

EXECUTIVE

LEADER: Cllr Jeremy Christophers

PORTFOLIO HOLDER: Cllr Stuart Barker

DATE: 8 January 2019
REPORT OF: Chief Finance Officer
SUBJECT: INITIAL FINANCIAL PLAN PROPOSALS 2019/20 TO 2021/22

PART I

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive is recommended to resolve

That comments be invited on these budget proposals.

The Executive recommends that Council resolves

To approve the council tax base of 49,219 for 2019/20 at appendix 2.

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To consider the initial financial plan proposals 2019/20 to 2021/22 to be published for comments over the next six weeks.
- 1.2 These proposals include draft revenue and capital budgets for the three years 2019/20 to 2021/22. The main issues taken into account are:
 - The level of council tax and the proposal to increase it by £5 or 3.03%.
 - Reducing central funding and the need to make ongoing efficiencies using invest to save where possible.
 - Continuing to support housing whilst backing business and bringing people and organisations together for local neighbourhood planning.
 - Infrastructure delivery plan investment funded by community infrastructure levy (CIL) and external sources where available.
 - Town centre investment in infrastructure and employment.
 - The level of reserves necessary for the council.
- 1.3 To consider the proposed council tax base 2019/20 to recommend for Council approval on 14 January 2019 as shown at appendix 2.

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2. SUMMARY

- 2.1** Recent budgets have taken account of reducing government grant over the period of the last comprehensive spending review. We now have the provisional local government finance settlement for 2019/20 which clarified the multi year settlements announced in 2016/17. No further changes were made to the calculation of the New Homes Bonus (NHB). We continue to be on the multi-year settlement covering the four years from 2016/17. Council tax thresholds remain at the higher of 3% or above £5. 100% business rates retention was promised in earlier consultations but with the transfer in of some funding obligations. The Government is now planning to introduce 75% business rates retention in 2020/21. Devon chief finance officers worked on a bid when the new invitation to pilot 100% business rates retention for 2018/19 was sent out by government. We were successful with our bid which will create additional funds for one year only. Revenue support grant and rural services delivery grant are rolled into business rates baseline funding for one year as a result. The conditions of the bid require extra business rate income generated to be reinvested in economic growth. Our bid will reinvest additional funds in the Newton Abbot town centre redevelopment proposals. We also submitted a further bid in September 2018 to continue to be a Devon pilot in 2019/20. The Government decided to allow other new pilots to be set up for one year and as a result our bid was unsuccessful however we will continue to work as a Business rates pool with the rest of Devon. Receipt of revenue support grant ends in 2018/19 and new homes bonus legacy payments were reduced. The reduction was from 6 years to 5 years in 2017/18 and then to 4 years from 2018/19. An initial baseline reduction of 0.4% was also set for 2017/18 reducing the Bonus further. No further modifications were made in 2018/19 or proposed in 2019/20 following receipt of the provisional settlement.
- 2.2** We have benefitted from previous savings plans and restructuring efficiencies are still producing cost reductions. This budget also benefits from the Strata partnership and the significant ongoing returns from Market Walk. We are in the fourth year of Business Efficiency Service Transition (BEST) 2020 review following Business Challenge in earlier years.
- 2.3** The economy continues to be generally buoyant however uncertainty continues about future demand and the outcome of the European Union negotiations. Teignbridge has seen some minor positive variations to income in the current year however planning applications, general rental income and market income are down on the original budget.
- 2.4** Car parks are continuing with the programme of relevant capital investment agreed and funded by the increase in income. A general increase in most off street parking charges is proposed to cover inflation and in particular the continuing higher rates from the revaluation which mainly falls on car parking.
- 2.5** Business rates were revalued nationally and became effective from 1 April 2017. Rates have generally gone down in the South West although Teignbridge properties have gone up. There is transitional relief so that

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reductions and increases will take five years to work through. Our on-going investment in Newton Abbot will enhance its vitality and viability and improve access to and within the town centre.

