NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COMMISSIONER FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
RESERVES STRATEGY – UPDATED JANUARY 2023

1. Reserves Strategy

1.1. Reserves are a key part of medium-term financial planning – other components include revenue spending plans, income forecasts, potential liabilities, capital investment plans, borrowing and council tax levels. Decisions on these are inter-linked. Consequently, some organisations will need to maintain reserves at higher levels than others.

1.2 All publicly funded organisations should have a reserves strategy to demonstrate transparency and accountability, to comply with best practice financial management and to justify the levels of reserves held.

1.3 The PFCC maintains reserves to provide a measure of protection against risk. Without this protection, any unforeseen expenditure would have to be met either by increases in Council Tax or immediate savings (potentially through reductions in service levels).

1.4 The term "reserves" has a variety of technical and everyday meanings, depending on the context in which it is used. For the purposes of this Strategy, it is taken to mean funds set-aside at the PFCC's discretion for general or specific future purposes.

1.5 Reserves are required to protect and enhance the financial viability and in particular:

- To maintain a degree of in-year financial flexibility;
- To enable the PFCC to deal with unforeseen circumstances and incidents;
- To set aside monies to fund major developments in future years;
- To enable the PFCC to invest to transform and achieve improved service effectiveness and efficiency;
- To set aside sums for known and potential liabilities;
- To provide an operational contingency at service level.

1.6 Reserves should not be held to fund ongoing revenue expenditure as this is unsustainable in the long term; however, they may be important in smoothing a major financial imbalance (revenue or capital) over a longer timescale. CIPFA guidance LAAP 99 published July 2014 states:

"Balancing the annual budget by drawing on general reserves may be viewed as a legitimate short-term option. However, it is not normally prudent for reserves to be deployed to finance recurrent expenditure. CIPFA has commented that Councils should be particularly wary about using one off reserves to deal with shortfalls in current funding. Where such action is to be taken, this should be made explicit, and an explanation given as to how such expenditure will be funded in the medium to long term"

1.7 The Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority (NCFRA) was established on the 1 January 2019 with no transfer of reserves agreed as part of the business case. As such, a three year financial stability period was set to establish a more stable budget position, supported by a sufficient level of reserves.

1.8 Tight financial planning, together with assistance from the Home Office has enabled a sufficient reserves position to be sufficient currently. However, work during the 2023/24 budget and Medium Term Financial Plan has identified that the financial risks from inflation and other pressures are forecast to be higher than funding available to the service. Despite annual efficiency targets, funding deficits are identified in future years.

1.9 The reserves strategy assumes that the Medium Term Financial Plan [MTFP] will be broadly balanced across the five year planning period as they will not be used to maintain ongoing revenue expenditure.

1.10 However, this is recognised as a risk as when taking into account the projected shortfalls on the MTFP where savings will need to be achieved to facilitate balancing the Plan.

1.11 If savings cannot bridge the full gap, based on current estimates, as a worst case scenario, revenue reserves can balance the gap over the five year MTFP but this would use almost all available reserves and would impact funding available for investment.

1.12 Due to the lack of investment over many years during the County Council Governance, NCFRA have a significant Capital Programme requirement. This is continually reviewed to ensure it is both operationally deliverable and affordable. The PFCC made successful representation to the Home Office and obtained £0.5m funding to support historic capital programme investment

1.13 Reserves should reflect the agreed financial strategy and should represent the quantified impact of risks and opportunities over the planning period, weighted for their probability.

2. National Guidance and Compliance with Home Office Guidance

2.1 The 2014, CIPFA guidance included the establishment and maintenance of local authority reserves and balances, setting out the key factors that should be taken into account locally in making an assessment of the appropriate level of reserves and balances to be held. This is applicable to Police and Fire corporation soles.

2.2 On 31 March 2018, the Minister for Policing and the Fire Service published new guidance on the information that each PFCC must publish in terms of Police Reserves. This guidance has been adopted for NCFRA to ensure consistency across PFCC governed Fire and Police services in Northamptonshire. The NCFRA reserves strategy is published annually on the PFCC website.

