



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Business Rates Retention

Technical consultation

July 2012

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Section 1: Introduction

Chapter 1: Overview of the Proposals

1. This consultation seeks views on a range of detailed and technical issues concerning the transition from the current formula grant system and the initial implementation of the business rates retention scheme from April 2013. It will be of particular interest to local authority finance departments.
2. Business rates retention is at the heart of the Government's reform agenda and will help achieve two of Government's key priorities: economic growth and localism.
3. England currently has one of the most centralised local government funding systems in the world. Non-domestic rates – or business rates as they are commonly known – are collected by local government, pooled centrally by the Government and redistributed to local authorities as central government grant. This nurtures a culture of dependency on central government and means that there is no direct financial benefit to councils who succeed in growing their local economy.
4. Successive governments have acknowledged the need for change. Over the last 40 years, reports from Lord Layfield¹, the Balance of Funding Review² and Sir Michael Lyons³ have provided a high quality analysis of the benefits that could flow from reform. This Government is now taking action to realise those benefits through the introduction of a rates retention scheme which will enable local authorities to keep a proportion of locally collected business rates, thereby radically reforming the way in which local authorities are funded.
5. The rates retention scheme will provide a strong incentive for local authorities to change their behaviours and go for growth, whilst ensuring all local authorities have adequate resources to provide services to local people. It will give councils every possible reason to use the influence they have over planning, investment in skills and infrastructure and their relationship with local businesses to create the right conditions for local economic growth. Our economic analysis highlights that the incentive for growth introduced through these reforms could add around an additional £10 billion⁴ to the national economy over the next seven years⁵.

¹ Layfield Report (1976): *Local Government Finance: report of the Committee of Inquiry*

² Balance of Funding Review (2004)-

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20081205143343/http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/balance/report.pdf>

³ Lyons Inquiry into Local Government (2007) - <http://www.officialdocuments.gov.uk/document/other/9780119898545/9780119898545.pdf>

⁴ [Business rates retention scheme: The economic benefits of local business rates retention - Local government - Department for Communities and Local Government](#)

⁵ These reforms do not impact on the way businesses pay business rates or the way in which business rates are set as a result of these reforms. Rate setting powers will remain under the

6. In December 2011, following wide consultation, firm proposals for the business rates retention scheme were published⁶ and at the same time the Government introduced a Local Government Finance Bill to give effect to the proposals⁷.
7. This technical consultation covers, in detail, the issues needed for the one off transition from formula grant and the practical implementation of the scheme. It focuses in particular on how the Government proposes to calculate local authority *start-up funding allocations* and *baseline funding levels* as well as other parameters which are required for the set up and operation of the scheme.
8. The business rates retention scheme will replace the currently highly centralised funding system with a simple, transparent incentive; from April 2013, local authorities' income will change with business rates growth, rather than being determined by complex formulae. Transitioning from the current complicated arrangements inevitably means there is a degree of complexity to the set-up of the new scheme.
9. Once the new scheme is set-up, however, authorities will know what proportion of business rates they can keep, how much they are to pay as a *tariff* or receive as a *top-up*, the rate at which their growth will be levied and the floor below which the *safety net* will prevent their retained rates income from falling. All of these parameters will be fixed until 2020, providing into the future a reformed system securing a simple, clear incentive to go for growth.
10. **Section 2** of this document focuses on establishing *baseline funding levels* for each local authority, as well as the methodology for allocating *Revenue Support Grant* which will continue to be paid. In line with the aim to maintain stability where possible, these will be calculated on the basis of the 2012-13 formula grant process with updated data sets and some limited technical updates. **Section 2** details proposals for making those calculations and includes exemplifications of the proposed options.
11. This section also covers transfers and adjustments to the *local government spending controls total* and includes proposed methodologies for incorporating those separate grant funding streams being included in the business rates retention scheme from April 2013.

control of central Government, there will be no change to the rate reliefs available to support businesses and the revaluation process will be unchanged.

⁶ Local Government Resource Review - Proposals for Business Rate Retention - consultation Government response (2011)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/20535021.pdf>

⁷ The legislative progress of the Local Government Finance Bill can be followed on the Parliamentary website - <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2012-13/localgovernmentfinance.html>

12. **Section 3** outlines other parameters which need to be determined when setting up the business rates retention system - particularly in relation to establishing *individual local authority business rate baselines*. For example it sets out: how the Government proposes to calculate the *estimated business rates aggregate*; how *proportionate shares* will be calculated and used to determine *billing authority business rates baselines* and what proportion of the *billing authority business rates baselines* they will be required to share with *major precepting authorities* in their area.
13. This section also covers how the City of London Offset will be treated within the business rates retention scheme.
14. **Section 4** details proposals on how the system will operate once it has been set up. It is arranged chronologically, to give local authorities the best idea of how the scheme will operate year-by-year. It particularly focuses on the information and data flow requirements between central and local government, including detail on what the new scheme will mean much of this will be familiar to authorities being based on procedures that they already follow in the context of either business rated or council tax.
15. The calculation of *levy* and *safety net* payments is also set out in this section. The *safety net* will fall within the 7.5%-10% range and funded by a 1:1 *levy* as already announced.
16. **Section 5** covers the proposed approach to closing the 2012-13 national non domestic rating account.
17. There are questions for consultation throughout the document, on which we would welcome your views. A summary of the consultation questions is contained in **Section 6** and the procedure for responding to this consultation is set out below. You should note that we may wish to publish a selection of responses.
18. A glossary of the technical business rates retention terms, which are italicised throughout the document, is provided at **Section 7** and a plain English guide to the business rates retention scheme is available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/1947119.pdf>.

Chapter 2: Consultation Procedure

The consultation process and how to respond

Topic of this consultation:	<p>This consultation is in seven parts. The three principal parts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the start up funding allocations and baseline funding levels. • Setting up the business rates retention system. • The operation of the rates retention scheme.
Scope of this consultation:	<p>As above.</p> <p>Following decisions on this consultation, the provisional Local Government Finance settlement for 2013-14 will be consulted on in the usual manner in the autumn of this year.</p>
Geographical scope:	England.
Impact Assessment:	<p>An Equalities Statement covering the possible impacts of the proposed policy changes in this consultation has been published and is available at:</p> <p>http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/brr/sumcon/equality.pdf</p>
Body responsible for the consultation:	<p>This consultation is being run by the Local Government Finance Directorate within the Department for Communities and Local Government.</p>
Duration:	<p>This consultation will run for ten weeks from 17 July 2012 to 5pm on 24 September 2012.</p> <p>The consultation period has been set at ten weeks in the light of the extensive discussion that has already occurred on many of the Government's proposals and due to the Government's ambition to provide local authorities with detailed information about their funding for 2013-14 at the earliest opportunity.</p>
Enquiries:	<p>For enquiries, please contact:</p> <p>andrew.lock@communities.gsi.gov.uk 0303 444 2137</p>

How to respond:	<p>By email to: brtechnicalconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Or by post to: Andrew Lock Department for Communities and Local Government Zone 5/J1, Eland House Bressenden Place London SW1E 5DU</p>
Getting to this stage:	<p>The Department consulted last year on the outline of the scheme, including 8 technical papers covering the various elements it includes. The response to the consultation was published in December 2011:</p> <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/resourcereviewgovtresponse</p>
Previous engagement:	<p>The Government previously consulted on the scheme design of the business rates retention system from 18 July to 24 October 2011.</p> <p>Following this the Local Government Finance Bill was introduced. Further proposals from Government have been issued in the form of two Statements of Intent and other documentation on 17 May 2012.</p> <p>Since January the Local Government Finance Working Group and its three sub-groups have considered a range of technical issues about establishing the business rates retention scheme in detail and those discussions have informed the contents of this consultation.</p> <p>The Department continues to engage with local authorities and representative organisations through regular meetings, and attendance at local authority events.</p>

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent and, where relevant, who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000

(FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the department.

The Department for Communities and Local Government will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

Section 2: Establishing the start-up funding allocation and baseline funding levels

Chapter 1: Overview

1. This section looks at how *baseline funding levels* and *Revenue Support Grant* allocations will be established for each local authority. Together a local authority's *baseline funding level* and its 2013-14 *Revenue Support Grant* comprises its *start-up funding allocation*.
2. As the Government previously set out in the *Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response*, these will be set to provide each local authority with a stable starting point at the outset of the business rates retention scheme.
3. The contents and proposals have been informed by the Baseline Working Group of the Local Government Finance Working Group, which was set up to enable central and local representatives to work together on the detail of setting the baseline and to ensure that the policy development was informed by experts and practitioners from local government.
4. Papers and minutes from the Systems Design and the Accounting & Information sub groups are available on the Department for Communities and Local Government's Local Government Finance website.¹

The basis of the exemplifications included within this section is set out in Chapter 2.

The methodology for calculating the *local government spending control total* is set out in Chapter 3.

5. The Government proposes to make limited technical updates by changing the relative needs formula for concessionary travel; adjusting the judgemental sparsity top-ups to support rural authorities; and restoring the level of the *Relative Resource Amount* in 2013-14 to its 2010-11 level, making a compensating adjustment to the level of the *Central Allocation*. Further information on each of these, together with exemplifications of the effects had these options been implemented for the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement, is set out in **chapters 4-6**. An exemplification on the combined effects of these proposed methodological changes can be found at the end of **Chapter 6**.

The proposed changes to the Concessionary Travel Relative Needs Formula are set out in Chapter 4.

¹ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/lgr/bsg.htm>.

The proposed changes to reflect the cost of rural services are set out in Chapter 5.

The proposed changes to the level of the *Relative Needs Amount*, *Relative Resource Amount*, and *Central Allocation* are set out in Chapter 6.

6. We propose to continue to distribute funding for Grants Rolled in Using Tailored Distributions according to the methodology used in 2012-13.

Information on how we propose to distribute funding for Grants Rolled in Using Tailored Distributions is set out in Chapter 7.

7. Over the last few months, the Government has considered the scope for further simplification and decentralisation of funding to local government to maximise the size of the *local share* and ensure the growth incentive is sufficiently large. The Government's Statement of Intent, published on 17 May, set out the size of the *local share* and its plans for including a number of currently separate grants in the new business rates retention system. We are also proposing to transfer out the central education services included in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant (LACSEG) paid to academies from April 2013.

Further information on the transfers and adjustments we intend to make is set out in Chapter 8.

8. In the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response*, published on 19 December 2011, the Government indicated that it intends to update all existing datasets.

Information on the population data that we intend to use is provided in Chapter 9.

Information on the *council tax base* data that we intend to use is provided in Chapter 10.

Information on other datasets is set out in Chapter 11.

9. The proposed methodology for distributing *Revenue Support Grant* in 2014-15 is to scale the 2013-14 authority-level allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* to the level of the 2014-15 *control total* for services funded through the rates retention system. For the element of the *start-up funding allocation* calculated on the basis of the 2012-13 formula grant system, the intention is to scale the allocations taking into account the four different *service tier* profiles, since these are different for the four tiers across the spending review period.

Details on the proposed methodology for distributing *Revenue Support Grant* in 2014-15 are set out in Chapter 12.

10. We are proposing to calculate *floor damping* at a tier-level from 2013-14. In order to do this we must notionally split the 2012-13 formula grant between the *service tiers*.

More detail on the proposed 2013-14 *floor damping* methodology and on how we intend to split the 2012-13 formula grant between *service tiers* is set out in Chapter 13.

11. £2 billion will be removed from the *start-up funding allocation* in each year to fund the *New Homes Bonus*. In the early years, this will remove significantly more money than is actually required. Money is being held back for capitalisation and the *safety net*. It is proposed that funding is retained for them from the surplus *New Homes Bonus* funding.

More detail on the funding for the *New Homes Bonus* is set out in Chapter 14.

12. Local policing bodies will be funded outside the rates retention system. The Government will be providing a fixed allocation of business rates in 2013-14 and 2014-15 to support Home Office grant funding of police bodies.

How the funding of local policing bodies will be calculated is set out in Chapter 15.

Chapter 2: Basis of exemplifications

History of technical work

1. The Baseline Sub-Group of the Local Government Finance Working Group was set up to enable local and central government representatives with the relevant technical expertise to work together to consider the methodological issues related to calculating *start-up funding allocation* levels for local authorities using the 2012-13 formula grant process for the new business rates retention scheme.
2. Papers and minutes from the Baseline Sub-Group are available on the website for Communities and Local Government:
<http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/lgr/bsg.htm>.

Options

3. This section of the consultation document contains options for changes to a number of the components which are used in the formula grant process. These include technical adjustments to the concessionary travel relative needs formula; the relative need formulae (RNFs) for the cost of rural services; and restoring the level of the *Relative Resource Amount* in 2013-14 to its 2010-11 level, making a compensating adjustment to the level of the *Central Allocation*; and possible changes to the data used in the formulae.
4. There are chapters containing options on each of these issues, together with exemplifications (where appropriate) of how each option would affect individual authorities. The proposals may be further refined following consultation or respondents may propose new options. The components of the new system will not therefore necessarily be as proposed.

Construction of exemplifications

5. The exemplifications shown in this document are constructed by re-running the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement as though the particular option in question had been in place for that year.
6. We have frozen the amount of Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) formula grant distributed through each of the *Relative Needs Amount*, the *Relative Resource Amount* and the *Central Allocation*, unless otherwise stated.
7. Other elements of the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement - such as the data, and (in the case of the *Relative Needs Formulae*) the *Area Cost Adjustment* - are unchanged from the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement, except where stated.
8. To operate the system and run the formula grant process, a rule is needed on how to apportion shares of *council tax base* between groups of authorities. Since 2003-04, we have set the shares of taxbase so that the increase in grant is broadly proportional to the increase in formula shares

(now *Relative Needs Formulae*) for each *floor damping* group. We have therefore adjusted the shares of taxbase used in each of the exemplifications.

9. Changes to the element of the *start-up funding allocation* based on the formula grant system before *floor damping*, also potentially affect the *floor damping* scheme. The exemplifications are based on retaining the same scaling factors as at the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement*, and basing the floor levels on this. However, since we only round non-police floor levels to one decimal place, the scaling factor may have moved marginally away from the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* value.
10. The shares of taxbase, floor levels and scaling factors that we have used for each option are given in the table in **Chapter 16**.
11. The outcome of each option is normally expressed in terms of change from the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* in £ million and percentage of total formula grant, before and after *floor damping*. Total grant is used so that the figures are comparable from one service to another. The figures for both amounts and percentages have been rounded to one decimal place.

Limitations of exemplifications

12. The formula grant process has always been designed to distribute one overall pot of funding to a range of authorities that offer different combinations of services. It has never been designed to deliver exactly any particular marginal change in funding or distribution. The methodology used for setting the shares of taxbase means that there will inevitably be some small amount of leakage between the authority groups, and that the distribution for authorities not directly affected by the change may be altered.
13. In addition, since we have frozen the 4-block splits (i.e. the percentage of funding distributed through the *Relative Needs Amount*, the *Relative Resource Amount* and the *Central Allocation*), every time we change the distribution of the *relative needs formulae* we have to alter the shares of taxbase to ensure that we reach the same total formula grant for each *floor damping* group (where appropriate). This means that the amount of formula grant going to each authority will also change slightly under each of the options.
14. Constructing exemplifications by re-running the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* in the way described above gives the best possible illustration of the effects of each option at the present time. However, the precise and detailed effects of options in the context of the 2013-14 Settlement will be different. This is partly because, when several changes are put together into the system, the overall change is not the same as the sum of the

individual changes. It is also because the Spending Review produced different totals year on year for the various formula blocks and grant.

Chapter 3: Local Government Spending Control Total

Background

1. In the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response*, the Government confirmed that *control totals* for establishing the *start-up funding allocation* for local authorities would be consistent with the *local government spending control totals* set out in the 2010 Spending Review, after adjusting for the changes set out in the Autumn Statement² on 29 November 2011.

2010 Spending Review

2. The 2010 Spending Review set *spending control totals* for local government departmental expenditure limit (LG DEL) over the four year period from 2011-12 to 2014-15. The Spending Review table setting these out is reproduced below.

Table 2.7: Local Government

	£ billion				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Resource DEL ¹²	28.5	26.1	24.4	24.2	22.9
Capital DEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total DEL	28.5	26.1	24.4	24.2	22.9
Departmental AME	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

¹ In this table, Resource DEL excludes depreciation and AME excludes non cash items

² LG DEL includes funding for police and fire authorities. Excluding these contributions LG DEL for councils will fall by 28 per cent

Source: Spending Review 2010

3. The *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention: Technical paper 1 - Establishing the baseline* set out a table showing the formula grant profiles for the different *service tiers*. An extract from this is reproduced below.

