older people and people with disabilities to stay in their own homes
- Care and Repair (Wyre and Fylde) will identify need and supply a range of community equipment for vulnerable residents
- Host and support the Wyre and Fylde Integrated Team
- Review our safeguarding policies and practices across all council services
- Work with partners to improve the resilience and aspirations of our young people
- Facilitate community projects that improve the use and sustainability of council community assets

How will we measure progress?

- % of food establishments considered broadly compliant with food safety legislation
- Number of people helped to remain independent at home
- Excess weight in adults
- % of physically active adults
- Number of obese children (aged 10-11)
- Number of leisure centre visits
- Number of cases supported by Integrated Team
- Take up of the FYI Directory by Wyre residents and groups



Place

How will we do this?

- Develop and deliver the communications campaigns to promote Wyre's countryside, coast, parks and tourism offer
- Facilitate and support delivery of Coastal Community Funded projects
- Deliver the Wyre Beach Management Scheme
- Develop and support Flood Action Groups
- Deliver the Mount Restoration Project in Fleetwood
- Facilitate and support the improvement of parks and open spaces
- Implement initiatives and promote activity to help achieve a cleaner, greener Wyre
- Tackle problematic empty homes
- Facilitate delivery and promotion of the Wyre Community Lottery

How will we measure progress?

- Number of volunteer hours
- Number of people attending outdoor activities
- Increase in visitor numbers to the borough
- Satisfaction with parks and open spaces
- Satisfaction with keeping public land free from litter
- Reduction in fly tipping reported
- Number of long term empty properties
- Reported incidences of ASB
- Number of homes protected from flooding
- Number of flood action groups supported
- Money raised for good causes by the Wyre Community Lottery

TOGETHER we make a difference

Financial Performance in 2018/19

Revenue

The Council's net expenditure, i.e. after income from fees and charges that we receive from users of the facilities, and grants and contributions is primarily funded by the government in the form of grants (approximately 46%) and the balance is funded by the Council tax payer (approximately 54%). The following table sets out the comparison between the Updated Revised Budget and the outturn position, and how this expenditure has been funded:

Description	Updated Revised Budget	Outturn	Variance
	£	£	£
Expenditure	15,439,541	14,176,400	(1,263,141)
(Use of)/additions to balances	(973,777)	395,283	1,369,060
TOTAL	14,465,764	14,571,683	105,919
<i>Resources</i>			
Government grant			
- Revenue Support Grant	(465,613)	(465,613)	0
- New Homes Bonus	(1,672,728)	(1,672,728)	0
- Non-Domestic Rate Redistribution (net of tariff)	(3,355,842)	(3,355,842)	0
- Non-Domestic Rate Government Levy Account Surplus	0	(51,466)	(51,466)
- Non-Domestic Rate Section 31 Grants Net of Levy	(1,473,328)	(1,527,781)	(54,453)
- Non-Domestic Rate Previous year's deficit	346,550	346,550	0
Council tax			
- Precept on the Collection Fund – Wyre Council	(7,034,260)	(7,034,260)	0
- Precept on the Collection Fund – Parishes	(652,985)	(652,985)	0
- Previous year's surplus	(157,558)	(157,558)	0
TOTAL	(14,465,764)	(14,571,683)	(105,919)

The main reasons for the addition to balances of £1,369,060 are listed below:

Description	£	£
<i>Increased Spending/Reduced Income</i>		
Capital Investment Reserve – Top Up	211,420	
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Reserve – Top Up	585,000	
Car Parking Fees	23,210	
Benefits and rent allowances income	118,090	
TOTAL		937,720
<i>Reduced Spending/Increased Income</i>		
Slippage to 2019/20 (net of reserve funding)	(1,369,060)	
Cemeteries	(22,060)	
Care and Repair	(43,210)	
Planning and Application Fees	(218,050)	
Planning Policy	(33,690)	
Audit, Risk and Insurance	(20,560)	
Council Tax Collection – Summons Fee Income	(111,250)	
Public Conveniences	(10,930)	
Employee Costs (including car allowances and training)	(167,080)	
Advertising and Promotions	(23,460)	

Tools and Equipment	(14,120)
Interest Received	(37,730)
Pension prepayment	(29,980)
Other Net Savings	(205,600)
TOTAL	(2,306,780)
GRAND TOTAL	(1,369,060)

Some of the spending that was planned to take place during 2018/19 has slipped in to 2019/20 and will be covered by an increase in balances at year end. Spending officers ask for unspent budgets to be moved to the next financial year to avoid paying for previously committed works from their new year's budget. The underspend against their budget is slipped so that next year they can spend their full budget and underspend from the previous year. The slippage for 2018/19 includes:

Description	Amount £
<i>Revenue Slippage</i>	
Sports Development	16,400
Children's Trust and Community Safety	47,680
Flood Defences	30,860
Homelessness	189,940
Local Plan – Consultancy fees	96,120
Contingency Provision – Care and Repair/Handyperson Service	190,000
Contingency Provision – Waste Management and Asset Maintenance	142,600
Contingency Provision – VAT adjustment	105,330
Contingency Provision – Car Parking Machines	23,580
Bus Shelters	22,410
Memorial Park (Heritage Lottery Funded)	20,640
Domestic Waste Management – Various	80,530
Employee budgets – Finance, ICT, Parks and Open Spaces, Street Cleansing	253,820
Other minor slippage	149,150
TOTAL	1,369,060

The Council maintains revenue balances to protect against unforeseen sudden costs which might occur during the year. The current levels of balances, compared to the anticipated position is as follows:

	Anticipated position £	Actual position £
Opening balance	11,792,380	11,792,380
(Withdrawals)/Additions in year	(973,777)	395,284
Closing balance	10,818,603	12,187,664

Capital

The Council spent a total of £8,048,072 (2017/18 £12,640,477) on capital investment in the year compared with an Updated Revised Budget of £9,101,456. A summary of the main items of expenditure is shown below:

Main items of expenditure	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Housing Grants	1,862,259	2,393,952
Flood Defences	9,968,006	4,790,411
Cultural and Leisure Facilities	100,431	179,172
Other Asset Management (Inc. vehicles)	415,563	420,909
Parks and Open Spaces	138,705	263,628
Flood Grants	155,513	0
TOTAL	12,640,477	8,048,072

The main reasons for the variation of £1,053,384 when compared to the Updated Revised Budget are listed below:

Description	£	£
<i>Capital slippage into future years</i>	(755,476)	
TOTAL		(755,476)
<i>Increased spending/Advanced spending (see * below)</i>		
Wyre Beach Management – In-house fees	1,458	
Disabled Facilities Grants	53	
Cell Eleven Monitoring – External Costs	7,420	
Rossall Sea Wall Improvement Works – In-house fees	3,101	
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	18,679	
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage Scheme Phase 2*	5,848	
Restoration of the Mount*	45	
Fleetwood Market Lighting	4,391	
TOTAL		40,995
<i>Reduced spending/Rephased spending (see ** below)</i>		
Roofing Works – Fleetwood Leisure Centre	(1)	
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme**	(324,500)	
Cell Eleven Monitoring – In-house fees	(7,420)	
Rossall Sea Wall Improvement Works – External Costs	(3,305)	
Relocation of ICT and Digital Team	(2,073)	
Wyre Beach Management Study – External Costs**	(1,604)	
TOTAL		(338,903)
GRAND TOTAL		(1,053,384)

Capital expenditure can be funded from earmarked reserves which have been built up from revenue contributions, prudential borrowing, capital grants and contributions from both government and non-government departments, or by using the proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets (e.g. land and buildings). In 2018/19 capital expenditure was funded as follows:

Resources	Amount £
Grants and contributions	
Better Care funding towards Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG)	2,318,900
Regenda/Great Places funding towards DFGs	75,000
Environment Agency funding for Coastal Defence Works, Beach Management and Cell Eleven	4,790,411
Heritage Lottery and Benefactor Funding for Mount Restoration	170,365
Other Contributions e.g. s106, Regenda, Fleetwood Town Council	81,608
Capital Receipts	56,218
Revenue	555,570
TOTAL	8,048,072

The Council maintains a fund of capital receipts from the disposal of non-current assets to fund capital expenditure. At 31 March 2019 the funds available were:

Description	Revised £	Actual £
Opening balance	146,731	146,731
Received in year	615,001	641,054
Applied in year	(63,355)	(56,218)
Closing balance	698,377	731,567

Resources Available for Capital Investment

The table below summarises the approved resources available for the 2018/19 Capital Programme and the indicative programme to 2023/24. This level of resources ensures that overall planned spending and funding are in balance.

Resource	2018/19 £	2019/20 £	2020/21 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £
<i>No revenue implications</i>						
Capital Receipts	56,218	42,524	0	0	0	0
Grants and contributions	7,436,284	3,475,209	2,561,499	1,768,819	1,768,819	1,768,819
SUB TOTAL	7,492,502	3,517,733	2,561,499	1,768,819	1,768,819	1,768,819
<i>With revenue implications</i>						
Other revenue contributions	555,570	3,577,237	463,700	224,495	61,000	150,500
SUB TOTAL	555,570	3,577,237	463,700	224,495	61,000	150,500
TOTAL	8,048,072	7,094,970	3,025,199	1,993,314	1,829,819	1,919,319

Levels of Borrowing

In an effort to reduce the Council's reliance on borrowing and following concerns about the sustainability of continuing to borrow in the current economic climate, a Capital Investment Reserve was created as part of the 2009/10 closure of accounts. The Council has the following outstanding long term borrowing:















Date	Loan ref.	Value (£)	Period (Years)	Rate (%)	Maturing
05/03/2008	494404	552,000	30	4.48	September 2037
05/03/2008	494405	1,000,000	50	4.41	September 2057
Total		1,552,000			

Non-Financial Performance Indicators

The Council undertakes a biennial resident survey. Some of the key results from the Life in Wyre 2018 survey are shown in the table below:

Key comparisons	2018	2016	Movement
Very satisfied or satisfied with where they live	80%	82%	(2%)
Strongly or tend to agree that 53p a day for Wyre Council's services and facilities is value for money	51%	55%	(4%)
Very satisfied or satisfied with waste and recycling collections	73%	68%	5%
Respond to residents' needs a great deal or a fair amount	47%	52%	(5%)

The following statistics relate to 2018/19 unless otherwise stated:

 482 homes built of which 81 are affordable homes	 350 Businesses supported	 1,433 handy person jobs completed
 80% of people satisfied with where they live *	 51% strongly or tend to agree council services are value for money *	 226 volunteers contributing 31,991 hours
 4.9m visitors to Wyre	 389 incidents of dog fouling cleared up	 324 Disabled Facilities Grants awarded totalling £2.4m
 Over 5m bins emptied	 96.84% of Council Tax collected	 98.15% of business rates collected
 3.56 days average time taken to process housing or council tax benefit claim	 21,145 social media followers	

* Bi annual life in Wyre survey last completed 2018/19

Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017

Under new requirements introduced from April 2017, information must be published on the Council's website by 31 July in relation to union officials and time spent on trade union activities. This information can be found on www.wyre.gov.uk.

OUTLOOK

Current Economic Climate

In the current economic climate it is especially important that the Council considers its future budgets and continues to closely monitor the Medium Term Financial Plan. The identification of earmarked reserves often takes account of risk assessments and contingency planning with funding being provided for known events such as the rolling replacement of IT equipment and vehicles. The level of general balances also supports contingency planning and recognises anticipated future financial pressure on revenue resources and the difficulties of securing immediate savings. The Council's Policy on the level of reserves and balances is included as part of the Medium Term Financial Plan which is considered annually by Cabinet in October.

How Does the Future Look?

Residents will continue to benefit from investment thanks to an approach of investing in assets now to save money in the future and our track record of bringing in external funding.

We endeavor to make the best possible use of our assets, so that taxpayers can be assured of value for money and be reassured that we will negotiate improved community facilities where alternative options are required.

We will continue to generate investment and encourage development in the borough by providing a supportive business environment and making Wyre an attractive place to live and work.

Communities remain at the heart of everything we do and we will continue to find new ways of working, improving our services and providing excellent value for money.

With an excellent track record in identifying efficiency savings and doing more for less, Wyre is in a strong financial position and we're planning ahead for continued reductions in funding over the coming years.

This is not to say there will not be challenges ahead and despite reducing our costs and generating new income streams we still have significant savings to make. Our forecast funding gap in 2023/24 is £2.7m and we must all work together, Members, Council officers, businesses and residents to achieve a sustainable financial future.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

This Statement of Accounts covers the financial year ended 31 March 2019 (2018/19). It has been prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19. The main Accounting Statements within this document are:

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

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 or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority’s services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council tax setting purposes. The Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Authority.

Balance Sheet – The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line ‘Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Regulations’.

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

Collection Fund Account – There is a statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to preceptors (Lancashire County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire, Lancashire Combined Fire Authority and Wyre Borough Council) and Government of Council tax and non-domestic rates.

These statements are supported by:

- a) **Statement of Responsibilities** - this sets out the responsibilities of the Authority and the Head of Financial Services (Section 151 Officer) in respect of the Statement of Accounts.
- b) **Annual Governance Statement** - this statement sets out the framework that forms the basis of the Code of Corporate Governance and reviews the Authority's arrangements in the light of the code.
- c) **Notes to the Financial Statements** - these allow information about the basis of preparation e.g. the accounting policies used and the disclosure / provision of information not presented elsewhere in the statements which is relevant to the readers' understanding.
- d) **Notes to the Collection Fund** - these allow information about the basis of preparation e.g. the accounting policies used and the disclosure / provision of information not presented elsewhere in the statements which is relevant to the readers' understanding.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers (the Chief Financial Officer) has responsibility for the administration of those affairs;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of

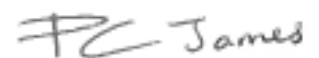
Accounts (which includes the financial statements) in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code;
- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- assessed the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether owing to fraud or error.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial

position of the Authority at 31 March 2019 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.



C JAMES

HEAD OF FINANCE (CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

(Authorised for issue) 31 May 2019

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the Accounts is available from:

Financial Services, Wyre Council, Civic Centre, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, FY6 7PU

Via the Council's website at www.wyre.gov.uk

If you would like this information in another language or format please contact our Contact Centre –

Tel: 01253 891000 Email: mailroom@wyre.gov.uk

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WYRE COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Wyre Borough Council ('the Authority'):

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2019 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 2018/19.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- the Movement in Reserves Statement;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Cash Flow Statement;
- the related notes 1 to 42;
- the Collection Fund Account; and
- the related notes to the collection fund 1 to 4.

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 2018/19).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the Chief Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Chief Financial Officer has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the 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 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 respect of these matters.

Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities

As explained more fully in the Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities statement, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for: the preparation of 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 2018/19 and for such internal control as the Chief Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

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

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2018, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Wyre Borough Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Respective responsibilities in respect of our review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

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.

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 report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Authority has put in place 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 review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2018, as to whether Wyre Borough Council had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this

criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Wyre Borough Council put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Code of Audit Practice requires us to report to you if:

- any matters have been reported in the public interest under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit;
- any recommendations have been made under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- an application has been made to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- an advisory notice has been issued under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- an application for judicial review has been made under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION OF THE AUDIT

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of Wyre Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority, as a body, 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.

Paul Hewitson (Appointed auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Newcastle, UK
31 July 2019

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1.1 Good governance leads to good management, good performance, good stewardship of public money, good public engagement and ultimately leads to good outcomes for the residents and the service users of Wyre. Good governance also enables the Council to pursue its corporate vision effectively, as well as underpinning that vision, with mechanisms for control and management of risks.

2.0 SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

2.1 Wyre Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and appropriate standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and that funding is used economically, efficiently and effectively. Wyre Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

2.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, Wyre Council is responsible for putting in place suitable arrangements for the governance of its affairs, which facilitate the effective exercise of its functions and includes arrangements for the management of risk.

2.3 Wyre Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA / SOLACE 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government' framework.

3.0 THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

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

3.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to meet the targets in our policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Wyre Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

3.3 The governance framework has been in place at Wyre Council for the year ended 31 March 2019 and up to the date of approval of the annual statement of accounts.

4.0 WYRE COUNCIL'S LOCAL CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- 4.1 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) have published a framework and guidance for delivering good governance in local government. The guidance helps local authorities to interpret the overarching principles contained in the framework prior to developing and maintaining their own 'local' corporate governance arrangements. The framework recognises that effective governance is achieved through seven core principles and 21 sub-principles.
- 4.2 It should be noted that the CIPFA / SOLACE guidance is not prescriptive and authorities are encouraged to use it in a way that best reflects their structure, type, functions and size.

5.0 HOW WE COMPLY WITH THE CIPFA/SOLACE FRAMEWORK

- 5.1 Set out below is how the Council has complied with the seven core principles set out in the CIPFA / SOLACE framework during 2018/19.

Core Principle A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.

Behaving with integrity

- Established codes of conduct define expected standards of personal behaviour for both staff and Members.
- The Council has a new set of corporate values for its staff reflecting public expectations about the conduct and behaviour of individuals and these are reflected in the recruitment and selection and performance appraisal processes.
- The Council has a Member Code of Conduct in place that helps to achieve high standards of conduct for elected Members.
- Induction training is in place for both staff and newly elected Members.
- Arrangements are in place to ensure that Members and employees of the Council are not influenced by prejudice, bias or conflicts of interest in dealing with different stakeholders.
- A register of interests is maintained for Members and officers.
- An up-to-date register of gifts and hospitality is maintained and is reviewed annually by the Monitoring Officer and the Audit Committee.
- There is an efficient Standards Committee.
- Arrangements are in place for whistleblowing, to which all officers, Members and all those contracting with the Council have access. The policy is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee.
- Arrangements are in place so that conflicts of interest on behalf of Members and officers are avoided.
- Effective, transparent and accessible arrangements are in place for dealing with complaints.

Demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values

- The Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) champions ethical compliance for both officers and Members.
- An Ethical Governance Survey was carried out in November 2018.
- Protocols are in place for partnership working. These are documented in the Council's Financial Regulations and Financial Procedure Rules.
- A competency framework, listing required behaviours and values, is currently used to drive recruitment and regular performance reviews are undertaken as part of the performance appraisal system.
- Policies and procedures are in place and are regularly reviewed for dealing with unacceptable behaviours.

Respecting the rule of law.

- The Authority has complied with both the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer and the Head of Internal Audit in Local Government.
- The Constitution sets out the responsibilities of elected Members by defining the decision-making powers of the Council, Executive, Overview and Scrutiny and regulatory and other committees, providing clear terms of reference, and describing roles and functions.
- The Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) has extensive internal audit experience and is professionally qualified. She is a certified and chartered auditor (CIA, CMIIA) and also holds a Qualification in Internal Audit Leadership (QIAL).
- Anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies are in place and reviewed annually by Audit Committee.
- The Monitoring Officer is responsible to the Council for ensuring that agreed procedures are followed and that all applicable statutes and regulations are complied with.
- Up to date job descriptions and person specifications are maintained for the Chief Executive, Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer.
- All staff have completed training in respect of the Data Protection Act 2018 and the incorporated General Data Protection Regulations.
- Regular training is provided to elected Members who sit on regulatory committees such as Planning, Licensing and the Audit Committee.
- Specific legislative requirements are observed, as well as the requirements of general law, and in particular the key principle of good administrative law, rationality, legality and natural justice form part of procedures and decision-making.
- Proper professional advice on matters that have legal or financial implications is available and when sought, recorded in advance of decision-making.
- Limits of lawful activity are recognised by the ultra vires doctrine and managers strive to utilise their powers to the full benefit of the community.

- All allegations concerning breaches of the code by elected Members are thoroughly investigated.

Core Principle B – Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

Openness

- A business plan is published annually giving information on the Council's strategic narrative, priorities and performance measures which is shared with all officers, Members, partners and the community.
- An annual statement of accounts is produced with an easy to read narrative report.
- The annual efficiency statement is published with the revenue estimates.
- The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) is responsible for publishing annual accounts, in a timely manner and within statutory deadlines, to communicate the Council's activities and achievements, its financial position and performance.
- The Council as a whole is open and accessible to the community, service users and its officers and is committed to openness and transparency in all its dealings, subject only to the need to preserve confidentiality in those specific circumstances where it is proper and appropriate to do so.
- Annual staff meetings are held encouraging staff engagement.
- The Council complies with the Local Government Transparency Code 2015.
- Wyre Voice, an information leaflet produced by the Council, is delivered to every household annually with a monthly E-newsletter being sent to those who have subscribed.
- Periodic reports are produced on Overview and Scrutiny function activity.
- Key decisions are published in the Schedule of Executive Decisions.
- All report authors have been offered training on report writing.
- Audio recordings of Council meetings are available on the Council's website.

Engaging comprehensively with institutional stakeholders

- The leisure management partnership board meets regularly to oversee the operation of the Council's leisure centres and pools.
- Key partnerships are periodically reviewed through the internal audit plan and the Financial Regulations and Financial Procedure Rules include advice and guidance which can assist officers in managing the key risks of partnership arrangements.
- Corporate guidance has been issued on consultation and public involvement mechanisms offering practical steps and advice.
- The Council maintains links with the parish and town Councils by regular attendance at the Lancashire Association of Local Councils (LALC) meetings.

- Clear channels of communication are in place with all sections of the community and other stakeholders including monitoring arrangements to ensure that they operate effectively, e.g. flood forums, the Fylde and Wyre Health and Wellbeing Partnership Board, the Waste Management Partnership Board and the Leisure Management Partnership Board.

Engaging with individual citizens and service users effectively

- The Council's vision, strategic plans, priorities and targets are developed through robust mechanisms, and in consultation with the local community and other key stakeholders, and are clearly articulated and disseminated.
- Arrangements are in place to enable the Council to engage with all sections of the community effectively. These arrangements recognise that different sections of the community have different priorities and there are explicit processes for dealing with these competing demands.
- The Council runs a Digital Hub located at the Fleetwood Market in partnership with Citizens Advice to provide additional support to residents to help them develop their digital skills.
- The Council has undertaken significant stakeholder engagement as part of the preparation of the local plan.
- Every year, a State of Wyre update is produced providing local data and intelligence linked to our business plan priorities.
- A 'together we make a difference network' is in place which is essentially asset based community development. This informal membership network led by the Council is made up of Council officers, elected Members and partners from all sectors with the aim to enable local people to make a difference in their local communities.
- A consultation portal is available which lists details of the consultations that are taking place across the Borough.

Core Principle C – Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Defining outcomes

- The Council has made a clear statement of its vision, ambitions, key programmes and projects in its business plan (2019 – 2023) which is used for service and corporate planning.
- The business plan includes a set of measures defining outcomes which are reported quarterly to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- There are effective arrangements to deal with failure in service delivery.
- There is a corporate complaints procedure with annual reports from the Local Government Ombudsman being available on the website.
- The medium term financial plan (MTFP) / revenue estimates and capital programme are soundly based and are designed to deliver the Council's strategic priorities.
- The value for money indicators are reviewed annually with the results being reported to Cabinet and Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

- The Council's approach to value for money is reflected in the annual efficiency statement reported to Cabinet with targets and achievements monitored throughout the year.
- Strategic and operational risk registers are maintained and workshops are held throughout the year to review current risks and identify new risks. The risk registers are reviewed quarterly, in line with the business plan and the efficiency programme.

Sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits

- The Council embraces community engagement and involvement and encourages neighbourhood engagement and works collectively with ward Councillors, parish and town Councillors, community groups and other partner organisations to identify local issues and priorities.
- Our business plan states a number of ambitions which will improve the health and wellbeing of our communities.
- Relationships have been established with clinical leads from the Blackpool, Preston, Morecambe Bay and Fylde and Wyre clinical commissioning groups with a view to influencing service provision.
- The business plan is subject to an equality impact assessment on an annual basis.
- The development of the local plan has been subject to extensive consultation.
- Individual projects are equality impact assessed promoting access to services.
- Our 'together we make a difference network' works with the community to identify priority projects, makes links with partners, develops relationships with key stakeholders and helps facilitate the delivery of community priorities.
- The Council has been awarded a number of both green and blue flag awards for our clean beaches and parks and open spaces.

Core Principle D – Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

Determining interventions

- There are mechanisms in place for documenting evidence for decisions and recording the criteria, rationale and considerations on which decisions are based.
- Those making decisions are provided with information that is fit for purpose and relevant.
- Limits of lawful activity are recognised by the ultra vires doctrine and managers strive to utilise their powers to the full benefit of the community.
- Proper, professional advice on matters that have legal or financial implications is available and when sought, recorded in advance of decision making.
- The Section 151 Officer now sits on the Digital Transformation Board.

Planning interventions

- The Council's business plan is refreshed annually and is subject to review by Overview and Scrutiny prior to approval by Full Council.
- Business plan actions are managed by officers and monitored by Cabinet and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- The business plan is developed taking into account the life in Wyre survey and other demographic information, including locality plans, neighbourhood profiles, State of Wyre updates and public health reports.
- Service quality is regularly reviewed via the Council's formal complaints system, the Waste Management Partnership Board and the Leisure Management Partnership Board.
- The business plan includes a set of measures which are reported quarterly to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- The MTFP, revenue estimates and capital programme are published annually and are key documents for forecasting our budget requirements and planning ahead.
- An efficiency programme compliments the MTFP ensuring sustainability going forward.
- We explore opportunities to work with our partners and collaborate on funding applications.
- Optimising achievement of intended outcomes
- The MTFP is agreed annually in October and updated regularly with a revised projection being presented to Management Board and published with the revenue estimates in February.
- The MTFP, revenue estimates and capital programme are soundly configured to meet the requirements of the business plan.
- The MTFP sets out the framework for corporately managing the Council's resources in the years ahead.