2.3 One of the key requirements is that the information on each reserve should make clear how much of the funding falls into each of the following three categories:

- Funding for planned expenditure on projects and programmes over the period of the current medium term financial plan.
- Funding for specific projects and programmes beyond the current planning period.
- As a general contingency to meet other expenditure needs held in accordance with sound principles of good financial management.

2.4 This information is summarised across the Home Office headings as at 31/3/2023, together with the proposed use of the reserves held at that date as follows:

Reserve	Actual Balance as at 31/3/2023	Planned Movements on Projects and Programmes over the next 3 years (23/24-25/26)	Total Revenue and Capital Reserves as at 31 March 2026	Planned movements and Funding for Specific projects and Programmes 2025/26-2027/28	Held as a general Reserve, Contingency or Resource to meet other expenditure or pressures
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
General	**1.850**	**0.150**	**2.000**	**0.000**	**2.000**
Earmarked Revenue:					
Insurance	**0.250**		0.250	0.000	**0.250**
Operational Equipment	**0.060**		0.060	0.000	**0.060**
Carry Forwards	**0.045**	(0.045)	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Smoothing	**0.265**	(0.065)	0.200	0.200	**0.400**
Transformation	**0.682**	0.068	0.750		**0.750**
Total Earmarked	**1.302**	**(0.042)**	**1.260**	**0.200**	**1.460**
Total Revenue	**3.152**	**0.108**	**3.260**	**0.200**	**3.460**
Capital:					
Capital Receipts	**0.186**	1.464	1.650	(0.265)	**1.385**
Capital and ESN Reserve	**0.355**	0.275	0.630	(0.575)	**0.055**
S106 Developer Contributions	**0.068**	0.003	0.071	0.150	**0.221**
Capital Grants Unapplied	**0.823**	(0.405)	0.418	0.000	**0.418**
Total Capital	**1.432**	**1.337**	**2.769**	**(0.690)**	**2.079**
Total Reserves	**4.584**	**1.445**	**6.029**	**(0.490)**	**5.539**

2.5 Once the Chief Fire Officer has completed his consideration of the operational requirements of the service, that plans will be put in place to drawdown from the transformation reserve, which was set aside of this purpose.

2.6 Given the sufficient but low level of revenue reserves held by NCFRA, the above table reflects the strategy intention to maintain Fire revenue reserves at a relatively stable level. However, it is acknowledged that this will be reduced once the Chief Fire Officer's plans take shape.

2.7 Capital reserves will be used to ensure that the Capital Programme is funded in the most appropriate and prudent manner.

3. General Reserve

3.1 In order to assess the adequacy of the unallocated general reserve when setting the budget, the PFCC, on the advice of the chief finance officer, should take account of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the authority. This assessment of risk should include external risks, as well as internal risks, for example the ability to deliver planned efficiency savings.

3.2 Whilst there is no prescribed level of reserves that PFCCs should hold; it is influenced by individual discretion, local circumstances, advice from external auditors, risk management arrangements and risk appetite. CIPFA guidance in LAAP Bulletin 99 (2014) specifically cautions against prescriptive national guidance for a minimum or maximum level of reserves and states:

"The many factors involved when considering appropriate levels of reserves can only be assessed properly at a local level. A considerable degree of professional judgement is required. The chief finance officer may choose to express advice on the level of balances in cash and/or as a percentage of budget (to aid understanding) so long as that advice is tailored to the circumstances of the authority"

3.3 However, the minimum level of reserves may be set for the authority by the Ministers in England and Wales where an authority doesn't act prudently, disregards the advice of its chief finance officer or is heading for financial difficulties. LAAP Bulletin 99 (2014) specifies that minimum level of reserves can be imposed on specific circumstances:

"Minimum level of reserves will only be imposed where an authority is not following best financial practice"

3.4 CIPFA indicate a general reserve level is typically between 2% and 3% of net budget requirement.

3.5 In Policing, average general reserves are around 5%. However, in Fire, there are even higher level of general and earmarked reserves held. Recent Home Office publications still reflect that despite progress in building reserves, NCFRA still have the lowest level of reserves per core spending power across all Fire and Rescue Authorities in England and Wales.

