

Statement of Accounts

2023/24



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Guide to the Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts contains a number of different elements, which are shown in the following table, together with an explanation of the purpose of each item. Throughout the Statement, various unusual or technical terms are employed which may not be familiar to all readers. A Glossary (page 75) has therefore been provided which explains the meaning of such items.

Page	Item	Purpose
5	Narrative Report	A guide to the main features of the accounts and a commentary on the Council's financial position and the factors affecting its finances.
17	Statement of Responsibilities	Sets out the responsibilities of the Council and the Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer) in relation to financial administration and accounting.
18	Annual Governance Statement	Explains the processes and procedures in place to enable the Council to carry out its functions effectively. Produced following a review of the Council's governance arrangements.
28	Financial Statements	The Financial Statements which the Council must publish.
28	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Shows the accounting cost of providing services in accordance with accounting practice.
29	Movement in Reserves Statement	Shows movements in reserves split between usable and unusable reserves. It also reconciles the outturn on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) to the General Fund balance.
30	Balance Sheet	Sets out the Council's financial position on 31 March 2024. Provides details of the Council's balances, reserves and assets employed in Council operations together with any liabilities.
31	Cash Flow Statement	Details the total cash movement of the Council's transactions.
32	Notes to the Financial Statements	Provide additional information in relation to the Financial Statements and outline technical issues such as the Council's accounting policies.
72	Collection Fund	Records details of receipts of Council Tax and business rates and the associated payments to precepting authorities/central government.
75	Glossary	Explanation of technical or unusual terms used in the Statement of Accounts.

Narrative Report

Commentary by the Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer)

a. Introduction

Welcome to Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council's Statement of Accounts for the financial year 2023/24. The accounts give a summary of the money that the Council has received, what it has been spent on during the year, and its financial position at 31 March 2024. This Narrative Report provides a context to the accounts by presenting a summary of the Council's financial activities and its prospects for future years.

Regulations Governing the Production of the Statement of Accounts

The continuation of service principle applies and the accounts have consequently been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the requirements of the "Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom" published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). Under the provisions of Sections 25/26 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 the accounts were made available for inspection between 3 June 2024 and 28 June 2024, as notified on the Council's website.

The accounts are scheduled to be approved by the Audit and Standards Committee on 30 September 2024 in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The signature of the Committee Chair (who presided over the meeting) will be included at the conclusion of this report in line with these regulations as evidence of approval of the 2023/24 Statement of Accounts.

General Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by the Council comply with the relevant recommended accounting practice. The Council's service costs have been analysed in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement reflecting the Council's management reporting structure. Materiality considerations follow the policies set out in the CIPFA Code of Accounting Practice. In addition, the analysis of capital expenditure follows CIPFA's recommendations showing non-current and intangible assets separately. These recommended practices are all designed to meet the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

There have been no changes in the Council's statutory functions during the year.

Statement of Accounts

The information contained within these accounts is presented as simply and clearly as possible. However, the accounts of a local authority are both technical and complex, which does not always lead to a style which is easily understood. Accordingly, a Guide to the Statement of Accounts (page 4) has been provided.

Accountability/Financial Reporting

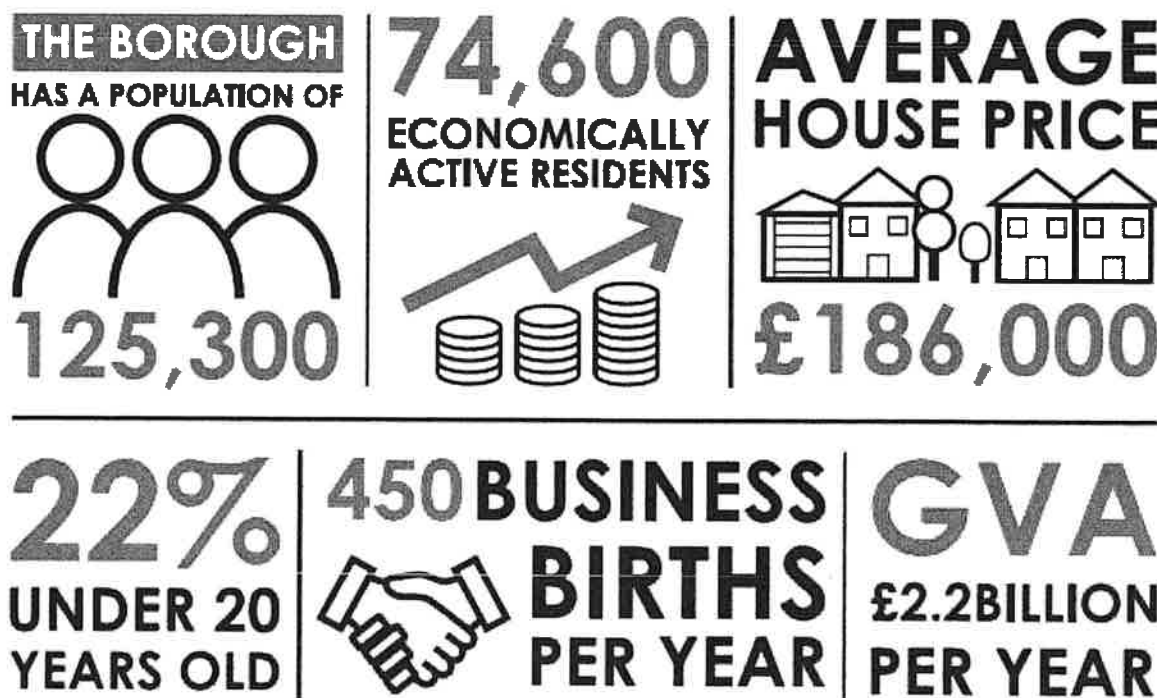
Local authorities are governed by a rigorous structure of controls to provide stakeholders with confidence that public money has been properly accounted for. As part of the process of accountability, the Council is required to produce a Statement of Accounts, in order to inform stakeholders that it has properly accounted for all the public money received and spent, and that the financial standing of the Council is secure.

The Statement of Accounts concentrates on clear and accurate reporting of the financial position of the Council in relation to a particular year. It does not, however, aim to fulfil the role of an annual report of a company.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council

The Council is a second tier district Council within the County of Staffordshire, covering 211 square kilometres with a population density of 584 residents per square kilometre, compared to 337 across the County. 53,400 households making up a population of approximately 125,300 and are spread across a mix of urban and rural areas. There are two town centres, Newcastle and Kidsgrove, and a number of rural and urban villages across the Borough containing nine parishes, each with a parish Council.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Facts and Figures



In 2023, the Borough celebrated the 850th anniversary of the charter granted by King Henry II which brought the Borough into being.

The Council has 44 Members representing residents in 21 wards following elections in May 2022. Full Council, consisting of all Members, is responsible for setting Council policy, whilst other decisions within the policy framework set by Full Council are determined by a Cabinet, currently consisting of 6 Members.

Operational management is carried out under the direction of the Chief Executive, the Deputy Chief Executive, and nine Service Directors who include the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer making up the Corporate Leadership Team (CLT). The Council employed 437 people (391 full time equivalents), at 31 March 2024.

The Council Plan 2022-2026 signals a step change in the Council's focus on climate change and sustainability. The Council Plan, which can be found on the Council's website, details the Council's plans for the period incorporated in the Statement of Accounts. The plan sets out the Council's aspirations and priorities.

It sets out the vision of the Council as, 'good local services, a prosperous Borough, and safe and welcoming places for all'. It also focuses the work of everyone in the Council on four key priorities:

- One Council Delivering for Local People,
- A Successful and Sustainable Growing Borough,
- Healthy, Active and Safe Communities,
- A Town Centre for All.

The plan sets out how the Council will work to make the Borough an even better place for everyone who lives, works, studies or visits here. The Council's aims can only be achieved by taking advantage of every opportunity available and developing new ones through innovation and a more collaborative approach. The Council is committed to strong and sustainable economic growth for the Borough, focusing upon opportunities around Keele University, Newcastle town centre and Kidsgrove.

The Council has worked hard to secure more than £50m from government programmes aimed at boosting the economic fortunes of areas such as Newcastle and Kidsgrove. This plan includes a transformational portfolio of major projects but also reflects our ambition to attract yet more funding and take this work even further.

The plan builds on four years of achievement, despite the huge disruption caused by the COVID-19 lockdowns. It is very likely that the initial period of this plan's delivery will be strongly influenced by the impact of rising energy costs and their impact on the cost of living. Our key achievements, summarised in the plan, provide an excellent foundation from which to respond to this issue and to shape the next four years of delivery and improvement.

Details of the services which the Council provides and their budgets are set out in budget books for each financial year which are available on the Council's website.

Financial Summary 2023/24

The financial activities of the Council can be categorised as either revenue or capital. Revenue spending represents the cost of providing services delivered by the Council in its day to day business during the year. Capital spending relates to items which will provide benefit to the Borough over a number of years such as buildings, plant and equipment.

Major Government investment into the Borough has been secured via the Future High Streets Fund and the Town Deals Fund for both Newcastle and Kidsgrove to ensure that exciting and unique projects to help future economic growth can be progressed during the medium term.

Funding secured from the Future High Street Fund and Town Deals Fund are now being utilised and the following projects are underway;

- The demolition of the former Civic Offices building and the redevelopment of the wider Ryecroft site as a key strategic anchor for the town with a mix of employment and residential uses and the development of a new multi storey car park on the site, project funding from the Future High Streets Fund is £7.2m. The Civic Offices has now been demolished, a new multi storey car park is currently being built and plans in respect of the residential developments are currently being designed in order to obtain planning permission.
- Improvement to the market area to support a more vibrant market and performance spaces, £0.075m. This project has also been commenced with the purchase of new market stall canopies and designs have been drawn up in respect of the Market area.
- Improving a key area of upper High Street to improve connectivity between the Ryecroft area and core Town Centre whilst generating activity and footfall in surrounding buildings, £3m. The York Place Shopping Centre has been purchased and designs to re-model the building have been completed. This will link the Ryecroft and Town Centre areas together.
- New pedestrian wayfinding around the town centre to aid navigation between key sites in and around the town centre, £0.321m.

£23.6m has been awarded via the Town Deals Fund for Newcastle to enable a vision to improve communications, infrastructure and connectivity in Newcastle-under-Lyme to become reality. The three key objectives of the successful Town Investment Plan are:

- To open up growth opportunities through enhanced physical and digital connectivity aligned with clean and sustainable economic development (sustainable public transport solutions £3.6m, electric charging infrastructure £0.42m, full fibre network £2.38m and town centre cycle and pedestrian improvements £0.95m),

- To diversify and enhance the town centre experience by encouraging new uses to increase demand, footfall and boost the dwell time of residents and visitors (digital society £3.6m, gateway site (Zanzibar and Midway) £3.91m and centre for circus £1.91m,
- To channel investment into regenerating communities, ensuring these areas are sustainable places to live and provide residents with the infrastructure needed to improve their quality of life (Knutton Village masterplan £3.72m and Cross Street, Chesterton £3.11m).

£16.9m has been awarded via the Town Deals Fund for Kidsgrove to enable real and lasting economic benefits to be realised in Kidsgrove and the surrounding area. Three objectives clearly stand out in the successful Town Investment Plan:

- To drive growth and opportunity through an enhanced enterprise infrastructure in Kidsgrove (the development of Chatterley Valley West £3.68m),
- To create a connected, accessible town centre (improvement to Kidsgrove railway station £3.85m, canal network £0.42m and a shared service hub in the town centre £6.5m),
- To maximise the leisure and recreation opportunities available in Kidsgrove (contribution to the refurbishment and re-opening of Kidsgrove Sports Centre £2.45m).

In addition the Council has been awarded £4.8m, over a three year period, of UK Shared Prosperity Funding as part of the governments mission to level up opportunity and prosperity and to overcome geographical inequalities. It also aims to level up people's pride in the places they love and seeing that reflected in empowered local leaders and communities, a stronger social fabric and better life chances. 33 projects have been identified for which spend has commenced. The 2022/23 and 2023/24 allocations totalling £1.8m have been received, total spend at 31 March 2024 amounted to £1.6m

Projects under the UK Shared Prosperity Funding include the setting up of a new Homeless Hub, provision for a Cold Night Shelter and Community and Business Connects. Below is a list of all the projects and respective funding allocation;

Project	Award (£000's)
CML Community Hubs	6
Newcastle 850 Anniversary	20
Nature and Wellbeing	22
Canal Connectivity	102
Clough Hall Park	234
Cold Night Shelter	160
Mental Health Worker	86
Nature Recovery	265
Epicentre for Circus	100
Homelessness Hub	955
Beat The Street	20
New Vic Theatre - 850 Event	10
Kidsgrove Workshop	156
Community Connector	67
Promotional Videos/Photos	15
Honeybox	55
Volunteering for all	71
Discharge Officer	86
BES Enterprise Coaching	89
Kidsgrove Town Hall	250
Security Marshalls	32
Flourishing Keele (KU)	466
Moving Ahead (KU)	276
Advanced Digital Technologies	408
Chamber Growth Hub	59
Brampton Wedding Venue	54
Markets For All	21
Community Connects	55
Feasted	45
Business Connects	6

Project	Award (£000's)
Technical Innovation Upskilling	159
Disadvantaged Upskill Project	28
Green Projects	164
Project Management	294
Total	4,836

Revenue Expenditure and Income

Where does the money come from, and where is it spent?

Local authorities receive income from a variety of sources, from the Government in the form of grants, from households in the form of Council Tax (a property based charge payable by local residents dependent upon the Valuation Office's valuation band for their property), from consumers in respect of fees and charges and rents and from a share of business rates from occupiers of commercial premises within the Borough (based upon the rateable value set by the Valuation Office in respect of the properties concerned).

In accordance with the Business Rates Retention Scheme, the Council retains a share of the business rates collected after paying part over to the Government, Staffordshire County Council and the Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority.

The gross income (£35.854m) and expenditure (£58.267m) attributable to management reporting areas is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 28).

General Fund Revenue Budget Outturn

The General Fund is the main revenue account of the Council and relates to all of those services which are funded by the Council Tax, Retained Business Rates and Government Grant.

The Council approved a General Fund Revenue Budget of £16.857m on 15 February 2023. The outturn for 2023/24 shows a favourable variance of £0.007m against this budget.

The adverse variances that occurred during 2023/24 include:

- Income shortfalls from sales, fees and charges which amount to £0.611m for the financial year.
- A shortfall of £0.505m in Housing Benefits subsidy grant regarding accommodation for which full subsidy is not claimable.
- A pay award of £1,925 per full time employee, which is in excess of the amount provided for in the budget (4%), including national insurance and pension the additional amount totalled £0.400m for the financial year.
- Additional audit fees of £0.100m for the audit of the 2023/24 Statement of Accounts will be incurred following the re-tender completed by the Public Sector Audit Appointments board,
- Backdated rent payable on a commercial property rented by the Council amounting to £0.082m and business rates payable on empty properties owned by the Council which amounted to £0.031m,
- Additional overtime and temporary staff costs within the Waste and Recycling service have amounted to £0.240m.

These adverse variances have been offset in full by the following favourable variances:

- Utilisation of the Cost of Living Reserve that was established during the budget setting for 2023/24 in order to respond to any above inflationary increases in costs. The £0.400m paid into this reserve will be fully used.
- Interest receivable on cash that the Council holds in terms of Town Deal and Future High Street funding, together with Section 31 grant and remaining Coronavirus grant funding (that are repayable or have been repaid during the financial year to Central Government) totals £1.400m. This has also eliminated the need for any in year borrowing to be undertaken saving £0.255m in interest payments.

A reconciliation of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the deficit declared above can be seen in the table below, further information can be obtained from the statements and notes referenced:

	£000
Service provision (per CIES-p28)	(1,408)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis (Note 8-p49)	1,405
Movement in useable reserves (excluding transfer of surplus) (Note 9-p51)	(4)
(Surplus)/Deficit for 2023/24	(7)

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure includes expenditure such as the acquisition, construction, repair and maintenance of fixed assets. As capital spending contributes to the Council's priorities and vision over the short, medium and long term, the Council plans and budgets for expenditure by means of a rolling programme.

A Capital Programme totalling £31.360m was approved for 2023/24. Of this total £17.863m relates to the total cost of new schemes for 2023/24 together with £12.497m for schemes funded by external sources (Town Deals Fund, Future High Streets Fund and Disabled Facilities Grants) and £1.000m contingency. In addition £24.013m was brought forward from the 2022/23 Capital Programme (including £22.771m from the Town Deals Fund and the Future High Streets Fund), resulting in a total Capital Programme of £55.373m for 2023/24.

A mid-year review of the capital programme for 2023/24 has been undertaken as part of the Efficiency Board and budget setting process. The revised capital programme for 2023/24 totalling £55.433m (including a £1m contingency and agreed carry forwards from 2022/23) was approved by Cabinet on 5 December 2023.

In addition to the revised 2023/24 Capital Programme additional capital expenditure of £0.124m regarding the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts was incurred as well as expenditure that was fully funded by the Shared Prosperity Fund (£0.344m).