Core Principle E – Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.

Developing the Entity's capacity

- There is an agreement between the Council and the YMCA identifying arrangements for the management of the Council's health and fitness centres.
- Effective mechanisms exist to monitor service delivery through the Overview and Scrutiny arrangements and quarterly performance reports highlight where corrective action is necessary.
- A key activity in the Council's business plan is to continue the programme of works to maximise the use of our assets.
- The Council subscribes to the APSE advisory service, with a view to benchmarking its front line services.
- Benchmarking is undertaken via relevant Lancashire professional groups e.g. revenues, audit, finance etc.

- The Council plays an active role in the Fylde and Wyre health and wellbeing partnership.
- The Council's performance appraisal system allows for documentation of the development of the individual through their personal development plan.
- Commercial awareness training has been provided for all staff.
- The Council's Chief Internal Auditor is currently undertaking a similar role for Lancaster City Council on a contractual basis.
- The Internal Audit Service recently received a 'full compliance' overall opinion when assessed against the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).
- The Council regularly benchmarks Member's allowances as part of the review undertaken by the Independent Remuneration Panel.
- The Council attends the Lancashire Waste Partnership and is current evaluating options following the release of the DEFRA Resources and Waste Strategy 2018 with advisory groups such as the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee (LARAC) and the Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE).

Developing the capacity of the entity's leadership and other individuals

- The Chief Executive is responsible and accountable to the Council for all aspects of operational management and is required to attend regular performance appraisal meetings with the Leader of the Council.
- The Head of Finance (Section 151 officer) is responsible to the Council for ensuring that appropriate advice is given on all financial matters, for keeping proper financial records and accounts, and for maintaining an effective system of internal financial control.
- There is an established pay and grading structure for employees referred to as the job evaluation system and a process for appeals.
- There is a clearly defined management structure and a scheme of delegation to officers, which is underpinned by the Members' Code of Conduct and a protocol for officer / Member relations.
- There are published job descriptions and established protocols, which ensure that the Leader and Chief Executive establish their respective roles early in the relationship and that a shared understanding of roles and objectives is maintained.
- Financial Regulations and Financial Procedure Rules are reviewed annually by the Audit Committee.
- Career structures are in place for Members and officers to facilitate succession planning.
- The Council is currently supporting three individuals through an apprenticeship in Leadership and Management.
- Effective management arrangements are in place both at the top of and throughout the organisation to support the health and wellbeing of officers.
- The Council assesses the skills required by Members and officers and makes a commitment to develop these to enable roles to be carried out effectively.

- The Council ensures that the statutory officers have the skills, resources and support necessary to perform effectively in their roles and that these roles are properly understood throughout the Council.
- Training programmes are tailored to meet individual needs and there are opportunities for Members and officers to update their knowledge on a regular basis.
- Elected Members and staff have personal development plans.
- Skills are developed on a continuing basis to improve performance, including the ability to scrutinise and challenge and to recognise when outside expert advice is needed.
- Arrangements are in place via the volunteering initiative to encourage individuals from all sections of the community to engage with, contribute to and participate in the work of the Authority.
- A competency framework exists to ensure that all staff have appropriate skills enabling them to deliver high quality services.

Core Principle F – Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.

Managing risk

- Risk management is embedded into the culture of the Council, with Members and managers at all levels recognising that risk management is part of their job.
- The risk management policy is refreshed annually and approved by the Audit Committee.
- The Council has an ICT risk register which is reviewed on a quarterly basis.
- Strategic and operational risk registers are maintained and workshops are held regularly to review current risks and identify any new risks.
- Information asset registers are in place ensuring compliance with legislation and demonstrating best practice in information governance.

Managing performance

- Performance is regularly reported to Corporate Management Team and Cabinet.
- The Council has an Overview and Scrutiny Committee which allows for constructive challenge and enhances the Council's performance overall.
- There are effective mechanisms for documenting evidence for decisions and recording the criteria, rationale and considerations on which decisions are based.
- There is a calendar of dates for submitting, publishing and distributing timely reports to the Council's committees.
- Quarterly performance reports are submitted to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Robust internal control

- An effective internal audit function is adequately resourced and maintained.
- Internal audit reviews are conducted under the Auditing Practices Board guidelines and in line with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).
- In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, an annual assessment of the Council's systems of internal audit is carried out using the PSIAS and the checklist provided in the Local Government Application Note published by CIPFA. The standards also require an external assessment be carried out every five years. In April 2018 the Internal Audit Services received a 'full compliance' overall opinion following an external assessment carried out by Allerdale Borough Council and Preston City Council.
- The Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) has developed a quality assurance improvement programme to ensure the continual improvement of the internal audit service.
- An effective Audit Committee is in place, which is independent of the Executive and the Overview and Scrutiny function.
- The Audit Committee undertakes an annual review of its own effectiveness against the checklist in the CIPFA guidance 'effective audit committees' and is satisfied that it meets the required standard.
- Both the Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) and Senior Auditor have extensive experience and are both professionally qualified. The Chief Internal Auditor is a Chartered Auditor and also holds a Qualification in Internal Audit Leadership. The Senior Auditor is a Certified Auditor.
- The implementation of internal audit reports recommendations is monitored by the Internal Audit Team and the Audit Committee.
- Counter-fraud policies are in place and reviewed annually. The effectiveness of these policies is reviewed on a regular basis.
- Robust whistleblowing arrangements are in place.

Managing data

- All Council staff have received training on the new Data Protection Act 2018 and the incorporated General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) using an e-learning package.
- The Council has appointed a Data Protection Officer who is responsible for ensuring the Council's compliance with the Date Protection Act 2018 and the incorporated GDPR.
- Information Asset Registers are in place to demonstrate the Council knows what data it processes, where it is stored and how it is shared internally and externally.
- Information is stored securely and confidential waste disposal arrangements are in place. Regular security sweeps of the Council's buildings take place to test compliance.
- Key performance data is regularly reviewed for accuracy by internal audit.

Strong public financial management

- Those making decisions are provided with information that is fit for purpose, relevant, timely and gives clear explanations of technical and financial issues and their implications.
- An up to date register of gifts and hospitality is held and is annually inspected by the Council's Audit Committee and the Monitoring Officer.
- There is an established pay and grading structure in place for employees.
- Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures Rules are reviewed annually and any changes are presented to the Audit Committee for approval.
- Registers of interests are maintained for both officers and elected Members.
- The External Auditors issued an unqualified value for money conclusion for the 2017/18 financial year.

Core Principle G – Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability.

Implementing good practice in transparency

- The Council complies with the Local Government Transparency Code 2015.
- Wyre Voice, an information leaflet produced by the Council is delivered to every house in the Borough.
- An easy to read 'narrative report' accompanies the Statement of Accounts.
- The Local Government Ombudsman annual report is published on the Council's website.

Implementing good practices in reporting

- Annual presentations are delivered for elected Members concerning the Council's finances as part of the production of the revenue estimates, the capital programme and the update of the MTFP.
- A set of questions and answers supports the financial position at the year-end illustrating key issues for members of the Audit Committee and the relevant stakeholders.
- The annual efficiency statement is published alongside the revenue estimates as part of the report to Cabinet in February.
- The Annual Governance Statement is regularly reviewed by the Section 151 Officer and the Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor). The action plan is monitored by the Corporate Management Team and reported to Audit Committee.
- The value for money indicators are reviewed annually with the results being reported to Cabinet.
- Project management information is available for elected Members via spreadsheets.
- Executive update reports are prepared and delivered by portfolio holders to Full Council.

Assurance and effective accountability

- The Council ensures that all priority one and two audit recommendations are subject to a follow-up audit ensuring that recommendations are acted upon.
- An effective internal audit function is resourced and maintained enabling them to deliver an annual internal audit opinion.
- The Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) has reported in her Annual Audit Report that the Council has in place satisfactory controls to be able to maintain an adequate and effective internal control environment and that there are no significant concerns that need reporting in the Annual Governance Statement.
- In accordance with the Audit and Account Regulations 2015, an annual assessment of the effectiveness of the internal audit function is completed.
- The Audit Committee work programme provides the opportunity for the Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) to have a private and confidential discussion with the Audit Committee members.
- The Council participates in RIPA inspections as and when required.
- Key partnerships are periodically reviewed through the internal audit plan with delivery via third parties being included in the assurance reviews undertaken annually.
- The Financial Regulations and Financial Procedure Rules include partnership guidance which can assist officers in managing the key risks of any partnership arrangements.
- Clear terms of reference exist for the key partnerships, clarifying arrangements for accountability, for example the Waste Management Partnership, the Leisure Management Partnership, Fylde and Wyre Health and Wellbeing Board and the Community Safety Partnership.

6.0 RISK MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 The Council has adopted a corporate risk management policy and operates a fully integrated risk management system across the organisation. Relevant officers have received training in risk management enabling the production of operational risk registers with associated risk action plans, which are reviewed on a regular basis.
- 6.2 Each year the Council's Corporate Management Team (CMT) holds a strategic risk workshop, to identify and prioritise strategic risks and to produce an action plan. Significant business risks that may impact upon the Council's priorities have been identified and assessed, and appropriate control measures are in place. The report and associated action plan is presented to Management Board and Audit Committee and progress is monitored on a quarterly basis through the CMT.
- 6.3 The Council also has an ICT risk register which is reviewed quarterly with ICT by Internal Audit and the Service Director for Performance and Innovation.

7.0 REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

- 7.1 In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Council must ensure that it has a sound system of internal control which:
- a) facilitates the effective exercise of its functions and the achievement of its aims and objectives,
 - b) ensures that the financial and operational management of the Council is effective; and
 - c) includes effective arrangements for the management of risk.
- 7.2 The Council is also responsible for conducting a review each financial year of the effectiveness of the system of internal control.
- 7.3 The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) is responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs. This includes responsibility for maintaining and reviewing Financial Regulations and Financial Procedure Rules, to ensure they remain fit for purpose, submitting any additions or changes necessary to the Audit Committee for approval and reporting, where appropriate, breaches of the Regulations to the Cabinet and/or the Council.
- 7.4 The Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer) also has responsibility for:
- overseeing the implementation and monitoring the operation of the Code of Corporate Governance;
 - maintaining and updating the Code in the light of latest guidance on best practice; and
 - reporting annually to the Corporate Management Team and to Members on compliance with the Code and any changes that may be necessary to maintain it and ensure effectiveness in practice.
- 7.5 Wyre Council's internal audit service, via a specific responsibility assigned to the Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) is required to provide an independent and objective opinion to the Council on its risk management, governance and internal control environment. The Chief Internal Auditor's Annual report for 2018/19 concluded that the Council has in place satisfactory controls to be able to maintain an adequate and effective internal control environment and that there are no significant concerns to report.
- 7.6 Following an AGS workshop with key officers across the Council, compliance to the governance framework and the core principles has been reviewed by the Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer), the Head of Governance (Chief Internal Auditor) and the Audit Committee.

8.0 VALUE FOR MONEY CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The External Auditors issued an unqualified value for money conclusion in their most recent review for 2017/18. This means that they are satisfied that the Authority had appropriate arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of its resources. They raised no high priority recommendations as a result of their work.

9.0 SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 9.1 No significant governance issues have been raised that require documenting separately in the Annual Governance Statement.

9.2 Following the workshop with the Council's key officers, minor issues have been identified which have been documented in an action plan that will be monitored by Corporate Management Team and reported to the Audit Committee in November each year.

10.0 REVIEWING AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 The CIPFA/SOLACE guidance recommends that authorities should undertake annual reviews of their governance arrangements to ensure continuing compliance with best practice as set out in the framework.

10.2 Each year, normally in April / May, a governance workshop is held with key officers of the Council who have the most appropriate knowledge, expertise and levels of seniority to consider the extent to which the organisation complies with the principles set out in the good governance framework. The principles are discussed in length and evidence is put forward to demonstrate how the Council is meeting each of the principles. It is also an opportunity to identify any issues or gaps that could lead to a weaker governance structure. Following this meeting, the AGS and an action plan of minor issues is submitted for consideration by the Leader and Chief Executive who then sign to certify they are aware of the governance issues within the Authority and of the measures that are required to improve the controls around the Council's governance framework.

11.0 CERTIFICATION

As the Leader of the Council, I am aware of the governance issues within this Authority and of the measures that are needed to improve the control environment. Overall, my assessment of the control environment as at 31st March 2019 is satisfactory.

COUNCILLOR D HENDERSON
LEADER OF THE COUNCIL



As the Chief Executive, I am aware of the governance issues within this Authority and of the measures that are needed to improve the control environment. Overall, my assessment of the control environment as at 31st March 2019 is satisfactory.

G PAYNE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2017/18			Note	2018/19		
Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £		Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £
4,601,171	(1,262,243)	3,338,928		4,993,349	(1,525,416)	3,467,933
34,816,486	(33,516,929)	1,299,557		36,091,989	(32,781,630)	3,310,359
3,574,587	(1,994,267)	1,580,320		3,718,376	(2,447,214)	1,271,162
4,512,676	(1,486,428)	3,026,248		4,353,819	(1,267,689)	3,086,130
6,037,509	(2,169,844)	3,867,665		6,379,972	(1,327,380)	5,052,592
53,542,429	(40,429,711)	13,112,718		55,537,505	(39,349,329)	16,188,176
676,769	(12,000)	664,769	10	685,985	0	685,985
947,848	(563,919)	383,929	11	815,875	(943,255)	(127,830)
0	(25,090,543)	(25,090,543)	12	0	(20,592,787)	(20,592,787)
		(10,929,127)				(3,846,005)
		(3,150,074)	25			(418,987)
		(5,248,000)	39			(2,055,000)
		(8,398,074)				(2,473,987)
		(19,327,201)				(6,319,992)

*The 2017/18 Cost of Services expenditure and income figures have been revised to reflect the new Council portfolios.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance £	Earmarked Reserves £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £	Total Usable Reserves (Note 24) £	Unusable Reserves (Note 25) £	Total Authority Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2017	10,531,480	7,469,348	224,310	790,885	19,016,023	69,738,638	88,754,661
Movement in Reserves during 2017/2018							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	10,929,127	0	0	0	10,929,127	8,398,074	19,327,201
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Regulations (Note 8)	(7,623,696)	0	(77,579)	(89,683)	(7,790,958)	7,790,958	0
Increase / (Decrease) Movement in 2017/2018	3,305,431	0	(77,579)	(89,683)	3,138,169	16,189,032	19,327,201
Transfer to or from Earmarked Reserves	(2,044,531)	2,044,531	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward (Note 24 and 25)	11,792,380	9,513,879	146,731	701,202	22,154,192	85,927,670	108,081,862
Movement in Reserves during 2018/2019							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,846,005	0	0	0	3,846,005	2,473,987	6,319,992
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Regulations (Note 8)	(816,114)	0	584,836	(435,448)	(666,727)	666,727	0
Increase / (Decrease) Movement in 2018/2019	3,029,892	0	584,836	(435,448)	3,179,279	3,140,714	6,319,992
Transfer to or from Earmarked Reserves	(2,634,608)	2,634,608	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward (Note 24 and 25)	12,187,664	12,148,487	731,567	265,754	25,333,471	89,068,384	114,401,855

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2019

31 March 2018 £	Description	Note	31 March 2019 £
123,926,676	Property, Plant and Equipment	13	125,506,724
293,725	Heritage Assets	14	330,950
7,192,256	Investment Property	15	6,857,755
50,871	Intangible Assets	16	227,849
19	Long Term Investments	17	19
131,463,547	Long Term Assets		132,923,297
0	Short Term Investments	17	6,000,000
73,696	Inventories	18	40,698
4,667,249	Short Term Debtors	19	4,975,515
14,249,478	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	13,228,162
18,990,423	Current Assets		24,244,375
(5,177,091)	Short Term Creditors	22	(6,617,128)
(1,783,032)	Provisions	23	(1,961,594)
(6,960,123)	Current Liabilities		(8,578,722)
(1,552,000)	Long Term Borrowing	17	(1,552,000)
(7,276)	Deferred Liabilities		(7,756)
(30,427,600)	Liability related to Defined Benefit Pension Scheme	39	(31,164,800)
(3,425,109)	Capital Grants Received In Advance	34	(1,462,539)
(35,411,985)	Long Term Liabilities		(34,187,095)
108,081,862	Net Assets		114,401,855
(22,154,192)	Usable Reserves	24	(25,333,471)
(85,927,670)	Unusable Reserves	25	(89,068,384)
(108,081,862)	Total Reserves		(114,401,855)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31st March 2019

2017/18 £		Note	2018/19 £
(10,929,127)	Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services		(3,846,006)
790,247	Adjustments to Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-cash Movements	26	(7,741,960)
12,046,792	Adjustments for items included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing activities	26	7,641,890
1,907,912	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(3,946,076)
3,575,246	Investing Activities	27	5,097,622
(718,414)	Financing Activities	28	(130,230)
4,764,744	Net (Increase) or Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,021,315
(19,014,222)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(14,249,478)
(14,249,478)	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period	20	(13,228,162)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (Government grants, rents, Council Tax, and Business Rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's Portfolios. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2018/19

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements amounts	Net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund balances	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note 2)	Other Differences (Note 3)	Total Adjustments	Net expenditure in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Leisure, Health and Community Engagement	2,190,849	1,277,328	0	(243)	1,277,085	3,467,934
Neighbourhoods	751,526	2,559,064	0	(231)	2,556,833	3,310,359
Planning and economic development	1,022,831	248,461	0	(130)	248,331	1,271,162
Resources	2,811,796	279,080	0	(4,747)	274,334	3,086,130
Street scene	4,681,999	371,085	0	(492)	370,593	5,052,592
Net Cost of Services	11,459,001	4,735,018	0	(5,843)	4,729,176	16,188,176
Other income and expenditure	694,788	(8,803)	0	0	(8,803)	685,985
Financing and investment income and expenditure	(271,502)	(948,878)	1,093,000	0	144,122	(127,830)
Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	(14,912,179)	(5,063,046)	0	(617,562)	(5,680,608)	(20,592,787)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services (Note 8)	(3,029,892)	(1,285,709)	1,093,000	(623,405)	(816,114)	(3,846,006)
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves	2,634,608	0	0	(2,634,608)	(2,634,608)	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	(395,284)	(1,125,609)	1,093,000	(3,258,013)	(3,450,722)	(3,846,006)
Opening General Fund Balance at 31 March 2018	(11,792,380)					
Less (Surplus)/Deficit on General Fund Balance in Year	(395,284)					
Closing General Fund balance at 31 March 2019	(12,187,664)					

2017/18

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements amounts	Net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund balances	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note 2)	Other Differences (Note 3)	Total Adjustments	Net expenditure in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Leisure, Health and Community Engagement	2,143,533	1,195,614	0	(219)	1,195,395	3,338,928
Neighbourhoods	332,064	967,683	0	(190)	967,493	1,299,557
Planning and economic development	1,335,589	244,850	0	(119)	244,731	1,580,320
Resources	2,793,390	237,897	0	(5,039)	232,858	3,026,248
Street scene	3,565,276	302,747	0	(358)	302,389	3,867,665
Net Cost of Services	10,169,852	2,948,791	0	(5,925)	2,942,866	13,112,718
Other income and expenditure	676,769	(12,000)	0	0	(12,000)	664,769
Financing and investment income and expenditure	(276,098)	(521,973)	1,182,000	0	660,027	383,929
Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	(13,875,954)	(10,085,816)	0	(1,128,773)	(11,214,589)	(25,090,543)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services (Note 8)	(3,305,431)	(7,670,998)	1,182,000	(1,134,698)	(7,623,696)	(10,929,127)
Transfers to/from earmarked reserves	2,044,531	0	0	(2,044,531)	(2,044,531)	0
(Surplus)/Deficit	(1,260,900)	(7,670,998)	1,182,000	(3,179,229)	(9,668,227)	(10,929,127)
Opening General Fund Balance at 31 March 2017	(10,531,480)					
Less (Surplus)/Deficit on General Fund Balance in Year	(1,260,900)					
Closing General Fund balance at 31 March 2018	(11,792,380)					

1) Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Adjustments for Capital purposes – This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- Other Operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. minimum revenue provision (MRP) and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied

- Throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

2) Net change for the Pensions Adjustments

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

- For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs
- For Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

3) Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- For Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing difference for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in the future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

NOTE 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions in the 2018/19 financial year and its position for the year-ended 31 March 2019. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and must comply with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2018/19, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale 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 the 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 services provided by 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 respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where 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 balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of no more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature no more than three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Authority's cash management.

Prior Period Adjustments, changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) and IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) have been applied for the first time in 2018/19. The impact of these new accounting standards have been considered and quantified by the Council, and the impact has been determined to be immaterial.

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

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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 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 losses can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Authority is not required to raise Council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement referred to as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the authority in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the MRP contribution, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting Council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting Council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. collection fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the collection fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of Council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

The Council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is the authority's share of the accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of the Council tax and NDR that must be included in the authority's general fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the CIES and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the general fund is taken to the collection fund adjustment account and included as a reconciling item in the movement in reserves statement.

The balance sheet includes the authority's share of the end of year balances in respect of Council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the salary rates applicable in the 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, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service or, where applicable, to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Lancashire County Council.

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

- The liabilities of the Lancashire County Council pension scheme 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 projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.4% (2.6% at the beginning of the period) based on the indicative rate of return on high quality Corporate bonds.
- The assets of the Lancashire County Council pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - Unitised securities – current bid price
 - Property – market value

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service Cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs.
 - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Remeasurements comprising:
 - The return on plan assets - excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - actuarial gains and losses - changes in net pension 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 Lancashire County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not that amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

Events after the Reporting Period

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

- Adjusting events: Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the financial statements and notes to the accounts are adjusted to reflect such events.
- Non-adjusting events: Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the financial statements and notes to the accounts are not amended to reflect such events, but where material, disclosure is made of the nature of the event and the estimated financial impact.

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

Financial Liabilities

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 and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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.

For most of the borrowings that the Authority has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Costs

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 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 and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

The Authority has not made any loans to voluntary organisations at less than market value (soft loans).

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit of Loss

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost (or where relevant FVOCI), either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Authority when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

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

Heritage Assets

A tangible heritage asset has historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities and is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture. An intangible heritage asset has cultural, environmental or historical significance and would include recordings of significant historical events.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Authority's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Authority's general policies on impairment. The Authority's collection of tangible heritage assets includes the following:

Eros Statue

The bronze statue of Eros in Fleetwood is an exact replica of the London original and was donated permanently to the Authority, provided it remained in Fleetwood.

This item is reported in the Balance Sheet at the valuation used for insurance purposes which is based on market values. The item is deemed to have an indeterminate life and a high residual value; hence the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Statue of Sir Peter Hesketh-Fleetwood

The statue is bronze and was created by sculptor Alan Ward from Lancaster. It is situated at Euston Gardens outside the North Euston Hotel. The item is deemed to have an indeterminate life hence the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Civic Regalia

The collection consists of assorted items kept by the Authority as part of its civic role. The items are carried on the Balance Sheet at the valuation used for insurance purposes, which is based on market values. The items are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

Interests in Companies and other Entities

The Authority has no material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, which require the Authority to prepare group accounts.

Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of the cost and net realisable value.

Investment Property

Investment properties are those used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, Investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Authority does not have any finance leases or operating leases.

Overheads and Support Services

The cost of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2018/19 (SeRCOP). The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority’s status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non Distributed Costs – the use of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

Measurement: assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost.
- Council Offices – current value determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant’s perspective.
- All other assets – current 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 current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current 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 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.)

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

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land, certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. Assets Under Construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Buildings / car parks – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer which can be up to 80 years.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over the life of the asset up to 10 Years.
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 50 years.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses in the Surplus or Deficit on the 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 reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, 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 not to sell.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account. Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to the disposal of housing assets, which the Authority no longer holds, (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council'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.

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

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises when 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 also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

Reserves

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy 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 to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council tax for the expenditure. The Council operates a number of different reserves, the purpose of each is summarised below:-

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

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. 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 level of Council tax.

In 2018/19 Wyre's REFCUS expenditure (£2,393,952) related to Disabled Facilities Grants.

VAT

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.

Fair Value Measurement

The authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The authority measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date,

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, or

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTE 3 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED, BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

At the balance sheet date the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

- **Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property**, provides further explanation of the instances in which a property can be reclassified as investment property.
- **IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration**, clarifies the treatment of payments in a foreign currency made in advance of obtaining or delivering services or goods.
- **IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**, clarifies the treatment of payments in a foreign currency made in advance of obtaining or delivering services or goods.
- **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation**, clarifies the treatment of payments in a foreign currency made in advance of obtaining or delivering services or goods.
- **IFRS 16 Leases** will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as right-of-use assets with corresponding lease liabilities (there is recognition for low-value and short-term leases). CIPFA/LASAAC have deferred implementation of IFRS16 for local government to 1 April 2020.

It is anticipated that the amendments above will not have a material impact on the information provided in the financial statements.

NOTE 4 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 2 the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future event. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

Funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Investment Properties

Investment properties have been assessed using the identifiable criteria under the international accounting standards as being held for rental income or for capital appreciation. Properties have been assessed using criteria, which is subject to interpretation to determine if there is an operational reason for holding the property such as regeneration.