3.6 In December 2022, prior to the provisional Local Government Settlement, the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) issued a policy statement. The statement included specific mention of the level of reserves built up during the pandemic and which applies to Fire and Police as follows:

"The government notes the significant increase in some local authority reserves over the 2 years of the pandemic. We encourage local authorities to consider how they can use their reserves to maintain services in the face of immediate inflationary pressures., taking account, of course, of the need to maintain appropriate levels of reserves to support councils' financial sustainability and future investment. In order to support council members and local electorates to understand the reserves that their local authorities are holding and what they are used for, we will also explore releasing a user-friendly publication of the reserves data currently collected in the Local Authority Revenue Expenditure and Financing Outturn Statistics. We will consult with trusted partners, including the Local Government Association, about doing this".

3.7 The PFCC has considered his reserves strategy and wishes to hold a sufficient but not excessive level of reserves. In determining this position, Appendix A outlines how NCFRA complies with the 7 key CIPFA principles which can be used to assess the adequacy of reserves.

3.8 NCFRA have also considered the following factors:

- NCFRA are required to meet the first 1% of any special grant requirement.
- NCFRA was established without the transfer of any reserves.
- As a corporation sole of only four years standing, NCFRA are still embedding internal controls.
- Revenue and capital requirements for the service are still experiencing some volatility.
- Local funding accounts for some 75% of NCFRA's funding streams, is affected by local taxpayers and business' ability to pay and can be subject to volatility.
- The Firefighter Pay Award for 2022 has not yet been agreed and the Union are currently balloting members on industrial action. It is essential that the reserves provide for potential industrial action.

3.9 Given the above, it remains prudent to hold reserves at a reasonable level to provide a realistic and comfortable buffer to meet any eventualities, and to mitigate against any unplanned in-year changes being required. It is, therefore, imperative that the General Reserve is held at a sufficient level to mitigate such financial risks alongside any earmarked reserves.

3.10 The Chief Finance Officer advises that it would be prudent to maintain a sustainable and resilient level of general reserves at £2.0m or 5% (whichever is the higher).

The general reserve also holds the financial risk of any potential industrial action requirements and would be the reserve used in such eventualities.

3.11 It is prudent to have in place separate earmarked reserves to mitigate year on year funding variations and take forward transformation priorities.

3.12 General Reserves are currently stabilised and in each year of the MTFP, the planned level of reserves are above 5% in each year as follows:

Year	£m	%
2023/24	**1.850**	6.3%
2024/25	**1.850**	6.1%
2025/26	**1.950**	6.3%
2026/27	**2.000**	6.3%
2027/28	**2.000**	6.1%

3.13 These levels will be reviewed on a regular basis and opportunities to set aside Earmarked reserves to support targeted expenditure and investment, taken where appropriate.

3.14 NCFRA do not currently have a cost of potential industrial action reserve. At the time of the strategy, the costs of the potential industrial action are still being calculated. When finalised, if national funding is not available, an amount will be ring-fenced from in the general reserve to meet such costs and the reserve rebuilt over the medium term.

4. Earmarked Reserves

4.1 In addition to the General reserve, the PFCC holds several reserves which are earmarked for specific purposes.

4.2 The forecast position for each earmarked reserve as at 31/3/2023, together with an outline of its specific purpose is attached at Appendix B.

4.3 At the 31/3/2023, it is estimated that the PFCC will hold £2.734m in Earmarked Reserves which are as follows:

Insurance £0.250m – this reserve needs to be established to hold funds set aside where considered prudent for Civil Claims (Public and Employer liability) in line with professional advice. This advice has identified a reserve requirement of £0.250m and is reviewed regularly.

Operational Equipment £0.060m – given the age and condition of equipment transferred as part of the governance transfer, an annual operational equipment reserve contribution was established to smooth the impact and mitigate the costs of essential operational equipment replacement.

Carry Forwards £0.045m – this relates to underspends from the 2021/22 financial year for which funding has been set aside to meet one off expenditure in 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Smoothing Reserve £0.265m - the impact of the COVID pandemic on future council tax and business rates receipts has highlighted the importance of a reserve to mitigate such eventualities. As the budget is set and precept proposed before all funding information is available, any variations to the budgeted figures are managed through this reserve. It is also used to meet one off requirements during the year.

Transformation Reserve £0.682m – This reserve has been set aside to support one off operational priorities and requirements identified by the Chief Fire Officer after his operational review.