Planned expenditure financed via capital for 2023/24 therefore totalled £55.901m. Actual expenditure has totalled £11.630m, £44.271m below that planned. This relates to expenditure that has been rolled forward into 2024/25 (£42.174m) including projects planned under the Town Deals and Future High Streets funds that will be progressed during 2024/25 (£25.641m), the Council's contribution towards the construction of a new multi storey car park (£8.100m) and fleet replacement (£4.751m). There is an unused amount of capital contingency (£0.922m) and a number of projects whereby costs have been value engineered or whereby a decision has been made not to progress with the project until a future period (£1.173m).

The capital investment made during 2023/24 and the financing of this expenditure is shown in Note 27 (page 61).

Collection Fund

Local tax income (i.e. Business Rates and Council Tax) is collected by billing authorities and paid into local 'collection funds' (page 72) (the Council is a billing authority). Where there is a shortfall in tax receipts (compared to expected levels), this leads to a deficit on the collection fund for which the precepting authorities are liable. Billing and major precepting authorities are usually required to meet their share of any deficit during the following financial year.

The variance between the estimated business rates shared between Central Government, Staffordshire County Council, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council as per the NNDR1 return (£37.898m) and the actual business rates payable per the NNDR3 return (£36.416m) is £1.482m - a deficit to the collection fund for 2023/24 due to a number of revaluations downwards in term of rateable value.

In addition to the business rates shares payable for 2023/24, the estimated 2022/23 surplus declared in January 2023 regarding business rates of £1.434m was repaid to the Council, Central Government, Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority from the collection fund.

The actual 2022/23 surplus was calculated to be £1.709m, therefore there remains £0.275m in the collection fund balance carried forward which is payable from the Collection Fund to the Council, Central Government, Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority in relation to 2022/23.

Taking into account the remaining 2022/23 amount to be paid back to the preceptors and the 2023/24 deficit, the business rates collection fund has a deficit of £1.207m as at 31 March 2024.

The Council Tax shared between Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council as per the precepts (£78.061m) and the actual Council Tax payable (£78.062m) is £0.001m - a surplus to the collection fund for 2023/24

In addition to the Council Tax payable for 2023/24, the estimated 2022/23 surplus declared in January 2023 regarding Council Tax of £0.330m was repaid to preceptors (Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council).

The actual 2022/23 surplus was calculated to be £0.273m, therefore £0.057m is repayable to the collection fund by Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council in relation to 2022/23.

Taking into account the remaining 2022/23 amount to be repaid and the 2023/24 surplus, the Council Tax collection fund has a deficit of £0.056m as at 31 March 2024.

Financial Prospects

Revenue

The Council is committed to the delivery of high quality services. Integral to this is the need to effectively target financial resources in line with stated aims and objectives working against the background of an adverse economic situation.

The Council closely manages all of its resources to ensure it delivers the services that local people need, and to prepare for future challenges. The priority actions under 'One Council Delivering for Local People' include workforce development, community engagement, partnership working, financial discipline, high quality value for money services and delivering the transformational One Council Programme, which won a bronze award for 'Best Transformation Team' category in the IESE Public Sector Transformation Awards 2023. The programme has to date made recurrent savings of £1.173m.

During the year the Council has had to utilise resources (both financial and staff time) in dealing with an environmental crisis due to Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) escaping from a local landfill site. This problem, which has been debated in Parliament and which the national press have used to characterise the village of Silverdale as "Britain's Smelliest Village", has generated over 20,000 complaints to the Council. The scale of work undertaken by the Council on this issue soaked up a huge amount of corporate resource but has resulted in a greatly improved situation for local residents and securing an Abatement Notice against the site operator – a rare achievement on an Environment Agency regulated site. Unfortunately this site continues to remain a problem for the residents of the Borough and the Council continues to work with partners to resolve this issue.

Economic and Community Impact

The ongoing impact on the UK from the war in Ukraine, together with higher inflation, higher interest rates, uncertain government policy, and a deteriorating economic outlook, will be major influences on the Council's outlook for 2024/25.

UK inflation remained stubbornly high over much of the period compared to the US and Eurozone, keeping expectations elevated of how much further the Bank of England (BoE) would hike rates compared to the regions. However, inflation data published in the latter part of the period undershot expectations, causing financial markets to reassess the peak in BoE Bank Rate. This was followed very soon after by the BoE deciding to keep Bank Rate on hold at 5.25% in September, against expectation for another 0.25% rise.

Economic growth in the UK remained relatively weak over the period. In calendar Q2 2023, the economy expanded by 0.2%. However, monthly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data showed a 0.5% contraction in July, the largest fall to date in 2023 and worse than the 0.2% decline predicted which could be an indication the monetary tightening cycle is starting to cause recessionary or at the very least stagnating economic conditions.

July data showed the unemployment rate increased to 4.3% (3mth/year) while the employment rate rose to 75.5%. Pay growth was 8.5% for total pay (including bonuses) and 7.8% for regular pay, which for the latter was the highest recorded annual growth rate. Adjusting for inflation, pay growth in real terms were positive at 1.2% and 0.6% for total pay and regular pay respectively.

Inflation continued to fall from its peak as annual headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined to 6.7% in July 2023 from 6.8% in the previous month against expectations for a tick back up to 7.0%. The largest downward contribution came from food prices. The core rate also surprised on the downside, falling to 6.2% from 6.9% compared to predictions for it to only edge down to 6.8%.

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) continued tightening monetary policy over most of the period, taking Bank Rate to 5.25% in August. Against expectations of a further hike in September, the Committee voted 5-4 to maintain Bank Rate at 5.25%. Each of the four dissenters were in favour of another 0.25% increase.

Financial market Bank Rate expectations moderated over the period as falling inflation and weakening data gave some indication that higher interest rates were working. Expectations fell from predicting a peak of over 6% in June to 5.5% just ahead of the September MPC meeting, and to then expecting 5.25% to be the peak by the end of the period.

Following the September MPC meeting, Arlingclose, the Council's treasury adviser, modestly revised its interest forecast to reflect the central view that 5.25% will now be the peak in Bank Rate. In the short term the risks are to the upside if inflation increases again, but over the remaining part of the time horizon the risks are to the downside from economic activity weakening more than expected.

The lagged effect of monetary policy together with the staggered fixed term mortgage maturities over the next 12-24 months means the full impact from Bank Rate rises are still yet to be felt by households. As such, while consumer confidence continued to improve over the period, the GfK measure hit -21 in September, it is likely this will reverse at some point. Higher rates will also impact business and according to S&P/CIPS survey data, the UK manufacturing and services sector contracted during the quarter with all measures scoring under 50, indicating contraction in the sectors.

The US Federal Reserve increased its key interest rate to 5.25-5.50% over the period, pausing in September following a 0.25% rise the month before, and indicating that it may have not quite completed its monetary tightening cycle.

Having fallen throughout 2023, annual US inflation started to pick up again in July 2023, rising from 3% in June, which represented the lowest level since March 2021, to 3.2% in July and then jumping again to 3.7% in August, beating expectations for a rise to 3.6%. Rising oil prices were the main cause of the increase. US GDP growth registered 2.1% annualised in the second calendar quarter of 2023, down from the initial estimate of 2.4% but above the 2% expansion seen in the first quarter.

The European Central Bank increased its key deposit, main refinancing, and marginal lending interest rates to 4.00%, 4.50% and 4.75% respectively in September, and hinted these levels may represent the peak in rates but also emphasising rates would stay high for as long as required to bring inflation down to target.

Although continuing to decline steadily, inflation has been sticky, Eurozone annual headline CPI fell to 5.2% in August while annual core inflation eased to 5.3% having stuck at 5.5% in the previous two months. GDP growth remains weak, with recent data showing the region expanded by only 0.1% in the three months to June 2023, the rate as the previous quarter.

Residents of the Borough continue to be impacted by the Cost of Living Crisis by increasing energy and food costs. The Council has provided support via the Energy Bills Support Scheme funded by Central Government together with the Council Tax Support Fund.

Financial Recovery

The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) sets out the Council's financial position over the next 5 years. This is aligned to the Council Plan 2022-2026 and is the key vehicle for ensuring efficiency in service delivery and targeting resources to priority areas. The updated MTFS was reported to Cabinet on 16 January and 6 February 2024, and reflects the impact of the Local Government Finance Settlement. The MTFS provides for a gap in 2024/25 of £2.692m and a revised gap to reflect the continued review of the capital programme, over the 5 year period of the MTFS of £6.885m.

A number of savings and funding strategies have been identified as being both feasible and sustainable, via a vigorous Financial Efficiency Board process. The Financial Efficiency Board is made up of the Leader of the Council, the Portfolio Holder for Finance and Town Centres, the Cabinet Portfolio Holders, the Corporate Leadership Team and Finance Officers. During the summer months service directorates are asked to provide saving plans for the coming financial year and future years. These saving proposals are then challenged and discussed at various meetings held with the members of the Financial Efficiency Board which acts like a star chamber session. Once the saving proposals have been reviewed and challenged, the approved savings are put forward as part of the MTFS update and form part of the budget setting process. Savings proposals put forward can be revisited at any time.

One Council is a “spend to save” programme with an agreed investment of £1.2m. Recurrent benefits of £1.173m have been achieved (£0.196m achieved in 2021/22, £0.601m achieved in 2022/23 with a further £0.376m in 2023/24).

The Council has a Borough Growth Fund which was established in 2020 for the purpose of enabling investment in corporate priorities. The Borough Growth Fund is required to be used to invest in initiatives that are forecast to generate on-going revenue savings through reducing the costs of service delivery or through the generation of additional income.

The savings and funding strategies identified will enable continued investment of £0.250m in the Council's priorities as per the Council Plan 2022-2026 via the Borough Growth Fund. The Borough Growth Fund will continue to be used to provide pump priming investment in initiatives, including Digital Delivery, that are forecast to generate on-going revenue savings through reducing the costs of service delivery or through the generation of additional income.

The Council intends to consider ways it can facilitate and participate in the commercial and industrial development of the Borough and thereby gain access to income streams to contribute to a sustainable revenue budget. The basis for this is set out in the Commercial Strategy and the Investment Strategy.

Capital

The Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2026/27 is based on new schemes which are vital to ensure continued service delivery and in assisting the Council to achieve its corporate and service objectives as set out in the Council Plan 2022-26 approved by Cabinet on 5 September 2023. These schemes total £41.269m, including major investment into the Borough via external funding (and elements of matched funding contributions from the Council) in terms of the Future High Streets Fund and the Town Deals Fund for both Newcastle and Kidsgrove.

The Capital Programme is produced in line with the Capital Strategy for 2024/25 to 2033/34, which was approved by Full Council on 14 February 2024. In addition to the Council's corporate and service objectives, as set out in the Council Plan 2022-26, the Capital Programme is also influenced by a number of external parties and factors including Central Government and its agencies, legislation requiring capital works, partner organisations, businesses, developers and the needs and views of Borough residents.

Delivering the Capital Programme for 2024/25 will require prudential borrowing to be undertaken. The impact of borrowing is included in the MTFS pressures for 2024/25 and future years.

Advice will be sought from the Council's Treasury Management advisors, Arlingclose, as to the most beneficial timing of prudential borrowing. Their current advice remains to borrow on a short term basis (up to 4 years) from other local authorities whilst interest rates remain relatively low.

Strategic Risks

Major strategic risks affecting the Council which could impact on future service provision are currently as set out in the table below, which shows for each risk its potential impact and measures to mitigate the risk:

Risk	Impact	Mitigation
Failure to realise potential for land sales to provide funding for capital investment	Insufficient resources to fund capital investment needed to maintain service provision or to achieve objectives	Asset Management Plan, Cabinet decisions to sell, planning approvals
Failure to recruit and retain staff with required experience and skills	Reduced amount and quality of service provision. Inability to provide services	Workforce development plan, business continuity planning
Major incident	Unable to provide services during and for some time after the incident	Major incident and emergency response plans in place, incident response guide, business continuity planning
Long term decline in income including reduction in government funding and failure to provide funding for new initiatives	Pressure on revenue budget	Included in calculation of prudent minimum balances
Pay and price increases	Pressure on revenue budget	Included in calculation of prudent minimum balances
ICT - system/software failure or malicious software incursion	Unable to provide services during and after the failure. Loss of data, corruption of data, ransom demands, unable to provide service after incursion	Business continuity planning, back up servers
Failure to comply with legislation including data protection breaches	Legal action, compensation claims, fines, reputational damage	Standing orders and financial regulation, training, internal audit, monitoring officer
Overall budget realisation fails	Reduction in reserves, unplanned cuts to services, impact on future budgets	Budget monitoring, adequate reserves levels
Business rates retention	If overall funding reduces, there will be pressure on the revenue budget	Medium term financial strategy, modelling, business rates reserve
Failure of major contractor	Unable to provide services, additional unbudgeted costs	Market intelligence, credit checks, procurement rules and procedures

Reserves

The Council holds a number of reserves the majority of which are earmarked to meet specific categories or items of expenditure. Levels of reserves are reviewed to determine their adequacy to meet the Council's commitments and future plans and are an important consideration when preparing the budget.

The Council's Section 151 Officer has recommended that a minimum level of un-earmarked reserves and contingencies of £1.910m be held to reflect the Council's levels of revenue risk.

The General Fund balance can be used to contribute to the revenue account. The required level is determined by a risk assessment of factors which might adversely impact upon the revenue budget on a worst case basis, the increased level of un-earmarked reserves and contingencies held reflects a strategic decision to increase the Council's financial resilience.

Partnerships

The Council participates in a wide range of partnership arrangements. Some are formal partnerships regulated by an agreement between the partners and some are informal in nature, many of them designed to facilitate community cohesion or to ensure awareness of community needs or to enable more efficient working practices. Examples of formal partnerships are a shared apprenticeship scheme in conjunction with Newcastle College and the administration of the Business Improvement District (BID) scheme for Newcastle town centre. Businesses within the BID area pay a supplementary business rate, collected by the Council and used by the BID Board to promote the economic wellbeing and development of the town centre.

The Council continues to work closely with other public sector organisations to obtain value for money in relation to supplies and services and to provide the public with easy access to all of the partners' services from its facilities. An example of this is the Newcastle Partnership Funding Commissioning Group which co-ordinates contributions to third sector organisations. There are also reciprocal arrangements between neighbouring authorities for providing assistance, such as the secondment of staff, to provide continuity of service. The Council's offices at Castle House are shared with Staffordshire County Council, Staffordshire Police and Aspire Housing.

Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Use of Resources

Local authorities are obliged to achieve economy, efficiency and effectiveness in their use of resources. Arrangements are in place to ensure that value for money is obtained when Council resources are expended, that there is proper stewardship and governance in relation to these matters and the arrangements are kept under review to ensure they are adequate and effective.

Financial Regulations, Contract Procedural Rules, Standing Orders and the Council's Constitution set out the basic framework and internal controls by which Council business and administration must be conducted and are binding on all employees and Members of the Council. Financial Regulations and the Contract Procedural Rules lay down procedures which must be followed when obtaining supplies and services for use by the Council to ensure that transparent and effective processes are in place. The arrangements and their effectiveness are continually kept under review as part of the ongoing management of the Council's services, medium term financial planning, continuous budgetary control procedures and regular internal audit reviews and reports.

The Corporate Leadership Team receive and review monthly budget monitoring reports and initiate action to deal with any significant variances revealed. Members are kept up to date regarding the budgetary position via quarterly performance monitoring reports to Cabinet, which also include non-financial performance indicators showing how services are delivering on their key targets. The quarterly reports are available on the Council's website. There is also a formal Member led scrutiny process, with key priority focused Scrutiny Committees enabling service delivery to be monitored.

Formal review takes place via the Annual Governance Statement considered and approved by Council Members, which is published within the Statement of Accounts (page 18). This is informed by the Corporate Leadership Team, Service Directors and Business Managers to provide assurance that governance arrangements are in place and to identify required improvements.

The Capital Strategy, Investment Strategy and Asset Management Strategy set out the framework within which the capital programme is managed and resources made available to finance the programme. Approval to proceed with capital investment is only given provided the necessary resources are available to finance it. An important element providing assurance regarding resource availability is an approved realistic programme of asset disposals. Capital investment and resources are assessed and monitored by the Capital, Assets and Commercial Investment Review Group which is chaired by the Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Finance, Town Centres and Growth. The group aims to ensure that the capital investment programme meets the Council's priorities, is affordable and that projects are carried out on time and within budget.

Pension Scheme Liability

The liability (and the corresponding reserve) relating to defined benefit pension schemes of £3.010m at 31 March 2023 has transferred to a net asset at 31 March 2024 of £13.820m due to strong investment returns that have increased assets held and positive assumption changes, which lower the value placed on the obligations of the scheme. These amounts are required to be included in the Council's accounts as a result of the application of International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19). They relate to transactions of the Staffordshire County Council Pension Fund of which the Council is a member and represent the Council's share of net scheme assets or liabilities.

The Council's assets within the Staffordshire Pension Scheme are greater than funded obligations (an accounting surplus). Accounting Standards Accounting Standards (IAS19, IFRIC Interpretation 14) limit the measurement of a net defined benefit asset to the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling, recognising the inability of the Council to obtain full economic benefit of the calculated surplus by way of either a refund or reduced future pension contributions.