- 2.6** The capital programme to 2021/22 includes infrastructure delivery plan projects funded by CIL and external sources where available. The investment in housing continues including provision of affordable homes. The main aim is to create more homes and jobs. Significant provisions have also been included for town centre investment and employment land. Prudential borrowing is a helpful funding mechanism for priority projects where a good return on capital can be demonstrated. The additional gains from the business rates pilot scheme for 2018/19 will be invested in Newton Abbot town centre.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1** The budget and policy framework procedure rules in the Constitution set out the process for developing annual budgets and their approval by Council. Thus there is a budget timetable in the Executive forward plan which includes Overview and Scrutiny consideration of the financial plan proposals. The detailed **timetable** is shown at **appendix 1**. The Council is responsible for the adoption of its budget including approving the appropriate level of council tax.
- 3.2** Previous budgets took account of reductions in government grant. An ambitious programme of **savings** was identified reducing costs and increasing income. **Revenue support grant** was cut by £1.0 million in 2015/16, just under an additional £0.9 million in 2016/17 and a further reduction of £0.75 million in 2017/18. In 2018/19 the reduction was just under £0.5 million leaving revenue support grant at just under £0.4 million. We will receive nothing in 2019/20 and thereafter. (The allocated funds for 2018/19 have now been rolled into business rates baseline funding following the successful pilot bid).
- 3.3** The senior management structure is under review with an interim team in place. Management costs have been significantly reduced over recent years and further significant savings are anticipated. This budget also gains from the Strata partnership and significant returns from Market Walk.
- 3.4** The fourth year of **Business Efficiency Service Transition (BEST) 2020** has built on the Business Challenge process in the last three years. Options for continuing to reduce budgets have been or are being evaluated and also the pressures or investment that might require those savings. Those savings that can be made have been built into the budgetary figures. Teignbridge is also working with nineteen partners on the Heart of the South West devolution proposals and more locally re. Innovation Exeter in the Greater Exeter/Greater Devon partnership.
- 3.5** We are in the third year of our new ten year Strategy 2016-2025. This sets the tone for contributing to civic life and ensuring public services focus on 'place and person' while remaining accountable, fair and value for money. At the heart are the Teignbridge Ten overarching projects that guide our activities,

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where we focus our resources and how we shape services to deliver real progress for the district.

- 3.6** There are no proposed changes to the council tax support scheme. A budget survey is planned which will be put on the website and publicised to encourage feedback. In particular it will be brought to the attention of **businesses**, the residents' panel and Teignbridge relationship groups.
- 3.7** The current council tax for Teignbridge is £165.17 per year for an average band D property. The 2018/19 **tax base** or effective number of properties for calculating council tax income is 48,577. Thus current year council tax income for the district is estimated at £8.0 million as shown in **appendix 2 - the recommended council tax base 2019/20**. A table of values for various increases in council tax is shown at **appendix 3 - the council tax calculator**.
- 3.8** Of the current total average annual £1,834.97 council tax collected per property, Teignbridge keeps 9% or just over £3 per week for its services. 72% goes to County, 10% to the Police, 5% to the Fire Authority and 4% to parishes and towns for their local precepts.
- 3.9** Significant government funding and cost changes affecting us for current and future years are as follows:

A 4.9% increase in the statutory National Living Wage from £7.83 to £8.21 next year;

Pay increases for current and future years. A two year deal to employees as tabled by the National Employers for Local Government Services for 2018/19 and 2019/20. A flat rate increase for the majority of grades of 2% in each year and higher increases on lower pay points of up to 9.2% in 2018/19 and a further 5.9% in 2019/20. A revised pay spine has also been introduced in the deal with effect from 1 April 2019. These changes address adjustments to the National Living Wage and pay differentials across grades as a result. This deal is built into the initial financial plan proposals.

The actuarial valuation of the Devon pension fund for 31 March 2016 required increased employers contributions to 2019/20;

The continuing consultation on reforms to New Homes Bonus baseline reducing receipts and the proposal to cease New Homes Bonus after 2019/20 and replace with an alternative source of housing funding and what that level of funding will be going forward;

Cuts in funding over the next 3 years with revenue support grant reducing to NIL for 2019/20 and thereafter;

The outcome of consultation on the move to 75% business rates retention but with the transfer in of some funding responsibilities.

A full, partial or phased reset of the baselines for the business rates retention scheme in 2020/21 and the impact on the business rates retained for 2020/21 and thereafter.

Additional staffing, leasing and running costs to maintain delivery of the refuse and recycling service and for the additional dwellings being built and in occupation.

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3.10 The Executive has had three **monitoring** reports this financial year on 17 July, 2 October, and 4 December 2018. These have updated current year budgets and also future year forecasts. The Autumn Statement 2018 was published on the 29 October and the provisional local government settlement issued on 13 December.