Service	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Police	£3,138m	£3,093m	£3,051m
Year on year change		-1.4%	-1.4%
Fire ³	£988m	£953m	£909m
Year on year change		-3.5%	-4.6%
Other ⁴	£19,259m	£19,150m	£17,896m
Year on year change		-0.6%	-6.5%
Total	£23,385m	£23,196m	£21,856m
Year on year change		-0.8%	-5.8%

² http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/autumn_statement.pdf

³ Includes fire grants in 2013-14 and 2014-15

⁴ Includes neighbourhood planning grant in 2013-14 and 2014-15

Autumn Statement and New Development Deals

4. The necessity of tackling the deficit was reiterated in the 2011 Autumn Statement. It set out that, in order to maintain economic stability and meet its fiscal rules, the Government would “set public sector pay awards at an average of one per cent for each of the two years after the current pay freeze comes to an end. Departmental budgets will be adjusted in line with this policy, with the exception of the health and schools budgets, where the money saved will be recycled”.
5. The Local Government Finance Bill will enable all local authorities to undertake Tax Increment Financing. Within the existing prudential borrowing rules, all councils will be able to borrow against their business rates once the retention scheme is introduced in April 2013. The Government has announced that it does not intend to reset the system until 2020, so that authorities have certainty about the rewards of growth for seven years, maximising the incentive effect and scope for Tax Increment Financing. Local enterprise partnerships will benefit from longer term certainty over the business rates uplift in Enterprise Zones, which will be exempt from the levy and reset for 25 years, providing scope to use Tax Increment Financing to fund larger infrastructure projects with longer repayment periods, also within the existing prudential borrowing rules.
6. The Government is also funding a limited number of projects in which business rates uplift will similarly be exempt from the levy and reset for 25 years, specifically for the purposes of financing additional infrastructure that will unlock sufficient business rates growth to repay the initial borrowing. Following a competition amongst the core cities, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield have been awarded funding for such projects, known as New Development Deals. £120 million funding (spread over a 6 year period) will be made available from the local government spending control totals to offset the impact of this additional infrastructure spending on net public sector debt, supplemented by up to a further £15 million per year in 2013-14 and 2014-15 of Exchequer funding.
7. The effect of this is to reduce the *local government spending control totals* as follows:

Service	2013-14	2014-15
Greater London Authority	£0.426m	£0.856m
Police	£24.000m	£65.000m
Fire	£4.695m	£8.989m
Other	£230.879m	£442.155m
Total	£260.000m	£517.000m

8. The full implications of the Autumn Statement on the overall level of police funding over the remainder of the Spending Review period are still being worked out.

9. There are a number of things which will require grant funding from within LG DEL - as a result of transfers in, new requirements to hold back some funding or delivering existing policy commitments such as the New Homes Bonus, which will necessarily adjust the *spending control totals* that will be used for calculating local authorities' *start-up funding allocation*. These are listed in turn below.

Fire Grants

10. The Spending Review *spending control totals* set out at paragraph 3 above assumed that fire revenue grants worth £49.822 million in 2013-14 and £50.278 million in 2014-15 would be rolled into formula grant. These grants are paid to authorities to enable them to maintain equipment that is used for national resilience and it has now been agreed that this will remain as a specific grant. The funding will be removed from the business rates retention scheme *start-up funding allocation* according to the distribution between single-service fire and rescue authorities and county councils with fire and rescue responsibility. We have estimated that 85% will be allocated to single-service fire and rescue authorities based on the current distribution of these grants. The year-on-year change for single-service fire and rescue authorities then becomes -7.8% and -4.9% in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively, reflecting the back-loaded nature of the reductions in grant for single-service fire and rescue authorities.

Neighbourhood Planning

11. The Spending Review control totals set out at paragraph 3 included neighbourhood planning grant worth £15 million in 2013-14 and £20 million in 2014-15. However, it is not yet possible to establish what will be the likely call upon authorities or what the cost burden will be in order to inform a formula approach that could apply appropriately across authorities. The front runner programme will help to build understanding of the costs and distribution of neighbourhood planning activity.
12. Therefore, funding for neighbourhood planning will continue to be provided on an un-ringfenced basis to meet *new burdens* arising from the duty to support neighbourhood planning and this will be kept under review for future inclusion in the rates retention scheme at the appropriate time.

Capitalisation and *safety net* support

Capitalisation

13. Capitalisation is the means by which Government, exceptionally, permits local authorities to treat revenue expenditure as capital. This provides financial flexibility to help manage unavoidable costs, which would otherwise need to be met from revenue resources. Capitalisation scores as revenue expenditure in the national accounts and so impacts directly on the deficit reduction programme. Given the tough fiscal context, the total amount of capitalisation available in 2013-14 and 2014-15 will need to be funded directly from the Local Government Settlement.

Safety Net

14. The Business rates retention scheme will include a *safety net* to protect local authorities from significant negative shocks to their income by guaranteeing that no authority will see its income from business rates fall beyond a set percentage of its *baseline funding level*.
15. The *safety net* will be funded by a *levy* on the disproportionate benefits to *baseline funding levels* that some authorities will experience as a result of business rates growth, caused by the uneven distribution of business rates bases and the different baseline spending level of local authorities. For more detail on how this will operate see **Chapter 6** of **Section 4**.
16. However, in the first few years of the scheme there is a risk that the amount required to be paid out via the *safety net* will be greater than the amount raised through the *levy*. The Government has decided that in future years it will be important and prudent to keep some resources back to ensure that councils can be supported appropriately through unforeseen events. For this reason the Government intends to hold back £100m to provide capitalisation support for local authorities and no more than £250m to ensure that there is some additional support for *safety net* funding in the early years of the business rate retention scheme, as set out in **Chapter 6** of **Section 4**. In both cases these resources will only be used as needed and any combined total underspend will be returned to the sector in year in proportion to their *start-up funding allocation*.
17. For billing authorities and county councils, we therefore propose to hold back up to £343 million from the surplus New Homes Bonus to met this additional requirement if necessary (see **Chapter 14**).
18. For *fire and rescue authorities*, we propose to hold back up to £7m, from the *Revenue Support Grant* due to be paid to those authorities to meet this additional requirement if necessary (see **Chapter 8**).

New Homes Bonus

19. In order to insure that there will be sufficient funding available to fund the *New Homes Bonus*, we will be removing £2 billion for the *New Homes Bonus* from both upper and lower-tier authorities for each year of the entire seven year *reset period*. More details on this are given in **Chapter 14**.

Impact on Control Totals

20. The effect of all of these changes explained above taken together is given in the table below. Please note that these may change slightly as figures become finalised.

Service	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Police	£3,138m	£3,069m	£2,986m
Year on year change		-2.2%	-2.7%
Fire	£988m	£899m	£850m
Year on year change		-9.0%	-5.4%
Other	£19,259m	£16,897m	£15,426m
Year on year change		-12.3%	-8.7%
Total	£23,385m	£20,865m	£19,263
		-10.8%	-7.7%

21. This leads to the following *Relative Needs Formulae* control totals for the calculation of *start-up funding allocations* for each local authority.

Relative Needs Formula	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Children's Services	0.09606627353460	0.10328477047537	0.08390801031451
composed of:			
Youth and Community	0.00736884535527	0.00770603690657	0.00625968550959
Local Authority Central Education Functions	0.02786340416773	0.03204709477326	0.02603215338946
Children's Social Care	0.06083402401161	0.06353163879554	0.05161617141545
Adult Personal Social Services	0.21550652031040	0.21062632605259	0.21596044330298
composed of:			
Social Services for Older People	0.13054566488832	0.12593159069718	0.12775348696551
Social Services for Younger Adults	0.08496085542207	0.08469473535541	0.08820695633747
Police	0.07792342286975	0.08091098065014	0.07981228644151
Fire and Rescue	0.02938038228442	0.02833957927501	0.02703114119726
Highway Maintenance	0.01984332669787	0.01932492142101	0.01411603547776
Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services	0.16254971011560	0.17214694046589	0.15486677143689
composed of:			
District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services	0.09526648925123	0.09938323361979	0.09323010812354
County Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services	0.05467620440189	0.05944584297387	0.05052951453010
Concessionary Travel	0.01043291958633	0.01114706699630	0.00934158078568
Flood Defence	0.00064243796042	0.00074147752277	0.00064808332690
Continuing Environment Agency Levies	0.00012267490753	0.00013337636498	0.00011337113977
Coast Protection	0.00016949986919	0.00017650242386	0.00016515188757
Fixed Costs	0.00123948413901	0.00111944056431	0.00083896164333
Capital Financing	0.04975136547770	0.04776131085807	0.04585085842375
TOTAL	0.65102100129034		

Transfers and Adjustments

22. The *Business rates retention scheme: The central and local shares of business rates - A Statement of Intent* published on 17 May set out grants that would be transferring into the *start-up funding allocation* from 2013-14. Further details are provided in **Chapter 8**, along with details of how the Government intends to transfer out money for services included in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant.

Police Funding

23. In the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response*, published on 18 December 2011, the Government confirmed they would be “providing a fixed allocation of business rates in 2013-14 and 2014-15 to support Home Office grant funding of police bodies. The allocation will be consistent with the 2010 Spending Review settlement, subject to any revisions following the 2011 Autumn Statement”. How we intend to achieve this is set out in **Chapter 15**.

Final Local Government Spending Control Total

24. Taking into account the transfers and adjustments, the final *local government spending control total* for each year is estimated at £24,759 million in 2013-14 and £23,046 million in 2014-15.

Question 1: Do you agree with the methodology set out above for calculating the local government spending control total?

Calculating the Amount of Revenue Support Grant

25. In 2013-14, the *Revenue Support Grant* amount will be calculated as difference between the *local government spending control total* and the total size of the *local share*.
26. The *Revenue Support Grant* amount for 2014-15 onwards will be calculated in a similar manner, using the *estimated business rates aggregate (England) for 2014-15* that are available at the time of the 2013-14 provisional settlement (see **Chapter 2 of Section 3**).

Question 2: Do you agree with the methodology set out above for calculating Revenue Support Grant?

Spending Control Totals for 2015-16 and beyond

27. The *spending control totals* for 2015-16 and subsequent years will be considered as part of the next Spending Review.

Chapter 4: Concessionary Travel

Background

1. Concessionary travel is one of the services currently covered by the county level Environmental Protective and Cultural Services (EPCS) formula. Many local authorities have been critical that the variables used in the current Relative Needs Formula (RNF) are not directly related to the cost of providing concessionary travel services.
2. The current formula is given below:

Basic amount

CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL BASIC AMOUNT	0.8926
--	--------

Top-ups

CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL DENSITY TOP- UP	-1.6169 <i>multiplied by</i> POPULATION SPARSITY FOR PEOPLE AGED 60 AND OVER
---	---

CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL DEPRIVATION TOP-UP	10.2865 <i>multiplied by</i> INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE
--	---

CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL CAR OWNERSHIP TOP-UP	3.3222 <i>multiplied by</i> PEOPLE AGED 60 AND OVER WITH NO CAR OR VAN
--	---

The full formula used to calculate the *Relative Needs Formula* element for this service is:

Concessionary Travel

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (a) | PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2012 multiplied by the result of:
CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL BASIC AMOUNT; plus
CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL DENSITY TOP-UP; plus
CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL DEPRIVATION TOP-UP; plus
CONCESSIONARY TRAVEL CAR OWNERSHIP TOP-UP |
| (b) | The result of (a) is then <i>multiplied by</i> AREA COST ADJUSTMENT
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, PROTECTIVE AND CULTURAL
SERVICES; |

- | |
|---|
| <p>(c) The result of (b) is then <i>multiplied by</i> the scaling factor given in Annex F for this service;</p> <p>(d) The result of (c) is then divided by 10,000,000,000.</p> |
|---|

Proposed approach

3. Boardings data has been shown to be the main cost driver of expenditure on concessionary travel. The Department for Transport (DfT) collect data on concessionary travel boardings through their Concessionary Travel survey. However the data is not complete and includes a number of inaccuracies. It is therefore proposed that modelled boardings are used instead.
4. A model for boardings is derived using a sample of data from the National Travel Survey (NTS) and applied to the following data to determine the modelled boardings for each concessionary travel authority:
 - Population estimates at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)⁵ level, by age and gender, at mid-2010
 - Employment rates by age, gender and local authority, for mid-2010 to mid-2011
 - Lower Super Output Area rural / urban classifications
 - Car registrations per head, 2010
 - Annual bus passenger journeys per head, 2010-11
 - Annual bus services per head, 2009-10

Further details of the model can be found in the papers presented to the Baseline Sub-Group in March 2012⁶. Further small changes to the model were made prior to this consultation and these are outlined in supplementary documents⁷.

5. The new concessionary travel formula is given below.

Concessionary Travel

- | |
|---|
| <p>(a) MODELLED BOARDINGS is <i>multiplied by</i> the scaling factor given in Annex F for <i>Concessionary Travel</i>.</p> <p>(b) The result of (a) is then divided by 10,000,000,000.</p> |
|---|

⁵ LSOAs are areas with a consistent size and boundaries that remain constant. They were built using the output areas of the 2001 Census and have average population of 1,500 persons.

⁶ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/lgr/bsg/120327.htm>

⁷ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/lgr/bsg/addpapers.htm>

Exemplification

6. An exemplification of the effect of applying the new Concessionary Travel Relative Needs Formula to the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* can be found at the end of this chapter.

Question 3: Do you agree with the proposed approach of updating the Concessionary Travel Relative Needs Formula to use modelled boardings data?

Question 4: Or, do you think it would be preferable to keep using the existing formula?