In the absence of the asset ceiling adjustment, the Pension Fund would be recognised as a £13.820m asset at 31 March 2024, the adjustment reflects the present value of the Council's agreed past service contributions continuing throughout the remaining period of the funding time horizon (i.e. until 31 March 2042).

Formal actuarial valuations are carried out every three years, where each employer's assets and liabilities are calculated on a detailed basis, using individual member data, for cash contribution setting purposes. The most recent formal valuations for English and Welsh Local Government Pension Scheme Funds were concluded by 31 March 2024. A reconciliation of the balance sheet from 31 March 2023 to 31 March 2024 can be seen in the 'Transactions relating to post-employment benefits' table in Note 30 (page 63), in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (re-measurement of the defined benefit liability/asset, (page 28) and in the Balance Sheet (pension liability and pension reserve, page 30).

Audit of the Accounts

The Council's appointed auditors, KPMG LLP, currently undertake the annual audit of the accounts. Their contact details are:

Richard Lee, KPMG LLP, 1 St Peters Square, Manchester, M2 3AE.

Further Information

Further information about the accounts is available from:

Sarah Wilkes, Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer), Castle House, Barracks Road, Newcastle, Staffordshire, ST5 1BL

Comments

If you have any comments about the way that the information is presented in this Statement of Accounts, or about possible alternative ways of making the information available, we would be pleased to receive them, at the above address.

Approval of Statement of Accounts

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the Statement of Accounts to be considered by and approved by a Council Committee or the Full Council and for the Statement to be signed at the meeting by the person presiding. This statement has been approved by the Audit and Standards Committee and this is evidenced by the signature of that Committee's Chair.

Signed:



Cllr Paul Waring

Dated:

3rd February 2025

Chair of the Audit and Standards Committee

Statement of Responsibilities

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that Officer is the Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer),
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets,
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer) - Responsibilities

The Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer) is the Council's statutory Section 151 Officer and as such is responsible for the preparation of the authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) are required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

In preparing the statement of accounts the Service Director for Finance (Section 151 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.

The Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer) Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2024 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Sarah Wilkes



Dated:

3/2/25

Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer)

Annual Governance Statement

Introduction and Scope of Responsibility

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that:

- Business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards,
- Public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively,
- Risk is properly managed as part of the governance arrangements.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough 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.

In discharging this overall responsibility, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. A copy of the Code is available on the Council's website or can be obtained from:

Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer), Castle House, Barracks Road, Newcastle, Staffordshire, ST5 1BL

The Governance Statement

The Governance Statement explains how Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council complies with the Code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, Regulation 6(1), which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an Annual Governance Statement.

In this document the Council:

- Acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring that there is a sound system of governance,
- Summarises the key elements of the governance framework and the roles of those responsibilities for the development and maintenance of the governance environment,
- Describes how the Council has monitored and evaluated the effectiveness of its governance arrangements in the year, and on any planned changes in the coming period,
- Provides details of how the Council has responded to any issue(s) identified in last year's governance statement,
- Reports on any key governance matters identified from this review and provides a commitment to addressing them.

The Annual Governance Statement reports on the governance framework that has been in place for the year ended 31 March 2024 and up to the date of approval on the Statement of Accounts.

The Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values, by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services. To demonstrate compliance with the principles of good corporate governance, the Council must ensure that it does the right things, in the right way, for the right people, in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner.

Good governance is crucial as it leads to good management, good performance, good stewardship of public money, good public engagement and ultimately good outcomes for residents and service users. Further, good governance enables an authority to pursue its aims effectively whilst controlling and managing risk.

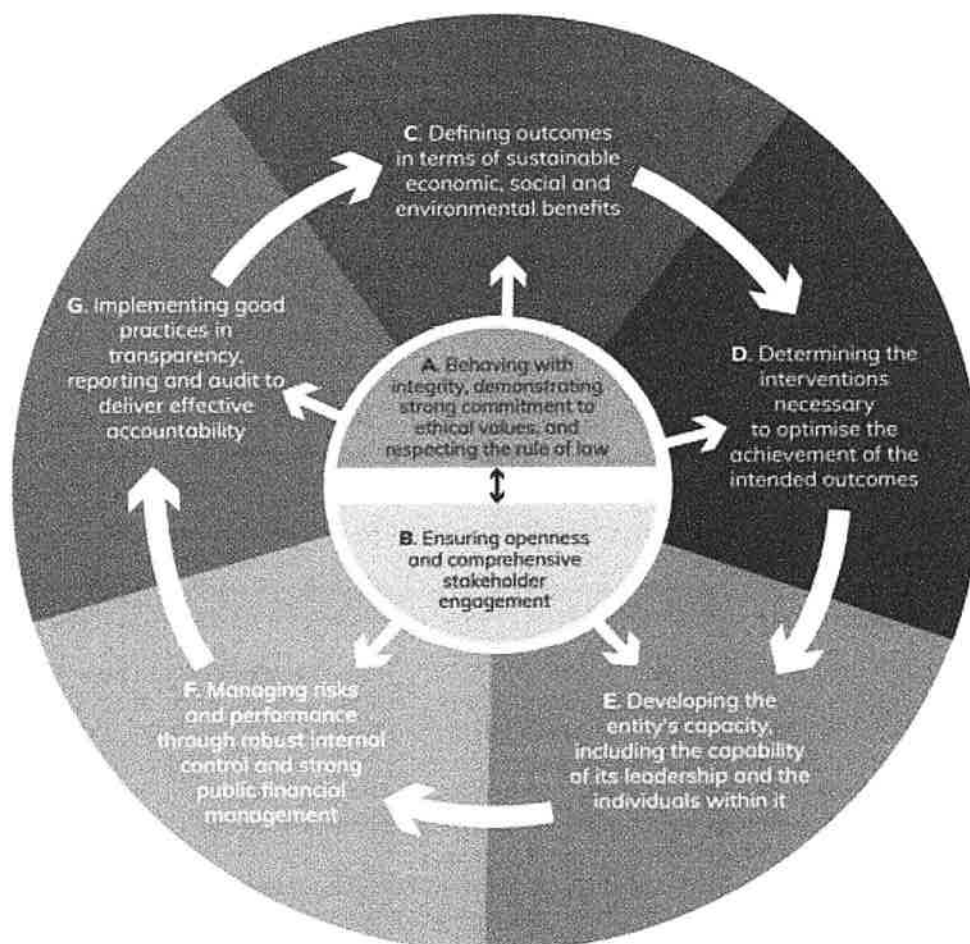
The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing and embedded process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough 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.

The governance framework has been in place at Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2024 and up to the date of approval of the Statement of Accounts.

The Principles of Good Governance

The Council aims to achieve good standards of governance by adhering to the seven core principles in the diagram below, which form the basis of the Council's Code of Corporate Governance:



The fundamental function of good governance is to ensure that the Council achieves its intended outcomes while acting in the public interest at all times.

The following core, high level, principles in Sections A to G reflect the 7 core principles of good governance in the public sector which are derived from the 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (CIPFA/Solace, 2016)'.

The Council operates a number of systems, policies and procedures that constitute or contribute to the operation of the internal control environment and support the principles set out in the Code of Corporate Governance as detailed in the tables below:

Core Principle A	Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaving with integrity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council has in place Codes of Conduct for both Members and Officers which set out requirements that support the need to behave with integrity, - The Council has a set of values which are underpinned by a set of expected behaviours, - All new Members and Officers are made aware of the Code of Conduct when they join the Council, - The Council's Constitution sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. Some of these processes are required by the law, while others are a matter for the Council to choose, - The Constitution is divided into 6 sections which set out the basic rules governing the Council's business. The Constitution is published on the Council's website, - The Monitoring Officer provides advice and can refer complaints to the relevant Committee (Audit and Standards Hearing Panel, Employment Committee). • Demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council has a framework of policies that incorporate Anti-Fraud and Corruption, Anti-Money Laundering and a Whistleblowing Policy all of which are designed to in the first instance discourage inappropriate behaviour and then secondly encourage both Members and Officers to voice any concerns they have and report any instances found, - Members are required to renew their declaration of interests annually and also declare any relevant interests at meetings. There is also a register of gifts and hospitality, - Employees are required to notify their Service Director about any potential conflict of interest, - A register of gifts and hospitality is maintained by the Corporate Leadership Secretarial Team, - A Corporate complaints procedure exists to receive and respond to any complaints received, - The Council is committed to equality of opportunity for all citizens, in line with the Public Sector Duty as set out in the Equality Act 2010. • Respecting the rule of law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council has in place a Monitoring Officer who works with Members and Officers to ensure that the law is adhered to, - The constitution sets out; the responsibilities of the Council, the Cabinet, and Scrutiny Committees; the roles, duties and delegated powers of key officers, - The Council has a duty to appoint staff to three specific roles; The Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive) who has overall accountability for the governance arrangements operating within the Council; The Chief Finance Officer who is responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs and internal controls; The Monitoring Officer who has a role in ensuring decisions are taken lawfully and that the Council complies with the Constitution.

Core Principle B	Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Openness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All meetings of the Council are held in public unless the Part II requirements of the local authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) Regulations 2000, are met in terms of confidentiality, - Copies of all minutes and agendas are available on the Councils website. All reports contain details of options considered and the advice provided by Officers regarding legal and financial implications. The minutes include the reasons behind the decisions made, - The Council has a Freedom of Information Scheme in place and seeks to publish information openly on its website wherever possible and practicable to do so, - The Council complies with the code of recommended practice for local authorities on data transparency which acts as a starting point for the information made available.

Core Principle B Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

Engaging comprehensively with institutional stakeholders:

- The Council has in place a Communications Strategy which sets out how we will communicate with our residents, service users and stakeholders,
- Since 2019/20 The Council has been part of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Business Rate Pool,
- The Council is committed to working collaboratively with a range of other partners including the County Council, education, health, housing, business, police, fire and the voluntary and community sector to achieve what is needed for the Borough.

Engaging with stakeholders effectively, including individual citizens and service users:

- Elected Members are democratically accountable to their local area and provide a clear leadership role in building sustainable communities,
- The Council has a consultation framework and toolkit in place and provides details of all on-going consultation exercises/surveys on its website,
- Whenever we seek the views from the community we provide feedback on the information received and let our residents know how it has or will be used to help shape Council decisions,
- Where appropriate, public consultation is used to seek the views of residents and stakeholders. For example, a public engagement exercise was undertaken with residents and stakeholders on the draft budget proposals. The aim of this engagement exercise was to:
 - Communicate clearly to residents and stakeholders the budget proposals for 2024/25,
 - Ensure any resident, business or stakeholder who wished to comment on the proposals had the opportunity to do so, enabling them to raise any impacts the proposals may have,
 - Allow participants to propose alternative suggestions for consideration which they feel could achieve the objectives in a different way.
- The Council carried out a consultation with its Officers via its Wellbeing survey. This survey focused on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the workforce and their families. This gave a good insight as to how some of the staff were feeling and the sort of support needed going forward. A response plan was then developed with the support of the Human Resources department and this was communicated to all staff.

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

Defining outcomes:

- The Council has a clear vision of what it wants to achieve, which is set out in its Council Plan 2022-2026 and supported by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The vision and priorities have been informed by an analysis of needs for the Borough and also via consultation with key stakeholders and the public,
- Each service has a Priority Delivery Plan that outlines outcomes to be achieved and how they link to the Council Plan,
- The Council priorities are;
 - One Council Delivering for Local People,
 - A Successful and Sustainable Growing Borough,
 - Healthy, Active and Safe Communities,
 - Town Centres for All.
- Performance Monitoring takes place monthly and is reported to Cabinet and Scrutiny on a quarterly basis,
- The Finance, Assets and Performance Scrutiny Committee has an important role in helping to define and monitor outcomes,
- The Local Government Association Peer Review was used in 2023/24 to provide a 'health check' on core components including financial planning and partnership working.

Sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits:

- A Sustainable Community Strategy is in place which aims to create an environment where local people can articulate their priorities, needs and aspirations,
- In addition the Capital Strategy sets out the principles and objectives which the Council has identified for its capital investment and how its capital plans link to other strategies and areas of activity of the Council and its partners and covers a 10 year period,
- The Council's day to day services support the delivery of the Council Plan, performance in delivering the objectives are monitored by the Corporate Leadership Team (Officers), the Cabinet and Scrutiny Committees (Members). The Council Plan can be viewed on the Council website at <https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/policies-1/Council-plan-2022-2026/6>,
- The Council is currently working on the Local Plan which is being designed to encourage sustainable development, including sustainable communities, economic development and homes for the future,
- The Council's Procurement Strategy includes social value principles (social, economic and environmental) in procurement and contract management.

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

• **Determining and Planning Interventions:**

- The principles of decision making are detailed in the Council's Constitution, however the Council has in place a robust decision-making process with all Cabinet reports being considered by the Corporate Leadership Team to give a view on the strategic implications. Additionally, report authors should seek clearance from all corporate services, including legal and finance, for reports prior to publication. All reports follow a standard template which identifies the decision maker, the decision or action required, why the report is recommended and alternative options considered,
- A calendar of meetings is approved and agreed by Full Council covering the period of the Council Plan 2022-2026,
- The Council's Forward Plan details all the reports relating to key decisions and the timescales within which they will be presented,
- Priority Delivery Plans are produced annually which set out the planned activities for each service area for that year,
- Performance monitoring is undertaken to understand if and how the priorities identified within the Council Plan are being achieved. This is undertaken through service planning and identification of key performance indicators to show how services help to achieve the priorities of the Council. A number of corporate Indicators have been identified and are reported quarterly to the Corporate Leadership Team, Cabinet Members and Scrutiny Committee,
- Additionally, an update on all major projects is reported to the Corporate Leadership Team on a monthly basis to review project progress and identify any key issues and risks, with actions identified and monitored as relevant. This is then reported in summary to Cabinet Members.

• **Optimising the achievement of intended outcomes:**

- The Medium Term Financial Strategy considers any changes that are required to be made to the base budget to ensure that service priorities are affordable and achievable,
- The budget process takes account of the full cost of service delivery over the medium and longer terms,
- The budget setting process ensures that a robust and balanced budget is approved,
- The budget setting process allows for investment which is intended to bring future efficiencies.

Core Principle E Developing capacity, including the capability of leadership and the individuals within it

• **Developing the Councils capacity:**

- The Council regularly reviews its activities to ensure continuous improvement of service delivery,
- The Council works closely with its partners to ensure the delivery of agreed outcomes to the community,
- The Council has a Workforce Development Plan which is currently being updated in order to capture the Council's capacity needs.

• **Developing the capability of the entity's leadership and other individuals:**

- The roles of Members, Committees, Officers and Statutory Officers are set out in the Council's Constitution, which is available on the Council's website,
- The Council has a scheme of delegation in place which forms part of the Constitution, this sets out the types of decision made by the Council and who can make these,
- The Constitution also contains Financial Regulations and Contract Procedural Rules which provide a framework for Officers to follow when running their services and making decisions,
- An induction programme is in place to provide training and support for all new Members and Officers,
- All Officers have an annual appraisal to review performance and identify any training and development needs,
- A Member development programme is in place in respect of Members to identify all their training needs,
- The Council is committed to supporting the health and well-being of the workforce through appropriate Human Resource policies, working practices and access to an occupational health service.

Core Principle F Managing risks, performance and data through robust internal control and strong public financial management

• **Managing Risk:**

- The Council has a risk management policy and strategy in place, which is reviewed and approved annually,
- A strategic risk register is maintained by the Corporate Leadership Team, progress is monitored on a quarterly basis by the Audit and Standards Committee,
- Operational risks are identified and managed by Service Directors; these are reviewed and monitored quarterly,
- The Council's Audit and Standards Committee has responsibility to provide independent assurance on the

Core Principle F Managing risks, performance and data through robust internal control and strong public financial management

adequacy of the risk management framework and the internal control and reporting environment and the integrity of the financial reporting and annual governance statement process. This committee receives periodic reports regarding risk management and approves the risk management policy. This committee undertakes the core functions of an audit committee and operates in accordance with CIPFA guidance.

- The Financial Procedure Rules form part of the Constitution and set out the financial management framework for ensuring the best use of resources. It outlines the financial roles and responsibilities for staff and Members and provides a framework for financial decision making. The procedure rules ensure statutory powers and duties are complied with and reflect best practice,
- The Council has reviewed and revised its Contract Procedure Rules,
- The Chief Finance Officer provides effective financial management in accordance with the financial procedures and rules set out in the Constitution.

• Managing Performance:

- Service Directors and Business Managers are responsible operationally for the performance in delivering day to day services. This in turn is monitored by the Corporate Leadership Team,
- The performance of delivering the Council's priorities is monitored by Cabinet,
- The Council Plan 2022-2026 is monitored by the Council's Scrutiny Committee which reviews performance and financial monitoring information to support the delivery of the Council Plan and budget strategy. The Annual Statement of Accounts contains a review of key achievements and performance made against the Council Plan.