4. REVENUE FINANCIAL PLAN

4.1 **Appendix 4** to this report is the draft budget scenario for the next three years. The effects of budget variations in 2018/19 already approved by Executive are included. Future savings expected from the Strata partnership have been fed into the plan. The increasing cost reductions from the previous management restructures, recent changes and interim arrangements are included. The plan also includes the significant ongoing returns from Market Walk.

4.2 Proposed **fees and charges** draft income totals for each service are shown at **appendix 5**. An increase of £368,000 in income is anticipated for next year. Detailed recommended fees and charges will be available on the website early in January via the members' newsletter. There are minimal changes proposed for leisure charges with a small change in income for next year.

4.3 Car parking charges are proposed to increase to give extra income of £57,000 which equates to an increase of 1.6%. This will help towards inflation and in particular the rates increase arising from the revaluation that mostly affects car parks. The main changes have been to increase charges generally across the majority of car parks. This includes the permits which were not increased last year. However to support the town centres it is proposed to reduce the parking charges in these areas up to one hour.

4.4 The successful opt in green waste subscription has been increased by £5, the first increase since its introduction. The revised fee continues to be below the national average and the average charge within Devon.

4.5 The **Localism Act** introduced the power for the Secretary of State to set principles each year under which council tax increases are determined as excessive. This can apply to Teignbridge, County, Fire, Police, or towns and parishes. For the current year limits continue to be set for all but towns and parishes with a referendum being triggered if districts had an increase of 3% and above AND above £5.

4.6 In all such cases Teignbridge has to make the arrangements to hold a **local referendum** for residents. Costs can be recovered from the relevant precepting authority. The Government expects town and parish councils to demonstrate restraint when setting precept increases. They will be looking for clear evidence of how the sector is responding to this challenge, mitigating increases by the use of reserves where they are not earmarked for other purposes or for 'invest to save' projects which will lower ongoing costs. Any

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controls for town and parish councils are deferred subject to these conditions being adhered to.

- 4.7** The extra income from any increase in **council tax** is shown at **appendix 3** and this additional amount would be recurring in future years. The proposal is to increase council tax in Teignbridge by 3.03% or £5 to £170.17. This is the annual charge for an average band D property and the increase equates to less than 10p a week. A £5 increase has also been assumed for 2020/21 and 2021/22.
- 4.8** Council tax **freeze grants** have ceased with the last one being received in 2015/16. This was equivalent to a 1% increase in council tax but assumed no council tax support reduction so amounted to £78,000.
- 4.9** **Settlement funding** of revenue support grant and business rates retention baseline to the Council from Government is £3.7 million for the current year. Teignbridge will not pay council tax support grant in 2019/20 as a general grant to towns and parishes. The grant funding to support this was withdrawn as specified in last years budget proposals.
- 4.10** With the **four year funding deal** in place, published figures for revenue support grant and business rates baseline are available to 2019/20. These have been used in the financial plan and are shown in the table below adjusted in 2018/19 for the business rates pilot:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£million	£million	£million	£million
Revenue support grant	1.601	0.847	0.000	0.000
Rates baseline funding	3.106	3.169	3.685	3.339
New homes bonus	3.848	3.436	2.917	2.605
Main grant	8.555	7.452	6.602	5.944
Cash reduction in year		-1.103	-0.850	-0.658
Percentage reduction in year		-12.9%	-11.4%	-10.0%

The table shows the cash reductions of £1.1 million last year, £0.9 million in 2018/19 and £0.7 million in 2019/20. Percentage reductions are up to 13% in each year. Main grant funding will have reduced by one third by 2019/20 when compared to 2013/14 when rates retention and council tax support started. Revenue support grant will also have reduced from £4.5 million to zero over the same period. Uncertainty exists for 2020/21 when a full, partial or phased reset of the baseline may occur, reducing gains established from growth and altering business rates retention to 75%.

- 4.11** The **business rates retention 50%** funding system started on 1 April 2013. Rules for charging and rateable values are still set nationally by Government and the Valuation Office respectively. The system includes top ups, tariffs, levies and safety nets. The latter is to protect income to some extent within overall reducing national funding levels. The system is more complicated as Government has introduced small and rural business rates relief. The cost of

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this through loss of rates retention income to Teignbridge is generally covered by separate specific grant.