Concessionary Travel

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
England	27,138.1	0.0	0.0%	27,791.6	0.0	0.0%
London area	5,793.9	13.2	0.2%	6,177.5	1.9	0.0%
Metropolitan areas	7,613.3	-21.0	-0.3%	7,744.4	-3.7	0.0%
Shire areas	13,728.3	7.8	0.1%	13,867.1	1.8	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	1,805.0	-4.1	-0.2%	2,072.2	0.0	0.0%
Outer London boroughs	1,807.9	16.1	0.9%	1,882.6	1.8	0.1%
London boroughs	3,612.8	12.0	0.3%	3,954.8	1.8	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	1.1	0.1%	2,165.2	0.2	0.0%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.1	0.1%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan districts	5,432.9	-21.1	-0.4%	5,536.1	-3.7	-0.1%
Metropolitan fire authorities	282.0	-0.1	0.0%	296.7	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,898.4	0.2	0.0%	1,911.6	0.0	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	398.3	2.4	0.6%	388.6	0.6	0.2%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,918.5	-19.1	-0.5%	3,954.2	-4.5	-0.1%
Shire counties with fire	1,682.0	8.8	0.5%	1,748.6	2.0	0.1%
Shire counties without fire	2,632.8	17.0	0.6%	2,614.9	3.8	0.1%
Shire districts	1,107.2	0.0	0.0%	1,139.9	0.0	0.0%
Combined fire authorities	450.3	-0.2	0.0%	458.7	-0.1	0.0%
Shire police authorities	3,539.3	-1.1	0.0%	3,562.4	0.0	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS						
Education Authorities	17,677.3	0.0	0.0%	18,197.1	0.0	0.0%
Police Authorities	7,362.5	0.0	0.0%	7,437.6	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	988.6	0.0	0.0%	1,014.4	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,107.2	0.0	0.0%	1,139.9	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
GREATER LONDON						
City of London	105.7	0.0	0.0%	93.4	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Non-Police	35.1	-0.1	-0.2%	36.0	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.1	0.1%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Camden	142.6	0.3	0.2%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Greenwich	149.1	-0.4	-0.3%	154.9	0.0	0.0%
Hackney	180.2	0.2	0.1%	209.6	0.0	0.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	85.8	0.2	0.2%	116.5	0.0	0.0%
Islington	122.4	-0.1	0.0%	154.3	0.0	0.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	83.1	0.1	0.2%	100.9	0.0	0.0%
Lambeth	176.6	-0.2	-0.1%	206.2	0.0	0.0%
Lewisham	169.9	-0.5	-0.3%	174.3	0.0	0.0%
Southwark	195.5	-1.4	-0.7%	217.1	0.0	0.0%
Tower Hamlets	196.1	-2.9	-1.5%	213.8	0.0	0.0%
Wandsworth	98.1	0.6	0.6%	142.0	0.0	0.0%
Westminster	170.4	0.1	0.1%	173.6	0.0	0.0%
Barking and Dagenham	102.6	-0.7	-0.7%	100.4	-0.2	-0.2%
Barnet	93.8	2.6	2.7%	94.5	0.7	0.8%
Bexley	62.3	-0.2	-0.3%	62.9	-0.1	-0.1%
Brent	134.8	3.3	2.5%	155.4	0.0	0.0%
Bromley	53.3	0.7	1.3%	62.9	0.0	0.0%
Croydon	115.9	1.2	1.0%	116.0	0.3	0.3%
Ealing	129.0	1.7	1.3%	135.5	0.0	0.0%
Enfield	130.2	0.9	0.7%	125.3	0.2	0.2%
Haringey	131.8	2.6	2.0%	143.8	0.0	0.0%
Harrow	68.6	1.1	1.5%	67.2	0.3	0.4%
Havering	54.5	0.7	1.2%	54.0	0.2	0.3%
Hillingdon	79.4	0.4	0.5%	80.5	0.1	0.1%
Hounslow	81.9	0.5	0.6%	84.0	0.1	0.2%
Kingston upon Thames	35.7	-0.1	-0.3%	37.3	0.0	-0.1%
Merton	59.7	0.4	0.7%	62.0	0.1	0.1%
Newham	192.4	0.2	0.1%	204.5	0.0	0.0%
Redbridge	100.7	0.1	0.1%	96.1	0.0	0.0%
Richmond upon Thames	16.3	0.7	4.5%	30.1	0.0	0.0%
Sutton	48.6	-0.1	-0.3%	51.7	0.0	0.0%
Waltham Forest	116.3	0.2	0.2%	118.2	0.1	0.1%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	1.1	0.1%	2,165.2	0.2	0.0%
GLA - police	1,854.2	0.8	0.0%	1,906.2	0.0	0.0%
GLA - fire	256.3	0.3	0.1%	259.1	0.2	0.1%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
GREATER MANCHESTER						
Bolton	118.7	-0.7	-0.6%	119.8	-0.2	-0.2%
Bury	62.0	-0.1	-0.2%	63.2	0.0	-0.1%
Manchester	324.7	-3.7	-1.1%	330.4	0.0	0.0%
Oldham	113.7	-0.8	-0.7%	115.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Rochdale	103.1	-0.7	-0.7%	107.3	0.0	0.0%
Salford	124.7	-1.4	-1.1%	127.4	0.0	0.0%
Stockport	82.2	0.0	0.0%	82.7	0.0	0.0%
Tameside	102.2	-0.9	-0.9%	100.6	-0.3	-0.3%
Trafford	64.0	-0.2	-0.3%	65.8	0.0	-0.1%
Wigan	128.7	-0.8	-0.6%	127.5	-0.2	-0.2%
Greater Manchester Fire	66.1	0.0	0.0%	67.1	0.0	0.0%
Greater Manchester Police	434.2	0.1	0.0%	440.0	0.0	0.0%
MERSEYSIDE						
Knowsley	103.0	-0.4	-0.4%	110.5	0.0	0.0%
Liverpool	298.9	-2.1	-0.7%	317.8	0.0	0.0%
Sefton	113.7	0.4	0.4%	118.0	0.0	0.0%
St Helens	83.1	0.2	0.2%	84.6	0.0	0.1%
Wirral	142.7	0.5	0.3%	148.0	0.0	0.0%
Merseyside Fire	37.9	0.0	0.0%	41.2	0.0	0.0%
Merseyside Police	243.5	0.1	0.0%	254.6	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE						
Barnsley	104.4	0.0	0.0%	103.2	0.0	0.0%
Doncaster	130.2	0.4	0.3%	135.8	0.0	0.0%
Rotherham	115.0	0.3	0.3%	115.3	0.1	0.1%
Sheffield	266.0	-0.5	-0.2%	265.7	-0.2	-0.1%
South Yorkshire Fire	30.5	0.0	-0.1%	32.7	0.0	0.0%
South Yorkshire Police	189.3	0.0	0.0%	192.8	0.0	0.0%
TYNE AND WEAR						
Gateshead	99.5	0.0	0.0%	99.6	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	147.5	0.0	0.0%	160.7	0.0	0.0%
North Tyneside	82.3	0.4	0.5%	84.7	0.0	0.0%
South Tyneside	83.5	-0.1	-0.1%	84.6	0.0	0.0%
Sunderland	144.7	0.1	0.0%	148.2	0.0	0.0%
Tyne and Wear Fire	28.3	0.0	0.0%	31.7	0.0	0.0%
Northumbria Police	213.6	0.0	0.0%	235.1	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS						
Birmingham	640.5	-3.1	-0.5%	646.5	-0.9	-0.1%
Coventry	150.9	-0.4	-0.3%	149.1	-0.1	-0.1%
Dudley	124.7	0.0	0.0%	121.7	0.0	0.0%
Sandwell	177.8	-1.1	-0.6%	176.1	-0.3	-0.2%
Solihull	49.2	0.8	1.6%	50.8	0.2	0.4%
Walsall	130.3	-0.2	-0.1%	129.2	-0.1	0.0%
Wolverhampton	136.4	-0.6	-0.5%	136.8	-0.2	-0.1%
West Midlands Fire	67.1	0.0	0.0%	71.6	0.0	0.0%
West Midlands Police	487.5	0.1	0.0%	466.4	0.0	0.0%
WEST YORKSHIRE						
Bradford	239.0	-1.6	-0.7%	256.4	0.0	0.0%
Calderdale	75.3	-0.3	-0.4%	77.1	-0.1	-0.1%
Kirklees	149.6	-0.6	-0.4%	150.1	-0.2	-0.1%
Leeds	290.7	-2.7	-0.9%	294.8	-0.8	-0.3%
Wakefield	130.2	-1.0	-0.8%	131.0	-0.3	-0.2%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.0	0.0	-0.1%	52.4	0.0	0.0%
West Yorkshire Police	330.2	0.0	0.0%	322.7	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES						
Bath & North East Somerset	41.8	0.8	1.8%	41.5	0.2	0.5%
Bedford	47.0	0.0	0.0%	51.2	0.0	0.0%
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	-1.1	-1.5%	77.3	0.0	0.0%
Blackpool	86.5	-0.1	-0.1%	82.5	0.0	0.0%
Bournemouth	50.0	0.4	0.8%	56.8	0.0	0.0%
Bracknell Forest	20.5	-0.5	-2.5%	24.3	0.0	0.0%
Brighton & Hove	90.3	0.4	0.4%	104.4	0.0	0.0%
Bristol	182.1	-3.9	-2.2%	175.8	-1.1	-0.6%
Central Bedfordshire	45.0	-0.3	-0.6%	48.0	-0.1	-0.2%
Cheshire East	65.7	-0.1	-0.2%	67.7	0.0	-0.1%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.6	-0.4	-0.4%	91.1	-0.1	-0.1%
Cornwall	213.6	0.8	0.4%	206.5	0.2	0.1%
Darlington	39.4	0.7	1.8%	39.1	0.2	0.5%
Derby	104.9	-0.3	-0.3%	105.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Durham	228.0	-0.6	-0.3%	223.3	-0.2	-0.1%
East Riding of Yorkshire	98.0	0.1	0.1%	97.3	0.0	0.0%
Halton	59.1	-0.6	-1.1%	62.8	0.0	0.0%
Hartlepool	47.7	-0.6	-1.2%	48.5	-0.1	-0.2%
Herefordshire	55.6	1.0	1.8%	56.6	0.3	0.5%
Isle of Wight Council	61.3	0.9	1.5%	60.2	0.3	0.4%
Kingston upon Hull	148.1	-1.6	-1.1%	146.9	-0.5	-0.3%
Leicester	183.3	-1.8	-1.0%	179.7	-0.5	-0.3%
Luton	86.4	-1.2	-1.4%	86.2	-0.3	-0.4%
Medway	80.6	-1.1	-1.3%	80.7	-0.3	-0.4%
Middlesbrough	82.5	-0.7	-0.9%	81.7	-0.2	-0.2%
Milton Keynes	86.9	-0.9	-1.0%	83.9	-0.3	-0.3%
North East Lincolnshire	68.2	-0.4	-0.6%	69.2	-0.1	-0.2%
North Lincolnshire	60.9	-0.1	-0.2%	59.6	0.0	-0.1%
North Somerset	56.3	0.0	0.1%	54.6	0.0	0.0%
Northumberland	123.4	0.7	0.6%	121.9	0.2	0.2%
Nottingham	170.8	-0.9	-0.5%	173.1	-0.1	0.0%
Peterborough	75.0	-0.6	-0.8%	74.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Plymouth	112.4	0.1	0.1%	107.6	0.0	0.0%
Poole	30.5	0.7	2.3%	30.0	0.2	0.6%
Portsmouth	87.6	-1.7	-1.9%	86.1	-0.5	-0.6%
Reading	49.7	-0.5	-1.0%	52.0	0.0	0.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	-0.5	-0.7%	63.9	-0.1	-0.2%
Rutland	7.3	0.2	2.3%	7.7	0.0	0.6%
Shropshire	91.3	1.5	1.6%	90.4	0.4	0.4%
Slough	52.3	-1.5	-2.9%	53.3	-0.1	-0.1%
South Gloucestershire	59.0	-0.3	-0.6%	58.9	-0.1	-0.2%
Southampton	102.1	-1.7	-1.6%	99.5	-0.5	-0.5%
Southend-on-Sea	61.6	-0.5	-0.8%	60.5	-0.1	-0.2%
Stockton-on-Tees	70.6	-0.5	-0.6%	72.0	-0.1	-0.2%
Stoke-on-Trent	126.2	-0.8	-0.6%	123.7	-0.2	-0.2%
Swindon	51.9	-0.3	-0.6%	51.6	-0.1	-0.2%
Telford and the Wrekin	67.1	-0.3	-0.5%	66.6	-0.1	-0.2%
Thurrock	61.1	-1.1	-1.7%	58.6	-0.3	-0.5%
Torbay	62.1	0.4	0.6%	59.5	0.1	0.2%
Warrington	52.9	0.4	0.8%	53.9	0.1	0.2%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
West Berkshire	23.1	0.0	0.0%	30.6	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire	94.3	1.5	1.6%	98.2	0.4	0.4%
Windsor and Maidenhead	12.6	-0.1	-1.0%	19.5	0.0	0.0%
Wokingham	10.0	0.0	0.3%	20.2	0.0	0.0%
York	43.9	0.4	0.9%	46.6	0.0	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE COUNTIES						
Buckinghamshire	45.3	1.5	3.3%	64.3	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire	109.8	0.7	0.6%	113.2	0.2	0.2%
Cumbria	161.9	1.1	0.7%	153.1	0.3	0.2%
Derbyshire	201.5	0.9	0.5%	196.6	0.2	0.1%
Devon	187.2	3.4	1.8%	179.4	0.9	0.5%
Dorset	68.0	1.7	2.4%	65.7	0.5	0.7%
East Sussex	117.8	1.3	1.1%	114.4	0.4	0.3%
Essex	282.2	-0.4	-0.2%	274.8	-0.2	-0.1%
Gloucestershire	132.0	1.2	0.9%	131.2	0.3	0.3%
Hampshire	160.9	0.8	0.5%	177.3	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire	162.0	-1.9	-1.2%	190.3	0.0	0.0%
Kent	311.0	0.5	0.1%	303.4	0.1	0.0%
Lancashire	321.6	1.0	0.3%	316.9	0.2	0.1%
Leicestershire	103.6	0.9	0.8%	104.4	0.2	0.2%
Lincolnshire	208.9	1.7	0.8%	201.5	0.4	0.2%
Norfolk	262.0	2.2	0.8%	248.3	0.6	0.2%
North Yorkshire	117.0	2.3	1.9%	116.8	0.6	0.5%
Northamptonshire	162.7	-0.6	-0.4%	160.5	-0.2	-0.1%
Nottinghamshire	194.3	0.4	0.2%	189.4	0.1	0.0%
Oxfordshire	98.9	2.3	2.3%	115.3	0.0	0.0%
Somerset	132.8	1.5	1.1%	125.5	0.4	0.3%
Staffordshire	172.9	0.4	0.2%	167.6	0.1	0.0%
Suffolk	182.7	1.6	0.9%	176.9	0.4	0.2%
Surrey	90.8	0.5	0.6%	148.6	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire	107.5	-0.3	-0.2%	104.5	-0.1	-0.1%
West Sussex	112.5	0.9	0.8%	118.2	0.2	0.2%
Worcestershire	106.7	0.3	0.3%	105.1	0.1	0.1%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE						
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	0.0	0.0%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Chiltern	2.4	0.0	0.1%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
South Bucks	1.8	0.0	0.1%	2.2	0.0	0.0%
Wycombe	6.8	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE						
Cambridge	8.5	0.0	0.0%	8.6	0.0	0.0%
East Cambridgeshire	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Fenland	6.8	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Huntingdonshire	8.2	0.0	0.0%	9.5	0.0	0.0%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
CUMBRIA						
Allerdale	7.1	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
Barrow-in-Furness	5.7	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Carlisle	7.0	0.0	0.0%	6.5	0.0	0.0%
Copeland	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.1	0.0	0.0%
Eden	3.4	0.0	0.1%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
South Lakeland	4.5	0.0	0.1%	4.6	0.0	0.0%
DERBYSHIRE						
Amber Valley	6.1	0.0	-0.1%	6.5	0.0	0.0%
Bolsover	4.8	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
Chesterfield	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.8	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Dales	3.1	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
Erewash	6.1	0.0	-0.1%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
High Peak	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
North East Derbyshire	4.8	0.0	-0.1%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
South Derbyshire	4.7	0.0	-0.1%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
DEVON						
East Devon	5.5	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Exeter	8.4	0.0	0.0%	8.4	0.0	0.0%
Mid Devon	4.2	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
North Devon	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
South Hams	3.7	0.0	0.1%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Teignbridge	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Torridge	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
West Devon	3.0	0.0	0.0%	3.1	0.0	0.0%
DORSET						
Christchurch	2.2	0.0	0.1%	1.9	0.0	0.0%
East Dorset	2.7	0.0	0.0%	2.5	0.0	0.0%
North Dorset	2.9	0.0	0.0%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
Purbeck	2.3	0.0	0.1%	2.2	0.0	0.0%
West Dorset	5.2	0.0	0.1%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Weymouth and Portland	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
EAST SUSSEX						
Eastbourne	7.4	0.0	0.1%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Hastings	6.9	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Lewes	4.2	0.0	0.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Rother	4.5	0.0	0.1%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
Wealden	5.1	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
ESSEX						
Basildon	11.4	0.0	0.0%	10.8	0.0	0.0%
Braintree	6.7	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Brentwood	3.3	0.0	0.1%	3.5	0.0	0.0%
Castle Point	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Chelmsford	7.8	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Colchester	9.6	0.0	-0.1%	8.7	0.0	0.0%
Epping Forest	6.7	0.0	0.1%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Harlow	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Maldon	3.0	0.0	0.0%	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Rochford	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.4	0.0	0.0%
Tendring	9.6	0.0	0.0%	9.9	0.0	0.0%
Uttlesford	2.9	0.0	0.1%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE						
Cheltenham	6.3	0.0	0.0%	5.7	0.0	0.0%
Cotswold	3.6	0.0	0.1%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Forest of Dean	4.4	0.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
Gloucester	7.6	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Stroud	4.6	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Tewkesbury	3.4	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
HAMPSHIRE						
Basingstoke and Deane	6.9	0.0	0.0%	6.2	0.0	0.0%
East Hampshire	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Eastleigh	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
Fareham	4.1	0.0	-0.1%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Gosport	5.5	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Hart	2.9	0.0	-0.1%	2.8	0.0	0.0%
Havant	6.6	0.0	0.0%	6.6	0.0	0.0%
New Forest	8.0	0.0	0.0%	8.1	0.0	0.0%
Rushmoor	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Test Valley	4.7	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Winchester	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
HERTFORDSHIRE						
Broxbourne	5.0	0.0	0.1%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Dacorum	6.4	0.0	0.0%	6.1	0.0	0.0%
East Hertfordshire	5.7	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Hertsmere	4.5	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
North Hertfordshire	5.3	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
St Albans	5.1	0.0	0.1%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
Stevenage	5.2	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Three Rivers	3.5	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Watford	5.4	0.0	0.1%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Welwyn Hatfield	6.8	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
KENT						
Ashford	5.7	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Canterbury	8.8	0.0	0.0%	9.4	0.0	0.0%
Dartford	5.8	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Dover	6.1	0.0	0.0%	7.2	0.0	0.0%
Gravesham	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Maidstone	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
Sevenoaks	4.2	0.0	0.0%	4.4	0.0	0.0%
Shepway	6.6	0.0	0.1%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Swale	8.2	0.0	0.0%	8.6	0.0	0.0%
Thanet	8.9	0.0	0.0%	9.5	0.0	0.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
Tunbridge Wells	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
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LANCASHIRE						
Burnley	7.7	0.0	0.0%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
Chorley	5.4	0.0	-0.1%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
Fylde	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.9	0.0	0.0%
Hyndburn	6.4	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Lancaster	10.2	0.0	0.0%	11.8	0.0	0.0%
Pendle	7.3	0.0	0.0%	8.0	0.0	0.0%
Preston	10.9	0.0	0.0%	10.7	0.0	0.0%
Ribble Valley	2.7	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Rossendale	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
South Ribble	4.8	0.0	-0.1%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
West Lancashire	5.9	0.0	0.0%	6.6	0.0	0.0%
Wyre	6.5	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
LEICESTERSHIRE						
Blaby	3.9	0.0	-0.1%	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Charnwood	8.3	0.0	-0.1%	8.8	0.0	0.0%
Harborough	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.7	0.0	0.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.7	0.0	-0.1%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Melton	2.4	0.0	0.0%	2.7	0.0	0.0%
North West Leicestershire	4.4	0.0	-0.1%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Oadby and Wigston	3.3	0.0	-0.1%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
LINCOLNSHIRE						
Boston	5.1	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
East Lindsey	12.0	0.0	0.0%	12.6	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	6.9	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
North Kesteven	5.4	0.0	-0.1%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
South Holland	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
South Kesteven	6.7	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
West Lindsey	5.6	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
NORFOLK						
Breckland	7.2	0.0	-0.1%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Broadland	5.3	0.0	-0.1%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Great Yarmouth	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.8	0.0	0.0%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	10.6	0.0	0.0%	11.1	0.0	0.0%
North Norfolk	6.4	0.0	0.1%	6.4	0.0	0.0%
Norwich	12.4	0.0	0.0%	11.5	0.0	0.0%
South Norfolk	5.2	0.0	0.0%	6.2	0.0	0.0%
NORTH YORKSHIRE						
Craven	3.0	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Hambleton	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Harrogate	7.8	0.0	0.0%	7.7	0.0	0.0%
Richmondshire	2.9	0.0	0.0%	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Ryedale	3.1	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
Scarborough	8.7	0.0	0.1%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
Selby	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE						
Corby	3.7	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Daventry	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
East Northamptonshire	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Kettering	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Northampton	14.6	0.0	0.0%	13.3	0.0	0.0%
South Northamptonshire	3.8	0.0	-0.1%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Wellingborough	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE						
Ashfield	7.2	0.0	-0.1%	7.9	0.0	0.0%
Bassetlaw	6.9	0.0	0.0%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Broxtowe	5.7	0.0	-0.1%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Gedling	6.1	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Mansfield	6.7	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
Newark and Sherwood	6.7	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.0	-0.1%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
OXFORDSHIRE						
Cherwell	7.0	0.0	0.0%	7.8	0.0	0.0%
Oxford	10.9	0.0	0.0%	12.0	0.0	0.0%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Vale of White Horse	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
West Oxfordshire	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
SOMERSET						
Mendip	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
Sedgemoor	6.8	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
South Somerset	7.3	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
West Somerset	2.2	0.0	0.1%	2.3	0.0	0.0%
STAFFORDSHIRE						
Cannock Chase	5.4	0.0	0.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
East Staffordshire	6.2	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Lichfield	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6.8	0.0	-0.1%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
South Staffordshire	4.6	0.0	0.0%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
Stafford	5.6	0.0	-0.1%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Moorlands	4.9	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Tamworth	4.4	0.0	-0.1%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
SUFFOLK						
Babergh	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Forest Heath	3.4	0.0	-0.1%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Ipswich	8.8	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Coastal	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.7	0.0	0.0%
Waveney	7.8	0.0	0.0%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
SURREY						
Elmbridge	4.3	0.0	0.1%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
Epsom and Ewell	3.2	0.0	0.1%	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Guildford	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Mole Valley	2.7	0.0	0.1%	2.7	0.0	0.0%
Reigate and Banstead	5.3	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Runnymede	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Spelthorne	4.3	0.0	0.1%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Heath	3.3	0.0	0.1%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
Tandridge	2.8	0.0	0.1%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Waverley	3.9	0.0	0.1%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Woking	4.1	0.0	0.1%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
WARWICKSHIRE						
North Warwickshire	3.4	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.5	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Rugby	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Warwick	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.2	0.0	0.0%