Capital Reserves and Unapplied Capital Grants £1.432m – these relate to S106 Developer contributions which will be used in accordance with the conditions of the award, capital receipts, an ESN/Capital Reserve and Capital Grants, all of which will be applied to the Capital Programme in the most appropriate manner to minimise the cost of borrowing on the revenue budget.

4.4 The actual balance and forecast balance on the reserves, taking into account a prudent estimate of timings for proposals which are currently being developed is detailed within Appendix C.

5. Provisions

5.1 The CIPFA Statement of Recommended Practice is prescriptive about when provisions are required (and when they are not permitted). Basically, a provision must be established for any material liabilities of uncertain timings or amount, to be settled by the transfer of economic benefits.

5.2 Northamptonshire establish provisions as appropriate and review as part of the closedown process each year. There are currently no material provisions established.

6. Procedures for management and control

6.1 Any drawdown from Reserves is subject to the approval of the PFCC, on advice from the PFCC's Chief Finance Officer (CFO, S151) or the deputy S151; or under the delegated authority of the OPFCC CFO.

6.2 The Local Government Act 2003 requires the S151 officer to report annually on the adequacy of the reserves and this is undertaken within the statement on the robustness of the estimates used for the budget and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves. This statement is included within the proposed precept intentions for 2023/24 and considered at the Police, Fire and Crime Panel alongside the budget and precept.

6.3 The Strategy will be reviewed at least annually by the OPFCC CFO as part of the Budget and Precept process and where there are material changes, the Reserve Strategy will also be updated following the closure of accounts.

Appendix A

Northamptonshire Compliance with the 7 Key CIPFA Principles to assess the adequacy of reserves

Budget Assumptions (CIPFA Principles)	2023/24 Situation in Northamptonshire
The treatment of inflation and interest rates	NCFRA makes full and appropriate provision for pay and price increases, informed by benchmarking with peers. It is recognised that any 1% variation on Pay inflation equates to circa £200K. There are also pay and inflation contingencies held in the Fire budgets to mitigate such eventualities. An informed assessment is made in the Treasury Management Strategy of interest rate movements. All income and expenditure in the budget is prepared and published at outturn prices.
Estimates of the level and timing of capital receipts	NCFRA has reviewed its estates strategy as a fundamental part of the capital programme and has made assumptions of future capital receipts. The capital programme considerations require significant investment and until this has been concluded, only essential capital investment has been approved. The achievement of capital receipts in line with the proposed timings is essential to ensuring that prioritised capital investments can be progressed.
The treatment of demand led pressures	NCFRA is required to operate and manage within its annual budget allocation. All budgets except Firefighters are devolved and managed by trained budget holders. On an exceptional basis, agreement of the PFCC is given to utilise carry forwards to meet one off demand led pressures. Demand led pressures are scrutinised and built into the budget on zero based budget principles. An agreed budget for Fire is set by the PFCC. The PFCC is keen to ensure that NCFRA continue to identify efficiencies where it makes sense to do so, and a 1% efficiency target is set as part of the budget and MTFP and detailed within the annual strategic outcomes agreed with the Chief Fire Officer. Depending on funding availability, the PFCC has and will continue to support investment in areas that reduce demand, or which increase efficiency/capacity to deal with demand.