- 4.12** Within Devon it has been beneficial for authorities to form a **rates pool** to avoid any payment of levy from Devon to the Government. With historic assumptions of moderate business growth in the area significant savings have been achieved increasing over the years. The pool also spreads the risk of any business downturn in an authority over all members of the pool and encourages economic prosperity across authority boundaries. The Devon pool became a 100% business rate pilot for 2018/19 following its successful submission and reverting back to a rates pool in 2019/20 as our bid to be a pilot in that year was unsuccessful.
- 4.13** Teignbridge's position is better than the rates baseline because of estimated growth in business rates. We have also gained from pooling and this has been shown together with growth in the revenue summary as estimated rates retention and pooling gain. 100% rates retention was originally promised by 2020 but with the transfer in of some funding responsibilities and the share of the total for districts could be reduced. Levies will cease but there may still be some opportunity for pooling of risk. Negotiations to exit the European Union may delay the roll out of any eventual 100% business rates retention and a full, partial or phased reset of baselines in 2020/21 will have a negative impact on funding levels. The provisional settlement now suggests that 75% business rates retention will be introduced in 2020/21.
- 4.14** **New homes bonus** is also part of core funding and is top sliced from settlement grant. It is based on additional property brought into occupation in the previous year with a higher amount for affordable housing. Teignbridge is receiving £2.9 million this year. Estimates of NHB are based on 620 homes per annum as in the local plan with each new year giving four years of grant.
- 4.15** Government reformed the new homes bonus reducing the length of payments from 6 years to 4 years. Estimates for future years assume 4 years bonus. The Government has intimated that it will cease New Homes Bonus after 2019/20 and replace with an alternative source of Housing funding. No details are available to clarify what this will mean in terms of future funding and whether it will provide similar funding levels to that received under New Homes Bonus. The Government had suggested increasing the baseline for 2019/20 however in the provisional settlement have left this unaltered at 0.4%.
- 4.16** Council tax benefit was replaced by **council tax support** from 1 April 2013. As the support reduces the tax base there is less council tax income for county, fire, police, and towns & parishes. The cost was around 90% funded by government grant initially but then transferred into main grant and not identified separately. The 10% shortfall was covered at Teignbridge, in the first year by one minor change to benefit, technical reforms, and use of transitional grant.

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- 4.17** For 2014/15 two minor changes to compensate for the loss of transitional grant were consulted on and introduced. The majority of taxpayers have adapted well to these changes, collection has been maintained and spend on council tax support itself continues to go down. There were further changes to the scheme applicable from 1 April 2017 to align as far as possible and mirror work incentives in Universal Credit and changes to housing benefit. No changes were made for 2018/19 or are proposed for 2019/20.
- 4.18** Teignbridge currently receives £348,000 for administering **housing benefit** and £140,000 for council tax support. **Universal Credit** started for Teignbridge from 9 November 2015 for new single job seekers and we went live with the full service in September 2018. There has been specific help from the department for work and pensions in connection with the transition but the current funding agreement ended in 2017. The main grant funding has been assumed to continue in future years.
- 4.19** The statutory minimum **National Living Wage** is targeted to be close to £9 for those aged 25 and over by 2020 (60% of median earnings). It increases by 4.9% to £8.21 from 1 April 2019. The impact of the increase in national living wage through the pay award which also addresses differentials in the pay spine has had significant cost implications in 2018/19 and further increases in 2019/20 and subsequent years of the financial plan.
- 4.20** The **actuarial valuation** of the **Devon pension fund** effective from 1 April 2017 set Teignbridge contributions for future years. These were made up of a basic amount of 14.6% for future service accrual plus an increasing cash sum to reduce the past service deficit. The amended cash sum payment started in 2017/18 at £1,369,000 increasing to £1,436,000 for 2019/20.
- 4.21** **Investment income** remains fairly low however the base rate rise from 0.5% to 0.75% in August 2018 has increased income slightly. Based on information from the Bank of England inflation report, which shows base rate gradually increasing to around 1.4% by 2021, £63,750 interest has been forecast for 2019-20, rising to £75,000 in 2020-21 and £112,500 in 2021-22. This is based on average daily lending of £7.5 million, which takes into account levels of mainly internal borrowing.
- 4.22** The latest professional guidance on **reserves** issued in November 2008 recommends a working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing and a contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies. Earmarked reserves can also be built up to meet known or predicted requirements. Teignbridge operates with a low level of reserves compared to many districts.
- 4.23** Our main contingent liability was settled six years ago and provision has been made for other smaller potential liabilities. However the current funding regime including rates retention, new homes bonus and council tax support carries a risk for us of likely more volatility in resources. This will increase as

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we move towards likely 75% rates retention. We are more reliant on income generated from our own fees and charges as government funding reduces.