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WEST SUSSEX						
Adur	3.5	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
Arun	7.2	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Chichester	4.4	0.0	0.1%	4.4	0.0	0.0%
Crawley	7.9	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Horsham	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Mid Sussex	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Worthing	5.5	0.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
WORCESTERSHIRE						
Bromsgrove	3.4	0.0	-0.1%	3.5	0.0	0.0%
Malvern Hills	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.7	0.0	0.0%
Redditch	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Worcester	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.1	0.0	0.0%
Wychavon	4.8	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Wyre Forest	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES						
Avon & Somerset Police	193.0	0.0	0.0%	175.2	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.5	0.0	0.0%	69.0	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	82.4	0.0	0.0%	79.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	104.8	0.0	0.0%	115.9	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	89.0	0.0	0.0%	91.9	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	50.0	0.0	0.0%	65.4	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	110.1	0.0	0.0%	109.6	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	183.3	-0.1	0.0%	180.8	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	64.8	0.0	0.0%	63.7	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	79.1	0.0	0.0%	86.7	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	176.8	-0.1	0.0%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	57.6	0.0	0.0%	58.4	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	214.7	0.0	0.0%	200.6	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	119.0	0.0	0.0%	117.3	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	125.0	0.0	0.0%	122.8	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	178.8	0.0	0.0%	188.3	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	187.6	0.0	0.0%	194.9	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	116.5	0.0	0.0%	113.7	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	63.1	0.0	-0.1%	64.0	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	88.1	0.0	0.0%	86.1	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	66.2	0.0	-0.1%	75.2	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	75.9	0.0	0.0%	73.3	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	145.5	0.0	0.0%	135.6	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	115.4	0.0	0.0%	116.4	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	68.0	0.0	-0.1%	69.3	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	95.0	0.0	0.0%	100.7	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	161.7	0.0	0.0%	165.3	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	238.9	-0.1	0.0%	234.3	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.3	0.0	0.0%	52.5	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	107.1	-0.1	-0.1%	119.7	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	60.0	0.0	-0.1%	63.5	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES						
Avon Fire	22.7	0.0	-0.1%	23.0	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.2	0.0	-0.1%	11.4	0.0	-0.1%
Berkshire Fire Auhtority	15.3	0.0	0.0%	15.4	0.0	0.0%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.6	0.0	0.0%	10.9	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Fire	12.4	0.0	-0.1%	13.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Fire	19.5	0.0	0.0%	19.7	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Fire	18.7	0.0	0.0%	19.8	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Fire	18.1	0.0	-0.1%	18.5	0.0	-0.1%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.3	0.0	0.0%	32.6	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Fire	11.4	0.0	0.0%	11.5	0.0	0.0%
Durham Fire	12.9	0.0	-0.1%	13.3	0.0	0.0%
East Sussex Fire	14.1	0.0	0.0%	14.5	0.0	0.0%
Essex Fire Auhtority	34.0	0.0	0.0%	34.2	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Fire	30.9	0.0	0.0%	31.1	0.0	0.0%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.8	0.0	-0.1%	11.1	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Fire	25.9	0.0	0.0%	26.1	0.0	0.0%
Kent Fire	29.3	0.0	0.0%	29.8	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Fire	31.9	0.0	0.0%	32.1	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Fire	18.8	0.0	-0.1%	18.9	0.0	-0.1%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.5	0.0	-0.1%	12.8	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Fire	21.1	0.0	-0.1%	22.4	0.0	0.0%
Shropshire Fire	6.9	0.0	-0.1%	7.6	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Fire	19.4	0.0	-0.1%	19.5	0.0	-0.1%
Wiltshire Fire	9.4	0.0	-0.1%	9.6	0.0	-0.1%

Chapter 5: Rural Services

Background

1. Rural authorities and their representative bodies have argued that rural areas are comparatively under-funded and that there should be a correction applied so that there is proper recognition of the additional costs of delivering services in rural areas.
2. The current system applies judgemental sparsity top-ups to the some of the *Relative Needs Formulae*. A table showing the percentage allocated through the sparsity top-up for each of these formulae is given below.

Relative Needs Formula	Percentage allocated using judgemental sparsity top-ups
Older People's Personal Social Services (PSS)	0.43%
Police	0.5%
District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services (EPCS)	3.7%

3. The Government accepts, based on the available evidence, that such a correction is warranted.
4. However, the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response* confirmed that funding for Local Policing bodies would be outside the business rates retention system. **Chapter 15** sets out how this will be achieved. It is intended that a full review of the police formula will be carried out in time for use in the 2015-16 allocations. The Government is therefore not intending to make changes to the police formula at this time.

Population Sparsity Indicator

5. The evidence appears to suggest that the areas most under-compensated by the current sparsity adjustments are those in extremely rural areas. The Government therefore proposes to change the weightings within the population sparsity indicator to provide additional funding to the super sparse areas (i.e. those with 0.5 or less residents per hectare).
6. Population sparsity is currently calculated as described below.

POPULATION SPARSITY

The population sparsity of each local authority measured at Output Area level. The sum of:

- (i) 2 *multiplied by* the resident population of those Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with 0.5 or less residents per hectare, *divided by* the total resident population of the authority, calculated using information from the 2001 Census; and
- (ii) The resident population of those Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 residents per hectare, *divided by* the total resident population of the authority, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

7. The Government is therefore proposing to change the weighting of super sparse areas to sparse areas from 2:1 to 3:1. This will bring this indicator more in line with the sparsity indicator used in the Local Authority Central Education Services sub-block which currently uses a 3.5:1 weighting.

Question 5: Do you agree that we should increase the population sparsity weighting of super-sparse to sparse areas from 2:1 to 3:1 for non-police services?

Sparsity Top-ups

8. Adjusting the weightings to the sparsity indicator alone would simply move the funding going through the sparsity top-slice to super sparse areas from sparse areas. The Government therefore proposes to increase the size of the sparsity top-ups for the two non-police sub-blocks that currently have these: from 0.43% to 0.86% for Older People's Personal Social Services Relative Needs Formula and from 3.7% to 5.5% for District-level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services Relative Needs Formula.

Question 6: Do you agree that we should double the existing Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment from 0.43% to 0.86%?

Question 7: Do you agree that the proportion of the Relative Needs Formula accounted for by the population sparsity indicator under the District Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services block should be increased from 3.7% to 5.5%?

9. In addition the Government is proposing to reinstate the judgemental sparsity top-up for the County-Level Environmental, Protective and

Cultural Services Relative Needs Formula at a level of 1.25%. This is to reflect the additional costs of services such as libraries and support for buses in rural areas.

Question 8: Should the County level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services indicator be reinstated at 1.25%?

10. The Government also propose a new judgemental sparsity top-up for the Fire and Rescue Relative Needs Formula at 1%. This is intended to provide support towards the additional costs of providing a fire and rescue service in a rural area, for example, the greater distance covered by appliances to fire incidents and road traffic collisions, which results in additional fuel costs. This arrangement is broadly in line with police funding.
11. In addition to the 0.5% judgemental sparsity top-up, the Rural Policing Fund was created in 2001-02 and moved into the Police Grant Report in 2006-07 as one of the grants forming Additional Rule 2. All of the Additional Rule 2 grants were moved into mainstream police funding in 2008-09. The quantum for this funding was £30m, which represents 0.4% of police funding at the point just prior to transferring into the main formula. Police funding has been heavily damped since the Rural Policing Fund was rolled into formula grant and this funding is therefore still effectively contributing to the level of allocations received by rural police authorities.

Question 9: Do you agree that we should introduce a Fire & Rescue sparsity adjustment at 1%?

Changes to the *Relative Needs Formulae*

12. The original and new *Relative Needs Formulae* for each of the block/sub-blocks mentioned above are given below.

Social Services for Older People

The Current Formula

13. The current formula was introduced in 2006-07. The main needs formula is based on a 2005 survey of social services clients and contemporaneous research. It determines the basic amount, and the age and deprivation top-ups in this formula. We have no plans to update it for 2013-14.
14. We also do not intend to update the Low Income Adjustment. This is the top-up in the older peoples' social services formula which takes account of local authorities' differing ability to raise income from fees and charges. The current Low Income Adjustment was derived using local authority income and expenditure data taken from the 2008-09 PSS EX1 and data.

15. The current formula is given below:

Basic amount

OLDER PEOPLE PSS BASIC AMOUNT	76.7881
--	---------

Top-ups

OLDER PEOPLE PSS AGE TOP- UP	HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 90 YEARS AND OVER <i>divided by</i> HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 65 AND OVER , rounded to 4 decimal places and <i>multiplied by</i> 917.5953; <i>minus</i> 21.1047
OLDER PEOPLE PSS DEPRIVATION TOP-UP	265.0319 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE RECEIVING ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE ; <i>plus</i> 51.2533 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE IN RENTED ACCOMMODATION ; <i>plus</i> 68.6485 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE LIVING IN ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ; <i>plus</i> 206.1289 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE RECEIVING PENSION CREDIT GUARANTEE/INCOME BASED JOBSSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE ; <i>minus</i> 71.5646

The full formula used to calculate the Social Services for Older People element is:

Social Services for Older People	
(a)	PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER <i>multiplied by</i> the result of: OLDER PEOPLE PSS BASIC AMOUNT ; <i>plus</i> OLDER PEOPLE PSS AGE TOP-UP ; <i>plus</i> OLDER PEOPLE PSS DEPRIVATION TOP-UP ;
(b)	The result of (a) is <i>multiplied by</i> LOW INCOME ADJUSTMENT ;
(c)	The result of (b) is <i>multiplied by</i> SPARSITY ADJUSTMENT FOR PEOPLE AGED 65 AND OVER ;
(d)	The result of (c) is <i>multiplied by</i> AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR OLDER PEOPLE'S PSS ;
(e)	The result of (d) is then <i>multiplied by</i> the scaling factor given in

Annex F for the *Social Services for Older People* sub-block.

(f) The result of (e) is then *divided by* 10,000,000,000.

16. The new formula is given below:

Basic amount

OLDER PEOPLE PSS BASIC AMOUNT	76.4908
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Top-ups

OLDER PEOPLE PSS AGE TOP- UP	HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 90 YEARS AND OVER <i>divided by</i> HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 65 AND OVER , rounded to 4 decimal places and <i>multiplied by</i> 914.0418; <i>minus</i> 21.0230
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OLDER PEOPLE PSS DEPRIVATION TOP-UP	264.0055 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE RECEIVING ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE ; <i>plus</i> 51.0548 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE IN RENTED ACCOMMODATION ; <i>plus</i> 68.3827 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE LIVING IN ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ; <i>plus</i> 205.3306 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE RECEIVING PENSION CREDIT GUARANTEE/INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE ; <i>minus</i> 71.2875
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17. The full formula remains unchanged.

Fire

The Current Formula

18. The current formula was introduced in 2011-12. We have no plans to change it other than introducing the new sparsity top-slice.

19. The current formula is given below:

Basic amounts

FIRE AND RESCUE BASIC AMOUNT	2.9930
---	--------

Top-ups

FIRE AND RESCUE COASTLINE TOP-UP	1.4472 <i>multiplied by</i> COASTLINE
FIRE AND RESCUE POPULATION DENSITY TOP- UP	0.1419 <i>multiplied by</i> POPULATION DENSITY
FIRE AND RESCUE DEPRIVATION TOP-UP	0.0747 <i>multiplied by</i> RISK INDEX
HIGH RISK TOP-UP PROPERTY AND SOCIETAL RISK TOP-UP	22,446.5287 <i>multiplied by</i> COMAH SITES PROPERTY AND SOCIETAL RISK
COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY TOP- UP	COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY

The full formula used to calculate the Fire and Rescue element is:

Fire and Rescue	
(a)	PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2012 <i>multiplied by</i> the result of: FIRE AND RESCUE BASIC AMOUNT; plus FIRE AND RESCUE COASTLINE TOP-UP; plus FIRE AND RESCUE POPULATION DENSITY TOP-UP; plus FIRE AND RESCUE DEPRIVATION TOP-UP; plus HIGH RISK TOP-UP; plus PROPERTY AND SOCIETAL RISK TOP-UP; plus COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY TOP-UP
(b)	The result of (a) is then <i>multiplied by</i> AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR FIRE;
(c)	The result of (b) is then <i>multiplied by</i> the scaling factor given in Annex F for the Fire and Rescue service block.
(d)	The result of (c) is then <i>divided by</i> 10,000,000,000.