	General reserves are used as a last resort to manage and fund demand led pressures.
The treatment of Planned Efficiency Savings/Productivity Gains	NCFRA met all financial savings and challenges required by NCC in previous years. In the years post transfer, NCFRA has underspent each year and used the opportunity to increase reserves as a result. The 2022/23 financial year is more challenging, but it is forecast the budget will be balanced with a minimal use of reserves. There is a savings plan aligned to the MTFP and any identified savings and efficiencies from service or governance transfers will be monitored and reviewed regularly by the service and are only included as achieved in budgets when confirmed and verified.
The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships, collaboration, major outsourcing arrangements or major capital developments.	The financial consequences of partnership collaboration working, outsourcing arrangements or capital investment will be reported to the PFCC as part of the medium term planning process. Where relevant, any additional costs are incorporated into the annual revenue budget and/or capital programme. There is a risk that partners will withdraw funding as their own budgets are squeezed, or that the continued viability of private sector commercial partners will be exposed to risk in the face of an economic recession.
The availability of reserves, government grants and other funds to deal with major contingencies and the adequacy of provisions.	NCFRA have built up appropriate reserves from a zero base to build a stable range earmarked reserves and provisions to meet specific expenditure items. Their use and balances are detailed in the attached appendix. NCFRA maintain an insurance provision, the adequacy of which is reviewed and monitored in detail by the legal services insurance advisors. NCFRA continue to build a General Reserve to cover any major unforeseen circumstances, supported by earmarked reserves where appropriate to meet targeted investment in a planned manner which does not disproportionately impact on the revenue budget each year. Given the COVID pandemic, the PFCC has established a funding reserve to mitigate the impact of reduced council and business rate receipts on the revenue budget.
The general financial climate to which the Authority is subject	It is anticipated that the financial climate will be challenging, and the medium term financial plan will reflect the “best estimate” of future inflation rates and increases in government grants and contributions.

Appendix B

RESERVES OF THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COMMISSIONER FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY
2023/24 to 2027/28

	Rationale	How and when used	Level	Management and control	Risk	Review
GENERAL RESERVE	To maintain a degree of in-year financial flexibility; To enable NCFRA to deal with unforeseen circumstances and incidents; To manage and meet financial risks of any industrial action requirements, To set aside sums for known and potential liabilities; To provide an operational contingency at service level.	To meet exceptional spending needs or overspends which are unable to be otherwise financed at the year end. To smooth the profile of revenue over a medium term financial period To allow higher spending without raising council tax on a one-off basis	To maintain a sustainable level of £2.0m of 5% (whichever is the higher)	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The general reserve is held at a level which reflects risk, uncertainties and volatility. If no reserve is held there may be insufficient resources available for major catastrophe, which could jeopardise financial status and reputation of NCFRA. The PFCC would have recourse to discretionary special grant if costs exceed 1% of budget or CLG Bellwin scheme for natural disasters	Annual
EARMARKED - INSURANCE	To cover the potential and contingent liabilities of uninsured risks as assessed annually by our insurers based on claims outstanding.	Balance will increase or reduce annually dependent on the NCFRA outstanding claims record. Established in 2018/19 following advice from legal service advisors. Level of reserve reviewed annually with the legal services advisers.	Will vary according to annual risk assessment	PCC, on advice from PCC CFO	The reserve is held to cover potential uninsured risks. If no reserve is held the NCFRA is potentially open to significant excess and claims payments in year beyond available revenue budgets which would fall on the general reserve. Assessment by insurers needs to be realistic not unduly pessimistic.	Annual

	Rationale	How and when used	Level	Management and control	Risk	Review
EARMARKED – OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT	To smooth the impact on the revenue budget of lower value, high volume essential operational equipment in conjunction with the operational equipment budget already included within the overall revenue budget.	Balance will increase or reduce annually dependent on the workforce planning requirements.	Will vary according to annual risk assessment	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held to smooth the impact of operational equipment replacements rather than have significant variations in the budget. If no reserve is held NCFRA are required to meet the timing and phasing of replacing all essential equipment from the annual revenue budget.	Annual
EARMARKED – CARRY FORWARDS	For an underspend in one financial year to be set aside and ring fenced to meet any one off unbudgeted costs or new initiatives in a future year.	Balance will increase or reduce annually dependent on the workforce planning requirements.	Will vary according to year end outturn and usage.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	Establishing a reserve enables an incentive and opportunity to utlise year end underspends in a manner which will provide additionality or benefit for the service in future years, rather than finding resources from in-year or reserves.	Annual
EARMARKED – SMOOTHING	To smooth the impact of fluctuations in the funding receipts from council tax and business rates as Business Rate levels are determined after the budget has been set. Also to smooth the impact of budget fluctuations.	Balance will increase or decrease annually, dependent on council tax and business rate receipts.	Will vary according to annual risk assessment.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held to receive any funding received in excess of the budget set and to utilise to ensure any variations are smoothed where appropriate. Also used to smooth budget fluctuations. If no reserve is held, NCFRA are required to balance the budget through savings, contingencies and reserves. This reserve enables short term fluctuations to be managed more smoothly.	Annual