• Robust internal control:

- The internal control framework comprises a range of policies and procedures to ensure sound management of the Council's operation and delivery of services,
- Internal Audit undertakes reviews of systems that comprise the internal control and governance framework, it provides assurance and where necessary makes recommendations for improvement,
- The Audit and Standards Committee receives reports with regards to the internal control framework. In addition quarterly reports are presented in respect of the progress and completion of the audit plan and the implementation of outstanding recommendations,
- Fraud is taken very seriously, and the Council has an Anti-Fraud and Corruption, Money Laundering and a Whistleblowing Policy which is reviewed annually and approved by the Audit and Standards Committee.

• Managing Data:

- The Council has a suite of Information Security Policies to ensure and maintain the integrity of the data that it holds,
- The Council is committed to complying with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) which introduced a requirement for accountability and governance in discharging the Council's obligations as data controller. The Council has established an Information Governance Group. The role of this group is to oversee the effectiveness, compliance and governance of information practice across the Council. The group is led by the Service Director for IT, as the Senior Responsible Officer, with Officers from all service areas across the Council. The group usually meets bi-monthly and reports once a month to the Council's Corporate Leadership Team to monitor compliance,
- Data protection training is mandatory for all employees of the Council and temporary members of staff and an online training module is available for elected Council Members,
- The Council recognises that Cyber Security is a persistent and growing threat to the systems and data that the Council holds and uses. It therefore recognised that reviews of Cyber Security and the associated awareness for Officers and Members is not a one-off exercise. The Council will keep technology, threats and education under constant review to ensure it is meeting with its obligations for all systems regardless of setting.

• Strong public financial management:

- The Service Director for Finance as the Council's Section 151 Officer is appropriately qualified and complies with the CIPFA statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer. In April 2016, CIPFA/SOLACE issued an updated application note on the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government. The Council complies with these requirements. The Chief Financial Officer is:
 - A key member of the Corporate Leadership Team,
 - Actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure alignment with the Council's financial strategy,
 - The lead for the promotion and delivery, by the whole Council, of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively,
 - Professionally qualified and suitably experienced,
 - Able to lead and direct a finance function that is resourced to be fit for purpose.

Core Principle F Managing risks, performance and data through robust internal control and strong public financial management

- The Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer) prepares and advises the Council on its Medium Term Financial Strategy and the Budget,
- Regular budget monitoring reports are provided to Members and Officers,
- Financial Regulations and Contract Procedural Rules provide a framework for the day-to-day management of the Council's financial transactions,
- The CIPFA Financial Management Code has been adopted and is complied with,
- The Council maintains an internal audit function which operates to the standards set out in the 'Public Sector Internal Audit Standards'. An assessment against the standard is carried out each year with the outcome being reported to the Audit and Standards Committee as part of the Chief Internal Auditor's annual report. A Chief Internal Auditor protocol, to ensure that arrangements operated by the Council meet the requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit in Public Sector Organisations, has been included in the constitution.

Core Principle G Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and assurance (including audit) to deliver effective accountability

- **Implementing good practice in transparency and reporting:**
 - The Council is committed to openness and transparency and publishing as much Council data as it can in order to increase accountability,
 - The following information is reported annually to Members and is available on the Council's website:
 - Performance in delivering the Council's priorities,
 - Statement of Accounts,
 - Annual Governance Statement,
 - Annual Internal Audit Report,
 - Annual External Audit Letter,
 - In addition to the above, the Council has a transparency page on the website which provides public access to information in accordance with the Local Government Transparency Code,
 - The Council's Constitution sets out how decisions are made and specific reference to decision making by Council, Cabinet, committees and subcommittees established by the Council and scrutinised by the Scrutiny Committees. The Constitution includes the Officer Scheme of Delegation which sets out the powers and functions that are delegated to named Council Officers. The compilation of a Register of Delegated powers is a statutory requirement and is maintained by the Service Director for Legal and Governance.
- **Assurance and effective accountability**
 - Internal Audit provides assurance throughout the year on the key systems of internal control,
 - The External Auditor provides assurance on the Council's financial statements,
 - The Council's governance arrangements are reviewed on an annual basis,
 - There is a Corporate Complaints, Compliments and Comments Policy in place,
 - Independent reviews of Council services are undertaken from time to time, any feedback in respect of such reviews are noted and acted upon accordingly,
 - The Statutory Officers Group and Corporate Assurance Group review all corporate complaints, compliments and comments.

A key element of the Council's governance arrangements concerns safeguarding. Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has both a moral and legal obligation to ensure a duty of care for children and vulnerable adults across all its services. As a Council we are committed to ensuring that all children and vulnerable adults are protected and kept safe from harm whilst engaged in services organised and provided by us. We ensure this by:

- Having a Safeguarding Policy in place,
- Mandatory training in place for all Members and Officers,
- Carrying out the appropriate level of Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks for employees,
- Working closely with the Staffordshire Safeguarding Children's Board & Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Adult Safeguarding Partnership.

Annual Review of the Effectiveness of the Governance Framework

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the Corporate Leadership Team within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance and internal control environment and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The Code of Corporate Governance adopted by Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council demonstrates the Council is committed to ensuring that the principles of good governance flow from a shared ethos or culture, as well as from sound management systems, structures, and processes that are transparent to all its stakeholders. By making explicit the high standards of self-governance the Council aims to provide a lead to potential partners, to the public, private or voluntary sectors and to all residents.

The Audit and Standards Committee monitors effectively the system of internal control, this has been demonstrated through the completion of a self-assessment against CIPFA's checklist on 'Measuring the effectiveness of the Audit Committee'. The Committee receives regular reports on both the Audit and Risk issues and has demonstrated effective challenge to senior officers in instances of non-compliance; it can therefore be relied upon when considering the Annual Governance Statement for 2023/24.

The Scrutiny function continues to ensure effective monitoring and challenge. There are Scrutiny Committees that reflect each of the Council's Corporate Priorities. The terms of reference for each of these committees ensure that performance is effectively monitored and challenged.

Internal Audit is responsible for monitoring the quality and effectiveness of the systems of internal control. A risk model is used to formulate a twelve month plan which is approved by the Audit and Standards Committee, and from which the annual workload is identified. The reporting process for Internal Audit requires a report of each audit to be submitted to the relevant Service Director. The report includes recommendations for improvements that are included within an action plan and require agreement, or challenge, by Service Directors. The process includes follow ups on a monthly basis, the results of which are reported quarterly to the Audit and Standards Committee in terms of fundamental recommendations and the level of assurance that can be given for that directorate based on the implementation of their recommendations. Internal Audit has continued to receive positive feedback from External Audit with regards to the coverage of their work and high professional standards.

Internal Audit can provide a level of assurance that the Council's systems of internal control are operating adequately, from their work in 2023/24.

An assessment of the role of the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) has been completed by the External Auditors in accordance with the 'CIPFA Statement on the role of the Chief Financial Officer in public service organisations'. The statement produced by CIPFA seeks to strengthen governance and financial management throughout the public sector, in addition it sets out the core responsibilities, personal skills and professional standards that are crucial to the role. It requires that the CFO is professionally qualified, reports directly to the Chief Executive and is a member of the Leadership Team. Having undertaken the assessment of the role of the CFO within the Council it can be confirmed that the Council complies with this statement.

The role of the Head of Internal Audit has been reviewed in accordance with 'CIPFA Statement on the role of the Head of Internal Audit'. The role of the Head of Internal Audit occupies a critical position within any organisation helping it to achieve its objectives by giving assurance on its internal control arrangements and playing a key role on promoting good corporate governance. The main aim of the CIPFA statement is to promote and raise the profile of the Head of Internal Audit within public service organisations. The Council's arrangements during 2023/24 for the provision of Internal Audit were in partnership with Stoke-on-Trent City Council, and ensured that the objectives of this role were achieved.

The Monitoring Officer has a duty to monitor and review the operation of the Constitution to ensure its aims and principles are given full effect. The Council keeps the Constitution under review throughout the year, with a report setting out changes to be consolidated to Council on an annual basis.

Managers Assurance Statements are produced annually by Service Directors. These statements provide a level of assurance with regards to the adequacy of internal controls within their own Service Areas.

There are various specialist working groups, i.e. Statutory Officers' Group, Capital, Assets and Commercial Investment Review Group, Corporate Governance, Information Governance, Procurement, and Corporate Health and Safety, that agree, oversee and review the various disciplines giving assurance that the Council complies with statute, identifies and manages its risks.

The External Auditors, Grant Thornton gave an unqualified opinion on the 2022/23 Accounts, in their Annual Report. In addition their review of the Council's governance arrangements advised that no evidence or indication of significant risks were found.

The Council has a zero tolerance to Fraud and Corruption, the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework, Fraud Response Plan and Whistleblowing Policy are in place to help deliver our commitment to protecting public funds and ensuring that all Council activities are carried out in accordance with the principles of openness, honesty and integrity. The commitment to deterring fraud and corruption is actively promoted throughout the organisation. Anyone who has any concerns about any aspect of the Council's work is actively encouraged to come forward and voice those concerns.

How has the Council addressed the Governance Improvement Actions from 2022/23?

The following matters were identified as improvement areas that need to be addressed in order to further improve the Council's overall governance arrangements:

- To continue to raise the profile and status of information security and governance throughout the Council. Work to ensure that information security and data protection requirements and legislation are complied with, is to be continued. A review will be completed on data retention/storage/disposal to ensure continued compliance.

A review has been undertaken on data retention/storage/disposal and continues to be updated.

- To ensure that the Council continues to deliver services that meet the needs of our customers and respond to any issues our customers may have with the current level of service provision. Working with our partners we will ensure that we can deliver effectively and efficiently against residents/customer requirements.

Service provision is continuously monitored in order to ensure that the needs of our residents and customers are met.

- Consideration will be given on how to keep partners better informed on the progress of regeneration projects.

Monthly newsletters are produced and sent to partners in order to update them on progress regarding the regeneration projects.

- To ensure that our services demonstrate value for money we will continue to review all service areas against best practice and implement actions outlined in Priority Delivery Plans, in addition we will seek to improve efficiencies across all Council services through the One Council Programme and ensure that the savings identified from this process can be realised.

Following the One Council Programme, regular monitoring of processes takes place with the efficient working behaviour now embedded within service areas.

- To develop the commercial skill sets of Officers and the Council's investment capacity in order to support the Council's long term financial sustainability. Whilst it is recognised that the Council has strong financial management, it is important to continue to promote joint responsibility and accountability for the financial health of the organisation.

Joint responsibility and accountability for the Council's financial health has been promoted within the Council and this has been acknowledged by the Corporate Peer Review follow up visit in January 2024.

- To continue to improve practical guidance to governance in order to provide clearer understanding of processes to be followed throughout the organisation, starting with a review and update of the Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules.

The Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules have been reviewed, updated and approved by Full Council.

- A new Digital Strategy is being drafted to highlight areas for future service delivery improvements.

A new Digital Strategy has now been approved and implemented in order to improve the future of service delivery.

- A Project Register will be produced detailing all projects the Council is working on (capital and revenue). The Project Register will detail the nature of the project the project delivery service, responsible Officer, details of cost and details of any partners involved.

A Corporate Project Register has been produced and details all projects currently in operation within the Council.

Looking ahead

In 2023/24 no significant weaknesses in Governance/Internal Control were highlighted in the feedback received from senior officers.

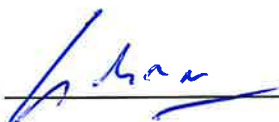
We propose over the coming year to further enhance our governance arrangements in order to continually improve our processes and policies in place.

Conclusion

We consider the Governance Framework and Internal Control environment operating during 2023/24 to provide reasonable and objective assurance that any significant risks impacting on the achievement of the Council's objectives will be identified and actions taken to avoid or mitigate their impact.

The system of Governance (including the system of Internal Control) can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are authorised and properly recorded, that value for money is being secured and that significant risks impacting on the achievement of our objectives have been mitigated.

Signed: _____



Date: _____

4/2/25

Gordon Mole

Chief Executive

Signed: _____



Date: _____

4/2/25

Cllr Simon Tagg

Leader of the Council

Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost of providing services in accordance with accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Movement in Reserves Statement (page 29) and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (page 45).

2022/23 RESTATED				2023/24		
Gross expenditure	Gross income	Net expenditure		Gross expenditure	Gross income	Net expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
8,300	1,348	6,952	Chief Executive	8,379	1,115	7,264
7,626	5,836	1,790	Growth and Development	12,020	6,814	5,206
39,790	29,227	10,563	Sustainable Environment & Operations	38,309	27,925	10,384
55,716	36,411	19,305	Cost of services	58,708	35,854	22,854
3,628	3,322	306	Other operating expenditure (Note 10-p50)	3,049	2,246	803
7,733	6,564	1,169	Financing & investment income/expenditure (Note 11-p50)	10,328	10,448	(120)
10,726	29,281	(18,555)	Taxation & non-specific grant income/expenditure (Note 12-p50)	11,071	36,016	(24,945)
		2,225	(Surplus)/deficit on service provision			(1,408)
		(1,152)	(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of assets (Note 26-p59)			(1,504)
		(24,034)	Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability/asset (Note 30-p63)			158
		(25,186)	Other income & expenditure			(1,346)
		(22,961)	Total income & expenditure			(2,754)

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The movements in the year are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with accounting practices and statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax for the year. The net increase/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	General Fund balance	Capital receipts reserve	Capital grants unapplied	Total usable reserves	Unusable reserves	Total Council reserves
2023/24	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2023 b/fwd	(5,205)	(377)	(3,629)	(9,211)	(38,282)	(47,493)
Movement in Reserves 2023/24						
Total comprehensive income & expenditure	(1,408)	-	-	(1,408)	(1,346)	(2,754)
Adjustments between accounting & funding basis (Note 8-p48)	1,405	377	(730)	1,052	(1,052)	-
(Increase)/decrease in year	(3)	377	(730)	(356)	(2,398)	(2,754)
Balance at 31 March 2024 c/fwd	(5,208)	-	(4,359)	(9,567)	(40,680)	(50,247)
2022/23 RESTATED						
Balance at 31 March 2022 b/fwd	(10,899)	(264)	(2,869)	(14,032)	(10,500)	(24,532)
Movement in Reserves 2022/23						
Total comprehensive income & expenditure	2,225	-	-	2,225	(25,186)	(22,961)
Adjustments between accounting & funding basis (Note 8-p48)	3,469	(113)	(760)	2,596	(2,596)	-
(Increase)/decrease in year	5,694	(113)	(760)	4,821	(27,782)	(22,961)
Balance at 31 March 2023 c/fwd	(5,205)	(377)	(3,629)	(9,211)	(38,282)	(47,493)

- The General Fund balance includes £3.051m of earmarked reserves, leaving a general balance of £2.157m.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council 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 of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, 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 and funding basis' (page 29).

31/03/2023 RESTATED £000		31/03/2024 £000
53,245	Property, plant & equipment (Note 19-p54)	56,973
2,099	Surplus assets (Note 19-p54)	1,816
12,759	Investment property (Note 20-p56)	13,505
1,218	Heritage assets (Note 21-p57)	1,218
243	Intangible assets	419
379	Long term debtors (Note 23-p58)	367
69,943	Long term assets	74,298
17,000	Short term investments (Note 32-p67)	17,500
1,925	Assets held for sale (Note 22-p58)	-
338	Inventories	251
12,287	Short term debtors (Note 23-p58)	14,080
4,381	Cash/cash equivalents (Note 32-p67)	593
35,931	Current assets	32,424
(11,681)	Short term creditors (Note 24-p58)	(9,949)
(55)	Short term borrowing (Note 32-p67)	(54)
(760)	Revenue grants receipts in advance (Note 18-p53)	(1,422)
(1,301)	Provisions (Note 25-p58)	(1,923)
(13,797)	Current liabilities	(13,348)
(635)	Provisions (Note 25-p58)	(224)
(23,475)	Net pensions liability (Note 30-p63)	(22,775)
(20,474)	Capital grants receipts in advance (Note 18-p53)	(20,128)
(44,584)	Long term liabilities	(43,127)
47,493	Net assets	50,247
	Usable reserves (MIRS-p29)	
2,160	General Fund balance	2,157
3,045	Other usable reserves	3,051
377	Capital receipts reserve	-
3,629	Capital grants unapplied account	4,359
9,211	Total usable reserves (MIRS-p29)	9,567
	Unusable reserves (Note 26-p59)	
17,430	Revaluation reserve	16,740
43,428	Capital adjustment account	46,982
380	Deferred capital receipts reserve	368
(23,475)	Pensions reserve	(22,775)
713	Collection fund adjustment account	(489)
(194)	Accumulated absences account	(146)
38,282	Total unusable reserves (Note 26-p59)	40,680
47,493	Total reserves	50,247

Cash Flow Statement

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

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
2,225	Net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services (CIES-p28)	(1,408)
16,512	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(601)
(5,598)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	890
15	Increase/(decrease) in inventories	(87)
66	(Increase)/decrease in provisions	(211)
(2,147)	Charges for depreciation/impairment of non-current assets	(2,588)
331	Revaluation losses on property, plant & equipment	(708)
(6)	Movements in fair value of investment properties	(159)
(6)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(6)
(2,711)	Movement in pension liability	858
(2,977)	Non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(2,347)
3,479	Adjustments for non-cash movements	(4,959)
-	Capital grants & contributions credited to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	10,067
3,321	Transfer of cash sales proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	2,247
3,321	Adjustments for items that are investing/financing activities	12,314
9,025	Net cash flows from operating activities	5,947
4,781	Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets	6,748
3,000	Purchase of short & long term investments	500
(3,329)	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets	(2,259)
(16,750)	Other receipts from investing activities	(9,721)
(12,298)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(4,732)
30	Repayments of borrowing	1
125	Council Tax and NNDR Adjustments	2,572
155	Net cash flows from financing activities	2,573
(3,118)	Net increase or decrease in cash & equivalents	3,788
(1,704)	Cash & equivalents brought forward	(4,822)
(4,822)	Cash & equivalents carried forward	(1,034)

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
(606)	Interest received	(1,426)
-	Interest paid	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2023/24 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2024. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which is required to be prepared in accordance with accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The continuation of service principle applies and the accounts have consequently been prepared on a going concern basis. 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.