20. The new formula is given below:

Basic amounts

**FIRE AND RESCUE
BASIC AMOUNT** 2.9539

Top-ups

**FIRE AND RESCUE
COASTLINE
TOP-UP** 1.4285 *multiplied by* **COASTLINE**

**FIRE AND RESCUE
POPULATION
DENSITY TOP-
UP** 0.1402 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**

**FIRE AND RESCUE
POPULATION
SPARSITY TOP-
UP** 0.3540 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**

**FIRE AND RESCUE
DEPRIVATION
TOP-UP** 0.0746 *multiplied by* **RISK INDEX**

**HIGH RISK TOP-UP
PROPERTY AND
SOCIETAL RISK
TOP-UP** 22,154.3625 *multiplied by* **COMAH SITES
PROPERTY AND SOCIETAL RISK**

**COMMUNITY FIRE
SAFETY TOP-
UP** **COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY**

The full formula used to calculate the Fire and Rescue element is:

Fire and Rescue

- (a) **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2012** *multiplied by* the result of:
FIRE AND RESCUE BASIC AMOUNT; *plus*
FIRE AND RESCUE COASTLINE TOP-UP; *plus*
FIRE AND RESCUE POPULATION SPARSITY TOP-UP; *plus*
FIRE AND RESCUE POPULATION DENSITY TOP-UP; *plus*
FIRE AND RESCUE DEPRIVATION TOP-UP; *plus*
HIGH RISK TOP-UP; *plus*
PROPERTY AND SOCIETAL RISK TOP-UP; *plus*
COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY TOP-UP

- (b) The result of (a) is then *multiplied by* **AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR FIRE**;
- (c) The result of (b) is then *multiplied by* the scaling factor given in Annex F for the Fire and Rescue service block.
- (d) The result of (c) is then *divided by* 10,000,000,000.

District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services

The Current Formula

21. The current formula was introduced in 2011-12, following changes to the responsibility for concessionary travel in two-tier areas. We have no plans to change it other than introducing the new sparsity top-slice.

22. The current formula is given below:

Basic amount

DISTRICT SERVICES 8.9278
EPCS BASIC
AMOUNT

Top-ups

DISTRICT SERVICES 0.7092 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**
EPCS DENSITY
TOP-UP

DISTRICT SERVICES 4.2806 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**
EPCS
SPARSITY TOP-
UP

DISTRICT SERVICES 3.6690 *multiplied by* **NET IN-COMMUTERS**; plus
EPCS 3.0575 *multiplied by* **DAY VISITORS**
ADDITIONAL
POPULATION
TOP-UP

DISTRICT SERVICES	15.8992 <i>multiplied by</i> INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE; <i>plus</i>
EPCS	
DEPRIVATION	19.5694 <i>multiplied by</i> INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS; <i>plus</i>
TOP-UP	
	15.8992 <i>multiplied by</i> OLDER PEOPLE ON INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT; <i>plus</i>
	19.5694 <i>multiplied by</i> UNEMPLOYMENT RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS; <i>plus</i>
	3.6690 <i>multiplied by</i> COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RESIDENTS

The full formula used to calculate the Relative Needs Formula element for these services is:

Services provided predominantly by non-metropolitan district councils in non-metropolitan areas	
(a)	PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2012 <i>multiplied by</i> the result of: DISTRICT SERVICES EPCS BASIC AMOUNT; <i>plus</i> DISTRICT SERVICES EPCS DENSITY TOP-UP; <i>plus</i> DISTRICT SERVICES EPCS SPARSITY TOP-UP;
(b)	DISTRICT SERVICES EPCS ADDITIONAL POPULATION TOP-UP; <i>plus</i> DISTRICT SERVICES EPCS DEPRIVATION TOP-UP
(c)	The results of (a) and (b) are added together and that result is then <i>multiplied by</i> AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, PROTECTIVE AND CULTURAL SERVICES;
(d)	The result of (c) is then <i>multiplied by</i> the scaling factor given in Annex F for these services;
(e)	The result of (d) is then divided by 10,000,000,000.

23. The new formula is given below:

Basic amount

DISTRICT SERVICES 8.7567
EPCS BASIC
AMOUNT

Top-ups

DISTRICT SERVICES 0.6956 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**
EPCS DENSITY
TOP-UP

DISTRICT SERVICES 6.4131 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**
EPCS
SPARSITY TOP-
UP

DISTRICT SERVICES 3.5987 *multiplied by* **NET IN-COMMUTERS**; plus
EPCS 2.9989 *multiplied by* **DAY VISITORS**
ADDITIONAL
POPULATION
TOP-UP

DISTRICT SERVICES 15.5945 *multiplied by* **INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND**
EPCS **SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE**; plus
DEPRIVATION 19.1944 *multiplied by* **INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME**
TOP-UP **BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/**
GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT
CLAIMANTS; plus
15.5945 *multiplied by* **OLDER PEOPLE ON INCOME**
SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S
ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF
PENSION CREDIT; plus
19.1944 *multiplied by* **UNEMPLOYMENT RELATED**
BENEFIT CLAIMANTS; plus
3.5987 *multiplied by* **COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF**
RESIDENTS

24. The full formula remains unchanged.

County-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services

The Current Formula

25. The current formula was introduced in 2003-04⁸. We have no plans to change it other than introducing the new sparsity top-slice.

⁸ The factor for the London authorities provided in section (d) of the main formula was revised from 0.811 to 0.81134 in 2005-06 to reflect the fact that support for civil contingencies was transferred into formula grant in that year but that separate funding arrangements were made

26. The current formula is given below:

Basic amount

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS BASIC
AMOUNT** 6.3974

Top-ups

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS DENSITY
TOP-UP** 0.1558 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS
ADDITIONAL
POPULATION
TOP-UP** 4.0844 *multiplied by* **NET IN-COMMUTERS**; *plus*
6.8060 *multiplied by* **DAY VISITORS**

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS
DEPRIVATION
TOP-UP** 24.5011 *multiplied by* **UNEMPLOYMENT RELATED
BENEFIT CLAIMANTS**; *plus*
19.0565 *multiplied by* **INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME
BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/
GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT
CLAIMANTS**; *plus*
9.5276 *multiplied by* **INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND
SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE** ; *plus*
3.4424 *multiplied by* **COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF
RESIDENTS**

The full formula used to calculate the Relative Needs Formula element for these services is:

Services provided predominantly by county councils in non-metropolitan areas	
(a)	PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2012 <i>multiplied by</i> the result of: COUNTY SERVICES EPCS BASIC AMOUNT ; <i>plus</i> COUNTY SERVICES EPCS DENSITY TOP-UP ;
(b)	COUNTY SERVICES EPCS ADDITIONAL POPULATION TOP-UP ; <i>plus</i> COUNTY SERVICES EPCS DEPRIVATION TOP-UP

with respect to the county-level civil contingency functions in London, which are carried out by the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority

- (c) The results of (a) and (b) are added together and that result is then *multiplied by* **AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, PROTECTIVE AND CULTURAL SERVICES**;
- (d) For London boroughs and the Common Council of the City of London, the result of (c) is then *multiplied by* 0.81134; for all other authorities the result of (c) remains the same.
- (e) The result of (d) is then *multiplied by* the scaling factor given in Annex F for these services;
- (f) The result of (e) is then divided by 10,000,000,000.

27. The new formula is given below:

Basic amount

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS BASIC
AMOUNT** 6.3175

Top-ups

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS
SPARSITY TOP-
UP** 0.8312 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS DENSITY
TOP-UP** 0.1539 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS
ADDITIONAL
POPULATION
TOP-UP** 4.0333 *multiplied by* **NET IN-COMMUTERS**; *plus*
6.7209 *multiplied by* **DAY VISITORS**

**COUNTY SERVICES
EPCS
DEPRIVATION
TOP-UP** 24.1948 *multiplied by* **UNEMPLOYMENT RELATED
BENEFIT CLAIMANTS**; *plus*
18.8182 *multiplied by* **INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME
BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/
GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT
CLAIMANTS**; *plus*
9.4085 *multiplied by* **INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND
SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE** ; *plus*
3.3993 *multiplied by* **COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF
RESIDENTS**

The full formula used to calculate the Relative Needs Formula element for these services is:

Services provided predominantly by county councils in non-metropolitan areas	
(a)	PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2012 <i>multiplied by</i> the result of: COUNTY SERVICES EPCS BASIC AMOUNT ; <i>plus</i> COUNTY SERVICES EPCS SPARSITY TOP-UP ; <i>plus</i> COUNTY SERVICES EPCS DENSITY TOP-UP ;
(b)	COUNTY SERVICES EPCS ADDITIONAL POPULATION TOP-UP ; <i>plus</i> COUNTY SERVICES EPCS DEPRIVATION TOP-UP
(c)	The results of (a) and (b) are added together and that result is then <i>multiplied by</i> AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, PROTECTIVE AND CULTURAL SERVICES ;
(d)	For London boroughs and the Common Council of the City of London, the result of (c) is then <i>multiplied by</i> 0.81134; for all other authorities the result of (c) remains the same.
(e)	The result of (d) is then <i>multiplied by</i> the scaling factor given in Annex F for these services;
(f)	The result of (e) is then divided by 10,000,000,000.

Exemplifications

- An exemplification of the effect of each of the proposed changes (ie increasing the super sparsity weighting, increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment, introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment, increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment, and reinstating the County-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment) can be found at the end of this chapter, together with the combined effect of all of these changes.

Rural Services

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting		Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment		Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
England	27,138.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
London area	5,793.9	-33.2	-0.6%	-4.5	-0.1%	-1.6	0.0%
Metropolitan areas	7,613.3	-32.0	-0.4%	-6.3	-0.1%	-2.1	0.0%
Shire areas	13,728.3	65.2	0.5%	10.9	0.1%	3.6	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	1,805.0	-16.5	-0.9%	-1.8	-0.1%	0.8	0.0%
Outer London boroughs	1,807.9	-21.4	-1.2%	-2.8	-0.2%	-0.3	0.0%
London boroughs	3,612.8	-37.8	-1.0%	-4.6	-0.1%	0.4	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	4.3	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-2.0	-0.1%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.3	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Metropolitan districts	5,432.9	-32.3	-0.6%	-6.3	-0.1%	0.6	0.0%
Metropolitan fire authorities	282.0	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-2.8	-1.0%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,898.4	0.7	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	398.3	6.7	1.7%	1.1	0.3%	0.6	0.1%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,918.5	-3.7	-0.1%	-0.5	0.0%	-1.0	0.0%
Shire counties with fire	1,682.0	24.1	1.4%	4.6	0.3%	2.0	0.1%
Shire counties without fire	2,632.8	32.9	1.2%	5.7	0.2%	-2.6	-0.1%
Shire districts	1,107.2	10.2	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Combined fire authorities	450.3	-0.7	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	5.4	1.2%
Shire police authorities	3,539.3	-4.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS							
Education Authorities	17,677.3	-10.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Police Authorities	7,362.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	988.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,107.2	10.2	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
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		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
GREATER LONDON							
City of London	105.7	0.4	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
City of London - Non-Police	35.1	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.3	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Camden	142.6	-1.5	-1.0%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Greenwich	149.1	-0.9	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Hackney	180.2	-1.2	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	85.8	-1.1	-1.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Islington	122.4	-1.2	-1.0%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	83.1	-1.1	-1.3%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Lambeth	176.6	-1.7	-1.0%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Lewisham	169.9	-1.4	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Southwark	195.5	-1.7	-0.9%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Tower Hamlets	196.1	-1.2	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Wandsworth	98.1	-1.8	-1.8%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Westminster	170.4	-1.6	-1.0%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Barking and Dagenham	102.6	-0.7	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Barnet	93.8	-1.5	-1.6%	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%
Bexley	62.3	-1.1	-1.7%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%
Brent	134.8	-1.0	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Bromley	53.3	-1.2	-2.2%	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.2%
Croydon	115.9	-1.4	-1.2%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Ealing	129.0	-1.5	-1.2%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Enfield	130.2	-1.1	-0.9%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Haringey	131.8	-1.0	-0.8%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Harrow	68.6	-1.0	-1.5%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Havering	54.5	-1.0	-1.8%	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%
Hillingdon	79.4	-0.8	-1.1%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Hounslow	81.9	-1.1	-1.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Kingston upon Thames	35.7	-0.9	-2.5%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%
Merton	59.7	-1.1	-1.8%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%
Newham	192.4	-0.8	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Redbridge	100.7	-1.2	-1.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Richmond upon Thames	16.3	-1.0	-6.2%	-0.1	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.5%
Sutton	48.6	-1.0	-2.0%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%
Waltham Forest	116.3	-1.0	-0.8%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	4.3	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-2.0	-0.1%
GLA - police	1,854.2	3.3	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	0.0%
GLA - fire	256.3	1.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	-2.6	-1.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
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		Increasing the super sparsity weighting		Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment		Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
GREATER MANCHESTER							
Bolton	118.7	-0.8	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Bury	62.0	-0.5	-0.8%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Manchester	324.7	-1.8	-0.6%	-0.3	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Oldham	113.7	-0.6	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Rochdale	103.1	-0.5	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Salford	124.7	-0.8	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Stockport	82.2	-0.9	-1.1%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%
Tameside	102.2	-0.7	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Trafford	64.0	-0.8	-1.2%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Wigan	128.7	-0.8	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Greater Manchester Fire	66.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-1.0%
Greater Manchester Police	434.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
MERSEYSIDE							
Knowsley	103.0	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Liverpool	298.9	-1.8	-0.6%	-0.4	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Sefton	113.7	-0.9	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
St Helens	83.1	-0.4	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Wirral	142.7	-0.9	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Merseyside Fire	37.9	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.9%
Merseyside Police	243.5	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE							
Barnsley	104.4	-0.2	-0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Doncaster	130.2	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rotherham	115.0	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Sheffield	266.0	-1.9	-0.7%	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
South Yorkshire Fire	30.5	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.6%
South Yorkshire Police	189.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
TYNE AND WEAR							
Gateshead	99.5	-0.6	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	147.5	-1.2	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
North Tyneside	82.3	-0.8	-1.0%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
South Tyneside	83.5	-0.6	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Sunderland	144.7	-1.0	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Tyne and Wear Fire	28.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-1.1%
Northumbria Police	213.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS							
Birmingham	640.5	-3.6	-0.6%	-0.7	-0.1%	0.2	0.0%
Coventry	150.9	-1.2	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Dudley	124.7	-1.1	-0.9%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Sandwell	177.8	-0.9	-0.5%	-0.3	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Solihull	49.2	-0.5	-0.9%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%
Walsall	130.3	-0.7	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Wolverhampton	136.4	-0.8	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
West Midlands Fire	67.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.8	-1.2%
West Midlands Police	487.5	0.4	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
WEST YORKSHIRE							
Bradford	239.0	-1.1	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Calderdale	75.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Kirklees	149.6	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Leeds	290.7	-2.4	-0.8%	-0.3	-0.1%	-0.1	0.0%
Wakefield	130.2	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.0	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.8%
West Yorkshire Police	330.2	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES							
Bath & North East Somerset	41.8	0.1	0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	-0.1%
Bedford	47.0	0.4	0.9%	0.1	0.1%	0.0	-0.1%
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Blackpool	86.5	-0.5	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Bournemouth	50.0	-0.7	-1.4%	-0.1	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%
Bracknell Forest	20.5	-0.1	-0.6%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	-0.2%
Brighton & Hove	90.3	-1.2	-1.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Bristol	182.1	-2.0	-1.1%	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Central Bedfordshire	45.0	0.7	1.6%	0.1	0.3%	-0.1	-0.2%
Cheshire East	65.7	0.8	1.2%	0.1	0.1%	-0.1	-0.2%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.6	0.6	0.7%	0.1	0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%
Cornwall	213.6	4.4	2.0%	0.7	0.3%	0.4	0.2%
Darlington	39.4	-0.2	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Derby	104.9	-0.9	-0.9%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Durham	228.0	0.6	0.3%	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	98.0	1.9	2.0%	0.3	0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%
Halton	59.1	-0.2	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Hartlepool	47.7	-0.3	-0.6%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Herefordshire	55.6	2.6	4.7%	0.4	0.8%	0.0	0.0%
Isle of Wight Council	61.3	0.4	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Kingston upon Hull	148.1	-1.2	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Leicester	183.3	-1.2	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Luton	86.4	-0.8	-0.9%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Medway	80.6	-0.7	-0.8%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Middlesbrough	82.5	-0.5	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Milton Keynes	86.9	0.3	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North East Lincolnshire	68.2	-0.3	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
North Lincolnshire	60.9	0.8	1.3%	0.1	0.2%	0.0	0.0%
North Somerset	56.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Northumberland	123.4	2.0	1.6%	0.4	0.3%	0.2	0.1%
Nottingham	170.8	-1.3	-0.8%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Peterborough	75.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Plymouth	112.4	-1.0	-0.9%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Poole	30.5	-0.5	-1.6%	-0.1	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%
Portsmouth	87.6	-1.0	-1.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Reading	49.7	-0.7	-1.3%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutland	7.3	0.6	8.3%	0.1	1.1%	0.0	-0.2%
Shropshire	91.3	3.5	3.8%	0.5	0.6%	0.0	0.0%
Slough	52.3	-0.5	-1.0%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
South Gloucestershire	59.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Southampton	102.1	-1.1	-1.1%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Southend-on-Sea	61.6	-0.7	-1.2%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Stockton-on-Tees	70.6	-0.5	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Stoke-on-Trent	126.2	-0.7	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%