NOTE 5 ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends, and other relevant factors. However, because these estimates cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. In the accounts these are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increase and the carrying amount of the assets falls.</p> <p>It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase for every year that useful lives has to be reduced.</p>
Fair Value Estimations	<p>When the fair values of Investment Properties, Surplus Assets and Assets Held for Sale cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using the following valuation techniques:</p> <p>Level 2: inputs that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.</p> <p>Level 3: inputs that are unobservable, and are based on best information available in the circumstances such as the Authority's own data and indexations.</p>	<p>The significant observable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels and discount rates – adjusted for regional factors,</p> <p>Changes in assumptions used could affect the fair value of assets and liabilities. Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in lower or higher fair value measurement for these assets.</p>
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effect on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For example, a 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability.

Provision for credit losses As at 31 March 2019, the Council had an outstanding balance of short term debtors. A review of the major areas of debt has led to an updated provision against credit losses. It is not certain that this provision would be sufficient as the Council cannot assess with certainty which debts will be collected or not.

An understatement of credit losses would lead to a future adjustment and impairment to be reflected. The provisions held are based on policies adapted to the nature of the debt and service area, past experience and success rates experienced in collection. If collection rates were to deteriorate then the Council would need to review its policies on the calculation of its provision for credit losses.

NOTE 6 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such 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.

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

There are no non-adjusting events after the Balance Sheet date.

NOTE 7 EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

The authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure/Income	2017/18	2018/19
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Employee benefits expenses	10,893,706	10,828,150
Other services expenses	41,097,073	40,426,275
Support service recharges	11,869,743	12,734,546
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	2,879,995	4,316,080
Interest payments	947,848	815,875
Precepts and levies	691,386	652,985
Gain on the disposal of assets	(12,000)	0
Total expenditure	68,367,751	69,773,911
<i>Income</i>		
Fees, charges and other service income	(23,200,578)	(21,329,771)
Interest and investment income	(563,919)	(783,154)
Income from Council tax, non-domestic rates, district rate income	(11,161,111)	(11,802,767)
Government grants and contributions	(44,371,270)	(39,704,224)
Total income	(79,296,878)	(73,619,916)
Surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,929,127)	(3,846,005)

NOTE 8 ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note details the adjustments that are made to the Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure recognised by the Authority in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice, to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The reserves against which adjustments are made include:

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Authority is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year.

Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Authority has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

2018/19	Unusable Reserves			
	General Fund Balance £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £	Movement in Unusable Reserves £
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>				
1. Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets.	3,678,607			(3,678,607)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment.	614,276			(614,276)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties.	(297,749)			297,749
Amortisation of Intangible Assets.	23,197			(23,197)
Capital grants and contributions applied.	(5,063,046)			5,063,046
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.	2,393,952			(2,393,952)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	632,250			(632,250)
2. Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment.	(95,559)			95,559
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund (Direct Revenue Contributions).	(555,570)			555,570
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:</u>				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(1,975,015)		1,975,015	0
Application of grants and capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.			(2,335,463)	2,335,463
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</u>				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(641,054)	641,054		0
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure.		(56,218)		56,218
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:</u>				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 39).	3,109,000			(3,109,000)
Employer's pension's contributions and direct payments to pensioner's payable in the year.	(2,016,000)			2,016,000
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</u>				
Amount by which Council tax income and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	(617,562)			617,562
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</u>				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	(5,841)			5,841
Total Adjustments	(816,114)	584,836	(435,448)	666,726

2017/18	Unusable Reserves			
	General Fund Balance £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £	Movement in Unusable Reserves £
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
1. Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets.	2,657,930			(2,657,930)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment.	192,325			(192,325)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets.	29,741			(29,741)
Capital grants and contributions applied.	(10,313,329)			10,313,329
Movement in the Donated Assets Account.	0			0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.	2,017,772			(2,017,772)
2. Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment.	(95,559)			95,559
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund (Direct Revenue Contributions).	(426,415)			426,415
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(1,721,463)		1,721,463	0
Application of grants and capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.			(1,811,146)	1,811,146
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(12,000)	12,000		0
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure.		(89,579)		89,579
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 39).	3,094,000			(3,094,000)
Employer's pension's contributions and direct payments to pensioner's payable in the year.	(1,912,000)			1,912,000
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which Council tax income and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	(1,128,773)			1,128,773
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements.	(5,925)			5,925
Total Adjustments	(7,623,696)	(77,579)	(89,683)	7,790,958

NOTE 9 MOVEMENTS IN EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balances in Earmarked Reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2018/19

General Fund	Balance at 1 April 2017 £	Transfers in 2017/18 £	Transfers out 2017/18 £	Balance at 31 March 2018 £	Transfers in 2018/19 £	Transfers out 2018/19 £	Balance at 31 March 2019 £
<i>Non ring-fenced reserves</i>							
Building Control	12,199	0	(162)	12,037	0	(6,928)	5,109
Business Growth Incentive	9,424	0	(9,424)	0	0	0	0
Capital Investment	816,530	283,850	(29,121)	1,071,259	319,447	(234,978)	1,155,728
Elections	30,059	41,217	0	71,276	41,217	0	112,493
Insurance Reserve	28,730	40,000	(8,042)	60,688	40,000	(17,043)	83,645
IT Strategy	336,600	151,551	(188,880)	299,271	117,667	(100,240)	316,698
Land Charges	29,052	0	2,872	31,924	0	(8,541)	23,383
Leisure Management	186,058	23,219	0	209,277	56,493	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	3,071,302	341,192	(568,749)	2,843,745	0	(568,749)	2,274,996
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	1,765,941	1,387,784	(1,480,210)	1,673,515	1,527,782	(346,550)	2,854,747
Performance Reward Initiative	36,367	0	(3,418)	32,949	0	(4,350)	28,599
Property Investment Fund	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	633,520	94,480	(9,052)	718,948	97,498	(213,506)	602,940
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	513,566	2,183,123	(207,699)	2,488,990	829,610	(125,895)	3,192,705
Sub total	7,469,348	4,546,416	(2,501,885)	9,513,879	4,029,714	(1,626,780)	11,916,813
<i>Ring-fenced reserves</i>							
Enterprise Zone Growth	0	0	0	0	340,497	(108,823)	231,674
Sub total	0	0	0	0	340,497	(108,823)	231,674
Grand total	7,469,348	4,546,416	(2,501,885)	9,513,879	4,370,211	(1,735,603)	12,148,487

- **Building Control** – a fundamental principle of the Building Regulations Scheme, introduced 1 April 1999 and subsequently amended by the 2010 Regulations, is that there is a three to five year rolling accounting period over which costs should equate with charge income. This reserve assists with achieving that aim in future periods or fund expenditure promoting increased efficiency and reduced costs.
- **Business Growth Incentive** – established in 2005/06 to raise the prosperity of all communities and release the economic potential of the area, funded from increased income from National Non-Domestic Rates on new developments.
- **Capital Investment** – established in 2009/10 to fund capital investment, thereby avoiding the need to borrow in the future.
- **Elections** – established in 2008/09 to fund Borough Elections, which occur every four years.

- **Enterprise Zone (EZ) Growth** – established in 2018/19 to hold business rates growth from the EZ in the Council’s role as accountable body for the site. This income is ring-fenced for investment in the EZ, primarily for infrastructure improvements.
- **Insurance Reserve** – established in 2016/17 to fund the increased level of excesses following a review of the Council’s insurance arrangements and related risk management costs.
- **IT Reserve** – to meet costs of the rolling replacement of IT equipment, infrastructure and other known future costs.
- **Land Charges** – Councils are required to assess the cost of providing a service, the projected take-up of that service and thus the charge should be made over a period of between 1 and 3 years. This reserve, following receipt of a ‘new burdens’ payment from DCLG, will also contribute to the cost of the personal search revocation implications.
- **Leisure Management** – established to fund the Council’s 50% share of costs above the agreed operational subsidy level or fund service improvements.
- **New Homes Bonus** – established in 2011/12 using funding encouraging local authorities to facilitate housing growth to compensate for the impact of accepting the Council Tax Freeze grant.
- **Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation** – established in 2013/14 to protect against the volatility in funding associated with the new Business Rate Retention Scheme.
- **Performance Reward Initiatives** – established in 2009/10 using performance reward grant which was previously administered by the Local Strategic Partnership until its dissolution at the end of March 2013. The monies have subsequently been used to promote the Shaping Your Neighbourhood initiative, which was agreed by the Council in April 2012.
- **Property Investment Fund** – established in 2018/19 initially as a two-year pilot to explore investing in commercial property without the need to externally borrow. A Property Investment Board is responsible for making decisions on how the fund is utilised.
- **Value for Money** – originally established in 2005/06 for future value for money initiatives and now incorporates supplementary grants awarded for the administration of Council tax, localised Council tax support, NNDR and housing benefit.
- **Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance** – originally established in 2005/06 to fund the future replacement of the mobile advice centre, but now reflects the current and anticipated requirements for the vehicle fleet Council wide and the maintenance of Street Cleansing vehicles.

NOTE 10 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
644,769	Parish Council Precepts	652,985
32,000	Pension administration costs	33,000
(12,000)	(Gains)/losses on disposal of non-current assets (excl. investment assets)	0
664,769	TOTAL	685,985

NOTE 11 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
68,848	Interest payable and similar charges	72,875
879,000	Net interest on defined benefits liability / (asset)	743,000
(82,834)	Interest receivable and similar income	(147,539)
(481,085)	Income and Expenditure in relation to Investment properties and changes to their fair value (See Note 15)	(795,716)
383,929	TOTAL	32,720

NOTE 12 TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
(7,510,497)	Council Tax income	(7,814,828)
(3,031,796)	Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(3,987,937)
(4,462,434)	Non-ringfenced government grants (See Note 34)	(3,726,976)
(10,085,816)	Capital grants and contributions (See Note 34)	(5,063,046)
(25,090,543)	TOTAL	(20,592,787)

NOTE 13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in 2018/19

	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation							
B/fwd at 01/04/18	49,504,252	5,335,605	81,172,668	3,763,601	0	0	139,776,126
Additions	275,040	201,536	4,790,411	186,957	0	0	5,453,944
Revaluation increase/decreases to the revaluation reserve	(377,653)	0	0	0	0	0	(377,653)
Revaluation increase/decreases to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(274,561)	0	(323,795)	(15,920)	0	0	(614,276)
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified to Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	49,127,078	5,537,141	85,639,284	3,934,638	0	0	144,238,141
Depreciation							
B/fwd at 01/04/18	(4,442,087)	(3,391,917)	(8,015,446)	0	0	0	(15,849,450)
Charge in year	(1,608,026)	(447,233)	(1,623,348)	0	0	0	(3,678,607)
Revaluations	796,640	0	0	0	0	0	796,640
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C/fwd at 31/03/19	(5,253,473)	(3,839,150)	(9,638,794)	0	0	0	(18,731,417)
Net Book Value at 31/03/19	43,873,605	1,697,991	76,000,490	3,934,638	0	0	125,506,724

Movements in 2017/18

	Other Land and Buildings *	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation							
B/fwd at 01/04/17 *	47,177,451	4,985,976	30,870,665	3,628,196	40,349,688	0	127,011,976
Additions	166,364	349,629	35,696	138,705	9,932,310	0	10,622,704
Revaluation increase/decreases to the revaluation reserve	2,333,770	0	0	0	0	0	2,333,770
Revaluation increase/decreases to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(173,333)	0	(15,691)	(3,300)	0	0	(192,324)
Reclassifications	0	0	50,281,998	0	(50,281,998)	0	0
Reclassified to Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	49,504,252	5,335,605	81,172,668	3,763,601	0	0	139,776,126
Depreciation							
B/fwd at 01/04/17 *	(3,640,040)	(2,970,043)	(7,397,737)	0	0	0	(14,007,820)
Charge in year	(1,618,347)	(421,874)	(617,709)	0	0	0	(2,657,930)
Revaluations	816,300	0	0	0	0	0	816,300
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C/fwd at 31/03/18	(4,442,087)	(3,391,917)	(8,015,446)	0	0	0	(15,849,450)
Net Book Value at 31/03/18	45,062,165	1,943,688	73,157,222	3,763,601	0	0	123,926,676

* The brought forward cost or valuation at 01/04/17 and depreciation at 01/04/17 were previously overstated as depreciation was previously not written out on revaluation of Other Land and Buildings. The figures shown above are now correctly stated, and are each £12,460,460 lower than the figures previously reported. There is no net effect on the net book value of Property, Plant and Equipment, the Balance Sheet, or any other note to the accounts.

The three lines above relating to revaluation adjustments within 2017/18 for Other Land and Buildings have also been adjusted by immaterial amounts relating to the in-year impact of the same issue, and again there is no net impact of this on the net book value of Property, Plant and Equipment or on any other area of the accounts.

Depreciation

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of depreciation;

- Other Land and Buildings - up to 80 years.
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment - straight-line allocation over the life of the asset - up to 10 years.
- Infrastructure - 50 years.

Commitments on the Capital Programme

The following significant contracts for capital investment have been entered into:

Scheme	Purpose	Approx. Value £	Period over which investment will take place
Rossall Sea Wall Improvements	Improvement to coastal sea defences	£408,000	April 2019 to September 2019
Vehicle Replacement Programme	To replace vehicles on a rolling cycle	£199,000	April 2019 to July 2019
Citizen's Access Portal	To implement a new web-based customer portal	£111,000	April 2019 to December 2019
Jean Stansfield Playground	Supply and installation of new playground equipment	£58,000	April 2019 to June 2019

Revaluations

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment is revalued at least every five years. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Valuations were undertaken by an internal professionally qualified RICS valuer, and valuations are dated as at 1 April 2018. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The following statement shows the progress of the Authority's rolling programme for the revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Valued	Other land and buildings £	Vehicle, plant, furniture and equipment £	Infrastructure assets £	Community assets £	Surplus assets £	Total £
Carried at Historic cost:	0	5,537,141	85,639,284	3,935,638	0	95,111,063
Valued at fair value as at 31 March:						
2019	5,240,341	0	0	0	0	5,240,341
2018	7,884,136	0	0	0	0	7,884,136
2017	8,266,744	0	0	0	0	8,266,744
2016	10,502,059	0	0	0	0	10,502,059
2015	17,235,798	0	0	0	0	17,235,798
Total cost or valuation	49,127,078	5,537,141	85,639,284	3,935,638	0	144,238,141

NOTE 14 HERITAGE ASSETS

Movements in 2018/19

Cost or valuation	Civic Regalia £	Statues £	TOTAL £
Balance brought forward at 1 April 2018	93,725	200,000	293,725
Additions in year	850	36,375	37,225
Net book value carried forward 31 March 2019	94,575	236,375	330,950

Movements in 2017/18

Cost or valuation	Civic Regalia £	Statues £	TOTAL £
Balance brought forward at 1 April 2017	93,275	200,000	293,725
Additions in year	0	0	0
Net book value carried forward 31 March 2018	93,275	200,000	293,725

Depreciation

In accordance with FRS30 and the CIPFA Code of Practice heritage assets are not subject to depreciation.

The Authority's collection of Civic Regalia and the Statues are both reported in the Balance Sheet at the valuation used for insurance purposes which is based on market values and updated periodically.

Information prior to 1 April 2010 is not available for Heritage Assets. The Code of Practice states that this information need not be given for any period before April 2010 where it is not practicable to do so.

NOTE 15 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Rental Income from Investment property	481,085	489,163
Gain or loss on disposal of investment assets and gain or loss on revaluation	0	306,553
Direct operating expenses arising from Investment property	0	0
Net gain/(loss)	481,085	765,716

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repair, maintain or enhance it.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year.

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Balance brought forward	7,192,256	7,192,256
<i>Additions:</i>		
Purchases	0	0
Construction	0	0
Subsequent expenditure	0	0
Disposals	0	(632,250)
Net gain/(losses) from fair value adjustments	0	297,749
<i>Transfers:</i>		
To/from property plant and equipment	0	0
Other changes	0	0
Balance carried forward	7,192,256	6,857,755

Fair Value Hierarchy

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of the Council's fair value measurement of its assets and liabilities are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

All the Council’s investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes.

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Property

The fair value of investment property has been measured using a market approach, which takes into account quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, existing lease terms and rentals, research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, the covenant strength for existing tenants, and data and market knowledge gained in managing the Council’s Investment Asset portfolio. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

NOTE 16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include purchased software licenses.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use and the useful life assigned to software by the Authority is 5 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £23,197 charged to revenue in 2018/19 was charged to the relevant service headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
<i>Balance at start of the year comprising:</i>		
Gross carrying amount	2,424,252	2,424,252
Accumulated amortisation	(2,343,640)	(2,373,381)
Net carrying amount at start of the year	80,612	50,871
Additions	0	200,175
Amortisation for the period	(29,741)	(23,197)
Net carrying amount at end of period	50,871	227,849
<i>Comprising:</i>		
Gross carrying amount	2,424,252	2,624,427
Accumulated amortisation	(2,373,381)	(2,396,578)
	50,871	227,849

NOTE 17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instrument – Reclassification and Re-measurement of Financial Assets

The Council adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments accounting standard with effect from 1 April 2018. The main changes include the reclassification and re-measurement of financial assets and the earlier recognition of the impairment of financial assets.

The changes made on transition to the balance sheet are summarised below. The figures in the table below are based on values as at 1 April 2018.

	Previous Classification	New Classifications at 1 April 2018			Total Balance Sheet Carrying Amount £
		Amortised Cost £	Fair Value through profit or loss £	Non-Financial Instrument Balances £	
Investments					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Loans & Receivables	14,425,250	0	0	14,425,250
Long terms Investments	Loans & Receivables	19	0	0	19
Debtors					
Short Term Debtors	Loans & Receivables	4,667,249	0	0	4,667,249
Long Term Debtors	Loans & Receivables	0	0	0	0
Cash & Cash Equivalents	Loans & Receivables	0	0	0	0
Cash & Cash Equivalents	Available for sale	0	0	0	0
Reclassified amounts at 1 April 2018		19,092,518	0	0	19,092,518
Re-measurements at 1 April 2018		0	0	0	0
Re-measured carrying amounts at 1 April 2018		19,092,518	0	0	19,092,518

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

	Non-current		Current	
	31 March 2018 £	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £	31 March 2019 £
Investments				
At amortised cost				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0	14,425,250	13,516,612
Short term Investments	19	19	0	6,000,000
Total Investments	19	19	14,425,250	19,516,612
Short Term Debtors				
At amortised cost				
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	0	0	4,667,249	4,975,515
Total Short Term Debtors	0	0	4,667,249	4,975,515
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,552,000)	(1,552,000)	0	0
Total Borrowings	(1,552,000)	(1,552,000)	0	0
Short Term Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	0	0	(5,177,091)	(6,617,128)
Total Short Term Creditors	0	0	(5,177,091)	(6,617,128)

Income, expense, gains and losses

2018/19

	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £	Financial Assets Loans and receivables £	Financial Assets Available for sale £	Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss £	Total £
Interest Expense	(72,875)	0	0	0	(72,875)
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	(72,875)	0	0	0	(72,875)
Interest Income	0	147,539	0	0	147,539
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	0	147,539	0	0	147,539
Gains on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0
Losses on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts recycled to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services after impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/Deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) for the year	(72,875)	147,539	0	0	74,664

2017/18

	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost £	Financial Assets Loans and receivables £	Financial Assets Available for sale £	Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss £	Total £
Interest Expense	(68,848)	0	0	0	(68,848)
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	(68,848)	0	0	0	(68,848)
Interest Income	0	82,834	0	0	82,834
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	0	82,834	0	0	82,834
Gains on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0
Losses on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts recycled to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services after impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/Deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) for the year	(68,848)	82,834	0	0	13,986

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities and 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 (Level 2), using the following assumptions:

- the Authority has the choice of adopting either the new borrowing rate or the premature repayment rate as the discount factor for Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) borrowing. Whilst PWLB have indicated that they will be using the premature repayment rates, the authority has chosen to use the new borrowing rate as the Code's Guidance Notes for Practitioners confirms that it is acceptable for either or both valuations to be used.
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value.
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying amount £	Fair Value £	Carrying amount £	Fair Value £
Market Debt	0	0	0	0
PWLB Debt (short and long term)	1,552,000	2,240,681	1,552,000	2,278,891
Total Borrowings	1,552,000	2,240,681	1,552,000	2,278,891
Creditors	5,177,091	5,177,091	6,617,128	6,617,128
Total Financial Liabilities	6,729,091	7,417,772	8,169,128	8,896,019

The fair value of the liabilities is greater than the carrying amount in 2018/19 because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2019) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

	31 March 2018		31 March 2019	
	Carrying amount £	Fair Value £	Carrying amount £	Fair Value £
Investments (Cash and Cash Equivalents) and short term deposits (Note 20)	14,425,250	14,425,250	19,516,612	19,516,612
Long Term Debtors	0	0	0	0
Debtors	4,667,249	4,667,249	4,975,515	4,975,515
Total Financial Assets	19,092,499	19,092,499	24,492,127	24,492,127

The fair value of the assets is the same as the carrying amount in 2018/19. The materiality of the less than 1 year fair value adjustments means there is very little impact on the overall figure.

NOTE 18 INVENTORIES

2017/18 £	Analysis	2018/19 £
Consumable Stores:		
59,963	Balance at 1 April	73,696
424,104	Purchases	433,908
(410,371)	Recognised as an expense in the year	(466,906)
0	Written (off)/on balances	0
0	Reversal of write-offs in previous years	0
73,696	Balance at 31 March	40,698

There was no work in progress at 31 March 2019.

NOTE 19 SHORT TERM DEBTORS

2017/18 £	Analysis	2018/19 £
Amounts falling due in one year:		
1,512,455	Central Government Bodies	1,916,784
1,089,777	Other Local Authorities	977,534
314	NHS Bodies	4,457
0	Public Corporations	0
2,064,703	Other Entities and Individuals	2,076,740
4,667,249	Total	4,975,515

NOTE 20 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
2,669	Cash held by the Authority	2,370
0	Bank current accounts	0
(178,441)	Bank overdrafts	(290,820)
14,425,250	Short term deposits	13,516,612
14,249,478	Total	13,228,162

NOTE 21 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The Authority had no assets held for sale as at 31 March 2018 or as at 31 March 2019.

NOTE 22 SHORT TERM CREDITORS

2017/18 £	Analysis	2018/19 £
1,802,440	Central Government Bodies	2,231,251
502,831	Other Local Authorities	681,192
195,990	NHS Bodies	138,000
0	Public Corporations	0
2,675,830	Other Entities and Individuals	3,566,685
5,177,091	Total	6,617,128

The increase in short term creditors is largely due to retention payments in respect of the sea defence scheme.

NOTE 23 PROVISIONS

Changes to the Business rates system came into force with effect from 1 April 2013 under the Localism Act. The Authority, County Council and Combined Fire Authority now retain 50% of rates collected, and also assume responsibility for 50% of any losses due to appeals. The process for lodging and processing appeals is beyond the control of the Authority and reductions can be backdated. The Business Rates provision is to cover the backdating of appeals lodged, but not yet heard. From April 2017 a new Check, Challenge, Appeal process was launched by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). As yet no appeals have been lodged under the new system in Wyre. However the provision has been increased to reflect potential backdated appeals not yet lodged.

2017/18 £	Analysis	2018/19 £
(1,390,371)	Balance at 1 April	(1,783,032)
(392,661)	Additional Provisions made	(178,562)
0	Amounts used	0
(1,783,032)	Balance at 31 March	(1,961,594)

NOTE 24 USABLE RESERVES

Movements in the Authority's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2017/18 £	Analysis	2018/19 £
11,792,380	General Fund	12,187,664
9,513,879	Earmarked Reserves	12,148,487
146,731	Capital Receipts Reserve	731,567
701,202	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	265,754
22,154,192	Total	25,333,472

NOTE 25 UNUSABLE RESERVES

2017/18 £	Analysis	2018/19 £
18,119,740	Revaluation Reserve	17,779,916
101,890,780	Capital Adjustment Account	103,785,914
(33,826,000)	Pensions Reserve	(32,864,000)
(125,432)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	492,130
(131,418)	Accumulated Absences Account	(125,577)
85,927,670	Total	89,068,383

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost.
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or

- disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

2017/18		2018/19	
£		£	
15,616,091	Balance at 1 April		18,119,740
3,150,074	Upward revaluation of assets	958,175	
0	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(539,188)	
3,150,074	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services		418,987
(646,425)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	(660,308)	
0	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(98,503)	
(646,425)	Amounts written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(758,811)
18,119,740	Balance at 31 March		17,779,916

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or additions to those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with costs such as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and subsequent costs.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 8 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2017/18 £		£	2018/19 £
93,406,096	Balance at 1 April		101,890,780
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(2,657,930)	- Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(3,678,608)	
(192,325)	- Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(614,276)	
(29,741)	- Amortisation of intangible assets	(23,197)	
(2,017,772)	- Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(2,393,952)	
0	- Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(632,250)	
(4,897,768)			(7,342,282)
646,425	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		758,811
(4,251,343)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(6,583,471)
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
89,579	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	56,218	
10,313,329	- Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	5,063,046	
1,811,145	- Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	2,410,463	
95,559	- Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	95,559	
426,415	- Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	555,570	
12,736,027			8,180,856
0	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		297,749
0	Movement in the Donated Assets Account credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		0
101,890,780	Balance at 31 March		103,785,914

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Authority accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the 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.