- 4.24** The Audit Commission December 2012 report 'Striking a balance' stated that reserves are an essential part of good financial management. They help councils cope with unpredictable financial pressures and plan for their future spending commitments. The proposed budget recommends reserves to increase slightly to 11.7% of the net revenue budget at just over £1.9 million in 2018/19. This equates to 12.6% in later years as general reserves are maintained at just over £1.9 million. General reserves are held to accommodate continuing future uncertainties and increasing reliance on generating our own income.
- 4.25** Historically the **Executive** has **authority** to exceed the approved overall revenue budget by up to £100,000 from general reserves to meet unexpected expenditure within the year. The aim is to replenish the reserves in the same year by making compensating savings as soon as possible. It is recommended to maintain this allowance at £100,000 for future years. All other decisions with regard to budgetary change will be approved by reference to virement rules in the financial instructions.
- 4.26** In conclusion these budget proposals show how Teignbridge can prepare for the grant reductions and anticipated funding regime by continuing to make savings and generate income. The revenue budget is funded over the medium term by savings found, additional income and use of earmarked reserves built up to cover anticipated future reductions in funding. Exploration of suggestions from the BEST2020 process and service plan reviews have been incorporated into future budgets. Further suggestions will be worked up and costed to deliver savings to balance future budget years alongside the ongoing investigation into commercial investment opportunities, alternative service delivery plans and review of our existing assets and their use. These ideas together with any other income generation opportunities will also help to identify funds to increase revenue contributions to the capital programme. At the same time general reserves are increased to around 11.7% of the budget which is equivalent to just over £1.9 million. However there is much uncertainty over the move to 75% and potentially an eventual 100% business rates retention scheme with the higher risks that Teignbridge will face.
- 4.27** These proposals include a £5 increase in council tax next year and subsequent years and substantial capital investment over the next three years. They will be publicised and comments brought back to the Executive in February before making the final budget recommendation to Council for 28 February 2019.
- 5. CAPITAL PROGRAMME**
- 5.1** The **capital programme** has been updated at **appendix 6** and continues to include significant provisions for investment in town centres and employment

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land. Some of these will require prudential borrowing and each will be the subject of separate reports as the business cases are developed.

- 5.2** The programme is partly funded by sales of assets. Community Infrastructure Levy is anticipated to fund the infrastructure plan. Contributions from revenue are budgeted at £1.1 million in 2018/19, with a further £0.3 million for specific schemes. In addition an aggregate £1.4 million over the next three years are enabled by new homes bonus receipts. The ongoing contributions are set at £0.2 million in 2019/20 increasing to £0.5 million in 2020/21 and £0.7 million in 2021-22. A review of suggestions from the BEST2020 process should enable further increased contributions to be delivered as these are worked through and agreed.
- 5.3** Government subsidy for housing disabled facilities grants through better care funding via county is assumed to continue at £1 million per annum. £1.2 million has been received in 2018/19, with an additional £50,000 anticipated. Right to buy receipts are estimated at £0.7 million per annum. Housing investment continues at current levels with the majority going into the provision of, and disabled facilities grants for, private sector housing. Affordable housing provision is facilitated through identified sites with the majority of the remainder being delivered through the local plan.
- 5.4** The infrastructure delivery plan investment over the next few years contributes to:
- A new railway station at Marsh Barton for South West Exeter and Teignbridge residents access to employment (£1.3 million by March 2021).
 - Provision for improvements to the A382 of £5.1 million over 3 years.
 - Provision for Education in SW Exeter and the wider Teignbridge area of £6 million over 3 years.
 - Provision for further green spaces of £1.7 million over 3 years.
 - Sports and leisure provision of £1.5 million over 3 years including Decoy and the Den play area refurbishments. Work is continuing to investigate the feasibility of improvements to leisure provision. This will be the subject of separate reports as business cases are developed.
 - Heart of Teignbridge, coastal and other cycle provision (£1.1 million over three years).
- 5.5** The energy and carbon reduction plan has been completed. A provision has been made for a project to investigate a major heating improvement for Forde House for 2019/20. Feasibility investigations for further solar panels at Market Walk are also being carried out.

