

## **Heritage Assets**

Heritage Assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Heritage assets above our de minimus of £10k are recognised in the balance sheet wherever possible at valuation or cost. In most cases, insurance valuations are used. However, the unique nature of many heritage assets makes valuation complex and so where values cannot be obtained, either due to the nature of the assets or the prohibitive cost of obtaining a valuation, they are not recognised in the balance sheet but comprehensive descriptive disclosures are included in the statement of accounts.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over each asset's useful economic life and is charged to the relevant service revenue account in the year following completion of the asset.

The periods over which assets are depreciated are as follows:

Land	- nil
Buildings	-useful life as determined by the valuer
Vehicles, plant and equipment	- 3 - 15 years
Roads & other highways infrastructure	- 20 years
Community assets	- nil
Assets under construction	- nil
Investment properties, Assets Held for Sale	- nil
<b>Heritage Assets</b>	<b>- nil</b>

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.

Property will be split into five components:

Land  
Structure  
Mechanical and Electrical  
Fixtures and Furnishings  
Temporary Buildings

These components are a significant value of the asset as a whole and have significantly different useful lives.

In determining the extent to which we apply componentisation we have taken into consideration the material impact of not componentising assets within individual asset classes below a certain threshold. More detail on this can be found under the estimation techniques note on page x.

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.

## **Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme**

The Authority is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. This scheme is currently in its introductory phase which

will last until 31 March 2014. The Authority is required to purchase and surrender allowances, currently retrospectively, on the basis of emissions ie carbon dioxide as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted a liability and an expense is recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured as the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the authority is recognised and reported in the cost of the Authority's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.