2017/18 £		£	2018/19 £
(37,892,000)	Balance at 1 April		(33,826,000)
5,248,000	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		2,055,000
(1,182,000)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(1,093,000)
0	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year		0
(33,826,000)	Balance at 31 March		(32,864,000)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
(1,254,206)	Balance at 1 April	(125,432)
(4,384)	Council Tax	(29,974)
908,010	Non-Domestic Rates	99,884
225,148	Enterprise Zone Growth	547,652
1,128,774	Amount by which Council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	617,562
(114,506)	Council Tax	(84,532)
520,375	Non-Domestic Rates	420,491
(280,437)	Enterprise Zone Growth	(828,089)
(125,432)	Balance at 31 March	(492,130)

Accumulated Absences Account

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 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2017/18 £		£	2018/19 £
(137,343)	Balance at 1 April		(131,418)
137,343	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	131,418	
(131,418)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(125,577)	
5,925	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		5,841
(131,418)	Balance at 31 March		(125,577)

NOTE 26 CASHFLOW STATEMENT – OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
(82,834)	Interest received	(147,539)
68,848	Interest paid	72,875
0	Dividends received	0
(13,986)	Total	(74,664)

The surplus/deficit on the provision or services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
2,657,930	Depreciation	3,678,607
192,325	Impairment and downward valuations	614,276
29,741	Amortisation	23,197
(751,265)	Increase / (decrease) in creditors	292,078
(1,081,506)	(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(204,459)
(13,733)	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	32,998
(2,216,400)	Movement in pension liability (Retirement benefits)	2,792,200
0	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	632,250
0	Movement in Investment Property values (Net gain/losses from fair value adjustments)	(297,749)
392,661	Movement in Provisions	178,563
(790,247)	Total	7,741,960

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
0	Proceeds from short term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long term investments	0
(12,000)	Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(641,055)
(12,034,792)	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(7,000,835)
(12,046,792)	Total	(7,641,890)

NOTE 27 CASHFLOW STATEMENT – INVESTING ACTIVITIES

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
(11,694,893)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(4,814,167)
0	Purchase of short term and long term investments	(6,000,000)
0	Other payments for investing activities	0
12,000	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	641,055
0	Proceeds from short term and long term investments	0
8,107,647	Other receipts from investing activities	5,075,490
(3,575,246)	Total	(5,097,622)

NOTE 28 CASHFLOW STATEMENT – FINANCING ACTIVITIES

2017/18 £		2018/19 £
0	Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	0
0	Other receipts from financing activities	0
0	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	0
(720)	Repayments and Receipts from short and long term borrowing	480
719,134	Billing Authorities - Council Tax and NNDR adjustments	129,750
0	Other payments for financing activities	0
718,414	Total	130,230

NOTE 29 TRADING OPERATIONS

In accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) trading services or undertakings with the public or with third parties includes, amongst other categories, catering undertakings, industrial units and markets.

The aim of this note to the accounts reflects considerations of stewardship in that where the authority is trading and taking commercial risks then there should be assurance that the authority is not exposing itself unreasonably to loss.

Where trading accounts are an integral part of the total cost of particular services they should be fully consolidated into the total cost of that service and this is the case for those services listed below. Some are an integral part of the Authority's services to the public such as the operation of Fleetwood Market or the letting of industrial units and others are support services such as the bar facility at the Marine Hall.

Income £	2017/18 Expenditure £	(Surplus)/Deficit £	Trading operations	Income £	2018/19 Expenditure £	(Surplus)/Deficit £
(86,929)	115,492	28,563	Catering	(107,780)	130,886	23,106
(449,356)	378,893	(70,463)	Industrial Sites	(1,059,265)	977,182	(82,083)
(26,117)	11,827	(14,290)	Poulton Market	(29,739)	13,027	(16,712)
(533,199)	570,829	37,630	Fleetwood Market	(520,441)	552,091	31,650
0	0	0	Cleveleys Market	(2,873)	80	(2,793)
(1,095,601)	1,077,041	(18,560)	Total	(1,720,098)	1,673,266	(46,832)

Catering

The Catering operation relates to the bar/catering facility at the Marine Hall which primarily operates as an events, functions and wedding venue. There has been a decrease in the deficit from £28,563 in 2017/18 to £23,106 relating to operational costs across the board. Running costs at Marine Hall (excluding capital charges) have reduced from £323,519 in 2017/18 to £226,536 in 2018/19, a reduction of £96,983 or 30% year on year. This is mainly as a result of reduced staffing (£33,521), reduced building maintenance costs (£39,273), and an improvement in bar and kiosk income (£21,022).

Industrial sites

This group includes a variety of land and building holdings including Fleetwood Golf Course, the waste disposal site, Copse Road and Thornton depots and industrial units. The surplus/deficit reported above is therefore shown partly in the net cost of services and partly in the financing and investment section. Whilst it appears the financial position has improved, the adjusted position excluding capital charges is that a surplus was achieved of £146,387 in 2018/19 (£167,194 in 2017/18). The reduction is largely owing to the increased recharges from the property services team (£18,754).

Markets

Fleetwood Market

Fleetwood Market is a busy traditional market with over 150 indoor and outdoor stalls. In 2018/19 the outturn shows an improved deficit position of £31,650 (compared to a deficit in 2017/18 of £37,360). The picture is distorted by capital charges and once these have been excluded the adjusted position is a surplus of £59,937 compared to a surplus of £52,856 in 2017/18. This represents an increase in the surplus of £7,081. This is mainly a result of reduced staffing (£2,921) and premises costs (£16,140) offset by a reduction in income predominantly from market stall charges (£26,143).

Poulton Market

Poulton Market is a weekly market held every Monday in the historic Market Square. Stalls at the outdoor market sell a wide range of goods and local produce. The surplus for the market has increased to £16,712 in 2017/18 (£14,290 in 2017/18). This is largely as a result of an increase in income from market stall charges (£29,739 in 2018/19 compared to £26,117 in 2017/18).

Cleveleys Market

Cleveleys Market is a weekly market held every Wednesday (weather permitting) on the Plaza area of the sea front. After an initial trial period in 2018/19, the permanent market launched in April 2019. In 2018/19 the market generated a small surplus of £2,793.

NOTE 30 AGENCY SERVICES

The Highways Partnership agency arrangement was terminated at the end of June 2006, with Lancashire County Council assuming direct responsibility for the delivery of highway related functions from 1 July 2006. There remains a residual agreement in place which covers the maintenance of highway verges and roundabouts, weed control, leaf sweeping, tree maintenance and the management of Public Rights of Way. Total reimbursement in 2018/19 was £81,417 (2017/18 £67,702). The above sums are not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

NOTE 31 MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The Authority's Members' Allowance Scheme is based on recommendations from an Independent Remuneration Panel. Basic The Authority paid the following amounts to Members of the Council during the year:

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Allowances	309,191	314,331
Travel and subsistence	3,856	2,688
Dependent's carers allowance	0	0
Total	313,047	317,019

NOTE 32 OFFICER'S REMUNERATION

Statutory provisions exclude senior employees whose remuneration is disclosed within the accounts from being included in the table below. However, the authority has decided to include them in the banding note in the interest of transparency.

The number of employees whose remuneration including reimbursement for election work and redundancy payments but excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were:

Remuneration Bands	Number of employees 2017/18	Number of employees 2018/19
£50,000 - £54,999	2	4
£55,000 - £59,999	0	1
£60,000 - £64,999	3	3
£65,000 - £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	0	0
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0
£100,000 - £104,999	0	1
£105,000 - £109,999	1	0
£110,000 - £114,999	0	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	0
£120,000 - £124,999	0	0

Senior employees whose salary is £50,000 or more per year but less than £150,000, are required to be listed individually by way of job title. Persons whose salary is £150,000 or more per year must be identified by name. The Authority has no employees with a salary greater than £150,000.

Senior Officers' emoluments-Salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 per year

Post holder information (Post title)	Year	Salary (Including fees and Allowances) £	Expenses Allowances £	Compensation for loss of office (Redundancy payments) £	Pension contributions (Incl. strain / augmented costs) £	Total Remuneration £
Chief Executive	2018/19	104,050	516	0	16,440	121,006
	2017/18	107,974	348	0	15,715	124,037
Service Director, Health and Wellbeing	2018/19	63,471	776	0	10,028	74,275
	2017/18	61,547	1,182	0	9,550	72,279
Service Director, Performance and Innovation	2018/19	63,471	137	0	10,028	73,636
	2017/18	61,041	170	0	9,550	70,761
Service Director, People and Places	2018/19	63,471	68	0	10,028	73,567
	2017/18	61,041	289	0	9,550	70,880
Head of Finance (s.151 Officer)	2018/19	55,822	201	0	8,820	64,843
	2017/18	53,575	158	0	8,386	62,119
Head of Planning	2018/19	50,212	0	0	7,933	58,145
	2017/18	49,227	69	0	7,778	57,074

NOTE 33 EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Authority incurred the following fees relating to external audit and inspection:

2017/18 £	Audit Fee Type	2018/19 £
48,661	Fees payable with regard to audit services carried out by the appointed external auditor	37,470
(7,230)	Rebate from Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA)	0
12,674	Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the external auditor	0
0	Fees payable to the Cabinet Office in respect of the National Fraud Initiative	2,300
6,799	Fees payable to the external auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns	8,000
60,904	Total	47,770

NOTE 34 GRANT INCOME

The Authority credited the following grants to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Credited to Tax and Non-Specific Grant Income		
Revenue Support Grant	912,199	465,613
New Homes Bonus	2,110,708	1,672,728
NNDR Section 31 Grant	1,434,401	1,588,635
Transitional Grant	5,126	0
Capital Grants and Contributions		
- Heritage Lottery	117,680	151,447
- Environment Agency	9,921,566	4,767,999
- S106 Contributions	3,300	48,920
- Other Contributions	43,270	94,680
Sub total	14,548,250	8,790,022
Credited to Services		
Housing and Council Tax Benefits	29,450,097	28,685,716
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	269,313	233,201
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,793,463	1,975,015
Flood Resilience Grant	155,512	0
Other	103,611	20,270
Sub total	31,771,996	30,914,202
Total	46,320,246	39,704,224

The Authority has received a number of capital grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that may require monies to be returned to the awarding body. The balance at year-end is £1,462,539 and has been recognised in the Balance Sheet as Capital Grants Received in Advance.

NOTE 35 RELATED PARTIES

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

- Central Government
- Members
- Officers
- Other Public Bodies
- Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties (e.g. Council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from Government departments are set out in Note 12 with Note 34 providing a further analysis.

Members

The Council maintains a register of all members' disclosable pecuniary interests. Within 28 days of election, Councillors are legally required to inform the Council's Monitoring Officer of any pecuniary interests they have. If a Councillor is present at a meeting of the authority, or any committee, subcommittee, joint committee or joint subcommittee of the authority, and has a disclosable pecuniary interest then, if that interest is not registered they must disclose that interest to the meeting and notify the Council's Monitoring Officer to have that interest added to the register of interests.

The register of members' interests is open to public inspection as required by Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011. Copies of the Registration of Interest Forms completed by members are also available to view on the Council's website. Where a member has a disclosable pecuniary interest they are precluded from taking part in meetings or decisions related to their previously disclosed interest, unless an appropriate dispensation has been granted.

In respect of 2018/19 financial year a number of Council members had a controlling interest in a company, partnership, trust or equity. The controlling interest was by way of ownership, or as a director, trustee, governor or partner of an organisation. The existence of the procedures described above ensures that the Council is able to both identify where a member has an interest, and take action to ensure that there is no participation in any decisions relevant to their interest. All major decisions are available for public scrutiny and challenge as part of the Council's constitutional arrangements.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2018/19 is shown in Note 31. During 2018/19, some Councillors of Wyre Borough acted in a number of other capacities for related parties, namely being either employed by other local organisations or serving on the management boards of companies, schools and voluntary bodies.

There are two transactions to disclose in 2018/19. £297 to Pam's Kitchen who provided catering for North West in Bloom and Young Wyre in Bloom events in which Councillor Murphy has an interest and £360 to Poulton Press Printers for printing the Northern Festival of Remembrance program and Remembrance festival tickets, in which Councillor Henderson has an interest. These are recorded in the register of Members' interests.

Officers

There are no material transactions to disclose in respect of officers.

Other Public bodies

The following transactions involving related parties to the Council are disclosed elsewhere within the accounts:

Payments to the Local Government Pension Scheme – see Note 39.

Precepts in relation to Lancashire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire and Lancashire Combined Fire Authority – see the Collection Fund Account and Notes to the Collection Fund.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

The Authority does not have any control or significant influence on any other entity.

NOTE 36 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, 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.

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	11,548,018	11,452,459
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment*	10,622,704	5,453,944
Investment Property*	0	0
Intangible Assets*	0	200,175
Heritage Assets	0	37,225
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	2,017,772	2,393,952
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(89,579)	(56,218)
Government grants and other contributions	(12,124,482)	(7,473,509)
Other contributions	0	0
Sums set aside from Revenue		
Direct revenue contributions	(426,415)	(555,570)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(95,559)	(95,559)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	11,452,459	11,356,900
Explanation of movement in the year		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	0	0
Minimum Revenue Provision set aside to repay debt	(95,559)	(95,559)
Increase / (decrease) in Capital financing Requirement	(95,559)	(95,559)

* These figures match to the Additions lines in the notes detailing movements on the non-current asset balances.

NOTE 37 LEASES

Authority as lessee

The Authority as a lessee has no Operating or Finance leases and no un-discharged obligations for future years.

Authority as lessor

The authority leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- For the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres; and
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

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

	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
Not later than one year	509,018	428,510
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,480,096	1,312,178
Later than five years	5,365,931	5,109,651
Total	7,355,045	6,850,339

The authority has no finance leases.

NOTE 38 TERMINATION BENEFITS

The Authority terminated the contracts of nine employees in 2018/19 (three employees in 2017/18), incurring liabilities of £203,674 (£8,404 in 2017/18), who left the Authority following a review of service delivery arrangements.

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies (a)		Number of other departures agreed (b)		Total number of exit packages by cost band (a) + (b)		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2017/18 £	2018/19 £	2017/18 £	2018/19 £	2017/18 £	2018/19 £	2017/18 £	2018/19 £
£0 - £20,000	1	0	2	5	3	5	8,404	51,768
£20,001 - £40,000	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	53,419
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	98,487
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	2	8	3	9	8,404	203,674

NOTE 39 DEFINED PENSION BENEFIT SCHEME

The Authority participates in one post-employment scheme, the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Lancashire County Council. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. In 2017/18 the employer's contribution rate was 15.8% plus a deficit recovery contribution of £702,930, an equated rate of 26.1%. This rate was determined following the 2016 triennial actuarial review of the Pension Fund, which impacts in the 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years.

The award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

The Lancashire County Council pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Lancashire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pension Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the committee.

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

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Authority is required to make against Council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

2017/18 £	Local Government Pension Scheme	2018/19 £
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
Service cost comprising:		
2,181,000	- Current Service Cost	2,085,000
0	- Past Service Cost	0
2,000	- (Gain)/Loss from Settlements and Curtailments	248,000
Other Operating Expenditure		
32,000	- Administration Expenses	33,000
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
879,000	- Net Interest Expense	743,000
3,094,000	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,109,000
Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
(947,000)	- Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in the net interest expense)	(7,969,000)
0	- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0
(4,301,000)	- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	5,914,000
0	- Other	0
(5,248,000)	Total Remeasurements charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(2,055,000)
(2,154,000)	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,054,000
Movement in Reserves Statement		
(1,182,000)	Reversal of net changes made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for the post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(1,093,000)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year		
1,912,000	- Employer's contributions payable to scheme	2,016,000

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	2017/18 (restated)* £	2018/19 £
Fair value of plan assets	90,471,400	93,740,800
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(120,899,000)	(124,905,600)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(30,427,600)	(31,164,800)

Reconciliation of the Movement in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets

	2017/18 (restated)* £	2018/19 £
Opening fair value of scheme assets	86,107,000	87,073,000
Interest income	2,170,000	2,349,000
Remeasurements gain and (loss):		
- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	947,000	7,969,000
Other Operating Expenditure - Administration	(32,000)	(33,000)
Contributions from Employer	1,912,000	2,016,000
Contributions from Employees	414,000	423,000
Benefits Paid	(4,445,000)	(4,357,000)
Lump sum pre-payment	3,398,400	(1,699,200)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	90,471,400	93,740,800

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities

	2017/18 (restated)* £	2018/19 £
Opening balance at 1 April	(123,999,000)	(117,500,600)
Current Service Cost	(2,181,000)	(2,085,000)
Interest Cost	(3,049,000)	(3,092,000)
Contribution by Scheme Participants	(414,000)	(423,000)
Remeasurements gain and (loss):		
- Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	0
- Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	4,301,000	(5,914,000)
- Other	0	0
Past Service Cost	0	0
Curtailments	(2,000)	(248,000)
Benefits Paid	4,445,000	4,357,000
Settlements	0	0
Closing balance at 31 March	(120,899,000)	(124,905,600)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long-run to pay retirement benefits. The net liability of £31,164,800 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 healthy as the deficit on the Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the Scheme Actuary.

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	2017/18 (restated)* £	2018/19 £
Cash:		
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,569,000	487,000
- Net Current Assets	(1,934,000)	65,000
Sub-total cash	(365,000)	552,000
Equity instruments:		
By industry type		
- Consumer	0	0
- Manufacturing	0	0
- Energy and utilities	0	0
- Financial institutions	0	0
- Health and care	0	0
- Information technology	0	0
Miscellaneous/Unclassified	0	0
Sub-total equity	0	0
Bonds:		
By sector		
- Corporate	1,530,000	1,120,000
- Government	2,162,000	3,355,000
Sub-total bonds	3,692,000	4,475,000
Property:		
By type		
- Retail	2,394,000	3,900,000
- Commercial	5,794,000	4,996,000
- Residential	0	0
Sub-total property	8,188,000	8,896,000
Private equity:		
- UK	0	0
- Overseas	6,320,000	7,335,000
Sub-total private equity	6,320,000	7,335,000
Other investment funds:		
- Infrastructure	11,034,000	13,492,000
- Indirect property funds	1,322,000	1,461,000
- Credit funds	16,044,000	6,777,000
- Emerging Markets ETF	0	0
- UK Pooled equity funds	2,148,000	10,381,000
- Overseas Pooled equity funds	38,690,000	42,071,000
Sub-total other investment funds	69,238,000	74,182,000
Lump sum pre-payment	3,398,400	(1,699,200)
Total Assets	90,471,400	93,740,800

* In the previous year, a prepayment of £3.3m was made by the Council into the pension scheme, which in note 39 was included in the Present Value of the defined benefit obligation. The prepayment is an asset, so the 2017/18 comparatives have been restated to show the prepayment within Fair Value of plan assets. The net liability arising from defined benefit obligation is unaffected by this restatement.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Mercers Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2016.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2017/18	2018/19
Mortality assumptions		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners		
- Men	22.7 years	22.8 years
- Women	25.4 years	25.5 years
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
- Men	25.0 years	25.1 years
- Women	28.0 years	28.2 years
Rate of CPI inflation/CARE Benefits revaluation	2.1%	2.2%
Rate of increase in salaries	*3.6%	*3.7%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment/deferment	2.2%	2.3%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%	2.4%

(*An adjustment has been made for short term pay restraint in line with the most recent actuarial valuation).

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions as set out above.

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes to the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases 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 cost method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

Sensitivity Analysis - Impact on the Defined Benefit liabilities obligation in the Scheme

	2017/18	2018/19
1 year increase in members life expectancy	2,439,000	2,589,000
0.1% increase in Discount Rate	(1,905,000)	(2,021,000)
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	265,000	263,000
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	1,935,000	2,054,000

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%. The maximum deficit recovery period for the Fund has been set as 16 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. Following the 2016 valuation, the next triennial valuation is due to be completed 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 other main existing public service 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 Actuary anticipates that the Authority will pay £0.209m contributions to the scheme in 2018/19.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members in 2018/19 is 16 years (16 years in 2017/18).

NOTE 40 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date

NOTE 41 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

The Authority's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The Treasury Management Practices are agreed annually by the Cabinet in March and the Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy is approved annually by Council in April.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Authority's customers. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria and limits approved by Council.

The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default assessed by the ratings agencies and the Authority's experience of its customer collection levels over the last three financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	31/03/2019 £000 a	Historical experience of default % b	Adjustment for market conditions at 31/03/18 % C	Estimated maximum exposure to default £ a x c
Deposits with banks and financial institutions (market value):				
High rated counterparties	19,517	0.00%	0.00%	0
Trade debtors (o/s Sundry Debtors at 31/03/19)	668	0.50%	4.00%	27

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the authority does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

The Authority does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors. Of the £668,651 outstanding for trade debtors, £506,000 is overdue. The overdue amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	2018/19 £000
Less than three months	126
Three months to one year	46
More than one year	334
Total	506

Liquidity Risk

The Authority has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB provides access to longer term funds. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Authority manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through cash flow management procedures required by the Code.

The Authority sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2018/19 £000
Less than one year (short term creditors and short term borrowing)	6,617
Between one and two years	0
Between two and five years	0
Between five and ten years	0
More than ten years (long term borrowing)	1,552
Total	8,169

Market Risk

Interest rate risk - The Authority is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements 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.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Authority’s prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a prudential indicator is set which provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The in-house treasury team will monitor the market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns.

Price risk - The Authority is not responsible for administering the pension fund and therefore does not invest in instruments with this type of risk.

Foreign exchange risk - The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

NOTE 42 LANCASHIRE BUSINESS RATES POOL

Wyre Council is part of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool which began on 1 April 2016. In a Business Rate Pool, tariffs, top-ups, levies and safety nets can be combined. This can result in a significantly lower levy rate or even a zero levy rate meaning that more or all of the business rate growth can be retained within the pool area instead of being payable to the Government.

The Lancashire Business Rates Pool, which includes most but not all of the local authorities in Lancashire, has been designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the retained levy in Lancashire has been distributed as follows:

- Lancashire County Council is paid 10% of the overall retained levy;
- Each district within the pool retains 90% of their levy.

With regard to Wyre Council, the retained levy would be £608,534 (£466,171 in 2017/18), hence under pooling we have benefitted from extra income of £547,681 (£419,554 in 2017/18). Lancashire County Council has received the remaining 10% of retained levy.

As part of the pool arrangements, one authority must be designated as lead authority, which in the case of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool is Ribble Valley Borough Council. As part of this arrangement a fee of £2,000 is payable by each pool member to Ribble Valley Borough Council in their role as lead.

In the Lancashire Business Rates Pool each Council bears its own risk and takes its own reward under the pool agreement, i.e. no sharing of a volatility reserve.

Membership of the Pool has varied since its inception with Burnley being in the Pool in 2016/17 and Fylde not. In 2017/18 Burnley left the Pool and Fylde joined and in 2018/19 Burnley re-joined the Pool with no other changes.

Below is a summary of the Lancashire Business Rates Pool members and relevant transactions.

Lancashire Business Rates	Authority	In-Year Transactions Relating to Tariffs and Top-Ups	Retained Levy on Growth 2018/19	10% Retained Levy Payable to/Received by Lancashire County Council	Net Retained Levy 2018/19
Pool Members 2018/19	Type	£	£	£	£
Burnley Borough Council	Tariff	5,813,386	(779,370)	77,937	(701,433)
Chorley Borough Council	Tariff	6,255,602	(798,029)	79,803	(718,226)
Fylde Borough Council	Tariff	7,792,807	(640,137)	64,014	(576,123)
Hyndburn Borough Council	Tariff	3,817,977	(554,502)	55,450	(499,052)
Pendle Borough Council	Tariff	3,259,593	(355,927)	35,593	(320,334)
Ribble Valley Borough Council	Tariff	4,147,262	(725,653)	72,565	(653,088)
Rosendale Borough Council	Tariff	2,610,199	(603,452)	60,345	(543,107)
South Ribble Borough Council	Tariff	9,933,983	(1,190,680)	119,068	(1,071,612)
West Lancashire Borough Council	Tariff	8,367,158	(889,169)	88,917	(800,252)
Wyre Borough Council	Tariff	6,577,163	(608,534)	60,853	(547,681)
Lancashire County Council	Top-Up	(152,078,891)	0	(714,545)	(714,545)
Central Government	-	93,503,761	0	0	0
Total		0	(7,145,453)	0	(7,145,453)

The Net Retained Levy for the Council is shown within Business Rates Retention income on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with the Council's own share of growth achieved in the year.

COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT

Foreword

The Collection Fund is a statement that reflects the statutory requirement contained in section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council tax and national non-domestic rates (NNDR).