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6. COUNCIL TAX BASE 2019/20

- 6.1** The **council tax base** is the estimated number of band D equivalent properties in the district for next year less a small allowance for likely collection losses. The details are shown at section 1 of **appendix 2**. The council tax for each of District, County, Fire, Police and towns/parishes multiplied by the base gives the income or precept which the district pays to each authority. The District is responsible for collecting council tax.
- 6.2** The estimate for next year must be based on information available on the 30 November. It has to be approved by Council which is planned for 14 January 2019 and notified to the major preceptors - County, Fire and Police between 1 December 2018 and 31 January 2019. Similarly towns and parishes also need the base for their area to calculate their council tax from their precept.
- 6.3** The initial data is extracted from the council tax records. This includes the deduction for council tax support which reduces the base. Finally an estimate is made of the growth in the number of dwellings to 2019/20 based on recent history and this has been calculated at 1%. Thus a total of 49,716.2 is the estimated number of band D properties for next year.
- 6.4** As for the current year a collection rate of 99% has been assumed giving 49,219 for 2019/20. For Teignbridge this base means that at the current council tax level of £165.17 just over £8.1 million of income would be generated next year. This is 1.3% or £106,000 more than in the current year. Estimated 2019/20 income for all preceptors is shown at appendix 2, section 2 based on the current council tax.
- 6.5** All the council tax income goes into a collection account from which the precepts are paid. As the income is estimated a surplus or deficit can arise which has to be notified and shared out between the District, County, Fire and Police. The district has to pay for any deficit or take any surplus relating to the towns and parishes. The aim is to minimise balances on the account.
- 6.6** Teignbridge has to estimate the surplus or deficit on the council tax collection fund on 15 January each year for the following budget year. A surplus of £1.0 million is currently estimated which has to be shared between the major preceptors in 2019/20 per their current precepts. The District share is £126,000 towards next year's budget as shown at line 18 in appendix 4. Surpluses or deficits arise due to a number of factors including variations to previous years assumptions in relation to the number of new houses built, the banding of these properties, the number claiming council tax support, collection rates, discounts, bad debts and provisions in relation thereto.

7. GROUPS CONSULTED

- 7.1** County, Fire and Police and the public are consulted about any changes to the council tax support scheme. 20 December marks the start of the six weeks publication period which includes Overview and Scrutiny meetings on 14

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January and 4 February 2019. Parishes and town councils will also be advised of these financial proposals with a presentation to the Teignbridge Association of Local Councils meeting on 31 January 2019.

- 7.2** A budget survey is planned which will be put on the website and publicised to encourage feedback. In particular it will be brought to the attention of businesses, the residents' panel and Teignbridge relationship groups. Responses will be reported to members for consideration with the final budget proposals by Executive on 7 February 2019 and by Council on 28 February 2019.

8. TIME-SCALE

The financial plan covers the years 2018/19 to 2021/22. Final consideration of the budget by Council is due on 28 February 2019. At that time the council tax resolution is also approved which covers the total council tax including County, Fire, Police and towns & parishes.

9. JUSTIFICATION

The Executive is required under the budget and policy framework procedure rules in the constitution (part 2, article 4, section 4.4b) to agree and recommend a budget to Council each year.

10. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION (CONFIRMATION OF DECISION SUBJECT TO CALL-IN)

Call in does not apply as the final budget recommendations will be considered for approval by Council on 28 February 2019.

Martin Flitcroft
Chief Finance Officer

Wards affected	All
Contact for more information	Martin Flitcroft 01626 215246 or Claire Moors 01626 215242
Background Papers (For Part I reports only)	Budget and settlement files The Constitution
Key Decision	Yes
In Forward Plan	Yes
In O&S Work Programme	Yes
Appendices	App 1 – Budget timetable 2019/20 App 2 – Recommended council tax base 2019/20 App 3 – Council tax calculator 2019/20 App 4 – Summary revenue plan 2018/19 onwards App 5 – Fees and charges summary App 6 – Capital programme

APPENDIX