Materiality levels throughout the accounts are based upon the relevance to the users of the accounts and notes and the amounts advised to the Council by its external auditors.

ii. 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 contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract,
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and used, 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 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.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with the financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand.

iv. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

v. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. These are therefore reversed out by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

vi. 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 principal for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the 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 central 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 Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of Council Tax and NDR that must be included in the Council'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 Council'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.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

vii. 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 benefits such as wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave and non-monetary benefits for current employees that are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements or other form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an Officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an Officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or costs for a restructuring are recognised.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council (unless they chose to opt out) are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Staffordshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees working for the Council.

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

- The liabilities of the Staffordshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council 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 and forecasts of projected earnings for current employees,
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.8%,
- The assets of Staffordshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council 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 pension's liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service Cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked,
 - Past service cost - the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs,
 - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset, i.e. net interest expense for the Council - 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 net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset, charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure,
 - Actuarial gains and losses - changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure,
- Contributions paid to the Staffordshire 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 Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council 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.

viii. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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 are 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.

ix. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

For the borrowings that the Council 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 cash flow characteristics. The financial assets that the Council holds are measured at amortised cost.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Loans and debtors are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council 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 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 loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council 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 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.

Short-Term Investments

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12 month or lifetime basis. Lifetime losses are recognised for trade 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 a 12 month expected loss.

Instruments Entered into Before 1 April 2006

The Council has entered into a financial guarantee (Housing Stock Transfer Warranty) that is not required to be accounted for as a financial instrument. This guarantee is reflected in the Statement of Accounts to the extent that a contingent liability note is needed under the policies set out in the section on provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

x. Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xi. 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 Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future

economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or taxation and non-specific grant income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the CIES.

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the capital grants unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the capital adjustment account. Amounts in the capital grants unapplied reserve are transferred to the capital adjustment account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

xii. Heritage Assets

The Council's heritage assets are either held in its Museum or consist of outdoor structures of various kinds. All of these assets are tangible. Heritage assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below:

Museum Collection

These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation, which is based on market values as assessed by an external valuer. These valuations are updated where necessary by the museum curator in respect of significant items and changes. New items are added at cost, if purchased and at valuation, if donated, where they are significant. No depreciation is charged since the items in the collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives.

Outdoor Structures

There is no reliable cost or valuation information available to enable these items to be valued. Consequently, they are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

General

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment. Heritage assets may occasionally be disposed of which have a doubtful provenance or are unsuitable for public display. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (see note 'xviii').

xiii. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council 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 Council.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council 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 (CIES). 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 CIES. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

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.

xiv. Inventories

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

xv. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are 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. Properties are not depreciated, however their values are considered each year according to market conditions at the year-end (i.e. if any properties or classes of properties, following consideration are thought likely to be subject to a valuation change, they are revalued). In any case every property is revalued once every five years according to a rolling programme of revaluations. 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.

xvi. 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. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability; and a finance charge (debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

Property, plant and equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period).

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the capital adjustment account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, 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. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is 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), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received) and finance income (credited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund balance to the capital receipts reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund balance to the deferred capital receipts reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the capital receipts reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the capital adjustment account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the other operating expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

xvii. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

xviii. 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

Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. No de-minimis level, below which expenditure is not capitalised, applies. 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 costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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 a 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 then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost. Where the historical cost is unknown, a nominal value of £1 is attributed to the asset concerned,
- Community assets - depreciated historical cost, or the valuation option as per section 4.10 of the Code of Practice on Local Government Accounting (this permits valuations by any method that is appropriate and relevant),
- 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. Assets within each asset class are revalued together to ensure consistency of valuation within class. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the revaluation reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

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, including the year of acquisition. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer,
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified Officer,
- Infrastructure - straight-line allocation over estimated life of asset.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the revaluation reserve to the capital adjustment account.

Disposals and 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 previous losses recognised in the surplus or deficit on provision of services. Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale, they are 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. Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the other operating expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off

against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the revaluation reserve are transferred to the capital adjustment account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. These are 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 fixed 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.

xix. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council 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 Council becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council 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 Council. 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.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council 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 Council. Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet.

xx. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance. 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 transferred back into the General Fund balance so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

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

xxi. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure (less any grant or contribution received towards it) 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.

xxii. 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.

xxiii. Fair Value Measurement

Some non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties are measured 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 takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. Measurement uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability, assuming they are acting in their best economic interest and takes account of their 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.

Valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances are used 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 financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date,

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

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2. Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

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

- **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). Implementation for local government has been deferred to 1 April 2024. The impact on the Council's Statement of Accounts is not fully known at the current time.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1 the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. These are not defined as critical judgements for the purposes of the Statement of Accounts.

4. 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 Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The significant items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2024 for which there is a risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

- Principal actuarial assumptions used at the balance sheet date in respect of the defined benefit pension scheme. The effects on the net pension liability of changes in the real discount rate, salary increase rate and pension increase rate are shown below:
 - 0.1% decrease in real discount rate gives an increase in liability of £2.632m,
 - 0.1% increase in the salary increase rate gives an increase in liability of £0.112m,
 - 0.1% increase in the pension increase rate gives an increase in liability of £2.566m.
- As at 31 March 2024 the Council had £43.244m of operational land and buildings and £13.505m of investment property on its Balance Sheet that has been valued by the Council's qualified valuer. The Council's Property, Plant and Equipment have been valued on one of the following three bases under IFRS:
 - Fair Value (Existing Use Value (EUV)) – method used to value operational property assets other than specialised property assets,
 - Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) - method used to value operational property assets of a specialised nature,
 - Fair Value (Market Value) – method used to value property assets held as investments, surplus or for sale.

Note 20 (page 56) details the valuation techniques utilised for investment property assets.

A 1% movement in values since the last valuation date would change the reported value of operational land and buildings assets by £0.432m (£0.422m in 2022/23) and investment property assets by £0.135m (£0.128m in 2022/23). Buildings are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance of those buildings.

It should be noted that neither movements in valuations or depreciation would have an impact on the funds held by the Council.

5. Events After the Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Service Director for Finance (Section 151 Officer) on 21 May 2024.

Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. There were no material events taking place before this date about conditions existing at 31 March 2024, which required the amendment of figures in the financial statements or notes to the financial statements.

6. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This analysis shows how expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, Council Tax and business rates) by the Council compared to resources consumed or earned in accordance with accounting practices. It also shows how expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's Directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under accounting practice is presented fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (page 28).

2022/23 RESTATED				2023/24		
Net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between funding & accounting basis	Net Expenditure - Comprehensive Inc & Exp Statement		Net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between funding & accounting basis	Net expenditure - Comprehensive Inc & Exp Statement
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
6,790	162	6,952	Chief Executive	7,460	(196)	7,264
1,481	309	1,790	Growth and Development	(314)	5,520	5,206
8,469	2,094	10,563	Sustainable Environment & Operations	10,543	(159)	10,384
16,740	2,565	19,305	Net cost of services	17,689	5,165	22,854
(11,046)	(6,034)	(17,080)	Other income and expenditure	(17,692)	(6,570)	(24,262)
5,694	(3,469)	2,225	(Surplus) or deficit	(3)	(1,405)	(1,408)
10,899			Opening General Fund/other useable reserves balance (MIRS-p29)	5,205		
(5,694)			(Less)/plus movement on General Fund balance in year	3		
5,205			Closing General Fund/other useable reserves balance (MIRS-p29)	5,208		

- The General Fund balance includes £3.051m of earmarked reserves, leaving a general balance of £2.157m.

6a. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for capital purposes (Note 1)	Net change for the pensions adjustments (Note 2)	Other differences (Note 3)	Total adjustments
2023/24	£000	£000	£000	£000
Chief Executive	544	(708)	(32)	(196)
Growth and Development	5,783	(259)	(4)	5,520
Sustainable Environment & Operations	794	(941)	(12)	(159)
Net cost of services	7,121	(1,908)	(48)	5,165
Other income and expenditure	(8,822)	1,050	1,202	(6,570)
Difference between General Fund surplus / deficit & Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,701)	(858)	1,154	(1,405)

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for capital purposes (Note 1)	Net change for the pensions adjustments (Note 2)	Other differences (Note 3)	Total adjustments
2022/23 RESTATED	£000	£000	£000	£000
Chief Executive	733	(448)	(123)	162
Growth and Development	44	305	(40)	309
Sustainable Environment & Operations	1,093	1,140	(139)	2,094
Net cost of services	1,870	997	(302)	2,565
Other income and expenditure	(7,306)	1,273	(1)	(6,034)
Difference between General Fund surplus / deficit & Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(5,436)	2,270	(303)	(3,469)

Notes

1. 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 on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets,
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. minimum revenue provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under accounting practices,
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without

conditions or for which conditions were satisfied. The taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied.

2. Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

This column shows the net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

3. Other Differences

This column shows other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable recognised under statute. 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 Business Rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

7. Segmental Income and Expenditure

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom requires that where certain items of significant income and expenditure are included in the 'net expenditure chargeable to the general fund' as shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis, these must be disclosed in a separate note as shown below:

2022/23 £000	Segment	2023/24 £000
	<i>Depreciation & amortisation</i>	
391	Chief Executive	417
545	Growth and Development	831
1,217	Sustainable Environment & Operations	1,346
2,153	Total	2,594
	<i>Impairment</i>	
	- Growth and Development	-
	- Sustainable Environment & Operations	-
	- Total	-
	<i>External Income</i>	
884	Chief Executive	727
4,110	Growth and Development	5,268
6,561	Sustainable Environment & Operations	6,757
11,555	Total	12,752

8. Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2023/24	General Fund balance	Capital receipts reserve	Capital grants unapplied	Unusable reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving - capital adjustment account				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement				
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(2,588)	-	-	2,588
Revaluation losses on property, plant & equipment	(708)	-	-	708
Movements in fair value of investment properties	(159)	-	-	159
Amortisation of intangible assets	(6)	-	-	6
Reversal of REFCUS expenditure	(4,882)	-	-	4,882
Reversal of REFCUS income	4,752	-	-	(4,752)
Non-current assets written-off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/(loss) on disposal	(2,347)	-	-	2,347
Capital element of finance leases where Council is the lessor	(12)	-	-	12
Application of capital grants received	4,585	-	-	(4,585)
Revenue contributions to capital financing	-	-	-	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	89	-	-	(89)
Adjustments primarily involving - capital grants unapplied account				
Transfer of grant from revenue to the capital grants unapplied account	730	-	(730)	-
Adjustments primarily involving - capital receipts reserve				
Transfer of sales proceeds from revenue to the capital receipts reserve	2,247	(2,247)	-	-
Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance capital		2,624	-	(2,624)
Adjustments primarily involving - pensions reserve				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(3,872)	-	-	3,872
Employers pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,730	-	-	(4,730)
Adjustments primarily involving - collection fund adjustment account				
Amount that Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement differs from Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rating income calculated for the year	(1,202)	-	-	1,202
Adjustments primarily involving - accumulated absences account				
Amount by which Officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis differs from remuneration chargeable calculated for the year	48	-	-	(48)
Total adjustments	1,405	377	(730)	(1,052)

2022/23 RESTATED				
	General Fund balance	Capital receipts reserve	Capital grants unapplied	Unusable reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving - capital adjustment account				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement				
Charges for depreciation & impairment of non-current assets	(2,147)	-	-	2,147
Revaluation gains on property, plant & equipment	331	-	-	(331)
Movements in fair value of investment properties	(6)	-	-	6
Amortisation of intangible assets	(6)	-	-	6
Reversal of REFCUS expenditure	(2,764)	-	-	2,764
Reversal of REFCUS income	1,463	-	-	(1,463)
Non-current assets written-off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/(loss) on disposal	(2,977)	-	-	2,977
Capital element of finance leases where Council is the lessor	(8)	-	-	8
Application of capital grants received in advance	2,874	-	-	(2,874)
Revenue contributions to capital financing	-	-	-	-
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	44	-	-	(44)
Adjustments primarily involving - capital grants unapplied account				
Transfer of grant from revenue to the capital grants unapplied account	760	-	(760)	-
Adjustments primarily involving - capital receipts reserve				
Transfer of sales proceeds from revenue to the capital receipts reserve	3,321	(3,321)	-	-
Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance capital	-	3,208	-	(3,208)
Adjustments primarily involving - pensions reserve				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(6,787)	-	-	6,787
Employers pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,517	-	-	(4,517)
Adjustments primarily involving - collection fund adjustment account				
Amount that Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement differs from Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rating income calculated for the year	4,551	-	-	(4,551)
Adjustments primarily involving - accumulated absences account				
Amount by which Officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis differs from remuneration chargeable calculated for the year	303	-	-	(303)
Total adjustments	3,469	(113)	(760)	(2,596)

9. Movements in Earmarked Reserves

2022/23			2023/24		
Transfers out £000	Transfers in £000	Net movement £000	Transfers out £000	Transfers in £000	Net movement £000
-	-	-	(250)	247	(3)
-	-	-	(100)	-	(100)
(611)	460	(151)	(573)	100	(473)
(6)	9	3	(16)	32	16
(400)	400	-	(400)	400	-
(777)	392	(385)	(805)	655	(150)
(12)	10	(2)	(13)	10	(3)
(26)	4	(22)	-	8	8
-	3	3	-	21	21
-	5	5	-	5	5
(241)	250	9	(229)	250	21
(200)	50	(150)	-	50	50
(5,030)	26	(5,004)	-	611	611
(7,303)	1,609	(5,694)	(2,386)	2,389	3

10. Other Operating Expenditure

2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
651	702
(345)	101
306	803

11. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
1,234	1,079
(606)	(1,426)
(1,018)	(1,011)
498	85
1,054	1,153
1,162	(120)

12. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure

2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000
(8,628)	(8,872)
9,754	11,071
(15,633)	(17,763)
(1,174)	(1,179)
(2,874)	(8,202)
(18,555)	(24,945)

13. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

2022/23 RESTATED £000		2023/24 £000
	Expenditure	
21,262	Employees	19,020
2,402	Premises	2,632
1,179	Transport	1,202
6,956	Supplies and services	10,400
1,366	Grants and contributions	1,276
594	Agency and contracted services	660
20,174	Housing Benefits payments	20,633
6,758	Capital financing	6,785
-	Recharges to Investment Properties	323
11,377	Sources of finance expenditure	11,774
5,735	Pensions interest cost	8,451
77,803	Total expenditure	83,156
	Income	
3,323	Gains/(losses) on disposal of non current assets	2,247
22,698	Sources of finance income	23,438
28,452	Government grants	34,657
137	Transfer from Collection Fund	139
2,709	Other grants and contributions	2,240
1,126	Reimbursements	1,803
8,639	Customer receipts	8,872
1,064	Rents	1,026
606	Interest and investment income	1,426
4,494	Pensions return on assets	7,378
2,330	Other income	1,338
75,578	Total income	84,564
2,225	(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	(1,408)

14. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts and certification of grant claims by the Council's external auditors (Grant Thornton in 2022/23 and KPMG in 2023/24):

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
69	External audit services carried out	157
18	Certification of grant claims and returns	32
87		189

15. Members' Allowances

In 2023/24 a total of £264,252 was paid to Members (including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor) in respect of allowances (£256,676 in 2022/23). There were no expenses paid to Members during 2023/24 (nil in 2022/23).

16. Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2023/24, incurring liabilities of £148,498 (£100,563 in 2022/23). The termination benefits related to the mutually agreed resignation scheme.