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Swindon	51.9	-0.4	-0.8%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	-0.1%
Telford and the Wrekin	67.1	0.2	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thurrock	61.1	-0.3	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Torbay	62.1	-0.4	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Warrington	52.9	-0.4	-0.8%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	-0.1%
West Berkshire	23.1	0.9	4.0%	0.1	0.5%	0.0	-0.2%
Wiltshire	94.3	3.6	3.9%	0.6	0.6%	-0.1	-0.1%
Windsor and Maidenhead	12.6	0.0	0.3%	0.0	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.4%
Wokingham	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.7%
York	43.9	-0.5	-1.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
SHIRE COUNTIES							
Buckinghamshire	45.3	2.1	4.7%	0.2	0.5%	-0.2	-0.4%
Cambridgeshire	109.8	2.9	2.6%	0.6	0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%
Cumbria	161.9	2.6	1.6%	0.8	0.5%	0.4	0.2%
Derbyshire	201.5	2.1	1.0%	0.3	0.2%	-0.1	0.0%
Devon	187.2	3.8	2.0%	1.1	0.6%	-0.1	-0.1%
Dorset	68.0	1.4	2.0%	0.3	0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%
East Sussex	117.8	0.8	0.6%	0.1	0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%
Essex	282.2	2.1	0.7%	0.3	0.1%	-0.3	-0.1%
Gloucestershire	132.0	2.2	1.6%	0.4	0.3%	0.2	0.2%
Hampshire	160.9	1.8	1.1%	0.1	0.1%	-0.4	-0.2%
Hertfordshire	162.0	0.4	0.2%	-0.2	-0.1%	-0.2	-0.1%
Kent	311.0	2.4	0.8%	0.2	0.1%	-0.3	-0.1%
Lancashire	321.6	1.1	0.3%	0.1	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%
Leicestershire	103.6	1.6	1.6%	0.2	0.2%	-0.2	-0.2%
Lincolnshire	208.9	4.0	1.9%	1.1	0.5%	0.6	0.3%
Norfolk	262.0	4.1	1.6%	1.0	0.4%	0.6	0.2%
North Yorkshire	117.0	3.7	3.1%	1.0	0.9%	-0.1	-0.1%
Northamptonshire	162.7	1.9	1.1%	0.3	0.2%	0.1	0.1%
Nottinghamshire	194.3	0.8	0.4%	0.2	0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%
Oxfordshire	98.9	2.4	2.5%	0.4	0.4%	0.2	0.2%
Somerset	132.8	2.9	2.2%	0.6	0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%
Staffordshire	172.9	1.7	1.0%	0.2	0.1%	-0.2	-0.1%
Suffolk	182.7	3.1	1.7%	0.7	0.4%	0.4	0.2%
Surrey	90.8	1.7	1.9%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.2	-0.2%
Warwickshire	107.5	1.4	1.3%	0.3	0.2%	0.1	0.1%
West Sussex	112.5	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Worcestershire	106.7	1.8	1.7%	0.2	0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE							
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	0.2	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chiltern	2.4	-0.1	-4.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
South Bucks	1.8	-0.1	-4.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Wycombe	6.8	-0.1	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE							
Cambridge	8.5	-0.2	-2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Cambridgeshire	4.6	0.3	6.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fenland	6.8	0.1	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Huntingdonshire	8.2	0.2	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.3	5.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
CUMBRIA							
Allerdale	7.1	0.4	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Barrow-in-Furness	5.7	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carlisle	7.0	0.3	3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Copeland	4.6	0.1	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Eden	3.4	0.6	17.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Lakeland	4.5	0.4	9.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DERBYSHIRE							
Amber Valley	6.1	-0.1	-1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bolsover	4.8	-0.1	-1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chesterfield	6.3	-0.2	-2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Dales	3.1	0.4	12.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Erewash	6.1	-0.2	-2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
High Peak	4.8	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North East Derbyshire	4.8	-0.1	-1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
South Derbyshire	4.7	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DEVON							
East Devon	5.5	0.3	5.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Exeter	8.4	-0.2	-2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mid Devon	4.2	0.5	12.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Devon	5.4	0.4	6.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Hams	3.7	0.4	10.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Teignbridge	6.3	0.1	2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Torridge	4.3	0.5	12.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Devon	3.0	0.4	14.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DORSET							
Christchurch	2.2	-0.1	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
East Dorset	2.7	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Dorset	2.9	0.3	10.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Purbeck	2.3	0.1	4.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
West Dorset	5.2	0.5	9.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Weymouth and Portland	3.7	-0.1	-2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
EAST SUSSEX							
Eastbourne	7.4	-0.1	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hastings	6.9	-0.1	-2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewes	4.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rother	4.5	0.1	3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wealden	5.1	0.3	6.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
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ESSEX							
Basildon	11.4	-0.3	-2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Braintree	6.7	0.2	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Brentwood	3.3	0.0	-0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Castle Point	4.4	-0.1	-3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chelmsford	7.8	-0.1	-1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Colchester	9.6	-0.1	-1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Epping Forest	6.7	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Harlow	6.0	-0.1	-2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maldon	3.0	0.1	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rochford	3.7	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tendring	9.6	-0.1	-1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Uttlesford	2.9	0.3	11.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE							
Cheltenham	6.3	-0.2	-3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cotswold	3.6	0.6	16.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Forest of Dean	4.4	0.2	3.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gloucester	7.6	-0.2	-2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stroud	4.6	0.1	2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tewkesbury	3.4	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
HAMPSHIRE							
Basingstoke and Deane	6.9	0.1	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Hampshire	3.9	0.1	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Eastleigh	5.4	-0.2	-3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fareham	4.1	-0.2	-4.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gosport	5.5	-0.1	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hart	2.9	-0.1	-2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Havant	6.6	-0.2	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
New Forest	8.0	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rushmoor	5.0	-0.1	-3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Test Valley	4.7	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Winchester	4.8	0.2	3.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
HERTFORDSHIRE							
Broxbourne	5.0	-0.1	-3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dacorum	6.4	-0.2	-2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Hertfordshire	5.7	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hertsmere	4.5	-0.1	-3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Hertfordshire	5.3	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
St Albans	5.1	-0.2	-3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Stevenage	5.2	-0.1	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Three Rivers	3.5	-0.1	-3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Watford	5.4	-0.1	-2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Welwyn Hatfield	6.8	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
KENT							
Ashford	5.7	0.2	4.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Canterbury	8.8	-0.1	-1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dartford	5.8	-0.2	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dover	6.1	0.0	-0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gravesham	6.0	-0.1	-2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maidstone	6.3	0.0	-0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevenoaks	4.2	0.0	-1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shepway	6.6	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Swale	8.2	0.0	-0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thanet	8.9	-0.2	-2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	-0.1	-3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tunbridge Wells	4.8	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
LANCASHIRE							
Burnley	7.7	-0.1	-1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chorley	5.4	-0.1	-2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fylde	3.7	0.0	-1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hyndburn	6.4	-0.1	-1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lancaster	10.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pendle	7.3	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Preston	10.9	-0.2	-1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Ribble Valley	2.7	0.1	5.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rossendale	3.9	-0.1	-1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Ribble	4.8	-0.2	-3.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
West Lancashire	5.9	-0.1	-1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wyre	6.5	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
LEICESTERSHIRE							
Blaby	3.9	-0.1	-3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Charnwood	8.3	-0.2	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Harborough	3.3	0.2	6.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.7	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Melton	2.4	0.2	7.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North West Leicestershire	4.4	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Oadby and Wigston	3.3	-0.1	-3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
LINCOLNSHIRE							
Boston	5.1	0.2	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Lindsey	12.0	0.8	6.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	6.9	-0.1	-2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Kesteven	5.4	0.4	8.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Holland	6.3	0.2	3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Kesteven	6.7	0.4	5.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Lindsey	5.6	0.5	9.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NORFOLK							
Breckland	7.2	0.5	7.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Broadland	5.3	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Great Yarmouth	7.4	-0.1	-1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	10.6	0.6	5.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Norfolk	6.4	0.5	7.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Norwich	12.4	-0.2	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Norfolk	5.2	0.3	6.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NORTH YORKSHIRE							
Craven	3.0	0.3	9.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hambleton	3.9	0.6	15.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Harrogate	7.8	0.3	4.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Richmondshire	2.9	0.4	13.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Ryedale	3.1	0.6	17.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scarborough	8.7	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Selby	5.0	0.2	4.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE							
Corby	3.7	-0.1	-1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Daventry	4.0	0.3	6.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Northamptonshire	4.3	0.1	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kettering	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northampton	14.6	-0.4	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Northamptonshire	3.8	0.3	7.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wellingborough	4.6	-0.1	-1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE							
Ashfield	7.2	-0.2	-2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bassetlaw	6.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Broxtowe	5.7	-0.2	-3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Gedling	6.1	-0.1	-2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mansfield	6.7	-0.1	-2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Newark and Sherwood	6.7	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
OXFORDSHIRE							
Cherwell	7.0	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Oxford	10.9	-0.2	-2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.1	2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Vale of White Horse	4.6	0.1	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Oxfordshire	4.4	0.3	5.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SOMERSET							
Mendip	5.4	0.3	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sedgemoor	6.8	0.1	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Somerset	7.3	0.3	4.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Somerset	2.2	0.2	9.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
STAFFORDSHIRE							
Cannock Chase	5.4	-0.1	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Staffordshire	6.2	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lichfield	4.3	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6.8	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
South Staffordshire	4.6	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stafford	5.6	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Moorlands	4.9	0.1	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tamworth	4.4	-0.1	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SUFFOLK							
Babergh	3.9	0.2	6.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Forest Heath	3.4	0.1	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Ipswich	8.8	-0.2	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.4	10.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.2	4.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Coastal	6.0	0.4	6.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Waveney	7.8	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SURREY							
Elmbridge	4.3	-0.2	-5.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Epsom and Ewell	3.2	-0.1	-3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Guildford	6.0	-0.1	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mole Valley	2.7	0.0	-0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Reigate and Banstead	5.3	-0.2	-4.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Runnymede	4.0	-0.1	-3.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Spelthorne	4.3	-0.2	-3.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Surrey Heath	3.3	-0.1	-3.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Tandridge	2.8	0.0	-1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Waverley	3.9	0.0	-0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Woking	4.1	-0.2	-3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%

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WARWICKSHIRE							
North Warwickshire	3.4	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.5	-0.2	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rugby	4.8	0.1	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.4	8.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warwick	7.4	-0.1	-1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WEST SUSSEX							
Adur	3.5	-0.1	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Arun	7.2	-0.2	-2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chichester	4.4	0.3	6.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Crawley	7.9	-0.2	-2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Horsham	4.0	0.1	3.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mid Sussex	4.0	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Worthing	5.5	-0.2	-3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WORCESTERSHIRE							
Bromsgrove	3.4	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Malvern Hills	3.3	0.3	7.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Redditch	4.1	-0.1	-2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Worcester	5.4	-0.2	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wychavon	4.8	0.1	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wyre Forest	5.4	-0.1	-1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES							
Avon & Somerset Police	193.0	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	82.4	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	104.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	89.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	50.0	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	110.1	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	183.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	64.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	79.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	176.8	-0.3	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	57.6	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	214.7	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	119.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	125.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	178.8	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	187.6	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	116.5	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	63.1	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	88.1	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	66.2	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	75.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	145.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	115.4	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	68.0	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	95.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	161.7	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	238.9	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.3	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	107.1	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	60.0	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES							
Avon Fire	22.7	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.4%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.2	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.7%
Berkshire Fire Authority	15.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.5%
Cambridgeshire Fire	12.4	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	3.2%
Cheshire Fire	19.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.8%
Cleveland Fire	18.7	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.9%
Derbyshire Fire	18.1	-0.1	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.8%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	2.9%
Dorset Fire	11.4	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.1%
Durham Fire	12.9	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.6%
East Sussex Fire	14.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.0%
Essex Fire Authority	34.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.7%
Hampshire Fire	30.9	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.8	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	4.4%
Humberside Fire	25.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.5%
Kent Fire	29.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	1.2%
Lancashire Fire	31.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Leicestershire Fire	18.8	-0.1	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.9%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.5	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	5.5%
Nottinghamshire Fire	21.1	-0.1	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Shropshire Fire	6.9	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	5.1%
Staffordshire Fire	19.4	-0.1	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.7%
Wiltshire Fire	9.4	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	4.3%