2017/18			2018/19				
Business Rates £	Council Tax £	Total £	Note	Business Rates £	Council Tax £	Total £	
INCOME							
0	(60,782,419)	(60,782,419)	Council Tax Receivable	1	0	(65,271,105)	(65,271,105)
0	0	0	Council Tax Annex Grant		0	0	0
(26,236,652)	0	(26,236,652)	Business Rates Receivable	2	(26,881,729)	0	(26,881,729)
0	0	0	Transitional Protection Payment		0	0	0
(3,700,524)	0	(3,700,524)	Contributions to previous year's Collection Fund deficit	3	(866,376)	0	(866,376)
(29,937,176)	(60,782,419)	(90,719,595)	TOTAL INCOME		(27,748,105)	(65,271,105)	(93,019,210)
EXPENDITURE							
Precepts, Demands and Share							
12,209,931	0	12,209,931	- Central Government		12,416,257	0	12,416,257
2,197,788	43,719,685	45,917,473	- Lancashire County Council		2,234,926	46,967,124	49,202,050
0	5,920,590	5,920,590	- Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire		0	6,436,163	6,436,163
244,199	2,343,902	2,588,101	- Lancashire Combined Fire Authority		248,325	2,446,794	2,695,119
9,767,946	7,383,399	17,151,345	- Wyre Borough Council		9,933,005	7,687,245	17,620,250
24,419,864	59,367,576	83,787,440			24,832,513	63,537,326	88,369,839
Charges to Collection Fund							
388,158	414,232	802,390	- Less Write offs of uncollectable amounts		188,293	256,774	445,067
(102,196)	(11,681)	(113,877)	- Less: Increase / (Decrease) in Bad Debt Provisions		(127,477)	416,142	288,665
981,654	0	981,654	- Less: Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions for Appeals		446,405	0	446,405
149,805	0	149,805	- Costs of Collection Allowance		150,613	0	150,613
1,561,870	0	1,561,870	- Transitional Protection Payments due for the year to Central Government		1,119,897	0	1,119,897
0	0	0	- Interest on Refunds		0	0	0
267,997	0	267,997	- Enterprise Zone disregard amount		888,149	0	888,149
3,247,288	402,551	3,649,839			2,665,880	672,916	3,338,796
Contributions							
0	1,051,653	1,051,653	- To previous year's Collection Fund surplus	3	0	1,266,876	1,266,876
27,667,152	60,821,780	88,488,932	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		27,498,393	65,477,118	92,975,511
(2,270,024)	39,361	(2,230,663)	(Surplus) / Deficit arising during the year		(249,712)	206,013	(43,699)
3,570,963	(950,400)	2,620,563	(Surplus) / Deficit B/fwd as at 1 April		1,300,939	(911,039)	389,900
1,300,939	(911,039)	389,900	(Surplus) / Deficit C/fwd as at 31 March	4	1,051,227	(705,026)	346,201

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

NOTE 1 COUNCIL TAX

The Council Tax base for 2018/19 was calculated at 36,270 and a Band D Council Tax set at £1,733.77. The tax base was calculated as follows:

Band	Total number of chargeable dwellings	**Relevant amount x number of dwellings
Additional band	29	16
A	11,569	6,708
B	11,843	8,251
C	12,207	9,902
D	7,335	6,826
E	4,939	5,710
F	2,346	3,212
G	993	1,585
H	59	113
	51,320	42,323
Less Council Tax Reduction		(5,313)
		37,010
Collection Rate 98% = Relevant Amount x 0.98		36,270

** Total number of chargeable dwellings adjusted where discounts apply and converted to an equivalent number of Band D dwellings.

NOTE 2 INCOME FROM BUSINESS RATE PAYERS

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2019 was £70,807,076. The Government set a National Non-domestic multiplier (rate in the pound) of 49.3 pence for 2018/19 and a Small Business non-domestic multiplier of 48.0 pence. This rateable value figure is different from the figure in the accounts due to various relief awards.

NOTE 3 DISTRIBUTION OF COLLECTION FUND PRIOR YEAR BALANCE

Business Rates £	2017/18 Council Tax £	Total £		Business Rates £	2018/19 Council Tax £	Total £
Attributable to Central Government and other Local Authorities as follows:						
(1,850,262)	0	(1,850,262)	Central Government	(433,188)	0	(433,188)
(333,047)	770,773	437,726	Lancashire County Council	(77,974)	932,957	854,983
0	106,425	106,425	Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire	0	126,343	126,343
(37,005)	42,972	5,967	Lancashire Combined Fire Authority	(8,664)	50,018	41,354
(1,480,210)	131,483	(1,348,727)	Wyre Borough Council	(346,550)	157,558	(188,992)
(3,700,524)	1,051,653	(2,648,871)	Total	(866,376)	1,266,876	400,500

NOTE 4 CLOSING (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT BALANCE ON THE COLLECTION FUND

Business Rates £	2017/18 Council Tax £	Total £		Business Rates £	2018/19 Council Tax £	Total £
Attributable to Central Government and other Local Authorities as follows:						
650,470	0	650,470	Central Government	525,613	0	525,613
117,084	(669,921)	(552,837)	Lancashire County Council	94,611	(518,845)	(424,234)
0	(90,297)	(90,297)	Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire	0	(74,764)	(74,764)
13,009	(36,315)	(23,306)	Lancashire Combined Fire Authority	10,512	(26,884)	(16,372)
520,376	(114,506)	405,870	Wyre Borough Council	420,491	(84,533)	335,958
1,300,939	(911,039)	389,900	(Surplus)/Deficit as at 31 March	1,051,227	(705,026)	346,201

GLOSSARY OF ACCOUNTING TERMS

Accounting policies

The rules and practices adopted by the authority that determine how the transactions and events are reflected in the accounts.

Accruals

Spending and income included in the accounts for the year in which relevant services or goods have been supplied.

Accumulated absences

Absences earned but not taken by the end of a given period i.e. Holiday pay entitlement.

Agency services

Services provided by the authority, as an agent on behalf of the responsible body, where the authority is acting as an intermediary.

Amortisation

A measure of the costs of economic benefits consumed for intangible assets during the year.

Assets

An item which is measurable in monetary terms.

Auditor's opinion

The opinion required by statute from the authority's external auditors, indicating whether the accounting statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority.

Balance sheet

A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and reserves at the end of an accounting period.

Budget

A statement of the authority's spending plans for a financial year.

Capital adjustment account

The capital adjustment account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or additions to those assets under statutory provisions.

Capital expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition and/or improvement of assets, which adds to, and not merely maintains, its value.

Capital receipts

Income from asset disposals with a value in excess of £10,000.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand and demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash which are not subject to significant risk of changes in value.

CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting)

CIPFA is the professional institute for accountants working in the public services. CIPFA publishes the code, which defines proper accounting practice for local authorities.

Collection fund

An account, which shows the transactions of the authority in relation to non-domestic rates and Council tax, and the distribution of these to preceptors and the general fund. The collection fund is consolidated with the other accounts of the authority.

Comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES)

This statement details income and expenditure relating to the Council as a whole, and the source of funding for all the Councils expenditure.

Consistency

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items is the same within an accounting period and from one period to the next.

Contingency

A sum set-aside in addition to approved budgets to meet unforeseen items of expenditure, e.g. Excess inflation, pay awards.

Contingent liabilities or assets

These are amounts potentially due to or from individuals or organisations which may arise in the future but which at this time cannot be determined accurately, and for which provision has not been made in the Council's accounts.

Council tax

This is a property based local tax. Each domestic property is valued and placed in one of eight bands (a) to (h); the tax paid is fixed in relation to the band d tax. Dwellings shown in 'additional band' refer to those dwellings in band (a) which it is estimated will qualify for a disabled persons reduction of an amount equal to 1/9 of the band d Council tax.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered, for which payment has not been made at the date of the balance sheet.

Current assets

Assets held by the authority which will be consumed or cease to have value within the next financial year e.g. Stock and debtors.

Current liabilities

Amounts which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. Creditors or cash overdrawn.

Curtailment cost

For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces, for a number of employees, the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service.

Debtors

These are sums of money due to the Council that have not been received at the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred liabilities

Future income for the Council that is not due in the following financial year such as money received from developers for maintenance of grounds and open spaces transferred to the Council.

Defined benefit scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The Lancashire county pension fund is a funded scheme meaning that the authority and employees pay contributions into the fund calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

Depreciation

A measure of the costs of economic benefits consumed for tangible assets during the year.

Expected rate of return on pensions assets

For a funded defined benefit scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

Expenditure

The costs incurred relating to the accounting period irrespective of whether or not the amounts due have been paid or not. The difference between expenditure and payments is calculated by reference to the levels of accruals.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Fair value

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial instruments

Defined as contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. This includes the borrowing and lending of money and the making of investments and also extends to include debtors and creditors.

General fund

The main revenue fund of the authority. Day-to-day spending on services is met from the fund.

Going concern

The concept that the authority will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future with no consequential amendments being required to valuations of assets or a need for provisions for closure costs or redundancies.

Gross expenditure

The cost of service provision before allowing for any income.

Heritage asset

A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, geophysical, technological, or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

International financial reporting standard (IFRS)

Defined accounting standards that must be applied by reporting entities to all financial statements in order to provide a true and fair view of the entity's financial position.

Impairment

Assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of material reductions in value.

Income

Amounts due to the authority that have been or are due to be received. The difference between income and receipts is calculated by reference to the levels of accruals.

Intangible assets

Expenditure on assets that do not have a physical substance but are identifiable such as software licenses.

Inventories

Items of raw materials and stores the authority has procured to use on a continuing basis and which it has not yet used. These comprise the following categories:

- Consumable stores
- Maintenance materials
- Client services work in progress
- Property acquired or constructed for sale

Leases

Finance lease: a finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

Operating lease: leases that do not meet the definition of a finance lease.

Liabilities

Money the authority will have to pay to people or organisations in the future.

Long term assets

Non-current assets that yield benefits to the authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Long term borrowing

The total amount borrowed from external lenders for capital purposes which has not been repaid at the balance sheet date.

Materiality

The concept that the financial statements should include all amounts which, if omitted, or misstated, could be expected to lead to a distortion by a reader of those statements.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

MRP is the minimum amount which must be charged to an authority's revenue account each year and set aside as a provision for debt, as required by the local government and housing act 1989, i.e. an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in the overall borrowing requirement.

Net assets

Assets less liabilities which are matched by the reserves held by the authority.

Net expenditure

Gross expenditure less gross income.

Non-domestic rates

A national non-domestic rate multiplier (rate in the pound) for commercial premises is set annually by the government and is applied to the rateable value collected by local authorities.

Non-ringfenced grant

Grants received with no stipulations imposed as to their use, ensuring full local control over how funding can be used.

Outturn

Final account position of the authority as at 31 March each year in terms of income and expenditure.

Precept

The amount the county Council, the police and crime commissioner for Lancashire, the combined fire authority and the parish Councils (the precepting authorities) ask the authority to collect every year.

Projected unit method – pension fund valuation

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.

Provisions

Provisions are required for any obligation that require a settlement by a transfer of economic benefits but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain.

Prudence

Accounts should be prepared in accordance with the prudence concept. Income should only be anticipated to the extent that it will be received, as cash or other assets, with reasonable certainty and full and proper allowance should be made for all known and foreseeable losses and liabilities.

Public works loan board (PWLB)

A central government agency, which lends money to local authorities at lower, rates than those generally available from the private sector. Local authorities are able to borrow a proportion of their requirements to finance capital expenditure from this source.

Related party

A person or entity that is has the potential to control or influence the authority or to be controlled or influenced by the authority. Related parties include:

- Central government
- Members
- Officers
- Other public bodies
- Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the authority

Remuneration

Amounts paid to or receivable by a person including sums by way of expenses or allowances and the value of any other benefits received by an employee otherwise than in cash.

Reserves

Amounts created for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies.

Retirement benefits

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment. Retirement benefits do not include termination benefits as these are not given in exchange for services tendered by employees.

Revenue expenditure

Expenditure of a day to day nature incurred in the course of providing services, earning revenue, maintaining assets and on the acquisition of goods for resale.

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset that has been charged as expenditure to the CI&ES.

Revenue support grant (RSG)

Government grant to support local authority services.

Scheme liabilities

The liabilities of a defined benefit scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

Service reporting code of practice (SeRCOP)

Prepared and published by CIPFA, the service reporting code of practice (SeRCOP) establishes proper practices with regard to consistent financial reporting for services and in England and Wales.

Short term borrowing

Loans where repayment can be demanded or made within one year, excluding deposits which can be recalled without penalty on notice of no more than 24 hours.

Slippage

Expenditure of a capital or revenue nature that is not spent within the accounting period and is carried forward to future years.

Termination benefits

Amounts payable as a result of either (i) an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or (ii) an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Unusable reserves

Reserves that the authority is not able to use to provide services as they reflect unrealised gains and losses.

Usable reserves

Reserves that the authority may use to provide services subject to maintaining a prudent level and any statutory limitations.

Useful life

The period over which the authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

Work in progress

The cost of work done on an uncompleted project at a specified date, which should be accrued where appropriate.

NOTE: Values throughout these accounts are presented rounded to whole numbers. Totals in supporting tables and notes may not appear to cast, cross-cast, or exactly match to the core statements or other tables due to rounding differences.

LINKS TO OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Statement of Accounts is a key financial document published by the Council. The Council's website contains the Statement of Accounts for previous financial years and other financial information:

http://www.wyre.gov.uk/info/200339/Council_budgets_and_spending

Capital Financing Report

Appendix 2 - Table 1

	Updated	To 31st	Funded By.....				Total	
	Revised	March 19	Grants and	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Funded	
	2018/19	Actuals	Contributions		Receipts			
Budget		£	£	£	£	£	£	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
		p	p	p	p	p	p	
<u>LEISURE, HEALTH AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Health and Wellbeing Directorate</u>								
Thornton Leisure Centre	-5,195.00	-5,194.92	0.00	-5,194.92	0.00	0.00	-5,194.92	
Poulton Leisure Centre	-3,241.00	-3,241.08	0.00	-3,241.08	0.00	0.00	-3,241.08	
<u>Performance and Innovation Directorate</u>								
Poulton LC Pool Roof Works	42,635.00	42,635.00	0.00	42,635.00	0.00	0.00	42,635.00	
Roofing Works Fleetwood LC	144,974.00	144,973.28	0.00	144,973.28	0.00	0.00	144,973.28	
Portfolio Total	179,173.00	179,172.28	0.00	179,172.28	0.00	0.00	179,172.28	
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Health and Wellbeing Directorate</u>								
<u>Housing</u>								
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	2,192,628.00	2,192,680.58	2,192,629.00	51.58	0.00	0.00	2,192,680.58	
Additional Disabled Facilities Grants and Social Capital Projects	201,271.00	201,271.00	201,271.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,271.00	
<u>People and Places Directorate</u>								
<u>Coast Protection</u>								
Cell 11 Monitoring (Yr 3 of 5 year programme approved annually):External Costs	12,997.00	8,611.82	8,611.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,611.82	
Cell 11 Monitoring (Yr 3 of 5 year programme approved annually):In House Costs	21,220.00	13,800.03	13,800.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,800.03	
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works External Costs	4,827,852.00	4,419,095.92	4,419,095.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,419,095.92	
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works In House Fees	44,420.00	47,521.18	47,521.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	47,521.18	
Wyre Beach Management External Costs	272,996.00	185,083.58	185,083.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	185,083.58	
Wyre Beach Management In House Fees	48,000.00	47,298.45	47,298.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	47,298.45	
Kirkland Flood Defence Embankment	69,000.00	69,000.00	69,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69,000.00	
Portfolio Total	7,690,384.00	7,184,362.56	7,184,310.98	51.58	0.00	0.00	7,184,362.56	
<u>PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Performance and Innovation Directorate</u>								
Fleetwood Market Lighting	47,520.00	51,911.36	0.00	4,391.36	47,520.00	0.00	51,911.36	
Portfolio Total	47,520.00	51,911.36	0.00	4,391.36	47,520.00	0.00	51,911.36	
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>People and Places Directorate</u>								
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	430,686.00	124,865.26	0.00	124,865.26	0.00	0.00	124,865.26	
Copse Road Depot MOT Test Centre	2,200.00	1,030.00	0.00	1,030.00	0.00	0.00	1,030.00	
<u>Performance and Innovation Directorate</u>								
Civic Centre Roof	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	
IT Service Management Software	26,483.00	21,343.25	0.00	21,343.25	0.00	0.00	21,343.25	
Relocation of ICT and Digital Team	30,000.00	27,926.77	0.00	27,926.77	0.00	0.00	27,926.77	
Citizen Access Portal	258,050.00	109,540.00	0.00	109,540.00	0.00	0.00	109,540.00	
Cash Receipting System Upgrade	103,432.00	69,292.00	0.00	69,292.00	0.00	0.00	69,292.00	
Portfolio Total	865,851.00	368,997.28	0.00	368,997.28	0.00	0.00	368,997.28	

Capital Financing Report - Continued

Appendix 2 - Table 1 continued

	Updated	To 31st	Funded By.....				Total	
	Revised	March 19	Grants and	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Funded	
	2018/19	Actuals	Contributions		Receipts			
	Budget							
	£	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p
STREET SCENE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACES PORTFOLIO								
<i>People and Places Directorate</i>								
King George's Playing Field, Thornton	49,000.00	43,884.49	43,884.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,884.49	
Mount Grounds Restoration Phase 2	2,616.00	2,615.66	2,615.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,615.66	
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage scheme Phase 2	0.00	5,848.00	5,176.00	0.00	672.00	0.00	5,848.00	
Mariners Close Playground Removal/Randscaping	19,663.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Refurbishment of Children's Playground Jean Stansfield Park	63,800.00	32,786.54	21,803.54	2,957.00	8,026.00	0.00	32,786.54	
Bob Williamson Park - Hambleton	15,920.00	15,920.00	15,920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,920.00	
Restoration of the Mount	162,529.00	162,573.59	162,573.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	162,573.59	
King George V Playing Field Exercise Equipment	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Portfolio Total	318,528.00	263,628.28	251,973.28	2,957.00	8,698.00	0.00	263,628.28	
GRAND TOTAL	9,101,456.00	8,048,071.76	7,436,284.26	555,569.50	56,218.00	0.00	8,048,071.76	

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Reconciliation	Summary Impact on Capital Programme and Funding 2019/20 of 2018/19 outturn and slippage to 2019/20					
	2019/20	Funded by				Total
Capital Budget - 2019/20	Budget	Grants and	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Funded
	£	£	£	£	£	£
As approved at Council 07/03/19	6,226,423	3,080,590	3,109,500	36,333	0	6,226,423
Subsequent changes in aggregate agreed to date	68,277	0	68,277	0	0	68,277
Current 2019/20 approval	6,294,700	3,080,590	3,177,777	36,333	0	6,294,700
2018/19 Year End slippage to 2019/20	755,476	559,653	188,960	6,863	0	755,476
2018/19 Year End advance use of 2019/20 budget	-5,893	-5,221	0	-672	0	-5,893
2018/19 Mount Grounds Rephasing	-159,813	-159,813	0	0	0	-159,813
2018/19 Year End review Vehicle Fleet Replacement rephasing	210,500	0	210,500	0	0	210,500
Latest 2019/20 Capital Budget	7,094,970	3,475,209	3,577,237	42,524	0	7,094,970

Reconciliation	Summary Impact on Capital Programme and Funding 2020/21 of 2018/19 outturn					
	2020/21	Funded by				Total
Capital Budget - 2020/21	Budget	Contributions	Revenue	Receipts	Loan	Funded
	£	£	£	£	£	£
As approved at Council 07/03/19	2,828,386	2,401,686	426,700	0	0	2,828,386
2018/19 Mount Grounds Rephasing	159,813	159,813	0	0	0	159,813
2018/19 Year End review Vehicle Fleet Replacement rephasing	37,000	0	37,000	0	0	37,000
Current and latest 2020/21 Capital Budget approval	3,025,199	2,561,499	463,700	0	0	3,025,199

<u>Reconciliation</u>	<u>Summary Impact on Capital Programme and Funding 2021/22 of 2018/19 outturn</u>					
Capital Budget - 2021/22	2021/22 Budget £	Funded by				Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	
As approved at Council 07/03/19	1,993,314	1,768,819	224,495	0	0	1,993,314
Current and latest 2021/22 Capital Budget approval	1,993,314	1,768,819	224,495	0	0	1,993,314

<u>Reconciliation</u>	<u>Summary Impact on Capital Programme and Funding 2022/23 of 2018/19 outturn</u>					
Capital Budget - 2022/23	2022/23 Budget £	Funded by				Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	
As approved at Council 07/03/19	1,829,819	1,768,819	61,000	0	0	1,829,819
Current and latest 2022/23 Capital Budget approval	1,829,819	1,768,819	61,000	0	0	1,829,819

<u>Reconciliation</u>	<u>Summary Impact on Capital Programme and Funding 2023/24 of 2018/19 outturn</u>					
Capital Budget - 2023/24	2023/24 Budget £	Funded by				Total Funded £
		Grants and Contributions £	Revenue £	Capital Receipts £	Loan £	
As approved at Council 07/03/19	1,842,319	1,768,819	73,500	0	0	1,842,319
2018/19 Year End review Vehicle Fleet Replacement rephasing	77,000	0	77,000	0	0	77,000
Current and latest 2023/24 Capital Budget approval	1,919,319	1,768,819	150,500	0	0	1,919,319

Comparison of Capital Expenditure to Budget

Appendix 2 - Table 2

	Updated Revised 2018/19 Budget £	To 31st March 19 Actuals £	Variance £	Advance spend of 19/20 Budget £	Overspend £	Underspend £	Slippage £	Comments
<u>LEISURE, HEALTH AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Health and Wellbeing Directorate</u>								
Thornton Leisure Centre	-5,195	-5,195	0	0	0	0	0	Scheme complete
Poulton Leisure Centre	-3,241	-3,241	0	0	0	0	0	Scheme complete
<u>Performance and Innovation Directorate</u>								
Poulton LC Pool Roof Works	42,635	42,635	0	0	0	0	0	Scheme complete
Roofing Works Fleetwood LC	144,974	144,973	-1	0	0	-1	0	Complete with minor underspend
Portfolio Total	179,173	179,172	-1	0	0	-1	0	
<u>NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Health and Wellbeing Directorate</u>								
<u>Housing</u>								
Disabled Facilities Mandatory Grants	2,192,628	2,192,681	53	0	53	0	0	Complete with small overspend
Additional Disabled Facilities Grants and Social Capital Projects	201,271	201,271	0	0	0	0	0	Scheme complete
<u>People and Places Directorate</u>								
<u>Coast Protection</u>								
Cell 11 Monitoring (Yr 3 of 5yr prog approved annually):External Costs	12,997	8,612	-4,385	0	7,420	0	-11,805	Slippage of externally funded provision in 2018/19 for additional monitoring in 2019/20
Cell 11 Monitoring (Yr 3 of 5yr prog approved annually):In House Fees	21,220	13,800	-7,420	0	0	-7,420	0	
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works External Costs	4,827,852	4,419,096	-408,756	0	0	-3,305	-405,451	Slippage for the completion of Artworks and continuing legal advice
Rossall Seawall Improvement Works In House Fees	44,420	47,521	3,101	0	3,101	0	0	
Wyre Beach Management External Costs	275,156	185,084	-90,072	0	0	-1,604	-88,468	Slippage rephasing
Wyre Beach Management In House Fees	45,840	47,298	1,458	0	1,458	0	0	
Kirkland Flood Defence Embankment	69,000	69,000	0	0	0	0	0	Scheme complete
Portfolio Total	7,690,384	7,184,363	-506,021	0	12,032	-12,329	-505,724	
<u>PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>Performance and Innovation Directorate</u>								
Fleetwood Market Lighting	47,520	51,911	4,391	0	4,391	0	0	Complete with small overspend funded underspend on Relocation of ICT and Digital Team and previous underspends on Leisure Centre Roofs returned to Capital Investment Reserve.
Portfolio Total	47,520	51,911	4,391	0	4,391	0	0	
<u>RESOURCES PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>People and Places Directorate</u>								
Vehicle Fleet Replacement Programme	430,686	124,865	-305,821	0	18,679	-324,500	0	Increased costs re two vehicles one of which funded externally and rephasing purchase of eight vehicles to future years
Copse Road Depot MOT Test Centre	2,200	1,030	-1,170	0	0	0	-1,170	Slippage for signage as planning permission now obtained but artwork yet to be agreed.
<u>Performance and Innovation Directorate</u>								
Civic Centre Roof	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	
IT Service Management Software	26,483	21,343	-5,140	0	0	0	-5,140	Slippage for ongoing consultancy
Relocation of ICT and Digital Team	30,000	27,927	-2,073	0	0	-2,073	0	Complete with underspend
Citizen Access Portal	258,050	109,540	-148,510	0	0	0	-148,510	Slippage project ongoing
Cash Receipting System Upgrade	103,432	69,292	-34,140	0	0	0	-34,140	Slippage to ensure fully operational before going live.
Portfolio Total	865,851	368,997	-496,854	0	18,679	-326,573	-188,960	

Comparison of Capital Expenditure to Budget - Continued

Appendix 2 - Table 2 continued

	Updated Revised 2018/19 Budget £	To 31st March 19 Actuals £	Variance £	Advance spend of 19/20 Budget £	Overspend £	Underspend £	Slippage £	Comments
<u>STREET SCENE, PARKS AND OPEN SPACES PORTFOLIO</u>								
<u>People and Places Directorate</u>								
King George's Playing Field, Thornton	49,000	43,884	-5,116	0	0	0	-5,116	
Mount Grounds Restoration Phase 2	2,616	2,616	0	0	0	0	0	
Memorial Park Fleetwood Heritage scheme Phase 2	0	5,848	5,848	5,848	0	0	0	
Mariners Close Playground Removal/Re-landscaping	19,663	0	-19,663	0	0	0	-19,663	Slippage as project delivery delayed due to staff absence
Refurbishment of Children's Playground Jean Stansfield Park	63,800	32,787	-31,013	0	0	0	-31,013	Slippage due to equipment being supplied later than expected
Bob Williamson Park - Hambleton	15,920	15,920	0	0	0	0	0	
Restoration of the Mount	162,529	162,574	45	45	0	0	0	Small advance spend (externally funded)
King George V Playing Field Exercise Equipment	5,000	0	-5,000	0	0	0	-5,000	
Portfolio Total	318,528	263,629	-54,899	5,893	0	0	-60,792	
GRAND TOTAL	9,101,456	8,048,072	-1,053,384	5,893	35,102	-338,903	-755,476	

Major Revenue Variances

Appendix 3a

Comparison of 2018/19 Actuals against Updated Revised Estimate

	Updated Revised Estimate 2018/19 £	Actuals 2018/19 £	Variance Analysis	
			Overspend £	Underspend £
Aggregate 18/19 slippage to 19/20, see Appendix 3b				-1,369,060
Additional 18/19 income increase to fund additional new 19/20 costs, see Appendix 3b				0
				<u>-1,369,060</u>
Additional 18/19 income increase to fund additional future year costs, see Appendix 3b				0
Net Slippage - Sub Total				<u><u>-1,369,060</u></u>