17. Officers' Remuneration

Remuneration between £50,000 and £150,000 per annum was paid to the Council's senior employees as follows:

2023/24 - Post holder	Salary (£)	Benefits in kind (£)	Total exc. employer pension (£)	Employer pension (£)	Total inc. employer pension (£)
Chief Executive	117,627	-	117,627	25,878	143,505
Deputy Chief Executive	100,380	-	100,380	-	100,380
Service Directors					
Commercial Delivery *	57,546	-	57,546	12,660	70,206
Finance	82,192	-	82,192	16,730	98,922
IT & Digital	63,272	-	63,272	13,920	77,191
Legal and Governance **	60,352	-	60,352	13,228	73,580
Neighbourhood Delivery	73,274	-	73,274	16,120	89,394
Planning ***	62,501	-	62,501	13,750	76,251
Regulatory Services	73,533	-	73,533	16,177	89,710
Strategy, People & Performance	71,932	-	71,932	15,825	87,758
Sustainable Environment	71,932	-	71,932	15,825	87,758

2022/23 - Post holder	Salary (£)	Benefits in kind (£)	Total exc. employer pension (£)	Employer pension (£)	Total inc. employer pension (£)
Chief Executive	112,818	-	112,818	20,349	133,167
Executive Directors					
Sustainable Environment	96,986	-	96,986	16,585	113,571
Growth and Development	97,190	-	97,190	9,482	106,672
Heads of Service					
Neighbourhood Delivery	64,902	-	64,902	11,270	76,172
Sustainable Environment	64,254	-	64,254	10,987	75,241
Commercial Delivery *	51,403	-	51,403	8,790	60,193
Regulatory Services	64,254	-	64,254	11,172	75,426
Strategy, People and Performance	61,302	-	61,302	10,498	71,800
Finance	71,184	-	71,184	12,164	83,348
Legal and Governance	74,806	-	74,806	12,742	87,548

* This post holder is not full-time, their full-time equivalent salary would exceed £50,000 per annum.

** The post has been held by two officers in 2023/24, their full-time equivalent salary would exceed £50,000 per annum.

*** The post holder commenced during the year, their full-time equivalent salary would exceed £50,000 per annum.

Eleven further employees received remuneration from salary more than £50,000, nine of which are within the banding £50,000 to £54,999. The remaining two employees are within the banding £55,000 to £59,999.

18. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
	Credited to taxation/non specific grant	
2,874	Capital grants	8,202
157	Other Government grants	89
171	Lower Tier Services grant	222
258	Services grant	151
2,535	Section 31/Business Rates Relief grant	3,197
523	New Homes Bonus scheme	500
66	Revenue Support grant	217
6,584	Total	12,578
	Credited to services	
19,500	Housing Benefits subsidy/grants	19,727
427	Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit admin	270
1,715	Disabled Facilities grant	1,865
102	Future High Street Fund	199
435	Town Deals	223
32	Contributions towards Community Safety	31
414	Homelessness	527
166	UK Shared Prosperity fund	983
510	Social Housing Decarbonisation fund	-
1,276	Other grants and contributions	494
24,577	Total	24,319

The Council recognised the following as revenue grants received in advance:

31/03/2023 £000		31/03/2024 £000
	Revenue grants received in advance	
37	Contributions towards Community Safety	-
31	Future High Street Fund	266
399	Town Deals	629
293	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	148
-	Health Inequalities Grant	379
760	Total	1,422

The Council recognised the following as capital grants received in advance:

31/03/2023 £000		31/03/2024 £000
	Capital grants received in advance	
3,096	Future High Street Fund	2,383
15,912	Town Deals	15,274
135	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	128
1,331	Section 106 Agreements	2,343
20,474	Total	20,128

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements on Balances

2023/24	Land & buildings	Infrastructure assets	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation							
At 1 April 2023	42,173	1,375	12,721	6,186	2,099	-	64,554
Additions	1,511	-	1,015	51	194	2,890	5,661
Accumulated depreciation/impairment written out	(1,420)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,420)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) - revaluation reserve	1,605	-	-	-	(105)	-	1,500
Revaluation increases/(decreases) - surplus/deficit on provision of services	(574)	-	-	-	(134)	-	(708)
Asset reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(238)	238	-
Derecognition - disposals	(51)	-	(820)	-	-	-	(871)
At 31 March 2024	43,244	1,375	12,916	6,237	1,816	3,128	68,716
Accumulated depreciation & impairment							
At 1 April 2023	-	(628)	(7,099)	(1,483)	-	-	(9,210)
Depreciation charge	(1,420)	(37)	(941)	(190)	-	-	(2,588)
Accumulated depreciation/impairment written out	1,420	-	451	-	-	-	1,871
At 31 March 2024	-	(665)	(7,589)	(1,673)	-	-	(9,927)
Net book value							
As at 31 March 2023	42,173	747	5,622	4,703	2,099	-	55,344
As at 31 March 2024	43,244	710	5,327	4,564	1,816	3,128	58,789

2022/23	Land & buildings	Infrastructure assets	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation							
At 1 April 2022	31,309	1,375	12,563	6,186	4,033	5,828	61,294
Additions	917	-	834	-	720	1,369	3,840
Accumulated depreciation/impairment written out	(1,032)	-	-	-	(15)	-	(1,047)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) - revaluation reserve	2,805	-	-	(984)	(669)	-	1,152
Revaluation increases/(decreases) - surplus/deficit on provision of services	1,317	-	-	(151)	(835)	-	331
Reclassifications (to)/from investment property	(340)	-	-	-	-	-	(340)
Asset reclassifications	7,197	-	-	1,135	(1,135)	(7,197)	-
Derecognition - disposals	-	-	(676)	-	-	-	(676)
At 31 March 2023	42,173	1,375	12,721	6,186	2,099	-	64,554
Accumulated depreciation & impairment							
At 1 April 2022	-	(593)	(6,745)	(1,285)	-	-	(8,623)
Depreciation charge	(1,033)	(35)	(866)	(198)	(15)	-	(2,147)
Accumulated depreciation/impairment written out	1,033	-	512	-	15	-	1,560
At 31 March 2023	-	(628)	(7,099)	(1,483)	-	-	(9,210)
Net book value							
As at 31 March 2022	31,309	782	5,818	4,901	4,033	5,828	52,671
As at 31 March 2023	42,173	747	5,622	4,703	2,099	-	55,344

Depreciation

Depreciation is applied on a straight line basis. No depreciation is applied to land. Where an asset includes land, the value of this element is excluded before applying depreciation. A 10% residual value is assumed in most cases, which is deducted from the depreciable amount before applying depreciation.

The following useful lives have been used:

- Buildings – 60 years, unless the valuation basis is depreciated replacement cost, where individual lives apply to each asset,
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – between 5 and 15 years dependent upon an assessment of the asset,
- Infrastructure – no specific life. Depreciation is based on a historical composite calculation,
- Community assets – 20 years, which may vary dependent upon an assessment of the individual asset.

Asset Classes

For the purposes of valuation assets are grouped into classes. Assets within a class are all valued at the same time. The table below shows the different classes with the total valuation of assets within each as at 31 March 2024 and for the prior period.

31/03/2023 £000		31/03/2024 £000
-	Assets under construction	3,128
2,099	Surplus assets	1,816
	Land and buildings	
3,774	Community Centres	3,916
3,542	Car Parks	3,796
2,417	Depot	3,243
6,202	Offices	5,607
224	Bus Station	229
1,446	Cemeteries	1,263
813	Crematorium	814
18,062	Leisure Centres	18,366
3,515	Parks and Sports grounds	3,737
801	Museum	840
40	Public toilets	31
1,337	Other land and buildings	1,402
1,375	Infrastructure assets	1,375
12,721	Vehicles, plant, furniture, equipment	12,916
6,186	Community assets	6,237
64,554	Total	68,716

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at fair value is re-valued at least every five years, the vast majority of these assets have been revalued during the financial year 2023/24. All valuations are carried out internally. Valuations of land and buildings are carried out in accordance with the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors using the BCIS indices. Valuations of vehicles, plant, and equipment are based on historic cost. The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are, whether a property asset is a specialised asset, which governs its valuation treatment, whether an asset is being used for operational purposes and whether there is any impairment applicable to the asset.

Valuations over the rolling period were as follows:

	Land & buildings	Infrastructure assets	Vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment	Community assets	Surplus assets	Assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at historical cost	-	1,375	12,916	6,237	-	3,128	23,656
Valued at fair value at:							
31 March 2024	43,244	-	-	-	1,816	-	45,060
31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cost or valuation	43,244	1,375	12,916	6,237	1,816	3,128	68,716

Fair Value Measurement of Surplus Assets

Surplus assets are measured at fair value. Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy applies in estimating the fair values and the valuation technique employed is the investment basis, using the rental value and yield as unobservable inputs. Significant changes in any of these inputs will result in a lower or higher fair value. There have been no changes in any of the valuation techniques employed during the year.

20. Investment Properties

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value of its investment property or on the Council's right to the receipt of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of level 3 investment properties over the year:

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
11,554	Balance at 1 April	12,759
883	Additions - subsequent expenditure	905
(12)	Disposals	-
(6)	Net gains/(losses) - fair value adjustments	(159)
340	Transfers (to)/from property, plant & equipment	-
12,759	Balance at 31 March	13,505

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 3 Fair Values for Investment Properties

The fair value for development sites is based on the market approach using current market conditions, sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the area. Local market conditions are such that similar land is not extensively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are not significant leading to categorisation at level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Other investment properties are valued using the investment approach, whereby actual or estimated rental income is capitalised to provide a capital value. The rental income is calculated by reference to actual or estimated values having regard to market evidence. The yield multiplier is based on comparable evidence. These properties are, therefore, categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements. The following table shows quantitative information relating to fair value measurement of investment properties using significant unobservable inputs.

Investment property type	Valuation technique			
	31/03/2024	used to measure fair value	Unobservable Inputs	Sensitivity
	£000			
Shops	2,542	Investment method	Rental values yield	(a)
Offices	902	Investment method	Rental values yield	(a)
Industrial units	4,908	Investment method	Rental values yield	(a)
Under construction	1,799	Historical cost	N/A	N/A
Other	3,354	Investment method	Rental values yield	(a)
	13,505			

(a) Significant changes in rental value, yield or capital value will result in a varied fair value

In estimating the fair value of investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

The fair value of investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out internally, in accordance with the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

21. Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Council

The Council's collection of museum artefacts is reported in the Balance Sheet (page 30) at an insurance valuation of £1.218m, which is based on market values as assessed by an external valuer.

New items are added at cost, if purchased and at valuation, if donated, where they are significant. Other Heritage assets, i.e. outdoor structures, are not recognised on the Balance Sheet because there is no reliable cost or valuation information to enable them to be valued.

Museum Exhibits

The museum holds a collection of around 20,000 objects, falling into the following categories:

Subject	Description	%
Social history	Domestic and working life, childhood, civic regalia, industry, crafts in the Borough	28%
Decorative art	Ceramics, glass, costume and textiles, furniture, furnishings	8%
Militaria	Costume, medals, weapons, ephemera	3%
Fine art	Oils, watercolours, prints, drawings, sketches of local scenes, local artists	3%
Archives	Documents, ephemera, prints, negatives, lantern slides, cine film, video, audio tapes connected to the local area	55%
Archaeology	Local excavated finds, chance finds	2%
Numismatics	A collection of local coinage/tokens, bank notes, commemorative medals	1%

In addition, the civic regalia and mayoral robes are kept in a secure location for use on ceremonial occasions.

Outdoor Structures

This category of heritage assets comprises of the Queen Victoria Statue and Sergeant Fred Kite Memorial, Queens Gardens; Fountains, Nelson Place; Castle Motte, Queen Elizabeth Park; Silverdale Cemetery Gazebo; Ice House, Chesterton Memorial Park; Mining Memorials at Bateswood and Silverdale; Lyme Valley Canal Basin.

22. Assets Held for Sale

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
4,725	Balance at 1 April (current assets)	1,925
	Assets newly classified as held for sale:	
(2,800)	- Disposals	(1,925)
1,925	Balance at 31 March (current assets)	-

23. Debtors

31/03/2023 £000	Short term	31/03/2024 £000
1,609	Trade receivables	2,201
10,678	Other receivable amounts	11,879
12,287	Total	14,080

31/03/2023 £000	Long term	31/03/2024 £000
106	Finance lease balances outstanding	94
273	Kickstart loans (re. home improvements)	273
379	Total	367

24. Creditors

31/03/2023 £000		31/03/2024 £000
412	Trade payables	234
11,269	Other payables	9,715
11,681	Total	9,949

25. Provisions

	Short term NNDR appeals £000	Insurance claims £000	Long term MMI £000	NNDR appeals £000	Total long term £000
Balance at 1 April 2022	394	146	4	1,458	1,608
Additional provisions made	907	46	-	-	46
Amounts used	-	(46)	-	(973)	(1,019)
Balance at 1 April 2023	1,301	146	4	485	635
Additional provisions made	622	46	-	-	46
Amounts used	-	(15)	(2)	(440)	(457)
Balance at 31 March 2024	1,923	177	2	45	224

The NDR appeals provision provides for the Council's element of refunds payable following successful appeals in relation to the rateable value of business rates payer's properties.

The insurance claims provision has been created to meet the costs of claims that are likely to be settled but the actual settlement date is uncertain.

The MMI provision has been created to provide for possible claw-back (levy) of sums paid out by the administrator of Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI), in the event of MMI becoming insolvent.

26. Unusable Reserves

Balances in relation to the Council's unusable reserves are shown below:

31/03/2023 RESTATED £000		31/03/2024 £000
	Capital:	
17,430	Revaluation reserve	16,740
43,428	Capital adjustment account	46,982
380	Deferred capital receipts reserve	368
	Revenue:	
(23,475)	Pensions reserve	(22,775)
713	Collection fund adjustment account	(489)
(194)	Accumulated absences account	(146)
38,282	Total unusable reserves	40,680

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve records unrealised gains in the value of property, plant and equipment. The reserve increases when assets are revalued upwards, and decreases as assets are depreciated or assets are revalued downwards or disposed of. 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.

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
16,814	Balance at 1 April	17,430
-	Adjustment re. Asset Held for Sale	(1,540)
3,408	Upward revaluation of assets not charged to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	2,453
(2,256)	Downward revaluation of assets & impairment losses not charged to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	(949)
(536)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(614)
-	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(40)
17,430	Balance at 31 March	16,740

Capital Adjustment Account

The capital adjustment account is used to reconcile the different rates at which assets are depreciated under proper accounting practice and are financed through the capital controls system. Statute requires that the charge to the General Fund is determined by the capital controls system. 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.

The following table shows the disclosure to the revaluation reserve regarding the amendment between the revaluation reserve and the capital adjustment account.

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
42,872	Balance at 1 April	43,428
	<i>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>	
(2,147)	Charges for depreciation/impairment of non-current assets	(2,588)
(6)	Amortisation of intangible Assets	(6)
(2,764)	REFCUS expenditure	(4,882)
1,463	REFCUS income	4,752
(2,977)	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal	(2,347)
(6)	Movements in the market value of investment properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(159)
331	Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(708)
2,874	Application of capital grants to capital financing	4,585
-	- Revenue contributions to capital financing	-
(8)	Capital element of finance leases where Council is the lessor	(12)
44	Minimum revenue provision contribution	89
(3,196)		(1,276)
	<i>Capital financing applied in the year:</i>	
3,208	Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	2,624
-	- Application of grants to capital financing from the capital grants received in advance account	-
8	Capital element of finance leases where Council is the lessor	12
	<i>Adjusting amounts written out of revaluation reserve</i>	
-	- Adjustment re. Asset Held for Sale	1,540
536	Difference between fair value depreciation/historical cost depreciation	614
-	- Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	40
556		3,554
43,428	Balance at 31 March	46,982

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The deferred capital receipts reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Statute requires that the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement takes place, amounts are transferred to the capital receipts reserve.

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
388	Balance at 1 April	380
(8)	Capital element of finance leases where Council is the lessor	(12)
380	Balance at 31 March	368

Pension Reserve

The pension reserve is used to reconcile payments made for the year to statutory pension schemes in accordance with the schemes requirements, and the net change in the Council's recognised liability under the Code's adoption of IAS19 – *Employee Benefits*. A transfer is made to or from the pensions reserve to ensure that the charge to the General Fund reflects the amount required to be raised in taxation. For example, the debit balance on the reserve shows that the Council has made commitments to fund pensions that the Government has permitted it to fund from contributions to be made in future years.

2022/23 RESTATED £000		2023/24 £000
(45,239)	Balance at 1 April	(23,475)
24,034	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(158)
(6,787)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(3,872)
4,517	Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,730
(23,475)	Balance at 31 March	(22,775)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The collection fund adjustment account is used to reconcile differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax and non domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to those amounts required to be charged by statute to the General Fund. For example, the debit balance on the Account shows that less tax has been collected on behalf of the Council and the precepting bodies (and central government in England for non domestic rates income) than an authority is permitted to transfer out of the Collection Fund by 31 March.

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
(3,838)	Balance at 1 April	713
30	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year	(36)
4,521	Amount by which non domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from non domestic rates income calculated for the year	(1,166)
713	Balance at 31 March	(489)

Accumulated Absences Account

The accumulated absences account absorbs the differences that would 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.

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
(497)	Balance at 1 April	(194)
497	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	194
(194)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(146)
(194)	Balance at 31 March	(146)

27. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
10,726	Opening capital financing requirement	10,682
	Capital investment	
3,840	Property, plant & equipment	5,661
883	Investment properties	905
58	Intangible assets	182
2,764	REFCUS	4,882
	Sources of finance	
(3,208)	Capital receipts	(2,624)
(4,337)	Government grants & other contributions	(9,337)
-	Revenue contributions	-
(44)	Minimum revenue provision	(89)
10,682	Closing capital financing requirement	10,262
	Explanation of movements in year	
-	Capital expenditure financed from capital receipts	(331)
(44)	Increase/(decrease) in capital financing requirement	(420)

28. Impairment Losses

The Council has undertaken an impairment review of its non-current assets at 31 March 2024, no impairment was chargeable.

29. Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties - bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council 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 Council.

Central Government

The UK government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits).

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies, a number of Members are also Members of Staffordshire County Council. The total of Members' allowances paid is shown in Note 15 (page 51).

During 2023/24 one Member declared involvement with the New Victoria Theatre, that received £36,649 from the Council, of which £25,000 related to an annual cultural grant. This grant was in line with the budget approved by Full Council for 2023/24.

Officers

A Council Officer has declared that their spouse is a director of the Philip Astley Project CIC that received £50,762 from the Council. The Officer is involved with the Kidsgrove Town Deal, and not the Newcastle Town Deal, and therefore has no direct influence over the project.

No further payments have been made to any entities that have a relationship with Council Officers during 2023/24.

30. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered locally by Staffordshire County Council - this has a career average revalue earnings (CARE) benefit design, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets,
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement - this 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 pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they fall due,
- The Staffordshire Pension Scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the LGPS and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Pensions Committee of Staffordshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pension Fund Regulations,
- The principal risks to the Council of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund the amounts as described in the accounting policies note.

Formal actuarial valuations are carried out every three years, where each employer's assets and liabilities are calculated on a detailed basis, using individual member data, for cash contribution setting purposes. The 31 March 2022 formal valuations for English and Welsh Local Government Pension Scheme Funds were concluded by 31 March 2023.

The reconciliation of the balance sheet from 31 March 2023 to 31 March 2024 can be seen in the 'Transactions relating to post-employment benefits' table below, in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (re-measurement of the defined benefit liability/asset) and in the Balance Sheet (pension liability and pension reserve).

The Council's assets within the Staffordshire Pension Scheme are greater than funded obligations (an accounting surplus). Accounting Standards Accounting Standards (IAS19, IFRIC Interpretation 14) limit the measurement of a net defined benefit asset to the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling, recognising the inability of the Council to obtain full economic benefit of the calculated surplus by way of either a refund or reduced future pension contributions.

In the absence of the asset ceiling adjustment, the Pension Fund would be recognised as a £13.820m asset at 31 March 2024, the adjustment reflects the present value of the Council's agreed past service contributions continuing throughout the remaining period of the funding time horizon (i.e. until 31 March 2042).

As part of our commitment to addressing the funding deficit identified in the 2022 triennial funding valuation, NULBC has pledged to pay secondary contributions. These contributions are clearly specified in the rates and adjustments certificate until 31 March 2026.

However, the annual payments of £1.517m required over the remaining period of the 20-year funding time horizon are not detailed in the fund documentation. Accordingly, Hymans has valued the minimum funding obligation on the basis that the contributions made in 2025/26 will continue at the same level without adjustment for the remaining period of the funding time horizon.

On 25 July 2024, the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal in the case of Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited and others. The appeal was brought by Virgin Media Ltd against aspects of the High Court's ruling handed down in June 2023 relating to the validity of certain historical pension changes due to the lack of actuarial confirmation required by law. The Court of Appeal upheld the High Court's ruling. The ruling may have implications for other UK defined benefit plans.

It is understood this may apply to the LGPS and HM Treasury is currently assessing the implications for all public service pension schemes. No further information is available at this stage.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement (page 29). 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:

2022/23 RESTATED			2023/24	
LGPS £000	Unfunded benefits £000		LGPS £000	Unfunded benefits £000
		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
		Cost of services:		
5,553	-	- Current service cost	2,793	
-	(400)	Unfunded benefit contributions		(430)
		Financing and investment income & expenditure		
1,234	-	- Net interest expense	1,079	-
6,787	(400)	Total pension benefit charged to the surplus/deficit on provision of services	3,872	(430)
		Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
7,566	-	- (Return)/loss on plan assets	(12,146)	-
(4,364)	-	- Changes in demographic assumptions	(964)	-
(67,429)	-	- Changes in financial assumptions	(6,726)	-
19,541	-	- Other experience	5,042	-
20,652	-	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	14,952	-
(24,034)	-	Total pension benefit charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	158	-
		Movement in Reserves Statement		
(6,787)	400	Reversal of net charges made to the surplus/deficit on provision of services for pension benefits	(3,872)	430
		Actual amount charged against the General Fund balance for pensions		
4,517	-	- Employers' contributions payable to scheme	4,730	
-	(400)	Retirement benefits payable to pensioners		(430)
(2,270)	-		858	-

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2022/23 RESTATED		2023/24
£000		£000
(154,609)	Present value of defined benefit obligation-funded	(155,293)
(4,512)	Present value of defined benefit obligation-unfunded	(4,373)
156,298	Fair value of plan assets	173,486
(20,652)	Effect of the Asset Ceiling on net asset/liability	(36,595)
(23,475)	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(22,775)

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2022/23 RESTATED £000		2023/24 £000
207,352	Present value of funded liabilities	154,609
5,492	Present value of unfunded liabilities	4,512
212,844	Opening position as at 1 April	159,121
5,553	Current service cost	2,793
5,734	Interest cost	7,458
786	Contributions by scheme participants	820
	Remeasurements:	
(67,429)	Changes in financial assumptions	(6,726)
(4,364)	Changes in demographic assumptions	(964)
12,970	Other experience	5,042
(6,573)	Benefits paid	(7,448)
(400)	Unfunded benefits paid	(430)
159,121	Closing balance as at 31 March	159,666
154,609	Present value of funded liabilities	155,293
4,512	Present value of unfunded liabilities	4,373

Local Government Pensions Scheme Assets Comprised

2022/23 RESTATED		2023/24	
Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000
5,262	-	4,698	-
4,294	-	2,341	-
1,180	-	1,068	-
5,601	-	6,374	-
5,914	-	4,804	-
6,802	-	7,673	-
29,053	-	26,958	-
9,182	-	12,914	-
9,182	-	12,914	-
-	12,517	-	12,806
-	12,517	-	12,806
74,248	-	78,614	-
9,782	-	13,615	-
-	57	-	-
-	416	-	7,539
-	7,173	-	9,088
84,030	7,646	92,229	16,627
-	7,744	-	9,131
6,126	-	2,821	-
128,391	27,907	134,922	38,564

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the Scheme Assets

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
167,605	Opening value of scheme assets	156,298
	Remeasurement gain/(loss):	
4,500	Interest Income on plan assets	7,370
(6,571)	Other experience	-
(7,566)	Return on assets excluding net interest	12,146
	Actuarial gains/(losses)	
4,117	Employer contributions	4,730
786	Contributions by scheme participants	820
(6,573)	Benefits paid	(7,878)
156,298	Subtotal Prior to Asset Ceiling Adjustment	173,486
	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	
-	Opening Effect of Asset Ceiling at 1 April	(20,652)
(20,652)	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(14,952)
-	Interest on Effect of Asset Ceiling	(991)
(20,652)	Subtotal Closing Effect of Asset Ceiling	(36,595)
135,646	Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets at 31 March	136,891

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022. The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2022/23 LGPS		2023/24 LGPS
	Longevity at 65 - current pensioners (years):	
20.6	Men	20.6
23.9	Women	23.6
	Longevity at 65 - future pensioners (years):	
21.3	Men	21.3
25.7	Women	25.4
3.50%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.30%
3.00%	Rate of increase in pensions (CPI)	2.80%
4.75%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.80%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below is based on possible changes of the assumptions occurring and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme.

	Increase in defined benefit obligation £000
0.1% decrease in real discount rate	2,632
1 year increase in member life expectancy	6,387
0.1% increase in the salary increase rate	112
0.1% increase in the pension increase rate	2,566

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. Staffordshire County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding strategy to recoup the past deficit over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis.

The total contribution estimated to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2025 is £4.269m.

31. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Council has recognised a contingent asset in relation to ongoing legal action that is being co-ordinated by the Local Government Association against a vehicle supplier cartel. The claim is for losses suffered as a result of a cartel affecting the prices of medium and heavy-duty trucks purchased between approximately 1997 and 2011. All the major truck manufacturers were found guilty of participation in the cartel. The Council will be seeking to recover the extra amounts that it paid for trucks as a result of the cartel inflating prices. This may amount to £0.150m.

Contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024 are:

(a) Municipal Mutual Insurance

In 1992/93 the Council's insurers, Municipal Mutual Insurance, ceased accepting business. The Scheme of Arrangement that was established to ensure an orderly wind up of the company determined that a levy could be made on the Council. The exact amount cannot be quantified, although the maximum is £782,615, of which £183,154 has been paid to the administrator. This leaves a maximum contingent liability of £599,461.

(b) Housing Stock Transfer Warranty

Liabilities in relation to a 40 year warranty given by the Council in respect of the transfer of its housing stock to a registered social landlord in February 2000 could arise. The amount of the potential liability cannot be quantified but could amount to several million pounds.

32. Financial Instruments

Categories and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost (page 30); the table below also shows the fair values of these financial instruments:

2022/23		Measured at amortised cost	2023/24	
Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000		Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000
1,889	1,889	Financial Liabilities	3,446	3,446
55	55	Creditors	54	54
		Borrowings		
		Financial Assets		
17,000	17,000	Short term investments	17,500	17,500
4,327	4,327	Debtors	4,358	4,358
4,381	4,381	Cash/cash equivalents	593	593

Debtors/Creditors vary from the balance sheet as statutory debtors and payments in advance (£9.722m in 2023/24 and £7.960m in 2022/23) and statutory creditors and receipts in advance (£6.503m in 2023/24 and £9.792m in 2022/23) are excluded from the classification of financial instruments.

2022/23			2023/24		
Expenses & losses £000	Income & gains £000	Total £000	Expenses & losses £000	Income & gains £000	Total £000
-	(606)	(606)	Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	(1,426)
-	(606)	(606)	Total income in provision of services	(1,426)	(1,426)

33. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Council'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 Council,
- Liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments,
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims to minimise adverse effects on the resources available. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit Risk

Credit risks arise from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria.

The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are as summarised below:

- Investment counterparties are assessed as to their suitability in relation to credit ratings supplied by the main ratings agencies, with the additional consideration of credit default swap data. A limit is placed on the amount which can in total be placed with individual counterparties and categories of counterparties,
- Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set where considered necessary. Credit references are obtained where contracts are entered into,
- The Council's policy regarding the write off of debtors is that all possible recovery procedures must have been exhausted, significant resources are committed to the recovery of debtors by the Finance service. Indicators that are considered when write offs are recommended include insolvency or other legal proceedings being commenced and the death of the debtor.

The following significant inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques have been used in calculating the Council's approach to impairment loss allowances:

- Debtors relating to public sector organisations are not impaired,
- A provision matrix is utilised to estimate expected credit losses based on the 'age' of debtors. The matrix identifies the relationship between the age of the Council's debtors and the risk of non-payment based on historical losses,
- Any reasonable and supportable information relating to individual debtors in terms of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions that is available without undue cost or effort.

The changes in the lifetime expected credit loss allowance for debtors measured at amortised costs are as follows:

2022/23 £000		2023/24 £000
188	Balance at 1 April	122
(99)	Amounts written (off)/on	16
33	Changes in models/risk parameters	59
122	Balance at 31 March	197

Liquidity Risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has access to borrowing from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. The maturity analysis of borrowing is as follows:

31/03/2023 £000		31/03/2024 £000
55	Less than one year	54
55		54

All trade creditors are due to be paid in less than one year.

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its investments (no long term money market borrowing at present). Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would increase interest income.

The Council does not have any investment in equity shares, joint ventures or local industry. Consequently, it is not exposed to losses arising from movements in share prices. The Council has no financial assets or a liability denominated in foreign currencies and has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

34. Leases

Council as Lessee

Finance and Operating Leases

As at 31 March 2024 the Council has no requirement to commit to making minimum payments under finance leases. Its commitment to making payments under operating leases is immaterial.

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has leased out 3 properties on a finance lease basis, with terms remaining ranging from 25 to 75 years.

The Council has a gross investment in these leases, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for properties when the leases come to an end. The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in the properties acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the Council whilst the debtor remains outstanding. The gross investment is made up of:

31/03/2023		31/03/2024
£000		£000
12	Current	12
106	Non-current	94
287	Unearned finance income	263
405	Gross investment in the lease	369

The gross investment in the lease and the minimum lease payments will be received over the following periods:

31/03/2023			31/03/2024	
Minimum lease payments	Finance lease liabilities		Minimum lease payments	Finance lease liabilities
£000	£000		£000	£000
36	24	Not later than one year	36	24
143	95	Later than one year, less than five years	143	95
226	168	Later than five years	190	144
405	287		369	263

Operating Leases

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the purposes of providing community services, such as sports facilities and community centres; to gain income from its investment properties; and for economic development purposes to provide accommodation for local businesses.

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

31/03/2023		31/03/2024
£000		£000
408	Not later than one year	436
426	Later than one year, less than five years	553
816	Later than five years	770
1,650		1,759

35. Prior Period Adjustments

Pension Asset/Liability – Asset Ceiling Adjustment

Accounting Standards (IAS19, IFRIC Interpretation 14) limit the measurement of a net defined benefit asset to the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling.

The funded element of the net defined benefit moved from a significant liability to an asset as at 31 March 2023 and as such an asset ceiling adjustment of £20.652m should be recognised in order to reflect the present value of agreed deficit contributions up to 31 March 2042. In addition, the accounts have been updated to reflect the revised immaterial impact of changes to demographic assumptions (£0.254m), employers' contributions (£0.404m), current service cost (£0.030m) and interest on defined benefit liability (£0.007m) that were previously presented in accordance with an estimated IAS19 report.

The impact on the primary financial statements is shown below:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2022/23 AS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED	Adjustment	2022/23 RESTATED
	£000	£000	£000
Gross expenditure - Chief Executive	8,741	(441)	8,300
Net expenditure - Chief Executive	7,393	(441)	6,952
Cost of services	19,746	(441)	19,305
(Surplus)/deficit on service provision	2,666	(441)	2,225
Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability/asset	(44,940)	20,906	(24,034)
Other income and expenditure	(46,092)	20,906	(25,186)
Total income and expenditure	(43,426)	20,465	(22,961)

Balance Sheet	31/3/23 AS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED	Adjustment	31/3/23 RESTATED
	£000	£000	£000
Net pensions liability	(3,010)	(20,465)	(23,475)
Long term liabilities	(24,119)	(20,465)	(44,584)
Net assets	67,958	(20,465)	47,493
Total unusable reserves	58,747	(20,465)	38,282
Total reserves	67,958	(20,465)	47,493

Movement in Reserves Statement	31/3/23 AS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED	Adjustment	31/3/23 RESTATED
	£000	£000	£000
Total comprehensive income and expenditure (general fund & total usable reserves)	2,666	(441)	2,225
Total comprehensive income and expenditure (unusable reserves)	(46,092)	20,906	(25,186)
Total comprehensive income and expenditure (total council reserves)	(43,426)	20,465	(22,961)
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (general fund)	3,028	441	3,469
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (total usable reserves)	2,155	441	2,596
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (unusable reserves)	(2,155)	(441)	(2,596)
Balance at 31 March 2023 c/fwd (unusable reserves)	(58,747)	20,465	(38,282)
Balance at 31 March 2023 c/fwd (total council reserves)	(67,958)	20,465	(47,493)

In addition the following notes have also been restated and represented:

- Note 6, Expenditure and Funding Analysis
- Note 8, Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis
- Note 13, Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature
- Note 26, Unusable Reserves
- Note 30, Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund reflects the 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 local authorities and the government of Council Tax and non domestic rates.

2022/23 Council Tax £000	2022/23 Business Rates £000	2022/23 Total £000		2023/24 Council Tax £000	2023/24 Business Rates £000	2023/24 Total £000
(74,430)	-	(74,430)	Income	(78,052)		(78,052)
-	-	-	Council Tax Payers	(212)		(212)
-	(32,710)	(32,710)	Household Support Fund		(34,452)	(34,452)
-	(50)	(50)	Business Rates Payers		(2,736)	(2,736)
-			Transitional Protection			
-	(4,810)	(4,810)	Transfer of previous years deficit			
-	(1,082)	(1,082)	- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council			-
-	-	-	- Staffordshire County Council			-
-	-	-	- Office of Police & Crime Commissioner			-
-	(120)	(120)	- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority			-
-	(6,012)	(6,012)	- Central Government			-
(74,430)	(44,784)	(119,214)	Total income	(78,264)	(37,188)	(115,452)
			Expenditure			
			Council Tax precepts			
8,570	-	8,570	- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council	8,871		8,871
52,784	-	52,784	- Staffordshire County Council	56,053		56,053
9,363	-	9,363	- Office of Police & Crime Commissioner	9,927		9,927
3,027	-	3,027	- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority	3,210		3,210
			Business Rates apportionment			
-	13,386	13,386	- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council		15,159	15,159
-	3,012	3,012	- Staffordshire County Council		3,411	3,411
-	334	334	- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority		379	379
-	16,733	16,733	- Central Government		18,949	18,949
			Other expenditure			
-	137	137	Cost of Collection		139	139
191	44	235	Provision for Bad Debts	202	179	381
-	(166)	(166)	Provision for Appeals		454	454
			Transfer of previous years surplus			
27	-	27	- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council	37	574	611
201	-	201	- Staffordshire County Council	237	129	366
36	-	36	- Office of Police & Crime Commissioner	43		43
11	-	11	- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority	13	14	27
-	-	-	- Central Government	-	717	717
74,210	33,480	107,690	Total expenditure	78,593	40,104	118,697
(220)	(11,304)	(11,524)	Deficit/(surplus) for the year	329	2,916	3,245
(53)	9,595	9,542	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(273)	(1,709)	(1,982)
(220)	(11,304)	(11,524)	Deficit/(surplus) for the year	329	2,916	3,245
(273)	(1,709)	(1,982)	Balance carried forward at 31 March	56	1,207	1,263
			Allocation of Collection Fund balance			
(30)	(683)	(713)	- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council	6	483	489
(196)	(154)	(350)	- Staffordshire County Council	41	109	150
(11)	(17)	(28)	- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority	2	12	14
-	(855)	(855)	- Central Government	-	603	603
(36)	-	(36)	- Office of Police & Crime Commissioner	7	-	7
(273)	(1,709)	(1,982)		56	1,207	1,263

Notes

1. Business Rates

The Council collects business rates in its area based on non domestic rateable values (£101.912m at 31 March 2024 and £90.595m at 31 March 2023) multiplied by a uniform business rate. The rate is specified by the Government, in 2023/24 the rate was 51.2p, with a reduction for “small businesses” to 49.9p on application (unchanged from 2022/23).