Rural Services

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity	Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options		
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
England	27,138.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
London area	5,793.9	-21.0	-0.4%	-8.5	-0.1%	-80.0	-1.4%
Metropolitan areas	7,613.3	-17.6	-0.2%	-9.2	-0.1%	-77.6	-1.0%
Shire areas	13,728.3	38.6	0.3%	17.7	0.1%	157.6	1.1%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	1,805.0	-10.6	-0.6%	-4.2	-0.2%	-37.9	-2.1%
Outer London boroughs	1,807.9	-12.3	-0.7%	-4.0	-0.2%	-45.4	-2.5%
London boroughs	3,612.8	-22.9	-0.6%	-8.2	-0.2%	-83.3	-2.3%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	1.7	0.1%	-0.3	0.0%	2.9	0.1%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.1	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	0.6%
Metropolitan districts	5,432.9	-17.7	-0.3%	-9.1	-0.2%	-75.2	-1.4%
Metropolitan fire authorities	282.0	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-3.3	-1.2%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,898.4	0.3	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	398.3	4.0	1.0%	1.4	0.4%	15.5	3.9%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,918.5	-2.2	-0.1%	-1.1	0.0%	-8.7	-0.2%
Shire counties with fire	1,682.0	7.5	0.4%	7.4	0.4%	51.9	3.1%
Shire counties without fire	2,632.8	11.8	0.4%	9.7	0.4%	65.4	2.5%
Shire districts	1,107.2	19.6	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	34.5	3.1%
Combined fire authorities	450.3	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	4.7	1.1%
Shire police authorities	3,539.3	-1.7	0.0%	0.3	0.0%	-5.7	-0.2%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS							
Education Authorities	17,677.3	-19.6	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-34.5	-0.2%
Police Authorities	7,362.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	988.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,107.2	19.6	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	34.5	3.1%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
GREATER LONDON							
City of London	105.7	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Non-Police	35.1	-0.2	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.5%	-0.5	-1.3%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.1	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	0.6%
Camden	142.6	-1.0	-0.7%	-0.4	-0.3%	-3.4	-2.4%
Greenwich	149.1	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.1	-1.4%
Hackney	180.2	-0.7	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.7	-1.5%
Hammersmith and Fulham	85.8	-0.6	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.3%	-2.3	-2.7%
Islington	122.4	-0.7	-0.6%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.7	-2.2%
Kensington and Chelsea	83.1	-0.8	-0.9%	-0.3	-0.3%	-2.6	-3.1%
Lambeth	176.6	-0.9	-0.5%	-0.4	-0.2%	-3.6	-2.0%
Lewisham	169.9	-0.7	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.9	-1.7%
Southwark	195.5	-1.1	-0.5%	-0.4	-0.2%	-3.9	-2.0%
Tower Hamlets	196.1	-1.0	-0.5%	-0.4	-0.2%	-3.2	-1.6%
Wandsworth	98.1	-1.0	-1.0%	-0.3	-0.3%	-3.6	-3.7%
Westminster	170.4	-1.4	-0.8%	-0.6	-0.3%	-4.4	-2.6%
Barking and Dagenham	102.6	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.6	-1.5%
Barnet	93.8	-0.9	-1.0%	-0.3	-0.3%	-3.2	-3.4%
Bexley	62.3	-0.5	-0.9%	-0.1	-0.2%	-2.1	-3.3%
Brent	134.8	-0.6	-0.5%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.4	-1.8%
Bromley	53.3	-0.7	-1.2%	-0.2	-0.3%	-2.4	-4.5%
Croydon	115.9	-0.9	-0.7%	-0.3	-0.2%	-3.0	-2.6%
Ealing	129.0	-0.9	-0.7%	-0.3	-0.2%	-3.2	-2.5%
Enfield	130.2	-0.7	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.5	-1.9%
Haringey	131.8	-0.6	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.3	-1.7%
Harrow	68.6	-0.6	-0.9%	-0.2	-0.3%	-2.2	-3.2%
Havering	54.5	-0.5	-0.9%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.9	-3.5%
Hillingdon	79.4	-0.6	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.0	-2.5%
Hounslow	81.9	-0.6	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.2	-2.7%
Kingston upon Thames	35.7	-0.5	-1.4%	-0.1	-0.3%	-1.7	-4.8%
Merton	59.7	-0.6	-1.0%	-0.2	-0.3%	-2.2	-3.6%
Newham	192.4	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.1	-1.1%
Redbridge	100.7	-0.7	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.5	-2.5%
Richmond upon Thames	16.3	-0.5	-3.2%	-0.1	-0.7%	-1.9	-11.8%
Sutton	48.6	-0.5	-1.1%	-0.1	-0.3%	-1.9	-3.9%
Waltham Forest	116.3	-0.6	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.1	-1.8%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	1.7	0.1%	-0.3	0.0%	2.9	0.1%
GLA - police	1,854.2	1.3	0.1%	-0.2	0.0%	4.4	0.2%
GLA - fire	256.3	0.4	0.2%	-0.1	0.0%	-1.5	-0.6%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
GREATER MANCHESTER							
Bolton	118.7	-0.5	-0.4%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.8	-1.6%
Bury	62.0	-0.3	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.2	-1.9%
Manchester	324.7	-1.0	-0.3%	-0.6	-0.2%	-4.3	-1.3%
Oldham	113.7	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.4	-1.2%
Rochdale	103.1	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.2	-1.2%
Salford	124.7	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.8	-1.4%
Stockport	82.2	-0.6	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.1	-2.5%
Tameside	102.2	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.6	-1.5%
Trafford	64.0	-0.4	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.3%	-1.7	-2.6%
Wigan	128.7	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.8	-1.4%
Greater Manchester Fire	66.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.8	-1.2%
Greater Manchester Police	434.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.1%
MERSEYSIDE							
Knowsley	103.0	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.9	-0.9%
Liverpool	298.9	-0.9	-0.3%	-0.6	-0.2%	-4.1	-1.4%
Sefton	113.7	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.0	-1.7%
St Helens	83.1	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.0	-1.1%
Wirral	142.7	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.1	-1.5%
Merseyside Fire	37.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.9%
Merseyside Police	243.5	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.1%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE							
Barnsley	104.4	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.5	-0.5%
Doncaster	130.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2%
Rotherham	115.0	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.7%
Sheffield	266.0	-1.0	-0.4%	-0.4	-0.2%	-4.1	-1.5%
South Yorkshire Fire	30.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-1.0%
South Yorkshire Police	189.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
TYNE AND WEAR							
Gateshead	99.5	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.3	-1.3%
Newcastle upon Tyne	147.5	-0.6	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.5	-1.7%
North Tyneside	82.3	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.6	-2.0%
South Tyneside	83.5	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.3	-1.5%
Sunderland	144.7	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.1	-1.5%
Tyne and Wear Fire	28.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-1.3%
Northumbria Police	213.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS							
Birmingham	640.5	-2.0	-0.3%	-1.2	-0.2%	-8.6	-1.3%
Coventry	150.9	-0.7	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.6	-1.7%
Dudley	124.7	-0.6	-0.5%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.5	-2.0%
Sandwell	177.8	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.3	-1.3%
Solihull	49.2	-0.3	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.0	-2.1%
Walsall	130.3	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.8	-1.4%
Wolverhampton	136.4	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.0	-1.5%
West Midlands Fire	67.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.9	-1.4%
West Midlands Police	487.5	0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.1%
WEST YORKSHIRE							
Bradford	239.0	-0.8	-0.3%	-0.4	-0.2%	-2.8	-1.2%
Calderdale	75.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.3	-0.5%
Kirklees	149.6	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.1%	-1.5	-1.0%
Leeds	290.7	-1.3	-0.5%	-0.5	-0.2%	-5.2	-1.8%
Wakefield	130.2	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.1	-0.8%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.0	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-1.1%
West Yorkshire Police	330.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity	Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options		
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES							
Bath & North East Somerset	41.8	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.1%	0.2	0.4%
Bedford	47.0	0.2	0.4%	0.1	0.2%	0.8	1.7%
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.8%
Blackpool	86.5	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.2	-1.4%
Bournemouth	50.0	-0.4	-0.7%	-0.1	-0.3%	-1.5	-3.0%
Bracknell Forest	20.5	-0.2	-0.9%	0.0	-0.2%	-0.4	-2.2%
Brighton & Hove	90.3	-0.6	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.3%	-2.5	-2.7%
Bristol	182.1	-1.1	-0.6%	-0.4	-0.2%	-4.2	-2.3%
Central Bedfordshire	45.0	0.4	0.8%	0.2	0.4%	1.4	3.1%
Cheshire East	65.7	0.4	0.6%	0.2	0.3%	1.6	2.4%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.6	0.4	0.4%	0.1	0.2%	1.2	1.3%
Cornwall	213.6	2.6	1.2%	1.0	0.5%	10.1	4.7%
Darlington	39.4	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.3	-0.8%
Derby	104.9	-0.5	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.0	-1.9%
Durham	228.0	0.5	0.2%	0.1	0.0%	1.4	0.6%
East Riding of Yorkshire	98.0	1.3	1.3%	0.5	0.5%	4.8	4.9%
Halton	59.1	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-1.0%
Hartlepool	47.7	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-1.2%
Herefordshire	55.6	1.5	2.7%	0.6	1.0%	6.0	10.8%
Isle of Wight Council	61.3	0.2	0.4%	0.1	0.1%	0.7	1.2%
Kingston upon Hull	148.1	-0.5	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.5	-1.7%
Leicester	183.3	-0.7	-0.4%	-0.4	-0.2%	-2.7	-1.5%
Luton	86.4	-0.5	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.7	-2.0%
Medway	80.6	-0.4	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.5	-1.8%
Middlesbrough	82.5	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.1	-1.3%
Milton Keynes	86.9	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
North East Lincolnshire	68.2	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.7	-1.1%
North Lincolnshire	60.9	0.4	0.7%	0.2	0.3%	1.7	2.8%
North Somerset	56.3	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Northumberland	123.4	1.1	0.9%	0.4	0.3%	4.7	3.8%
Nottingham	170.8	-0.7	-0.4%	-0.3	-0.2%	-2.8	-1.7%
Peterborough	75.0	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.3	-0.4%
Plymouth	112.4	-0.6	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.2	-2.0%
Poole	30.5	-0.3	-0.9%	-0.1	-0.3%	-1.1	-3.5%
Portsmouth	87.6	-0.6	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.1	-2.4%
Reading	49.7	-0.4	-0.8%	-0.1	-0.3%	-1.4	-2.9%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.5	-0.8%
Rutland	7.3	0.4	4.9%	0.1	2.0%	1.3	18.5%
Shropshire	91.3	1.9	2.1%	0.7	0.8%	7.9	8.6%
Slough	52.3	-0.3	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.3%	-1.2	-2.2%
South Gloucestershire	59.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Southampton	102.1	-0.6	-0.6%	-0.2	-0.2%	-2.3	-2.3%
Southend-on-Sea	61.6	-0.4	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.5	-2.5%
Stockton-on-Tees	70.6	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.0	-1.4%
Stoke-on-Trent	126.2	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.2%	-1.8	-1.4%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
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		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million) (%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
Swindon	51.9	-0.3	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.9	-1.8%
Telford and the Wrekin	67.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.1%
Thurrock	61.1	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-1.1%
Torbay	62.1	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.0	-1.6%
Warrington	52.9	-0.3	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.2%	-1.0	-1.8%
West Berkshire	23.1	0.4	1.9%	0.2	0.9%	1.9	8.2%
Wiltshire	94.3	2.1	2.2%	0.9	0.9%	8.2	8.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	12.6	-0.1	-0.4%	0.0	0.1%	-0.1	-0.8%
Wokingham	10.0	-0.2	-1.9%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.3	-2.8%
York	43.9	-0.2	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.8	-1.9%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
SHIRE COUNTIES							
Buckinghamshire	45.3	0.4	0.9%	0.4	1.0%	3.4	7.5%
Cambridgeshire	109.8	0.5	0.4%	0.8	0.8%	5.2	4.7%
Cumbria	161.9	0.6	0.4%	0.9	0.6%	6.0	3.7%
Derbyshire	201.5	0.7	0.4%	0.4	0.2%	3.7	1.8%
Devon	187.2	0.8	0.4%	1.4	0.8%	8.1	4.3%
Dorset	68.0	0.4	0.6%	0.6	0.9%	3.1	4.5%
East Sussex	117.8	0.6	0.5%	0.4	0.3%	1.9	1.6%
Essex	282.2	1.3	0.5%	0.5	0.2%	4.6	1.6%
Gloucestershire	132.0	0.6	0.4%	0.6	0.5%	4.3	3.3%
Hampshire	160.9	1.0	0.6%	0.5	0.3%	3.9	2.4%
Hertfordshire	162.0	0.9	0.6%	-0.1	0.0%	1.3	0.8%
Kent	311.0	1.5	0.5%	0.6	0.2%	5.0	1.6%
Lancashire	321.6	1.1	0.4%	0.1	0.0%	2.4	0.8%
Leicestershire	103.6	0.4	0.4%	0.5	0.5%	3.0	2.9%
Lincolnshire	208.9	0.7	0.3%	1.4	0.7%	8.8	4.2%
Norfolk	262.0	0.9	0.3%	1.4	0.6%	8.8	3.4%
North Yorkshire	117.0	0.6	0.5%	1.5	1.3%	7.6	6.5%
Northamptonshire	162.7	0.6	0.4%	0.5	0.3%	3.8	2.3%
Nottinghamshire	194.3	0.7	0.4%	0.2	0.1%	2.0	1.0%
Oxfordshire	98.9	0.5	0.5%	0.7	0.7%	4.7	4.8%
Somerset	132.8	0.5	0.4%	0.9	0.7%	5.3	4.0%
Staffordshire	172.9	0.7	0.4%	0.4	0.2%	3.3	1.9%
Suffolk	182.7	0.7	0.4%	1.0	0.6%	6.5	3.5%
Surrey	90.8	0.9	1.0%	0.1	0.1%	3.0	3.3%
Warwickshire	107.5	0.5	0.4%	0.4	0.4%	3.0	2.8%
West Sussex	112.5	0.7	0.6%	0.3	0.2%	1.6	1.4%
Worcestershire	106.7	0.5	0.5%	0.4	0.3%	3.1	2.9%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE							
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	0.5	6.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	10.4%
Chiltern	2.4	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-7.2%
South Bucks	1.8	0.0	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-4.0%
Wycombe	6.8	-0.1	-1.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-4.3%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE							
Cambridge	8.5	-0.4	-4.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-7.7%
East Cambridgeshire	4.6	0.5	11.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	20.4%
Fenland	6.8	0.2	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	5.9%
Huntingdonshire	8.2	0.4	4.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	9.0%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.7	13.8%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	21.6%
CUMBRIA							
Allerdale	7.1	0.4	6.4%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	14.1%
Barrow-in-Furness	5.7	-0.2	-2.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-5.3%
Carlisle	7.0	0.2	3.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	9.1%
Copeland	4.6	0.2	3.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	7.5%
Eden	3.4	0.7	19.9%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	46.3%
South Lakeland	4.5	0.6	12.4%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	27.0%
DERBYSHIRE							
Amber Valley	6.1	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-2.6%
Bolsover	4.8	0.0	-0.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-3.1%
Chesterfield	6.3	-0.3	-4.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-7.8%
Derbyshire Dales	3.1	0.5	17.5%	0.0	0.0%	1.1	35.1%
Erewash	6.1	-0.2	-3.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-7.3%
High Peak	4.8	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.8%
North East Derbyshire	4.8	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.7%
South Derbyshire	4.7	0.2	4.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.8%
DEVON							
East Devon	5.5	0.5	8.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	15.7%
Exeter	8.4	-0.4	-4.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-7.7%
Mid Devon	4.2	0.6	13.8%	0.0	0.0%	1.3	31.6%
North Devon	5.4	0.4	7.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	17.1%
South Hams	3.7	0.5	12.5%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	27.2%
Teignbridge	6.3	0.2	3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	6.9%
Torridge	4.3	0.6	13.1%	0.0	0.0%	1.3	31.0%
West Devon	3.0	0.5	15.9%	0.0	0.0%	1.1	37.7%
DORSET							
Christchurch	2.2	-0.1	-5.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-8.8%
East Dorset	2.7	0.1	3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	3.4%
North Dorset	2.9	0.4	15.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	30.2%
Purbeck	2.3	0.2	7.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	14.3%
West Dorset	5.2	0.7	12.8%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	27.3%
Weymouth and Portland	3.7	-0.1	-3.8%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-7.7%
EAST SUSSEX							
Eastbourne	7.4	-0.3	-4.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-7.0%
Hastings	6.9	-0.3	-4.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-7.2%
Lewes	4.2	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Rother	4.5	0.4	8.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	12.7%
Wealden	5.1	0.5	9.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	18.4%

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ESSEX							
Basildon	11.4	-0.4	-3.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.9	-7.8%
Braintree	6.7	0.3	3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	7.8%
Brentwood	3.3	-0.1	-1.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-3.2%
Castle Point	4.4	-0.2	-5.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-10.4%
Chelmsford	7.8	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-3.9%
Colchester	9.6	-0.1	-0.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-2.7%
Epping Forest	6.7	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.4%
Harlow	6.0	-0.3	-4.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-7.5%
Maldon	3.0	0.2	6.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	11.1%
Rochford	3.7	-0.1	-2.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-4.9%
Tendring	9.6	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-2.2%
Uttlesford	2.9	0.6	20.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.1	37.3%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE							
Cheltenham	6.3	-0.3	-5.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-9.8%
Cotswold	3.6	0.7	19.9%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	44.1%
Forest of Dean	4.4	0.4	9.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	14.8%
Gloucester	7.6	-0.4	-4.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-8.5%
Stroud	4.6	0.2	5.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	8.3%
Tewkesbury	3.4	0.2	6.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	9.8%
HAMPSHIRE							
Basingstoke and Deane	6.9	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.4%
East Hampshire	3.9	0.2	6.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	9.6%
Eastleigh	5.4	-0.3	-5.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-10.8%
Fareham	4.1	-0.3	-6.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-12.6%
Gosport	5.5	-0.3	-4.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-8.2%
Hart	2.9	0.0	-0.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-3.9%
Havant	6.6	-0.3	-5.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-9.2%
New Forest	8.0	0.1	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.0%
Rushmoor	5.0	-0.3	-5.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-9.9%
Test Valley	4.7	0.3	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	8.7%
Winchester	4.8	0.3	6.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	11.9%
HERTFORDSHIRE							
Broxbourne	5.0	-0.2	-5.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-9.7%
Dacorum	6.4	-0.2	-2.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-6.7%
East Hertfordshire	5.7	0.2	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.8%
Hertsmere	4.5	-0.2	-4.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-9.1%
North Hertfordshire	5.3	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
St Albans	5.1	-0.3	-5.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-10.5%
Stevenage	5.2	-0.3	-5.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-8.6%
Three Rivers	3.5	-0.2	-4.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-10.5%
Watford	5.4	-0.3	-5.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-9.7%
Welwyn Hatfield	6.8	-0.2	-2.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-4.9%
KENT							
Ashford	5.7	0.4	6.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	12.5%
Canterbury	8.8	-0.1	-0.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-2.3%
Dartford	5.8	-0.2	-3.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-7.5%
Dover	6.1	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.5%
Gravesham	6.0	-0.2	-3.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-6.6%
Maidstone	6.3	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.8%
Sevenoaks	4.2	0.2	4.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.8%
Shepway	6.6	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Swale	8.2	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.8%
Thanet	8.9	-0.4	-3.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-7.1%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-4.6%
Tunbridge Wells	4.8	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%