Other Services within Portfolios**Leisure, Health and Community Engagement Portfolio**

<u>Cemeteries</u> - Income net of related sub contractor costs	-200,770	-222,830		-22,060
<u>Leisure Management</u> - Subsidy/Management fee. Operational savings transferred to Leisure Management Reserve	158,940	185,340	26,400	

Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety Portfolio

<u>Care and Repair Service</u> - Minor Adaptations Income	-164,730	-207,940		-43,210
<u>Car Parks</u> Off Street Parking - reduced meter income	-512,090	-488,880	23,210	
<u>Benefits (including Rent Rebates; Local Scheme (War Widows) and Rent Allowances</u> - Net Changes	-189,470	-71,380	118,090	

Planning and Economic Development Portfolio

<u>Development Control</u> - Planning Application Fees - net increase after part used to fund future year additional costs	-659,660	-877,710		-218,050
Reduction in use of consultants	47,320	40,150		-7,170
<u>Planning Policy</u> - New Burden Grant	-5,000	-38,690		-33,690
<u>Hillhouse Enterprise Zone</u> - 2018/19 Costs - to be offset by transfer from Reserves	43,000	52,300	9,300	
<u>MOT Test Centre</u> - MOT Test income	-28,480	-23,330	5,150	

Resources Portfolio

<u>Provision for Contingencies</u> - Provision for Leisure Centre excess cost not required, saving transferred to Leisure Management Reserve	50,000	0		-50,000
<u>Corporate Support Services</u> - <u>Internal Audit, Risk and Insurance Team</u> - LCC support	39,430	18,870		-20,560
<u>ICT and Digital Team</u> - Hardware savings/rephasing to IT Strategy Reserve	161,350	148,370		-12,980
IT software - rephasing to IT Strategy Reserve	389,370	380,100		-9,270
Other IT minor variances	177,760	158,570		-19,190
<u>Communications and Marketing Team</u> - Addit. Govt Grant	0	-8,100		-8,100
<u>Council Tax Collection</u> - Other Legal Fees (Summons)	-283,750	-395,000		-111,250
<u>Land Charges</u> - Shortfall in income received	-84,900	-76,390	8,510	
<u>Parks and Open Spaces Team</u> - Special Maintenance - Trees	19,700	25,130		5,430
Routine Maintenance	20,630	14,810		-5,820

Major Revenue Variances

Appendix 3a continued

Comparison of 2018/19 Actuals against Updated Revised Estimate

	Updated Revised Estimate 2018/19 £	Actuals 2018/19 £	Variance Analysis	
			Overspend £	Underspend £
<u>Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces Portfolio</u>				
General underspend on provision of bins, boxes and sacks	135,350	126,370		-8,980
<u>Domestic Waste Management -</u>				
Administration Costs recovered	-48,000	-39,530	8,470	
Other income streams	-785,980	-801,850		-15,870
<u>Public Conveniences - Increased income</u>	-40,000	-50,930		-10,930
<u>Aggregates across and between all Services and Portfolios</u> <u>(excluding any IT Reserve/slippage elements included in Appendix 3b)</u>				
Employee costs:				
Salary/NI/Super/Agency etc	9,755,340	9,606,500		-148,840
Training/Apprenticeship Levy	108,450	100,490		-7,960
Premises Costs:				
Electricity and Gas	265,740	287,410	21,670	
Non-Domestic Rates	440,760	413,520		-27,240
Transport Costs:				
Fuel	112,240	106,470		-5,770
Car Allowances (officers)	76,030	65,750		-10,280
Vehicle Running Costs	19,120	20,040	920	
Supplies and Services:				
Advertising and Promotions costs	106,370	82,910		-23,460
Printing and Stationery (ex. Elections/Rossall EAF)	52,290	42,540		-9,750
Materials and Consumables	103,890	97,460		-6,430
Purchase/Hire of Tools or Equipment	111,740	97,620		-14,120
Publications	39,270	32,420		-6,850
Insurance Excess	5,240	17,040	11,800	
Bank Charges	45,830	37,620		-8,210
Private Contractors	281,820	265,410		-16,410
Income:				
Tenants Service Charge	-152,740	-158,310		-5,570
Rental of Miscellaneous Properties	-376,860	-357,400	19,460	
			252,980	-882,590
Services within Portfolios - Sub Totals				
<u>Non Service Specific</u>				
Financing of Capital Expenditure by Revenue - mainly slippage, see use Capital Investment Reserve	1,047,980	555,570		-492,410
Interest received	-109,810	-147,540		-37,730
NDR s31 grants and Levy (see Reserve)	-1,473,330	-1,579,250		-105,920
Enterprise Zone Growth (see Reserve)	0	-340,500		-340,500
Savings on prepayment of Pension contributions	0	-29,980		-29,980
			0	-1,006,540
Non Service Specific - Sub Totals				

Major Revenue Variances

Appendix 3a continued

Comparison of 2018/19 Actuals against Updated Revised Estimate

	Updated Revised Estimate 2018/19 £	Actuals 2018/19 £	Variance Analysis	
			Use reduced /Top Up extra £	Use extra /Top up reduce £
Reserve movements				
Building Control - small deficit, use of Reserve for staffing review	810	-810		-1,620
Capital Investment - Scheme variations	-232,610	-234,980		-2,370
Insurance - Increase use for new claims - minor	-2,320	-17,040		-14,720
Investment IT Reserve -				
Top Up from IT general savings - underspend	119,570	105,590		-13,980
Top Up re CCTV investment net Fylde contribution	12,680	12,080		-600
Existing scheme variations	-137,000	-100,240	36,760	
Land Charges - Top Up - Increased deficit	-3,500	-8,540		-5,040
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation - Top Up net of levy, changes as a result of amended NDR and grant income	1,432,220	1,486,670	54,450	
Performance Reward Initiatives - scheme minor changes	-4,720	-4,350	370	
Value for Money -				
Top Up, net additional New Burdens grant income	100,990	97,500		-3,490
Existing scheme variations	-255,520	-213,510	42,010	
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance -				
Existing scheme variations	-181,170	118,710	299,880	
New Reserve movement recommendations				
Capital Investment -				
Top up from General outturn net underspends	0	211,420	211,420	
Leisure Management -				
Top-Up - held in Contingency	0	50,000	50,000	
Top-Up - 50% share of underspend in year	0	6,490	6,490	
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance -				
Top up from General outturn net underspends	0	585,000	585,000	
Ringfenced - Enterprize Zone Growth				
Top Up from Growth identified in NNDR1/NNDR3 Returns	0	60,060	60,060	
Top Up from unused pre 18/19 Growth monies held	0	280,440	280,440	
Use of Growth monies to fund expenditure	0	-108,820		-108,820
			1,626,880	-150,640
Reserve Movements - Sub Totals				
			£	£
Summary				
Major Variations				
Net aggregate 18/19 slippage/advance funding to 19/20 and future years				-1,369,060
Services within Portfolios	Overspends		252,980	
Services within Portfolios	Underspends		-882,590	
Non Service Specific	Overspends		0	
Non Service Specific	Underspends		-1,006,540	
				-1,636,150
Reserve movements				
Use reduced / Top Up extra			1,626,880	
Use extra / Top Up reduce			-150,640	
				1,476,240
Other Minor variances				
Overall increase in Balances at 31/3/19 after Reserve movement				159,910
				-1,369,060

Major Revenue Variances

Appendix 3a continued

Comparison of 2018/19 Actuals against Updated Revised Estimate

	Updated Revised Estimate 2018/19 £	Actuals 2018/19 £	Variance Analysis	
			Overspend £	Underspend £
Reconciliation (See Balances Appendix 4a)				
Balances at 31/3/19 as approved at Council 8/3/18		10,818,603		
Subsequent net additional approved changes in 2018/19		<u>0</u>		
			10,818,603	
Actual Balances at 31/3/19 after 2018/19 outturn			<u>12,187,663</u>	
Overall increase in Balances at 31/3/19				<u>-1,369,060</u>

Revenue Budget Savings - Slippage into Future Years less Advance Spend

Appendix 3b

Slippage
Request
£**A1a) Revenue Expenditure Slippage to fund Revenue costs in 2019/20****Leisure, Health and Community Engagement Portfolio**

<u>Food Safety</u> - purchase of smart mobile devices	2,650
<u>Air Pollution</u> - contribution towards Evolve survey	1,580
<u>Arts Development/Promotion</u> - Wyre Integrated Neighbourhood Healthy Events	9,140
<u>Sports Development</u> -	
To promote sports and activity programme	2,400
External Coaching - purchase containers for Wyre Wheels and Health Rides projects	14,000
<u>Countryside - General</u> - protective clothing	3,700
<u>Tourism, policy, marketing and development</u> -	
Postage - required for national marketing campaign in April 2019	4,000
Advertising - required for national advertising campaign for Discover Wyre Guide 2019	2,500

Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety Portfolio

<u>Children's Trust</u> - project for Children and Young People Emotional Health and Wellbeing	27,740
<u>Community Safety Operations</u> -	
Community Development Initiatives -	
Repair/Replacement of CCTV equipment	8,690
To support the White Ribbon campaign and knife crime intervention in schools	8,920
Purchase of additional mobile units after trial	1,920
Purchase of additional DNA packs	410
<u>Sea Defences</u> -	
Completion of planned concrete works	10,080
Completion of blue resin replacement works	17,860
<u>Flood Defences</u> - late delivery of emergency flood barriers	2,920
<u>Car Parks - Unmetered</u> - delayed works at Preesall and King Georges Playing Fields	4,100
<u>Care and Repair Service</u> -	
Projects e.g. Winter warmth (09/10 and onwards) rephasing	225,753
External Grant funding of one off projects above - e.g. LCC/PCT/CCG/DCLG	-225,753
<u>Homelessness</u> -	
Homelessness Reduction Act - increase in placements in temporary accommodation	5,190
Homelessness Prevention - funding of posts within Housing Options Team	122,550
Homelessness Prevention - funding continuation of Tenancy Support role	30,900
Homelessness Trailblazer - funding of post to March 2020	24,990
Homelessness Trailblazer - tenancy training to prevent homelessness	6,310
<u>Benefits Administration</u> - ATLAS/automation project to reduce processing time	13,530

Planning and Economic Development Portfolio

<u>Business Support</u> - Miscellaneous initiatives rephased and funding for Business Awards event	5,420
<u>Cleveleys Coastal Community Project</u> - delivery of Coastal Community Team Projects	6,220
<u>WBC Highways - Non Agency</u> -	
Unadopted Assets - completion of 18/19 planned works	3,770
Street name plates - backlog with supplier	2,800
<u>Local Plan</u> -	
Consultants Fees - immediate review of adopted Local Plan	75,120
Consultants Fees - Community Infrastructure Levy, realigned with Local Plan timetable	21,000
<u>Copse Road Depot</u> - CCTV Running costs - underspend for CCTV replacement	11,520
<u>Bus Shelters and Turn Round</u> - Use of insurance monies for damaged shelters	22,410

Revenue Budget Savings - Slippage into Future Years less Advance Spend

Appendix 3b continued

Slippage
Request
£**Resources Portfolio**Contingency -

Provision for Waste Management tender and Asset Maintenance	75,000
Provision for cessation of Care and Repair/Handyperson Service	190,000
Provision for Legionella assessment survey	25,100
Provision for repairs to Marsh Mill	37,500
Provision for replacement of Car Parking Machines	23,580
Provision for Electrical Testing	2,000
Provision for additional costs relating to VAT error correction notice	105,330
Provision for Ferry - possible income shortfall	10,000
Provision for funding projects/new contracts	7,870
Provision for pumping out foul water at Fleetwood YMCA	3,000

Community Safety Team -

Amenity and information signs - underspend to be used for seagull signs on the sea front	8,000
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Financial Services Team -

Employee costs - for additional training and new staffing requirements	159,220
Consultant Fees - Additional training days required for CivicaPay cash receipting system	9,220
Computer Software Purchases - to contribute towards Consultancy days required	1,500

<u>Legal Team</u> - Legal Case Management system and ongoing annual maintenance costs	13,790
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<u>ICT and Digital Team</u> - underspends on salaries to help cover additional staffing costs in 19/20	64,100
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<u>Civic and Ceremonial</u> - Special Events - deferred event with Duke of Lancashire Regiment	9,750
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Parks and Open Spaces Team -

Tourism Support - to provide support for national In-Bloom competition entrants	1,500
To support possible restructure in 19/20	17,500

<u>Civic Centre (and Bungalow)</u> - funding of future works/upgrades to meeting rooms for civil ceremonies	5,440
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<u>Members Expenses, Support and Advice</u> - funding of additional training for new Councillors in 19/20	5,020
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<u>Local Lottery</u> - launch of the lottery will be in 2019/20	3,270
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Street Scene, Parks and Open Spaces PortfolioStreet Cleansing -

Salaries - underspend to support staffing requirements for bin deliveries	13,000
Community Development Initiatives - income reinvested in new Initiatives	11,420
Provision of Bins, Boxes and Sacks - to support additional costs of weed spraying	5,000

Memorial Park, Heritage Lottery funded project - rephasing:-

Special Events - Educational Resources activities to be completed by end of May 2019	3,370
Special Events - Breathing Space activities to be completed before year end	12,950
Special Events - Fleetwood Live - activities to be completed before year end	1,520
Special Events - general underspend to be used on relevant HLF projects	1,800
Special Events - Wilfred Owen - activities to be completed before end of October 2019	1,000

<u>Dog Warden Service</u> - Contribution to new signage to raise awareness of PSPOS	3,940
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Domestic Waste Management -

Service Development Board joint contribution for projects as and when agreed	47,830
Promotions/Provisions of Bins etc - to support marketing campaign for Green Waste subscription and service change from Box to Bins	32,700

Directorate expenditure slippage requests to 2019/20	1,386,560
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A1b) Revenue Income increase to fund additional new Revenue costs in 2019/20	0
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Net Directorate slippage requests to 2019/20	1,386,560
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B) Income Slippage to 2019/20**Resources**Contingency -

New Burdens funding for Brexit related expenditure	-17,500
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Aggregate Income Slippage to 2019/20	-17,500
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Revenue Budget Savings - Slippage into Future Years less Advance Spend

Appendix 3b continued

	Slippage Request £	
<u>C) Advance spend in 2018/19 of 2019/20 Revenue Budget</u>		0
<u>D1) Capital Expenditure slippage to 2019/20, financed by Revenue</u>		0
<u>D2) Capital Expenditure advance use in 2018/19 of 2019/20 budget, financed by Revenue</u>		0
<u>E) Reserve movements</u>		0
Net 2019/20 Slippage and Advance Spend movements funded by Balances		<u>1,369,060</u>

Reconciliation	Summary Impact on Balances after accounting for Slippage from 2018/19	
	£	£
Actual Balances at 31/3/19 (see Appendices 3a and 4a)		12,187,663
<u>Less:-</u>		
Net Directorate slippage requests from 2018/19 to 2019/20 (see A1 above)	-1,386,560	
Income slippage from 2018/19 to 2019/20 (see B above)	17,500	
Advance spend in 2018/19 of 2019/20 Revenue Budget (see C above)	0	
Financing of slipped Capital Expenditure by Revenue (see D1 above)	0	
Financing of advance spend in 2018/19 of 2019/20 Capital Budget by Revenue (see D2 above)	0	
Net additional use of Reserves in respect of slipped expenditure (see E above)	<u>0</u>	-1,369,060
Original Balances movement 2019/20 as approved at Council 7/3/19		148,460
Latest changes in 2019/20 Up to end April Board		11,630
Latest estimated Balances at 31/3/20 (see Appendix 4a)		<u>10,978,693</u>
<u>Reconciliation (See Balances Appendix 4a)</u>	£	£
Balances at 31/3/20 (per Council 7/3/19 but updated for subsequent approvals)		10,967,063
Increased / (Decreased) 18/19 Balances at 31/3/19	1,369,060	
Less net use of Balances as a consequence of slippage to 2019/20	-1,369,060	
Less latest 19/20 changes	<u>11,630</u>	11,630
Latest estimated Balances at 31/3/20 (see Appendix 4a)		<u>10,978,693</u>

F) Additional 2019/20 change as a consequence of 2018/19 year-end reviews NOT affecting Balances **0**

G) Additional 2020/21 change as a consequence of 2018/19 year-end reviews NOT affecting Balances **0**

H) Revenue Budget 2020/21 changes affecting Balances**Use of increased 18/19 Balances to fund additional 20/21 costs**

Wyre BC share of Collection Fund 18/19 y/e net reduced surplus/deficit to be taken into account in setting the 2020/21 Budget. (Assumes no change to 19/20 forecast):-

NDR Transactions. Reduction in Balances	2,641	
Offset by use of 18/19 Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation Reserve Top Up	-2,641	
Council Tax transactions. Increase in Balances	<u>-47,348</u>	-47,348
		<u><u>-47,348</u></u>

I) 2021/22 changes resulting from 18/19 y/e reviews, affecting Balances **0**

J) 2022/23 changes as a consequence of 18/19 year-end affecting Balances **0**

K) 2023/24 changes as a consequence of 18/19 year-end affecting Balances **0**

RESERVES AND BALANCES STATEMENT

Appendix 4a

	Actual Balance at 01/04/2018 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2019 £
2018/19 UPDATED REVISED ESTIMATE*				
Reserves				
Building Control	12,037	810	(6,120)	6,727
Capital Investment	1,071,259	108,026	(232,609)	946,676
Elections	71,276	41,217	0	112,493
Insurance	60,688	40,000	(2,320)	98,368
Investment - I.T. Strategy	299,271	132,245	(137,000)	294,516
Land Charges	31,924	0	(3,500)	28,424
Leisure Management	209,277	0	0	209,277
New Homes Bonus	2,843,745	0	(568,749)	2,274,996
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	1,673,515	1,473,328	(346,550)	2,800,293
Performance Reward Initiatives	32,949	0	(4,717)	28,232
Property Investment Fund	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	718,948	100,990	(443,315)	376,623
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	2,488,989	250,545	(432,886)	2,306,648
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	0	0	0	0
	9,513,878	3,147,161	(2,177,766)	10,483,273
Balances				
General	11,792,380	0	(973,777)	10,818,603
TOTAL	21,306,258	3,147,161	(3,151,543)	21,301,876

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/19 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

	Balance at 01/04/2018 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Actual Balance at 31/03/2019 £
2018/19 OUTTURN				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	12,037	0	(6,928)	5,109
Capital Investment	1,071,259	319,447	(234,978)	1,155,728
Elections	71,276	41,217	0	112,493
Insurance	60,688	40,000	(17,043)	83,645
Investment - I.T. Strategy	299,271	117,667	(100,240)	316,698
Land Charges	31,924	0	(8,541)	23,383
Leisure Management	209,277	56,493	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	2,843,745	0	(568,749)	2,274,996
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	1,673,515	1,527,782	(346,550)	2,854,747
Performance Reward Initiatives	32,949	0	(4,350)	28,599
Property Investment Fund	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	718,948	97,498	(213,506)	602,940
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	2,488,989	829,610	(125,895)	3,192,704
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	0	340,497	(108,823)	231,674
	9,513,878	4,370,211	(1,735,603)	12,148,486
Balances				
General	11,792,380	395,283	0	12,187,663
TOTAL	21,306,258	4,765,494	(1,735,603)	24,336,149

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/19 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

RESERVES AND BALANCES STATEMENT

Appendix 4a (continued)

	Actual Balance at 01/04/2019 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2020 £
<u>2019/20 CURRENT ESTIMATE*</u>				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	6,727	130	0	6,857
Capital Investment	946,676	642,990	(825,000)	764,666
Elections	112,493	41,217	(153,710)	0
Insurance	98,368	40,000	0	138,368
Investment - I.T. Strategy	294,516	238,480	(174,020)	358,976
Land Charges	28,424	0	(3,320)	25,104
Leisure Management	209,277	0	0	209,277
New Homes Bonus	2,274,996	0	(568,749)	1,706,247
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	2,800,293	2,417,126	(1,562,478)	3,654,941
Performance Reward Initiatives	28,232	0	(1,920)	26,312
Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	376,623	73,330	(98,140)	351,813
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	2,306,648	261,134	(2,259,500)	308,282
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	0	0	0	0
	10,483,273	3,714,407	(5,646,837)	8,550,843
Balances				
General	10,818,603	160,090	0	10,978,693
TOTAL	21,301,876	3,874,497	(5,646,837)	19,529,536

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/20 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

	Estimated Balance at 01/04/2019 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2020 £
<u>2019/20 LATEST ESTIMATE* INCLUDING OUTTURN 2018/19 AND SLIPPAGE</u>				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	5,109	130	0	5,239
Capital Investment	1,155,728	642,990	(870,947)	927,771
Elections	112,493	41,217	(153,710)	0
Insurance	83,645	40,000	0	123,645
Investment - I.T. Strategy	316,698	260,810	(196,350)	381,158
Land Charges	23,383	0	(3,320)	20,063
Leisure Management	265,770	0	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	2,274,996	0	(568,749)	1,706,247
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	2,854,747	2,393,474	(1,562,478)	3,685,743
Performance Reward Initiatives	28,599	0	(1,920)	26,679
Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	602,940	73,330	(98,140)	578,130
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	3,192,704	331,259	(2,256,500)	1,267,463
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	231,674	828,089	0	1,059,763
	12,148,486	4,611,299	(5,712,114)	11,047,671
Balances				
General	12,187,663	0	(1,208,970)	10,978,693
TOTAL	24,336,149	4,611,299	(6,921,084)	22,026,364

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/20 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

RESERVES AND BALANCES STATEMENT

Appendix 4a (continued)

	Estimated Balance at 01/04/2020 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2021 £
2020/21 LATEST ESTIMATE*				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	5,239	0	0	5,239
Capital Investment	927,771	0	0	927,771
Elections	0	41,217	0	41,217
Insurance	123,645	40,000	0	163,645
Investment - I.T. Strategy	381,158	51,425	(86,000)	346,583
Land Charges	20,063	0	0	20,063
Leisure Management	265,770	0	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	1,706,247	0	(568,749)	1,137,498
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	3,685,743	0	0	3,685,743
Performance Reward Initiatives	26,679	0	(3,320)	23,359
Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	578,130	0	(18,840)	559,290
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	1,267,463	579,573	(426,700)	1,420,336
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	1,059,763	0	0	1,059,763
	11,047,671	712,215	(1,103,609)	10,656,277
Balances				
General	10,978,693	0	(785,945)	10,192,748
TOTAL	22,026,364	712,215	(1,889,554)	20,849,025

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/21 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

	Estimated Balance at 01/04/2021 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2022 £
2021/22 LATEST ESTIMATE*				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	5,239	0	0	5,239
Capital Investment	927,771	0	0	927,771
Elections	41,217	41,217	0	82,434
Insurance	163,645	40,000	0	203,645
Investment - I.T. Strategy	346,583	33,630	(86,000)	294,213
Land Charges	20,063	0	0	20,063
Leisure Management	265,770	0	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	1,137,498	0	(568,749)	568,749
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	3,685,743	0	0	3,685,743
Performance Reward Initiatives	23,359	0	0	23,359
Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	559,290	0	0	559,290
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	1,420,336	580,144	(224,495)	1,775,985
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	1,059,763	0	0	1,059,763
	10,656,277	694,991	(879,244)	10,472,024
Balances				
General	10,192,748	0	(1,298,021)	8,894,727
TOTAL	20,849,025	694,991	(2,177,265)	19,366,751

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/22 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

RESERVES AND BALANCES STATEMENT

Appendix 4a (continued)

	Estimated Balance at 01/04/2022 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2023 £
<u>2022/23 LATEST ESTIMATE*</u>				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	5,239	0	0	5,239
Capital Investment	927,771	0	0	927,771
Elections	82,434	41,217	0	123,651
Insurance	203,645	40,000	0	243,645
Investment - I.T. Strategy	294,213	51,425	(86,000)	259,638
Land Charges	20,063	0	0	20,063
Leisure Management	265,770	0	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	568,749	0	(568,749)	0
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	3,685,743	0	0	3,685,743
Performance Reward Initiatives	23,359	0	0	23,359
Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	559,290	0	0	559,290
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	1,775,985	578,674	(61,000)	2,293,659
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	1,059,763	0	0	1,059,763
	10,472,024	711,316	(715,749)	10,467,591
Balances				
General	8,894,727	0	(1,766,931)	7,127,796
TOTAL	19,366,751	711,316	(2,482,680)	17,595,387

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/23 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

	Estimated Balance at 01/04/2023 £	' Top-up ' £	Less to Fund Expenditure £	Estimated Balance at 31/03/2024 £
<u>2023/24 LATEST ESTIMATE*</u>				
Earmarked Reserves				
Building Control	5,239	0	0	5,239
Capital Investment	927,771	0	0	927,771
Elections	123,651	41,217	(164,868)	0
Insurance	243,645	40,000	0	283,645
Investment - I.T. Strategy	259,638	49,930	(86,000)	223,568
Land Charges	20,063	0	0	20,063
Leisure Management	265,770	0	0	265,770
New Homes Bonus	0	0	0	0
Non-Domestic Rates Equalisation	3,685,743	0	0	3,685,743
Performance Reward Initiatives	23,359	0	0	23,359
Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Value for Money	559,290	0	0	559,290
Vehicle Replacement/Street Cleansing Maintenance	2,293,659	575,680	(73,500)	2,795,839
Ringfenced Reserves				
Enterprise Zone Growth	1,059,763	0	0	1,059,763
	10,467,591	706,827	(324,368)	10,850,050
Balances				
General	7,127,796	0	(2,684,625)	4,443,171
TOTAL	17,595,387	706,827	(3,008,993)	15,293,221

Note. None of the Land Charges 31/03/24 balance is for Personal Search revocation implications.