The administration of business rates aims to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses but also results in financial risks relating to volatility in appeals and non-collection of rates. Local authorities retain a proportion of the total collectable rates due, in the case of Newcastle-under-Lyme the local share is 40%. The remainder is distributed to preceptors, these are Central Government (50%), Staffordshire County Council (9%) and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority (1% share).

The business rates shares payable for 2023/24 were estimated, via the NNDR1 return, before the start of the financial year as £18.949m to Central Government, £3.411m to Staffordshire County Council, £0.379m to Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority and £15.159m to Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council.

The total of these sums (£37.898m) has been paid in 2023/24 and charged to the collection fund in year.

The actual business rates payable for 2023/24, as per the NNDR3 return, when taking into account the cost of collection, provisions for appeals and bad debts and transitional protection was calculated to be £36.416m.

The variance between the estimated business rates shared between Central Government, Staffordshire County Council, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council as per the NNDR1 return (£37.898m) and the actual business rates payable per the NNDR3 return (£36.416m) is £1.482m - a deficit to the collection fund for 2023/24 due to a number of revaluations downwards in terms of rateable value.

In addition to the business rates shares payable for 2023/24, the estimated 2022/23 surplus declared in January 2023 regarding business rates of £1.434m was repaid to the Council, Central Government, Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority from the collection fund.

The actual 2022/23 surplus was calculated to be £1.709m, therefore there remains £0.275m in the collection fund balance carried forward which is payable from the Collection Fund to the Council, Central Government, Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority in relation to 2022/23.

Taking into account the remaining 2022/23 amount to be paid back to the preceptors and the 2023/24 deficit, the business rates collection fund has a deficit of £1.207m as at 31 March 2024.

Of the deficit, the Council's share amounts to £0.483m.

When the scheme was introduced, Central Government set a baseline level for each authority identifying the expected level of retained business rates and a top up or tariff amount to ensure that all authorities receive their baseline amount. Tariffs due from authorities payable to Central Government are used to finance the top ups to those authorities who do not achieve their targeted baseline funding. In this respect Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council paid a tariff in 2023/24 to the value of £10.663m.

2. Council Tax

Council Tax Income is derived from charges raised, in eight valuation bands, according to the value of residential properties. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax base. The average Band D tax in 2023/24 of £2,030.47 compared with £1,940.46 in 2022/23. Multiplication of this amount by the proportions set out in the Council Tax Base table below gives the amount due for a property in each band.

The Council Tax base for 2023/24 was 38,099 (37,668 in 2022/23), this was derived as follows:

Band & value range	Number of dwellings	After discounts/ exemptions	Ratio to band D	Band D equivalents
Band A-	-	66	5/9	37
Band A (Up to £40,000)	24,738	16,483	6/9	10,989
Band B (£40,001 - £52,000)	10,734	8,845	7/9	6,879
Band C (£52,001 - £ 68,000)	11,554	1,047	8/9	8,931
Band D (£68,001 - £88,000)	5,358	4,869	9/9	4,869
Band E (£88,001 - £120,000)	2,826	2,562	11/9	3,131
Band F (£120,001 - £160,000)	1,831	1,695	13/9	2,449
Band G (£160,001 - £320,000)	984	911	15/9	1,518
Band H (Over £320,000)	52	37	18/9	74
				38,877
Less non collection rate (2%)				(778)
Borough Council Tax base				38,099

The Council Tax precepts payable for 2023/24 were £56.053m to Staffordshire County Council, £9.927m to Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, £3.210m to Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority and £8.871m to Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council.

The total of these sums (£78.061m) has been paid in 2023/24 and charged to the collection fund in year.

The actual Council Tax payable for 2023/24, when taking into account bad debts was calculated to be £78.062m.

The variance between the Council Tax shared between Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council as per the precepts (£78.061m) and the actual Council Tax payable (£78.062m) is £0.001m - a surplus to the collection fund.

In addition to the Council Tax payable for 2023/24, the estimated 2022/23 surplus declared in January 2023 regarding Council Tax of £0.330m was repaid to preceptors (Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council).

The actual 2022/23 surplus was calculated to be £0.273m, therefore £0.057m is repayable to the Collection Fund by Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council in relation to 2022/23.

Taking into account the remaining 2022/23 amount to be repaid and the 2023/24 surplus, the Council Tax collection fund has a deficit of £0.056m as at 31 March 2024.

Glossary

To assist readers of the Statement of Accounts to understand its contents the following definitions are provided of terms used in the text.

Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are the principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Council that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements through recognising, selecting measurement bases for and presenting assets, liabilities, gains, losses, and changes to reserves.

Accruals

The concept that items of income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses),
- The actuarial assumptions have changed.

Amortisation

An annual charge to a revenue account to reduce the value of an asset to zero over a period of years.

Assets Register

A register of the Council's fixed assets which records their essential details, including their description and location, valuation, basis of valuation, life and service chargeable for their use.

Balance Sheet

This shows a summary of the overall financial position of the Council at the end of the financial year.

Business Improvement District (BID)

A BID is a defined area within which businesses are required to pay an additional business rates levy (a business rates supplement) in order to fund projects within the BID's boundaries. A completely separate body from the Council is responsible for operating the BID scheme. The BID is often funded primarily through the levy but can also draw on other public and private funding streams. The Council as billing authority collects the supplement and pays it over to the BID body, whose income it is, charging the body for the costs of collection.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of fixed assets or expenditure, which adds to and does not merely maintain existing assets.

Capital Grants Receipts in Advance Account

An account which holds the balances of capital grants received where conditions apply and have not been satisfied meaning that the grants are not yet available for use to finance expenditure.

Capital Grants Unapplied Account

A usable reserve holding the balances of capital grants received or due to the Council at the year-end where conditions do not apply to those grants or conditions have been satisfied meaning that the grant is available for use to finance expenditure.

Capital Receipts

Income received from the sale of capital assets which may be used to finance new capital expenditure.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) is one of the leading accountancy bodies in the United Kingdom and specialises in public services.

Collection Fund

A fund accounting for Council Tax and non domestic rates received by the Council and the payments which are made from the fund including precepts to other authorities, the Council's own demand and shares of business rates receipts.

Community Assets

Assets which the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historic buildings.

Consistency

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

Contingent Asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

Contingent Liability

A contingent liability is either: -

- A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control,
- A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for goods and services, where payments have not been made at the end of the financial year.

Current Service Cost

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Curtailment

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. Curtailments include termination of employees' services earlier than expected, for example as a result of discontinuing a segment of the business and termination of, or amendment to the terms of, a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

Debtors

Amounts owed to the Council for goods and services, where the income has not been received at the end of the financial year.

Deferred Liabilities

These are liabilities which by arrangement are payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or are paid off by an annual sum over a period of time, specifically for this Council amounts outstanding in respect of finance leases.

Defined Benefit Pension 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 scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefits of the fixed asset that have been consumed during the period. Consumption includes wearing out, using up or other reduction in the useful life of a fixed asset whether arising from use, the passing of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or demand for the goods and services produced by the asset.

Discretionary Benefits

Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual, or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the Council's discretionary powers, such as The Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

Expected Rate of Return on Pension Assets

For a funded defined benefit pension 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.

Experience Gains and Losses

See actuarial gains and losses.

Fair Value

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 takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair Value Hierarchy

A three level classification of techniques used in order to measure the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. The highest level (level 1) uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date, level 2 uses inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly and level 3 uses unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Techniques employed should aim to maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Financial Instrument

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. Typical financial instruments are: liabilities - trade creditors, borrowings, financial guarantees; assets - bank deposits, trade debtors, investments; derivatives - forward investment deals.

Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs)

Statements prepared by the Accounting Standards Committee. Many of the Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) and the earlier Statements of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAPs) apply to local authorities and any departure from these must be disclosed in the published accounts.

Financial Year

The period of time to which the Statement of Accounts relates. The financial year of the Council runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Fixed Assets

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

The classes of fixed assets required to be included in the accounting statements are:

Operational assets:

- Other land and buildings (excluding Council Dwellings),
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment,
- Infrastructure assets,
- Community assets.

Non-operational assets:

- Investment Properties,
- Assets Held for Sale.

Assets under construction are not shown separately. They are included in the balance relating to the category of operational asset where they will be included when completed.

Formula Grant

A formula grant is paid by central government to local authorities. Formula grant is largely funded by local business rates income (which is ultimately collected for central government). Revenue Support Grant and business rates are added together to make up the formula grant, which is then distributed to local authorities using a complex formula.

General Fund Revenue Account

This account records the expenditure and income incurred by the Council in operating its services during the year. It does not record any capital expenditure or income but does include the costs associated with capital expenditure in the form of capital financing costs (mostly related to interest, capital charges for the use of assets by services and depreciation charges).

Government Grants

Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfer of assets to an authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council.

Heritage Assets

Tangible assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities which are held and maintained primarily for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Historical Cost

Actual cost of acquiring or constructing an asset.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets that are not able to be taken away, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure are highways and sewers.

Interest Cost

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Insurance Value

The value placed upon an asset for insurance purposes.

Intangible Assets

Non-financial fixed assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custody or legal rights. Specifically purchased software licenses are included in this category of asset.

Inventories

The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use. When use will not arise until a later period, it is appropriate to carry forward the amount to be matched to the use or consumption when it arises. Inventories comprise the following categories:

- Finished goods and goods or other assets purchased for resale,
- Consumable stores,
- Raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale,
- Products and services in intermediate stages of completion,
- Long-term contract balances.

Investments

A long-term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. Investments should be classified only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment. Investments which do not meet the above criteria should be qualified as current assets.

Investment Properties

Interest in land and/or buildings:

- In respect of which construction work and development have been completed,
- Which is held for its investment potential, any rental income being negotiated at arm's length,
- Which do not support the service or strategic objectives of the Council.

Leasing

Method of financing the provision of capital assets which does not provide for the title to the asset to pass to the authority. In return for the use of the asset the Council pays rental charges over a specified period of time. There are two basic types of leasing arrangement:

- Finance leases which transfer the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the lessee (the Council) and such assets are included within the fixed assets in the Balance Sheet,
- Operating leases where the ownership of the asset remains with the lessor and annual rental is charged direct to the revenue account.

Liquid Resources

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount or are traded in an active market.

Long Term Debtors

Comprises amounts which are owed to the Council which are not investments and which are not expected to be realised within the next financial year. The main items included in this heading are outstanding loans from the Council to other bodies and outstanding amounts in respect of finance leases of Council properties to other bodies.

Material Items

An item is material if its omission, non-disclosure or misstatement could be expected to lead to a distortion of the view given by the financial statements.

National Non Domestic Rate (NDR)

Amounts payable to local authorities from non domestic properties. The rate poundage is set nationally. The amount collected is distributed via the business rates retention scheme to Central Government, Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire Authority. The remainder is retained by the Council but is subject to a tariff payment and pool levy.

Non-Distributed Costs

Overheads from which no user now benefits and which are not apportioned to services.

Past Service Cost

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

Precept

Demands made upon the Collection Fund by other authorities (Staffordshire County Council, Police and Fire Authorities and Parish Councils) for the services that they provide.

Prior Period Adjustments

Those material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring conditions or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

Provisions

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred but where the amount remains uncertain.

Quoted Securities

Assets such as shares that are traded on financial exchanges.

Realisable Value

Open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Related Parties

Two or more parties are related when at any time during the financial period:

- One party has direct or indirect control over the other party,
- The parties are subject to common control from the same source,
- One party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party to the extent that the other party might be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests,
- The parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own separate interests.

For individuals identified as related parties, the following are also presumed to be related parties:

- Members of the close family or the same household,
- Partnerships, companies, trusts or other entities in which the individual, or a member of their close family or same household, has a controlling interest.

Related Party Transaction

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party irrespective of whether a charge is made.

Reserves

Reserves fall into two different categories:

- Usable Reserves representing sums set aside to meet future expenditure for specific purposes and which the Council is able to utilise to provide services.
- Unusable Reserves which the Council is not able to utilise to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves which hold unrealisable gains and losses, such as the Revaluation Reserve and reserves which are adjustment accounts which deal with situations where income and expenditure are recognised statutorily against the General Fund balance on a different basis from that expected by accounting standards, for example the capital adjustment account.

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 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, because these are not given in exchange for services rendered by employees.

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure on day-to-day running of the Council, including employee costs, running expenses and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure which does not result in the creation of a fixed asset and which is classified as capital for funding purposes but is chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (revenue account) as revenue expenditure. Any grants or contributions towards such expenditure are also chargeable to the revenue account. An appropriation is made to the revenue account from the capital adjustment account of the amount of expenditure financed from capital resources. Such expenditure was formerly referred to as deferred charges.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

Grant paid to local authorities by Central Government to help finance its general expenditure.

Scheme Liabilities

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

Settlement

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements include a lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits, the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits and the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

Useful Life

Period over which the local authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME BOROUGH COUNCIL ON THE COUNCIL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE COUNCIL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council ("the Council") for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, Collection Fund, and the related notes, including the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2024 and of the Council's income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Council in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Service Director for Finance has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they have not been informed by the government of the intention to either cease the Council's services or dissolve the Council without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the Service Director for Finance's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuity of services provided by the Council over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Service Director for Finance's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the Service Director for Finance's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Council will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of management, the Audit and Standards Committee and internal audit and inspection of policy documentation as to the Council's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Council's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud.
- Reading Council and Audit Standard Committee minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards and taking into account possible financial pressures at the Council, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular, the risk that Council management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we did not identify a fraud risk related to revenue recognition due to our assessment that there was limited opportunity for manipulation of revenue reported given the nature of the funding provided to the Council during the year.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation of the design and implementation of some of the Authority-wide fraud risk management controls.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unusual double entries with cash and revenue account codes and entries posted by senior team members.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general sector experience and through discussion with the Service Director for Finance and other management (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the Service Director for Finance and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Council is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including the financial reporting aspects of local government legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Council is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, data protection laws, anti-bribery, employment law, recognising the nature of the Council's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Service Director for Finance and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The Service Director for Finance is responsible for the other information, which 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, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information; and
- in our opinion the other information included in the Statement of Accounts for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Service Director for Finance's and Audit and Standards Committee's responsibilities

As explained more fully in the statement set out on page 17, the Service Director for Finance is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view. They are also responsible for: such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have been informed by the government of the intention to either cease the services provided by the Council or dissolve the Council without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity.

The Audit and Standards Committee of the Council is responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

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

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office in November 2024 on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the "NAO Code of Audit Practice"), we are required to report to you if we identify any significant weaknesses in the arrangements that have been made by the Council to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We have nothing to report in this respect.

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

As explained more fully in the statement set out on page 17, the Service Director for Finance is responsible for ensuring that the Council has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are required under section 20(1) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively. We are also not required to satisfy ourselves that the Council has achieved value for money during the year.

We planned our work and undertook our review in accordance with the NAO Code of Audit Practice and related statutory guidance, having regard to whether the Council had proper arrangements in place to ensure financial sustainability, proper governance and to use information about costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary.

Statutory reporting matters

We are required by Schedule 2 to the NAO Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 and Schedule 7 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make written recommendations to the Council under Section 24 and Schedule 7 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in this respect.

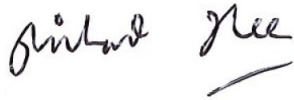
THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND TO WHOM WE OWE OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

This report is made solely to the members of the Council, 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 Council, 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 Council and the members of the Council, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DELAY IN CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF THE AUDIT

As at the date of this audit report, we have not yet completed our work in respect of the Council's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Until we have completed this work, we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the NAO Code of Audit Practice.



Richard Lee

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

1 St Peter's Square

Manchester

M2 3AE

6 February 2025