	Rationale	How and when used	Level	Management and control	Risk	Review
EARMARKED TRANSFORMATION RESERVE	To build and maintain a reserve sufficient to support invest to save initiatives and provide initial funding to set up transformational activities.	To undertake initiatives and transformation without needing to use the annual operational budget.	Will vary according to activities.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held to support the cost of transformation and investment without utilising the general reserve. If no reserve is held, PFCC could find it difficult to invest in transformational activities or savings would have to be made from operational budgets before any initiatives could be undertaken.	Annual
EARMARKED - CAPITAL RECEIPTS	From sales of equipment above the capital de-minimis level and used to support the capital programme funding requirements.	Used to support funding the capital programme to minimise the cost of external borrowing on NCFRA and the taxpayer.	Will vary according to activities.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held when equipment over a certain value is sold. This enables funds to be used in the most appropriate manner to meet capital expenditure and minimise the cost of borrowing.	Annual
EARMARKED – ESN AND CAPITAL RESERVE	To meet the costs of ESN and other capital requirements to support the funding of the capital programme.	Used to support funding the capital programme to minimise the cost of external borrowing on NCFRA and the taxpayer.	Will vary according to activities.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held from specific ESN funding or revenue underspends in previous years set aside to meet the revenue costs of capital expenditure. This enables funds to be used in the most appropriate manner to meet capital expenditure and minimise the cost of borrowing.	Annual

	Rationale	How and when used	Level	Management and control	Risk	Review
EARMARKED – CAPITAL S106 RESERVE	To meet the additional infrastructure and other requirements of new developments.	To implement new infrastructure required as a result of developments without needing to use the annual operational budget.	Will vary according to activities.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held for funds allocated to NCFRA from developers towards the cost of NCFRA infrastructure developments. This enables funds to be used in the most appropriate manner to meet capital expenditure and minimise the cost of borrowing.	Annual
EARMARKED - CAPITAL GRANTS UNAPPLIED	Unapplied grants brought forward from the Governance Transfer with Northamptonshire County Council and additional one off grant received from the Home Office.	Used to support funding in accordance with the grant requirements to minimise the cost of external borrowing on NCFRA and the taxpayer if purchased from capital.	Will vary according to activities.	PFCC, on advice from PFCC CFO	The reserve is held for grants awarded for a specific capital purpose. This enables funds to be used in the most appropriate manner to meet capital expenditure and minimise the cost of borrowing.	Annual

Appendix C

Summary of Reserves 2022/23 to 2027/2028

	Actual Balance at 31 March 2022 £m	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2023 £m	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2024 £m	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2025 £m	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2026 £m	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2027 £m	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2028 £m
Held to meet budgetary risks							
Insurance	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250
Operational Equipment	0.030	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
	0.280	**0.310**	**0.310**	**0.310**	**0.310**	**0.310**	**0.310**
Held to support the medium term budget							
Carry Forwards	0.151	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Smoothing Reserve	0.924	0.265	0.236	0.150	0.200	0.300	0.400
	1.075	**0.310**	**0.236**	**0.150**	**0.200**	**0.300**	**0.400**
Held to facilitate change programmes							
Transformation Reserve	0.682	0.682	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
	0.682	**0.682**	**0.750**	**0.750**	**0.750**	**0.750**	**0.750**
Committed to future capital programmes							
Capital Receipts	0.000	0.186	2.904	1.931	1.650	1.511	1.385
Capital and ESN Reserve	0.355	0.355	0.055	0.355	0.630	0.349	0.055
S106 Developer Contributions	0.273	0.068	0.161	0.121	0.071	0.271	0.221
Capital Grants Unapplied	1.045	0.823	0.543	0.418	0.418	0.418	0.418
	1.673	**1.432**	**3.663**	**2.825**	**2.769**	**2.549**	**2.079**
Total Earmarked Reserves	**3.710**	**2.734**	**4.959**	**4.035**	**4.029**	**3.909**	**3.539**
General Fund	**2.000**	**1.850**	**1.850**	**1.950**	**2.000**	**2.000**	**2.000**
Total Reserves	**5.710**	**4.584**	**6.809**	**5.985**	**6.029**	**5.909**	**5.539**