* Includes changes since Council 07/03/19

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM (-) RESERVES

Appendix 4b

Updated Revised 2018/19 Estimate and actuals reflecting slippage to later years

*approved at Council 08/03/18 with subsequent changes

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *			
	2018/19 Revised Estimate		2018/19 Actual	
	£	£	£	£
<u>BUILDING CONTROL</u>				
Chargeable work 2018/19 net surplus.	810		-808	
Staffing Review, Officer Delegation Report 19/3/18.	-6,120		-6,120	
		-5,310		-6,928
<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>				
Top Up - YMCA equipment contribution, Cabinet 22/10/14 (final year 2019/20).	99,590		99,590	
Top Up - Qtr 3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.	8,436		8,436	
Top Up - 2018/19 underspend.	0		211,421	
Roofing works to the Civic Centre.	-15,000		-15,000	
Roofing works to Poulton Leisure Centre Pool.	-42,635		-42,635	
Relocation of the ICT and Digital Team.	-30,000		-27,927	
Roofing Works to Fleetwood Leisure Centre	-144,974		-144,973	
Other Capital Investment Works	0		-4,443	
		-124,583		84,469
<u>ELECTIONS</u>				
Reduced Annual provision May 2019 Borough Elections.		41,217		41,217
<u>INSURANCE</u>				
Annual set aside for possible claims.	40,000		40,000	
Use - to cover new claims.	-2,320		-17,043	
		37,680		22,957
<u>INVESTMENT - I.T. STRATEGY</u>				
Top Up from IT general savings per latest review.	119,565		105,587	
Top Up re CCTV investment net Fylde contribution. Cabinet 3/12/14.	12,680		12,080	
Additional Rolling Replacement Hardware Programme.	-137,000		-100,240	
		-4,755		17,427
<u>LAND CHARGES</u>				
Chargeable work 2018/19 net deficit.		-3,500		-8,541
<u>LEISURE MANAGEMENT</u>				
Top-Up - held in Contingency	0		50,000	
Top-Up - 50% share of underspend in year	0		6,493	
		0		56,493
<u>NEW HOMES BONUS</u>				
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 11/12 freeze.	-176,689		-176,689	
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 12/13 freeze.	-176,166		-176,166	
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 13/14 freeze.	-71,250		-71,250	
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 14/15 freeze.	-72,037		-72,037	
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 15/16 freeze.	-72,607		-72,607	
		-568,749		-568,749
<u>NON-DOMESTIC RATES EQUALISATION</u>				
Top Up - s31 Local Government Act 2003 Grant net of related NDR Levy.	894,659		938,988	
Top Up - NDR Retained Levy (Pooling).	537,557		547,682	
Top Up - SBRR Threshold Changes - compensation.	41,112		41,112	
Transfer to General Fund, 2016/17 part Reserve Top Up.	-285,731		-285,731	
Transfer to General Fund, 2017/18 part Reserve Top Up.	-60,819		-60,819	
		1,126,778		1,181,232
<u>PERFORMANCE REWARD INITIATIVES</u>				
Volunteer Wyre Project, Cab.19/6/13, incl. slippage from 16/17 and to future years.	-1,760		-1,393	
Refurbishment of Children's Playground - Jean Stansfield Memorial Park.	-2,957		-2,957	
		-4,717		-4,350
<u>PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND</u>				
Top Up - Establish a Property Investment Fund, Cabinet 16/1/19.		1,000,000		1,000,000
<u>VALUE FOR MONEY</u>				
Universal Credit Delivery (UC) Partnership Agreement with DWP.	18,860		15,367	
New Burden Support for Additional Costs DWP grant.	31,810		31,815	
New Burden Funding to process Verify Earnings and Pensions service (VEP) alerts.	39,060		39,062	
New Burden Transition to UC and Removal of temporary accommodation from UC.	5,400		5,396	
New Burden Funding to prevent fraud and error - self-employed earnings review.	5,860		5,858	
Procurement and Implementation of a Citizen Access Portal.	-276,160		-109,540	
Cash Receipting System Upgrade	-103,432		-69,292	
Counter Receipting Printers.	-1,030		-1,046	
Restructure of IT and Telephony Services to create new ICT and digital department.	-36,210		-12,285	
Procurement of new IT Service Management Software	-26,483		-21,343	
		-342,325		-116,008

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM (-) RESERVES

Appendix 4b continued

Updated Revised 2018/19 Estimate and actuals reflecting slippage to later years

*approved at Council 08/03/18 with subsequent changes

VEHICLE REPLACEMENT/STREET CLEANSING MAINTENANCE

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *			
	2018/19 Revised Estimate		2018/19 Actual	
	£	£	£	£
Aggregate set-aside after 2017/18 outturn.	233,361		233,361	
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Period 5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.	17,184		17,184	
Top-Up - Additional Vehicle Replacement Costs	0		585,000	
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacements/adaptations.	-415,000		-124,865	
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacement/adaptations, P5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.	-12,109		0	
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacement/adaptations, V39 HGV Wagon.	-14,100		0	
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacement/adaptations, Qtr 3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.	10,523		0	
Use of Reserve to fund MOT Test Centre Copse Road.	-2,200		-1,030	
Street Cleansing - annual vehicle maintenance/hire	0		-5,935	
		-182,341		703,715
<u>RINGFENCED - ENTERPRISE ZONE GROWTH</u>				
Top Up from Growth identified in NNDR1/NNDR3 Returns	0		60,060	
Top Up from unused pre 18/19 Growth monies held	0		280,437	
Use of Growth monies to fund expenditure	0		-108,823	
		0		231,674
TOTAL NET TRANSFER TO 2018/19 RESERVES		<u>969,395</u>		<u>2,634,608</u>

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM RESERVES

Appendix 4b continued

Updated 2019/20 Estimate

*approved at Council 07/03/19 with subsequent changes

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *		Latest	
	2019/20 Estimate		2019/20 Estimate	
	£	£	£	£
<u>BUILDING CONTROL</u>				
Chargeable work 2019/20 net surplus.			130	130
<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>				
Top Up - YMCA equipment contribution, Cab.22/10/14 (final part year 2019/20).		82,990		82,990
Top Up - to fund Capital Asset Improvement Programme.		560,000		560,000
Purchase of wheeled bins. Cabinet 11/7/18.		-825,000		-825,000
Reception refurb Works Garstang Swim Pool - Resources PH Report 21/03/19		0		-45,947
			-182,010	-227,957
<u>ELECTIONS</u>				
Reduced Annual provision May 2019 Borough Elections.		41,217		41,217
Use of Reserve for Borough Elections in 2019.		-153,710		-153,710
			-112,493	-112,493
<u>INSURANCE</u>				
Annual set aside for possible claims.			40,000	40,000
<u>INVESTMENT - I.T. STRATEGY</u>				
Top Up from IT general savings per latest review.		28,970		28,970
Top Up re CCTV investment net Fylde contribution. Cabinet 3/12/14.		9,510		9,510
Top Up to fund rolling replacement programme.		200,000		200,000
Top Up from General Balances to fund Tablet Devices for Councillors.		0		22,330
Use of Reserves to fund purchase of Tablet Devices.		0		-22,330
CCTV Investment.		-38,020		-38,020
Additional Rolling Replacement Hardware Programme.		-136,000		-136,000
			64,460	64,460
<u>LAND CHARGES</u>				
Chargeable work 2019/20 net deficit.			-3,320	-3,320
<u>LEISURE MANAGEMENT</u>				
			0	0
<u>NEW HOMES BONUS</u>				
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 11/12 freeze.		-176,689		-176,689
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 12/13 freeze.		-176,166		-176,166
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 13/14 freeze.		-71,250		-71,250
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 14/15 freeze.		-72,037		-72,037
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 15/16 freeze.		-72,607		-72,607
			-568,749	-568,749
<u>NON-DOMESTIC RATES EQUALISATION</u>				
Top-Up - s31 Local Government Act 2003 Grant net of related NDR Levy.		2,417,126		2,393,474
Transfer to General Fund, NDR Income less than Baseline Funding Level.		-235,513		-235,513
Transfer to General Fund, 2017/18 part Reserve Top Up.		-1,326,965		-1,326,965
			854,648	830,996
<u>PERFORMANCE REWARD INITIATIVES</u>				
Volunteer Wyre Project, Cab.19/6/13, incl. slippage from 16/17 and to future years.			-1,920	-1,920
<u>PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND</u>				
			0	0
<u>VALUE FOR MONEY</u>				
Universal Credit Delivery (UC) Partnership Agreement with DWP.		40,740		40,740
New Burden Support for Additional Costs DWP grant.		32,590		32,590
Procurement and Implementation of a Citizen Access Portal.		-61,930		-61,930
Restructure of IT and Telephony Services to create new ICT and digital department.		-36,210		-36,210
			-24,810	-24,810
<u>VEHICLE REPLACEMENT/STREET CLEANSING MAINTENANCE</u>				
Aggregate set-aside after 2017/18 outturn.		249,157		249,157
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Period 5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.		8,466		8,466
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Qtr3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.		511		511
Aggregate set-aside after 2018/19 outturn (Year 1 of 8)		0		73,125
Use of Reserve 2017/18 Outturn, to fund replacement of refuse collection vehicles.		-1,915,000		-1,915,000
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacements/adaptations.		-344,500		-344,500
Additional Income MOT Centre Top Up Reserve to replace equipment.		3,000		3,000
			-1,998,366	-1,925,241
<u>RINGFENCED - ENTERPRISE ZONE GROWTH</u>				
Top Up from Growth identified in NNDR1/NNDR3 Returns		0		828,089
			0	828,089
TOTAL NET TRANSFER FROM (-) 2019/20 RESERVES			-1,932,430	-1,100,815

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM RESERVES

Appendix 4b continued

Updated 2020/21 Estimate

*approved at Council 07/03/19 with subsequent changes

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *		Latest	
	2020/21 Estimate		2020/21 Estimate	
	£	£	£	£
<u>BUILDING CONTROL</u>				
Chargeable work 2020/21 net nil.			0	0
<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>			0	0
<u>ELECTIONS</u>				
Reduced Annual provision May 2023 Borough Elections.			41,217	41,217
<u>INSURANCE</u>				
Annual set aside for possible claims.			40,000	40,000
<u>INVESTMENT - I.T. STRATEGY</u>				
Top Up from IT general savings per latest review.		51,425		51,425
Additional Rolling Replacement Hardware Programme.		-86,000		-86,000
			-34,575	-34,575
<u>LAND CHARGES</u>				
Chargeable work 2020/21 net nil.			0	0
<u>LEISURE MANAGEMENT</u>			0	0
<u>NEW HOMES BONUS</u>				
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 11/12 freeze.		-176,689		-176,689
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 12/13 freeze.		-176,166		-176,166
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 13/14 freeze.		-71,250		-71,250
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 14/15 freeze.		-72,037		-72,037
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 15/16 freeze.		-72,607		-72,607
			-568,749	-568,749
<u>NON-DOMESTIC RATES EQUALISATION</u>				
Top Up - s31 Local Government Act 2003 Grant net of related NDR Levy.			2,350	0
<u>PERFORMANCE REWARD INITIATIVES</u>				
Volunteer Wyre Project, Cab.19/6/13, incl. slippage from 16/17 and to future years.			-3,320	-3,320
<u>PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND</u>				
<u>VALUE FOR MONEY</u>				
Procurement and Implementation of a Citizen Access Portal.			-18,840	-18,840
<u>VEHICLE REPLACEMENT/STREET CLEANSING MAINTENANCE</u>				
Refuse Collection Vehicles - Top Up Cabinet 11/7/18 (Year 1 of 8).		239,375		239,375
Aggregate set-aside after 2017/18 outturn.		255,096		255,096
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Period 5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.		8,466		8,466
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Qtr3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.		511		511
Aggregate set-aside after 2018/19 outturn (Year 2 of 8)		0		73,125
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacements/adaptations.		-426,700		-426,700
Additional Income MOT Centre Top Up Reserve to replace equipment.		3,000		3,000
			79,748	152,873
<u>RINGFENCED - ENTERPRISE ZONE GROWTH</u>			0	0
TOTAL NET TRANSFER FROM (-) 2020/21 RESERVES			-462,169	-391,394

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM RESERVES

Appendix 4b continued

Updated 2021/22 Estimate

*approved at Council 07/03/19 with subsequent changes

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *		Latest	
	2021/22 Estimate		2021/22 Estimate	
	£	£	£	£
<u>BUILDING CONTROL</u>				
Chargeable work 2021/22 net nil.			0	0
<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>			0	0
<u>ELECTIONS</u>				
Reduced Annual provision May 2023 Borough Elections.			41,217	41,217
<u>INSURANCE</u>				
Annual set aside for possible claims.			40,000	40,000
<u>INVESTMENT - I.T. STRATEGY</u>				
Top Up from IT general savings per latest review.		33,630		33,630
Additional Rolling Replacement Hardware Programme.		-86,000		-86,000
			-52,370	-52,370
<u>LAND CHARGES</u>				
Chargeable work 2021/22 net nil.			0	0
<u>LEISURE MANAGEMENT</u>			0	0
<u>NEW HOMES BONUS</u>				
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 11/12 freeze.		-176,689		-176,689
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 12/13 freeze.		-176,166		-176,166
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 13/14 freeze.		-71,250		-71,250
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 14/15 freeze.		-72,037		-72,037
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 15/16 freeze.		-72,607		-72,607
			-568,749	-568,749
<u>NON-DOMESTIC RATES EQUALISATION</u>				
Top Up - s31 Local Government Act 2003 Grant net of related NDR Levy.			0	0
<u>PERFORMANCE REWARD INITIATIVES</u>			0	0
<u>PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND</u>			0	0
<u>VALUE FOR MONEY</u>			0	0
<u>VEHICLE REPLACEMENT/STREET CLEANSING MAINTENANCE</u>				
Refuse Collection Vehicles - Top Up Cabinet 11/7/18 (Year 2 of 8).		239,375		239,375
Aggregate set-aside after 2017/18 outturn.		255,668		255,668
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Period 5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.		8,466		8,466
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Qtr3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.		510		510
Aggregate set-aside after 2018/19 outturn (Year 3 of 8)		0		73,125
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacements/adaptations.		-221,500		-221,500
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacement/adaptations, P5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.		-2,995		-2,995
Additional Income MOT Centre Top Up Reserve to replace equipment.		3,000		3,000
			282,524	355,649
<u>RINGFENCED - ENTERPRISE ZONE GROWTH</u>			0	0
TOTAL NET TRANSFER FROM (-) 2021/22 RESERVES			-257,378	-184,253

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM RESERVES

Appendix 4b continued

Updated 2022/23 Estimate

*approved at Council 07/03/19 with subsequent changes

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *		Latest	
	2022/23 Estimate		2022/23 Estimate	
	£	£	£	£
<u>BUILDING CONTROL</u>				
Chargeable work 2022/23 net nil.			0	0
<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>			0	0
<u>ELECTIONS</u>				
Reduced Annual provision May 2023 Borough Elections.			41,217	41,217
<u>INSURANCE</u>				
Annual set aside for possible claims.			40,000	40,000
<u>INVESTMENT - I.T. STRATEGY</u>				
Top Up from IT general savings per latest review.		51,425		51,425
Additional Rolling Replacement Hardware Programme.		-86,000		-86,000
			-34,575	-34,575
<u>LAND CHARGES</u>				
Chargeable work 2022/23 net nil.			0	0
<u>LEISURE MANAGEMENT</u>			0	0
<u>NEW HOMES BONUS</u>				
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 11/12 freeze.		-176,689		-176,689
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 12/13 freeze.		-176,166		-176,166
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 13/14 freeze.		-71,250		-71,250
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 14/15 freeze.		-72,037		-72,037
Fund Council Taxpayer income foregone from 15/16 freeze.		-72,607		-72,607
			-568,749	-568,749
<u>NON-DOMESTIC RATES EQUALISATION</u>				
Top Up - s31 Local Government Act 2003 Grant net of related NDR Levy.			0	0
<u>PERFORMANCE REWARD INITIATIVES</u>			0	0
<u>PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND</u>			0	0
<u>VALUE FOR MONEY</u>			0	0
<u>VEHICLE REPLACEMENT/STREET CLEANSING MAINTENANCE</u>				
Refuse Collection Vehicles - Top Up Cabinet 11/7/18 (Year 3 of 8).		239,375		239,375
Adjusted set-aside after 2017/18 outturn.		254,198		254,198
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Period 5 review, Cabinet 17/10/18.		8,466		8,466
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Qtr3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.		510		510
Aggregate set-aside after 2018/19 outturn (Year 4 of 8)		0		73,125
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacements/adaptations.		-61,000		-61,000
Additional Income MOT Centre Top Up Reserve to replace equipment.		3,000		3,000
			444,549	517,674
<u>RINGFENCED - ENTERPRISE ZONE GROWTH</u>			0	0
TOTAL NET TRANSFER FROM (-) 2022/23 RESERVES			-77,558	-4,433

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM RESERVES

Appendix 4b continued

Updated 2023/24 Estimate

*approved at Council 07/03/19 with subsequent changes

	***** Top Up/(-)Expenditure *****			
	Current *		Latest	
	2023/24 Estimate		2023/24 Estimate	
	£	£	£	£
<u>BUILDING CONTROL</u>				
Chargeable work 2023/24 net nil.			0	0
<u>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</u>			0	0
<u>ELECTIONS</u>				
Reduced Annual provision May 2023 Borough Elections.		41,217		41,217
Use of Reserve for Borough Elections in 2023.		-164,868		-164,868
			-123,651	-123,651
<u>INSURANCE</u>				
Annual set aside for possible claims.			40,000	40,000
<u>INVESTMENT - I.T. STRATEGY</u>				
Top Up from IT general savings per latest review.		49,930		49,930
Additional Rolling Replacement Hardware Programme.		-86,000		-86,000
			-36,070	-36,070
<u>LAND CHARGES</u>				
Chargeable work 2023/24 net nil.			0	0
<u>LEISURE MANAGEMENT</u>			0	0
<u>NEW HOMES BONUS</u>			0	0
<u>NON-DOMESTIC RATES EQUALISATION</u>				
Top Up - s31 Local Government Act 2003 Grant net of related NDR Levy.			0	0
<u>PERFORMANCE REWARD INITIATIVES</u>			0	0
<u>PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND</u>			0	0
<u>VALUE FOR MONEY</u>			0	0
<u>VEHICLE REPLACEMENT/STREET CLEANSING MAINTENANCE</u>				
Refuse Collection Vehicles - Top Up Cabinet 11/7/18 (Year 4 of 8).		239,375		239,375
Aggregate set-aside for replacement of vehicles, Qtr3 review, Cabinet 16/1/19.		260,180		260,180
Aggregate set-aside after 2018/19 outturn (Year 5 of 8)		0		73,125
Use of Reserve to fund vehicle replacements/adaptations.		-73,500		-73,500
Additional Income MOT Centre Top Up Reserve to replace equipment.		3,000		3,000
			429,055	502,180
<u>RINGFENCED - ENTERPRISE ZONE GROWTH</u>			0	0
TOTAL NET TRANSFER TO 2023/24 RESERVES			309,334	382,459

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Deloitte LLP
One Trinity Gardens
Broad Chare
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 2HF

Ask for: Clare James
Email: Clare.james@wyre.gov.uk
Tel No: 01253 887308
Our Ref: PH/JS/2019

Date 30 July 2019

Dear Sirs,

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of the Wyre Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2019 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Wyre Borough Council as of 31 March 2019 and of the results of its operations, other comprehensive income and expenditure, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and beliefs, the following representations.

Financial statements

1. We understand and have fulfilled our responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK (the Code) and which give a true and fair view.
2. We have provided you with all relevant information and access in line with the Code of Audit Practice. We acknowledge our responsibilities for the design, implementation and operation of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.
3. Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.
4. Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of IAS24 "Related party disclosures".

5. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment of or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.
6. The effects of uncorrected misstatements and disclosure deficiencies are immaterial, both individually and in aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole. A list of the uncorrected misstatements and disclosure deficiencies is detailed in the appendix to this letter.
7. We confirm that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. We are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. We confirm the completeness of the information provided regarding events and conditions relating to going concern at the date of approval of the financial statements, including our plans for future actions.
8. We have considered the valuation of the Council's Property, Plant and Equipment, and are not aware of any circumstances indicating volatility in asset values requiring a revaluation of the entire estate in the current year.
9. With respect to the revaluation of properties in accordance with the Code:
 - a) the measurement processes used are appropriate and have been applied consistently, including related assumptions and models;
 - b) the assumptions appropriately reflect our intent and ability to carry out specific courses of action on behalf of the entity where relevant to the accounting estimates and disclosures;
 - c) the disclosures are complete and appropriate.
 - d) there have been no subsequent events that require adjustment to the valuations and disclosures included in the financial statements.
10. To the best of our knowledge and belief the Council holds title to all Property, Plant and Equipment included in its balance sheet at 31 March 2019.
11. We confirm that:
 - all retirement benefits and schemes, including UK, foreign, funded or unfunded, approved or unapproved, contractual or implicit have been identified and properly accounted for;
 - all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for;
 - all events which relate to the determination of pension liabilities have been brought to the actuary's attention;
 - the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of the scheme liabilities (including the discount rate used) accord with the Council's

best estimates of the future events that will affect the cost of retirement benefits and are consistent with our knowledge of the business;

- the actuary's calculations have been based on complete and up to date member data as far as appropriate regarding the adopted methodology; and
- the amounts included in the financial statements derived from the work of the actuary are appropriate.

Information provided

12. We have provided you with all relevant information and access.
13. All transactions have been recorded and are reflected in the financial statements and the underlying accounting records.
14. We acknowledge our responsibilities for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.
15. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
16. We are not aware of any fraud or suspected fraud that affects the entity and involves:
 - (i) management;
 - (ii) employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - (iii) others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
17. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity's financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
18. We are not aware of any instances of non-compliance, or suspected non-compliance, with laws, regulations, and contractual agreements whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
19. We have disclosed to you the identity of the Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
20. All known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to you and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. No other claims in connection with litigation have been or are expected to be received.

21. As a result of the McCloud / Sergeant judgement, Wyre Borough Council has quantified the additional IAS 19 liabilities arising. Management have taken appropriate advice from the scheme actuary and consider this to be the current best estimate of the additional liability based on the key assumptions as set out in the accounts. Management have elected not to update the accounts in respect of this and are satisfied the accounts are not materially misstated due to this.

We confirm that the above representations are made on the basis of adequate enquiries of management and staff (and where appropriate, inspection of evidence) sufficient to satisfy ourselves that we can properly make each of the above representations to you.

Yours faithfully,

Chair of the Audit Committee, Cllr Lesley McKay

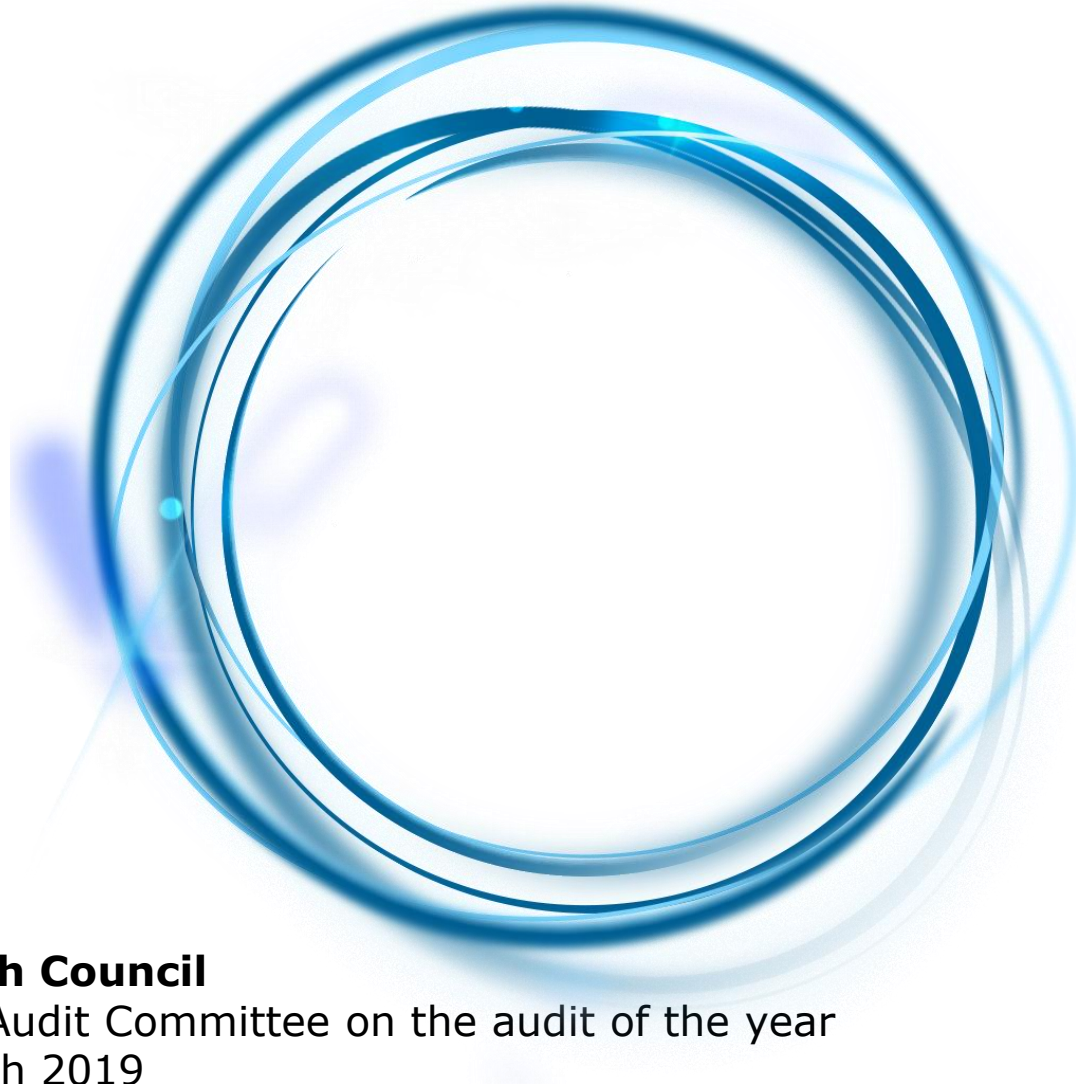
Chief Finance Officer, Clare James

Appendix 1

Schedule of Uncorrected Misstatements

Description	Surplus on provision of services	Assets	Liabilities	OCI/ Reserves
	DR / (CR) £k	DR / (CR) £k	DR / (CR) £k	DR / (CR) £k
Pension McCloud Adjustment	567		(339)	(228)

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Wyre Borough Council

Report to the Audit Committee on the audit of the year ended 31 March 2019

Issued 23 July 2019 for the meeting on 30 July 2019

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Director introduction

The key messages in this report:

I have pleasure in presenting our report to the Audit Committee for the 2019 audit. I would like to draw your attention to the key messages of this paper:

Status of the audit

Our audit is substantially complete subject to completion of the following principal matters:

- finalisation of notes testing including cash flow and collection fund;
- review of events since 31 March 2019 up to signing of accounts;
- finalisation of the Statement of Accounts;
- completion of internal quality assurance procedures including follow-up queries arising from these; and
- receipt of signed management representation letter.

Conclusions from our testing

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The key judgements in the audit process related to:

- Completeness and cut-off of service line expenditure – as there is an inherent fraud risk associated with the recording of expenditure in order for the Council to report a more favourable year-end position;
- Property valuation – as the determination of property valuation is highly subjective and there is a risk the value of property assets materially differ from the year-end value.
- Management override of controls – in particular judgements taken by management during the year around accounting estimates, any significant transactions and the journals process.

Based on our work completed to date we have not identified any errors or omissions resulting in material audit adjustments or disclosure deficiencies.

Discussion of audit insights and recommendations, and of unadjusted immaterial misstatements, are discussed on pages 12 and 15 respectively. These do not prevent us issuing a clean audit opinion based on our procedures completed to date.

Director introduction

The key messages in this report (continued):

Financial sustainability and Value for Money

We have not identified any significant risks in relation to Value for Money. We are satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing financial resilience and economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources. Value for Money is discussed further on page 11.

Narrative Report & Annual Governance Statement

We have reviewed the Council's Narrative Report & Annual Governance Statement to consider whether it is misleading or inconsistent with other information known to us from our audit work.

The Annual Governance Statement complies with the Delivering Good Governance guidance issued by CIPFA/SOLACE.

We have no matters to raise with you in respect of the Narrative Report.

Duties as public auditor

We did not receive any queries or objections from local electors this year.

We have not identified any matters that would require us to issue a public interest report. We have not had to exercise any other audit powers under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Whole of Government Accounts

The Council is not a sampled component for WGA reporting.

We are required to perform testing on the Council's WGA submission, checking its consistency to the audited financial statements and reporting our findings to the National Audit Office (together with our audit opinion and key issues from our audit). This will be completed later in the year.

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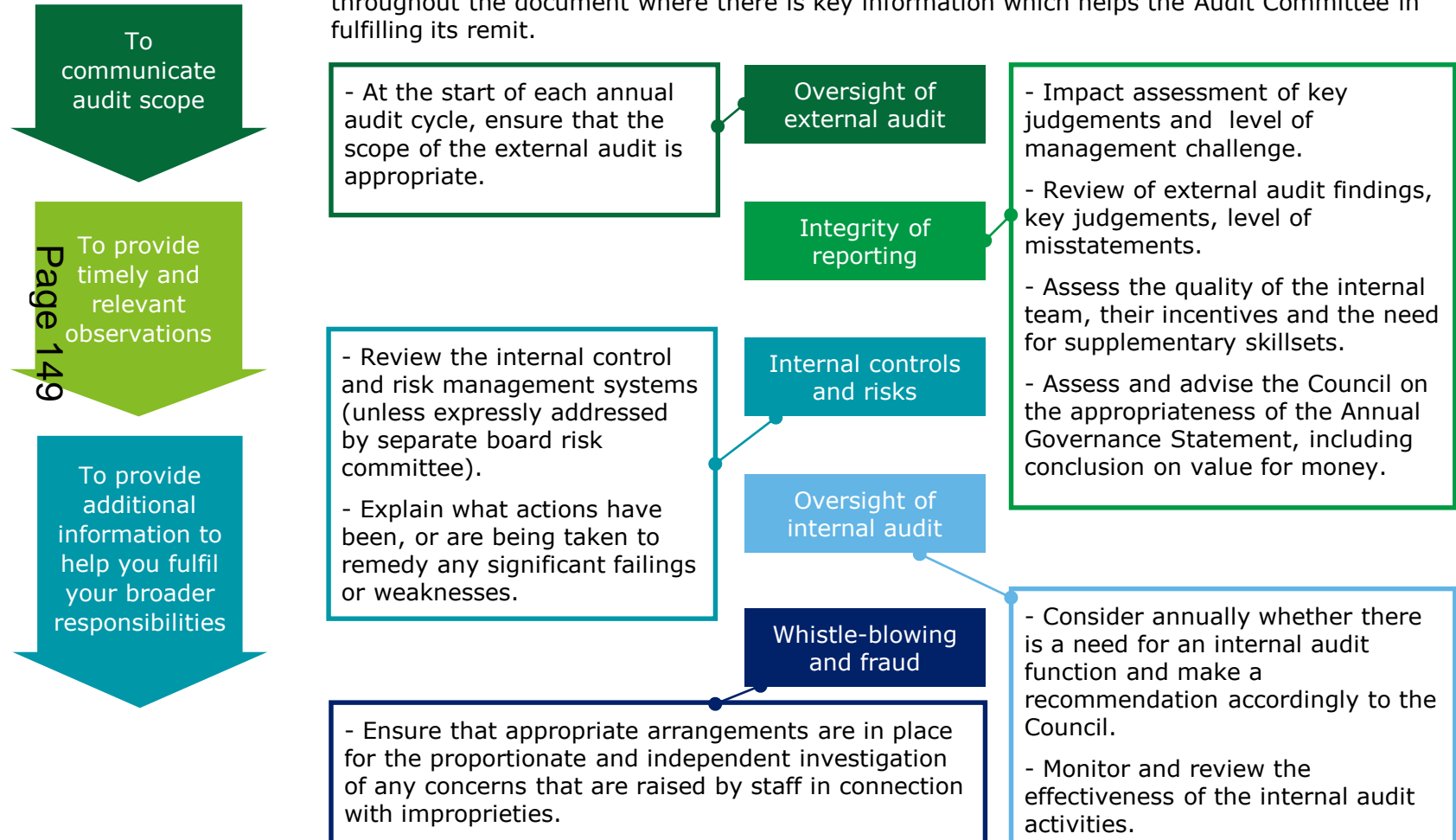
Paul Hewitson
Lead audit director

Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

Helping you fulfil your responsibilities

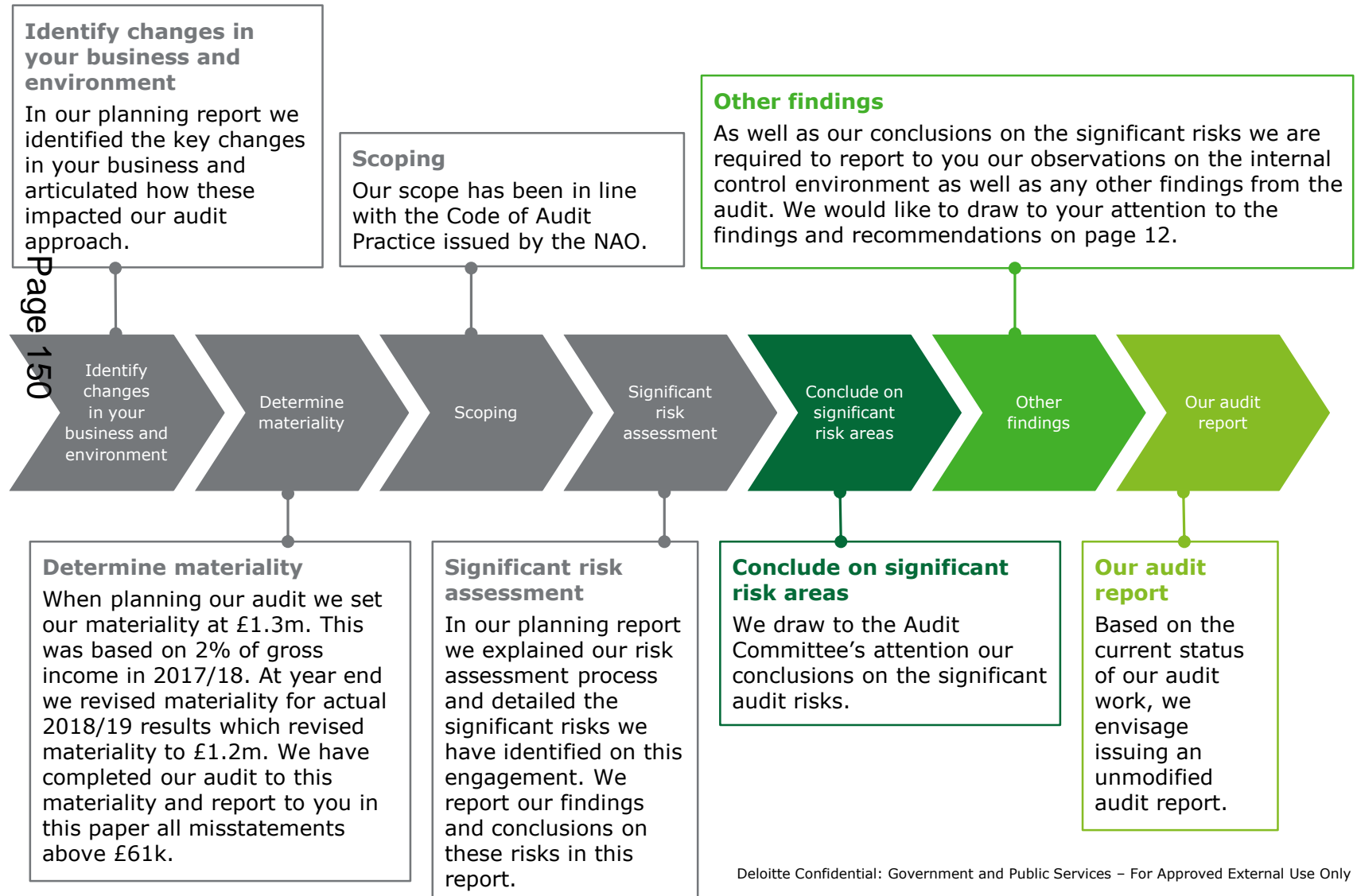
Why do we interact with the Audit Committee?

As a result of regulatory change in recent years, the role of the Audit Committee has significantly expanded. We set out here a summary of the core areas of Audit Committee responsibility to provide a reference in respect of these broader responsibilities and highlight throughout the document where there is key information which helps the Audit Committee in fulfilling its remit.







Our audit explained

We tailor our audit to your business and your strategy



Significant risks Dashboard

Risk	Material	Fraud risk	Planned approach to controls	Conclusion on D&I work	Consistency of judgements with Deloitte's expectations	Slide no.
Completeness and Cut off of service line expenditure			D+I	Satisfactory		8
Property valuations			D+I	Satisfactory		9
Management override of controls			D+I	Satisfactory		10

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Overly prudent, likely to lead to future credit      Overly optimistic, likely to lead to future debit.

D+I: Assessing the design and determining the implementation of key controls

Significant risks

Completeness and cut off of service line expenditure

Risk identified	<p>Under UK auditing standards, there is a presumed risk of revenue recognition due to fraud. We have rebutted this risk, and instead believe that the fraud risk lies with the completeness and cut-off of service line expenditure. We identify this as expenditure excluding payroll costs, depreciation and amortisation and expenditure which is grant backed (such as Housing Benefit expenditure).</p> <p>There is an inherent fraud risk associated with the recording of expenditure in order for the Council to report a more favourable year-end position.</p> <p>There is a risk that the Council may materially misstate expenditure through manipulating the year end position in order to report a more favourable outturn.</p>
Deloitte response page 152	<p>We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of the key controls in place in relation to recording completeness and cut-off of service line expenditure (excluding payroll, depreciation and amortisation, and expenditure which is grant backed);</p> <p>We performed focused testing in relation to the completeness and cut-off of service line expenditure (excluding the areas set out above) including detailed reviews of provisions and accruals; and,</p> <p>We reviewed and challenged the assumptions made in relation to year-end estimates and judgements to assess completeness and accuracy of recorded service line expenditure.</p>
Conclusion	<p>We have identified no errors in our testing of completeness and cut off of service line expenditure, and have noted no issues with managements judgements in relation to this balance. We are therefore satisfied that the financial statements are not materially misstated in relation to this risk.</p>

Significant risks

Property valuations

Risk identified	<p>The council held £124m of property plant and equipment as at 31 March 2018, the opening position for the current period.</p> <p>The Code requires that where assets are subject to revaluation, their year end carrying value should reflect the appropriate fair value at that date. The Council has adopted a rolling revaluation model which sees all property, plant, and equipment revalued over a five year cycle. As a result of this, however, individual assets may not be revalued for four years.</p> <p>In the prior year, to 31 March 2018, revaluation movements had a £3.2m impact on the book value of property, plant and equipment assets.</p> <p>There is therefore a risk that that the value of property assets materially differ from the year end fair value.</p>
Deloitte response Page 153	<p>We tested the design and implementation of key controls in place around the property valuation, and how the Council assures itself that there are no material impairments or changes in value for the assets not covered by the annual valuation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We reviewed revaluations performed in the year, and assessed whether they have been performed in a reasonable manner, on a timely basis and by suitably qualified individuals;• We reviewed the approach used by the Authority to assess the risk that assets not subject to revaluation are materially misstated;• We utilised our valuation specialists, Deloitte Real Estate, to support our review and challenge the appropriateness of the Council's assumptions on its asset valuations as at 1 April 2018, as well as the assumptions on any movement in valuations between April 2018 and Year end; and• We tested a sample of revalued assets and re-performed the calculation assessing whether the movement has been recorded through the correct line of the accounts.
Conclusion	<p>We identified several minor findings and recommendations around the valuation process which we have communicated to management. Some of these are discussed further on slide 12. These were not significant issues and we conclude that property valuations are not materially misstated.</p>

Significant risks

Management override of controls

Risk identified	<p>In accordance with ISA 240 (UK and Ireland) management override of controls is a significant risk for all entities. This risk area includes the potential for management to use their judgement to influence the financial statements as well as the potential to override the Council's controls for specific transactions.</p> <p>The key judgements in the financial statements include those which we have selected to be the significant audit risks, (completeness and cut-off of service line expenditure and the Council's property valuations) and any one off and unusual transactions where management could show bias. These are inherently the areas in which management has the potential to use their judgment to influence the financial statements.</p>
Deloitte response Page 154	<p>In considering the risk of management override, we have performed the following audit procedures that directly address this risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We tested the design and implementation of key controls in place around journal entries and key management estimates;• We risk assessed journals and selected items for detailed testing. The journal entries were selected using computer-assisted profiling based on areas which we considered to be of increased interest;• We reviewed accounting estimates for biases that could result in material misstatements due to fraud; and• We obtained an understanding of the business rationale of significant transactions that we became aware of that are outside of the normal course of business for the Council, or that otherwise appeared to be unusual, given our understanding of the entity and its environment.
Conclusion	<p>We identified no issues in our testing of management override. We are satisfied the financial statements are not materially misstated due to management override.</p>

Value for Money

We have not identified any VfM significant risks

Background

Under the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report whether, in our opinion, the Council has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code and supporting Auditor Guidance Notes require us to perform a risk assessment to identify any risks that have the potential to cause us to reach an inappropriate conclusion on the audited body's arrangements. We are required to carry out further work where we identify a significant risk - if we do not identify any significant risks, there is no requirement to carry out further work.

Deloitte risk assessment

- We obtained an understanding of the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan, and budget for 2019/20.
- We considered the appropriateness of the governance arrangements and due diligence performed around the coastal defence project.
- We discussed the Council's arrangements with senior council officers.
- We reviewed the Council's draft Narrative Report, Annual Governance Statement and relevant Council papers and minutes.
- We considered the Council's financial results for the year and the assumptions in the budget for future years.
- We considered matters identified by the National Audit Office as potential value for money risks for Councils for 2018/19.

Deloitte view

Based upon the work performed in our risk assessment, we did not identify any significant audit risks and have identified no significant concerns regarding the Council's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Other significant findings

Insights and recommendations

During the course of our audit we have identified a number of insights and recommendations, which we have included below for action.

	Observation	Deloitte recommendation	Management Response
IT environment observations	<p>Our IT specialists have identified a number of minor observations regarding the IT system which we have communicated to management.</p> <p>These cover areas such as IT security, user access reviews, data leakage controls and disaster recovery policies.</p>	<p>We recommend the Council reviews its IT systems and policies in light of these observations and consider whether they are satisfied with the safety and security of the IT environment.</p>	<p>Any recommendations not already implemented will be included in the ICT Service Plan to be taken forward by the new shared Head of ICT and Digital Services.</p>
Assessment of assets not subject to formal revaluation in the year.	<p>As permitted by the Code the Authority revalues operational land and buildings on a five year rolling cycle. The Code further requires that, where assets are subject to revaluation management must take steps to satisfy themselves that the carrying value of assets at the balance sheet date are not materially different to the fair value at that date; this obligations extends to both assets revalued in the year and assets revalued in previous years under the 5 year programme. Through discussion with the valuer, we understand, whilst a formal evaluation of the carrying value of assets not subject to revaluation in the year is not documented, the valuer is familiar with all of the assets and undertakes a broad consideration of market conditions, movement in relevant indices and implications of building condition surveys each year and the impact, or lack thereof, that these factors will have upon the valuation of Authority's assets.</p>	<p>We recommend the valuer more formally documents his considerations and evaluation of the key factors and provides management, as part of the overall revaluation report, with a statement of assurance that the carrying values of the assets remain only immaterially different from his estimate of the fair value at that date; this statement should set out the key factors considered and any critical judgements made.</p>	<p>A statement of assurance as described in the recommendation will be sought from the valuer as part of the overall revaluation process in future years.</p>

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Other significant findings

Insights and recommendations (continued)

	Observation	Deloitte recommendation	Management Response
Property valuation observations	<p>We have identified a number of minor observations and recommendations around the property valuation exercise and communicated these to management. These have not led to material misstatement of the accounts.</p> <p>These cover such areas as impairment reviews of assets not valued in the current year, and the review process of the work of the professionally qualified in-house valuer.</p>	<p>We recommend the Council reviews its valuation policies and processes in light of these observations and consider building them into the valuation process going forward.</p>	<p>As a small district council, capacity is limited in the team to undertake some of the recommendations including having more than one valuer engaged in the process. It is envisaged that the addition of a trainee in the team will help to increase resources allowing us to work towards greater involvement by a second valuer.</p>

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Purpose of our report and responsibility statement

Our report is designed to help you meet your governance duties

What we report

Our report is designed to help the Audit Committee discharge their governance duties. It also represents one way in which we fulfil our obligations under ISA (UK) 260 to communicate with you regarding your oversight of the financial reporting process and your governance requirements. Our report includes:

- Results of our work on key audit judgements and our observations on the quality of your Statement of Accounts.
- Our internal control observations.
- Other insights we have identified from our audit.

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The scope of our work

Our observations are developed in the context of our audit of the financial statements.

We described the scope of our work in our audit plan.

Use of this report

This report has been prepared for the Audit Committee and the Council, as a body, and we therefore accept responsibility to you alone for its contents. We accept no duty, responsibility or liability to any other parties, since this report has not been prepared, and is not intended, for any other purpose. Except where required by law or regulation, it should not be made available to any other parties without our prior written consent.

What we don't report

As you will be aware, our audit was not designed to identify all matters that may be relevant to the Committee.

Also, there will be further information you need to discharge your governance responsibilities, such as matters reported on by management or by other specialist advisers.

Finally, our views on internal controls and business risk assessment should not be taken as comprehensive or as an opinion on effectiveness since they have been based solely on the audit procedures performed in the audit of the financial statements and the other procedures performed in fulfilling our audit plan.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss our report with you and receive your feedback.

Deloitte LLP
Newcastle | July 2019

Appendix 1: Audit adjustments

Adjusted and unadjusted misstatements

The following uncorrected misstatements have been identified up to the date of this report which we request that you ask management to correct as required by ISAs (UK). Uncorrected misstatements decrease surplus on the provision of services by £567k, decrease net assets by £339k and increase other comprehensive income by £228k. We also list below those misstatements corrected by management.

		Debit/ (credit) surplus on provision of services £k	Debit/ (credit) in net assets £k	Debit/ (credit) OCI/Reserves £k
Unadjusted misstatements identified in current year				
Pensions – McCloud adjustment	[1]	567	(339)	(228)
Adjusted misstatements identified in current year				
Property valuation miscalculation	[2]	(160)	160	
Gross up of balance sheet for leisure centre operator balances	[3]		206/(206)	
Investment recorded as cash and cash equivalents	[4]		6,000/(6,000)	
Pension prepayment disclosure – current year	[5]		1,700/(1,700)	
Pension prepayment disclosure – prior year	[5]		3,398/(3,398)	
Total adjusted misstatements		(160)	160	

[1] After year end, it became clear that the McCloud court judgement required consideration by the Actuary in their pension calculations. Wyre commissioned their actuary to perform a detailed review of the impact on the pension figures during the audit, and the results of this were found to be immaterial, and therefore Wyre have not updated their accounts in respect of this.

[2] Through discussion between our valuation experts, DRE, and Wyre’s in-house valuer, it was noted and agreed that there was a numerical error in the calculation of the valuation of on asset, resulting in the asset being undervalued in the accounts by an immaterial amount of £160k.

[3] Wyre has both debtor and creditor balances with the operator of 5 leisure centres in Wyre. These should be netted off in the accounts, which are currently grossed up by £206k. This has no impact on the surplus for the year or any funds.

[4] A 6 month fixed term investment was recorded within cash and cash equivalents. However as the fixed term period was longer than 3 months and the cash could not be accessed early without incurring financial penalty, this is not cash and should be shown as investment instead. Wyre have corrected the accounts in respect of this.

[5] Wyre made a prepayment against the Local Government Pension Scheme in prior year of £3.4m, of which £1.7m was the outstanding prepayment at the current year end. Within the pension note to the accounts, the prepayment was shown as decreasing pension liabilities, when it should be increasing pension assets. This had no impact on any other areas of the accounts.

Appendix 2: Fraud responsibilities and representations

Responsibilities explained



Responsibilities:

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with management and those charged with governance, including establishing and maintaining internal controls over the reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. As auditors, we obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.



Required representations:

We have asked the Audit Committee to confirm in writing that you have disclosed to us the results of your own assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud and that you are not aware of any fraud or suspected fraud that affects the entity or group.

We have also asked the Committee to confirm in writing their responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.



Audit work performed:

In our planning report we identified the risk of fraud in completeness and cut off of service line expenditure and management override of controls as a key audit risk for your organisation.

During course of our audit, we have had discussions with management and those charged with governance.

In addition, we have reviewed management's own documented procedures regarding fraud and error in the financial statements

We have reviewed the paper prepared by management for the audit committee on the process for identifying, evaluating and managing the system of internal financial control.

Concerns:

No concerns were noted around the representations from management or our work conducted around the risk of fraud in the financial statements.

Appendix 3: Independence and fees

As part of our obligations under International Standards on Auditing (UK), we are required to report to you on the matters listed below:

Independence confirmation

We confirm the audit engagement team, and others in the firm as appropriate, Deloitte LLP and, where applicable, all Deloitte network firms are independent of the Council and will reconfirm our independence and objectivity to the Audit Committee for the year ending 31 March 2019 in our final report to the Audit Committee.

Fees

There are no non-audit fees other than the £8k Housing Benefit work.

Non-audit services

In our opinion there are no inconsistencies between the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Council's policy for the supply of non-audit services or any apparent breach of that policy. We continue to review our independence and ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place including, but not limited to, the rotation of senior partners and professional staff and the involvement of additional partners and professional staff to carry out reviews of the work performed and to otherwise advise as necessary.

Relationships

We have no other relationships with the Council, its directors, senior managers and affiliates, and have not supplied any services to other known connected parties.

Appendix 3: Independence and fees (continued)

The professional fees expected to be charged by Deloitte in the period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 are as follows:

	Current year £
Financial statement audit including Whole of Government and procedures in respect of Value for Money assessment	37,470
Total audit	37,470
Audit related assurance services	8,000
Total assurance services	8,000
Total fees	45,470

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