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LANCASHIRE							
Burnley	7.7	-0.2	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-4.7%
Chorley	5.4	-0.1	-1.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-4.7%
Fylde	3.7	0.0	-0.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-2.6%
Hyndburn	6.4	-0.2	-2.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-5.5%
Lancaster	10.2	-0.1	-0.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.6%
Pendle	7.3	-0.1	-1.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-3.4%
Preston	10.9	-0.3	-2.8%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-5.2%
Ribble Valley	2.7	0.3	9.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	17.4%
Rossendale	3.9	0.0	-0.8%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-3.4%
South Ribble	4.8	-0.2	-4.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-8.8%
West Lancashire	5.9	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
Wyre	6.5	0.0	-0.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-2.3%
LEICESTERSHIRE							
Blaby	3.9	-0.1	-3.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-7.7%
Charnwood	8.3	-0.1	-1.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-4.0%
Harborough	3.3	0.4	11.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	21.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.7	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.7%
Melton	2.4	0.3	12.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	23.9%
North West Leicestershire	4.4	0.1	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Oadby and Wigston	3.3	-0.2	-5.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-9.4%
LINCOLNSHIRE							
Boston	5.1	0.2	3.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	8.3%
East Lindsey	12.0	1.0	8.6%	0.0	0.0%	2.2	18.7%
Lincoln	6.9	-0.3	-3.9%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-6.9%
North Kesteven	5.4	0.6	11.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.3	23.9%
South Holland	6.3	0.5	7.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	12.9%
South Kesteven	6.7	0.4	5.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	13.6%
West Lindsey	5.6	0.7	12.9%	0.0	0.0%	1.5	26.8%
NORFOLK							
Breckland	7.2	0.8	11.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	22.7%
Broadland	5.3	0.2	4.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	6.7%
Great Yarmouth	7.4	-0.1	-1.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-3.1%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	10.6	0.9	8.4%	0.0	0.0%	1.7	16.2%
North Norfolk	6.4	0.7	10.7%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	21.4%
Norwich	12.4	-0.5	-3.8%	0.0	0.0%	-0.8	-6.6%
South Norfolk	5.2	0.7	13.7%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	23.3%
NORTH YORKSHIRE							
Craven	3.0	0.3	10.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	25.4%
Hambleton	3.9	0.7	18.5%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	40.9%
Harrogate	7.8	0.4	5.7%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	12.3%
Richmondshire	2.9	0.5	16.4%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	35.7%
Ryedale	3.1	0.6	19.8%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	46.2%
Scarborough	8.7	0.2	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	4.2%
Selby	5.0	0.4	7.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	13.9%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE							
Corby	3.7	-0.1	-2.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-4.8%
Daventry	4.0	0.5	12.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	22.7%
East Northamptonshire	4.3	0.2	5.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	9.4%
Kettering	5.0	0.0	-0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.5%
Northampton	14.6	-0.7	-4.5%	0.0	0.0%	-1.2	-8.1%
South Northamptonshire	3.8	0.5	14.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	25.2%
Wellingborough	4.6	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-3.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE							
Ashfield	7.2	-0.2	-3.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-6.1%
Bassetlaw	6.9	0.3	3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	6.3%
Broxtowe	5.7	-0.3	-4.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-9.1%
Gedling	6.1	-0.2	-3.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-7.1%
Mansfield	6.7	-0.2	-3.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-6.6%
Newark and Sherwood	6.7	0.3	4.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	7.7%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.1	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.8%
OXFORDSHIRE							
Cherwell	7.0	0.3	4.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	6.3%
Oxford	10.9	-0.5	-4.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.9	-7.9%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.4	7.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	11.3%
Vale of White Horse	4.6	0.3	6.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	10.9%
West Oxfordshire	4.4	0.4	9.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	18.6%
SOMERSET							
Mendip	5.4	0.4	8.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	16.3%
Sedgemoor	6.8	0.3	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	7.0%
South Somerset	7.3	0.6	8.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.1	14.5%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.2	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.4%
West Somerset	2.2	0.3	11.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	25.8%
STAFFORDSHIRE							
Cannock Chase	5.4	-0.2	-4.5%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-7.9%
East Staffordshire	6.2	0.1	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.0%
Lichfield	4.3	0.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6.8	-0.2	-2.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-4.7%
South Staffordshire	4.6	0.1	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	4.1%
Stafford	5.6	0.2	3.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	6.7%
Staffordshire Moorlands	4.9	0.2	4.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	9.1%
Tamworth	4.4	-0.2	-5.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-9.0%
SUFFOLK							
Babergh	3.9	0.4	10.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	20.0%
Forest Heath	3.4	0.1	3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	7.8%
Ipswich	8.8	-0.4	-4.8%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-8.3%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.8	17.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	32.2%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.4	7.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	14.7%
Suffolk Coastal	6.0	0.5	9.1%	0.0	0.0%	1.1	18.8%
Waveney	7.8	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.8%
SURREY							
Elmbridge	4.3	-0.3	-7.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-15.2%
Epsom and Ewell	3.2	-0.2	-6.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-12.0%
Guildford	6.0	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-2.7%
Mole Valley	2.7	0.1	3.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.0%
Reigate and Banstead	5.3	-0.3	-5.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-11.5%
Runnymede	4.0	-0.2	-4.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-9.5%
Spelthorne	4.3	-0.3	-6.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-11.9%
Surrey Heath	3.3	-0.1	-4.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-9.9%
Tandridge	2.8	0.1	3.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.9%
Waverley	3.9	0.1	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.8%
Woking	4.1	-0.2	-5.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-11.5%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity	Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options		
			(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
WARWICKSHIRE							
North Warwickshire	3.4	0.1	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.1%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.5	-0.3	-4.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-7.4%
Rugby	4.8	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.9%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.6	13.2%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	25.1%
Warwick	7.4	-0.1	-1.3%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-3.0%
WEST SUSSEX							
Adur	3.5	-0.2	-4.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-8.7%
Arun	7.2	-0.3	-3.7%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-7.6%
Chichester	4.4	0.5	10.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	19.9%
Crawley	7.9	-0.3	-4.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-7.6%
Horsham	4.0	0.2	5.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	10.9%
Mid Sussex	4.0	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Worthing	5.5	-0.3	-6.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-10.6%
WORCESTERSHIRE							
Bromsgrove	3.4	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-4.0%
Malvern Hills	3.3	0.4	13.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.8	24.5%
Redditch	4.1	-0.2	-5.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-9.1%
Worcester	5.4	-0.3	-5.4%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-9.5%
Wychavon	4.8	0.5	9.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	13.9%
Wyre Forest	5.4	-0.1	-1.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-3.5%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES							
Avon & Somerset Police	193.0	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1%
Bedfordshire Police	69.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Cambridgeshire Police	82.4	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
Cheshire Police	104.8	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
Cleveland Police	89.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	50.0	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Derbyshire Police	110.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
Devon & Cornwall Police	183.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.2%
Dorset Police	64.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Durham Police	79.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Essex Police	176.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.2%
Gloucestershire Police	57.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Hampshire Police	214.7	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1%
Hertfordshire Police	119.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Humberside Police	125.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Kent Police	178.8	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1%
Lancashire Police	187.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Leicestershire Police	116.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
Lincolnshire Police	63.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.4%
Norfolk Police	88.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
North Yorkshire Police	66.2	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.4%
Northamptonshire Police	75.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Nottinghamshire Police	145.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Staffordshire Police	115.4	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
Suffolk Police	68.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Surrey Police	95.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.2%
Sussex Police	161.7	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1%
Thames Valley Police	238.9	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.1%
Warwickshire Police	52.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
West Mercia Police	107.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3%
Wiltshire Police	60.0	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%

Local Authority	Formula grant before floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District- Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES							
Avon Fire	22.7	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.7%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Berkshire Fire Auhority	15.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.2%
Cambridgeshire Fire	12.4	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.8%
Cheshire Fire	19.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.7%
Cleveland Fire	18.7	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.8%
Derbyshire Fire	18.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.3%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	3.1%
Dorset Fire	11.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.4%
Durham Fire	12.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.3%
East Sussex Fire	14.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.1%
Essex Fire Auhority	34.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.6%
Hampshire Fire	30.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.2%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	4.4%
Humberside Fire	25.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.6%
Kent Fire	29.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	1.0%
Lancashire Fire	31.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
Leicestershire Fire	18.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	5.8%
Nottinghamshire Fire	21.1	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.4%
Shropshire Fire	6.9	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	5.3%
Staffordshire Fire	19.4	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Wiltshire Fire	9.4	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	4.3%

Rural Services

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting		Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment		Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
England	27,791.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
London area	6,177.5	-6.6	-0.1%	-0.6	0.0%	-2.1	0.0%
Metropolitan areas	7,744.4	-10.9	-0.1%	-1.3	0.0%	-0.9	0.0%
Shire areas	13,867.1	17.5	0.1%	1.9	0.0%	3.0	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	2,072.2	-2.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Outer London boroughs	1,882.6	-5.0	-0.3%	-0.6	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%
London boroughs	3,954.8	-7.2	-0.2%	-0.6	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,165.2	0.6	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-2.0	-0.1%
City of London - Police	57.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan districts	5,536.1	-10.8	-0.2%	-1.3	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Metropolitan fire authorities	296.7	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-1.0	-0.3%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,911.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	388.6	1.6	0.4%	0.2	0.1%	0.2	0.0%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,954.2	-3.5	-0.1%	-0.4	0.0%	-0.2	0.0%
Shire counties with fire	1,748.6	3.9	0.2%	1.0	0.1%	0.6	0.0%
Shire counties without fire	2,614.9	5.8	0.2%	1.0	0.0%	-0.6	0.0%
Shire districts	1,139.9	10.2	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Combined fire authorities	458.7	-0.5	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.6%
Shire police authorities	3,562.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS							
Education Authorities	18,197.1	-10.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Police Authorities	7,437.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	1,014.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,139.9	10.2	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
GREATER LONDON							
City of London	93.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Non-Police	36.0	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Police	57.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Camden	173.1	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greenwich	154.9	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hackney	209.6	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	116.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Islington	154.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	100.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lambeth	206.2	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewisham	174.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Southwark	217.1	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tower Hamlets	213.8	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wandsworth	142.0	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Westminster	173.6	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Barking and Dagenham	100.4	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Barnet	94.5	-0.5	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Bexley	62.9	-0.3	-0.6%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Brent	155.4	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bromley	62.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Croydon	116.0	-0.5	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Ealing	135.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Enfield	125.3	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Haringey	143.8	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Harrow	67.2	-0.3	-0.5%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Havering	54.0	-0.3	-0.6%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Hillingdon	80.5	-0.3	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Hounslow	84.0	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kingston upon Thames	37.3	-0.3	-0.7%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Merton	62.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Newham	204.5	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Redbridge	96.1	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Richmond upon Thames	30.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sutton	51.7	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Waltham Forest	118.2	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,165.2	0.6	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-2.0	-0.1%
GLA - police	1,906.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
GLA - fire	259.1	0.6	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-2.0	-0.8%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
GREATER MANCHESTER							
Bolton	119.8	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bury	63.2	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Manchester	330.4	-0.4	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Oldham	115.1	-0.3	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rochdale	107.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Salford	127.4	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stockport	82.7	-0.3	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Tameside	100.6	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Trafford	65.8	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Wigan	127.5	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Greater Manchester Fire	67.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.5%
Greater Manchester Police	440.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
MERSEYSIDE							
Knowsley	110.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Liverpool	317.8	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sefton	118.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
St Helens	84.6	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wirral	148.0	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Merseyside Fire	41.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Merseyside Police	254.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE							
Barnsley	103.2	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Doncaster	135.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rotherham	115.3	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sheffield	265.7	-0.7	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Yorkshire Fire	32.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
South Yorkshire Police	192.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
TYNE AND WEAR							
Gateshead	99.6	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	160.7	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Tyneside	84.7	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Tyneside	84.6	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sunderland	148.2	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tyne and Wear Fire	31.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Northumbria Police	235.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS							
Birmingham	646.5	-1.5	-0.2%	-0.2	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Coventry	149.1	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dudley	121.7	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Sandwell	176.1	-0.4	-0.2%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Solihull	50.8	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Walsall	129.2	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Wolverhampton	136.8	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Midlands Fire	71.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
West Midlands Police	466.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WEST YORKSHIRE							
Bradford	256.4	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Calderdale	77.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kirklees	150.1	-0.3	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leeds	294.8	-0.9	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wakefield	131.0	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.4	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.6%
West Yorkshire Police	322.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES							
Bath & North East Somerset	41.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bedford	51.2	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blackburn with Darwen	77.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Blackpool	82.5	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Bournemouth	56.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bracknell Forest	24.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Brighton & Hove	104.4	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bristol	175.8	-0.7	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Central Bedfordshire	48.0	0.2	0.4%	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire East	67.7	0.2	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire West & Chester	91.1	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cornwall	206.5	1.1	0.5%	0.2	0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Darlington	39.1	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Derby	105.6	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Durham	223.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	97.3	0.5	0.5%	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Halton	62.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hartlepool	48.5	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Herefordshire	56.6	0.7	1.2%	0.1	0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Isle of Wight Council	60.2	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kingston upon Hull	146.9	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leicester	179.7	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Luton	86.2	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Medway	80.7	-0.3	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Middlesbrough	81.7	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Milton Keynes	83.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North East Lincolnshire	69.2	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Lincolnshire	59.6	0.2	0.3%	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
North Somerset	54.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northumberland	121.9	0.4	0.4%	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Nottingham	173.1	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Peterborough	74.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Plymouth	107.6	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Poole	30.0	-0.2	-0.5%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Portsmouth	86.1	-0.4	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Reading	52.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rutland	7.7	0.2	2.1%	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%
Shropshire	90.4	0.9	1.0%	0.1	0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Slough	53.3	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Gloucestershire	58.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Southampton	99.5	-0.4	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Southend-on-Sea	60.5	-0.3	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Stockton-on-Tees	72.0	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stoke-on-Trent	123.7	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
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				(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
Swindon	51.6	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Telford and the Wrekin	66.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thurrock	58.6	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Torbay	59.5	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Warrington	53.9	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Berkshire	30.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire	98.2	0.9	1.0%	0.2	0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Windsor and Maidenhead	19.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wokingham	20.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
York	46.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
SHIRE COUNTIES							
Buckinghamshire	64.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire	113.2	0.7	0.6%	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria	153.1	0.6	0.4%	0.2	0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Derbyshire	196.6	0.4	0.2%	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Devon	179.4	0.9	0.5%	0.3	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Dorset	65.7	0.3	0.5%	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
East Sussex	114.4	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Essex	274.8	0.3	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%
Gloucestershire	131.2	0.5	0.4%	0.1	0.1%	0.1	0.0%
Hampshire	177.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire	190.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kent	303.4	0.4	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%
Lancashire	316.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire	104.4	0.4	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire	201.5	1.0	0.5%	0.3	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Norfolk	248.3	0.9	0.4%	0.2	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
North Yorkshire	116.8	0.9	0.8%	0.3	0.2%	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire	160.5	0.4	0.2%	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire	189.4	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Oxfordshire	115.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Somerset	125.5	0.7	0.6%	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire	167.6	0.3	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk	176.9	0.7	0.4%	0.1	0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Surrey	148.6	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire	104.5	0.3	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Sussex	118.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Worcestershire	105.1	0.4	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE							
Aylesbury Vale	8.3	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chiltern	2.9	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Bucks	2.2	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wycombe	6.9	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE							
Cambridge	8.6	0.1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Cambridgeshire	5.0	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fenland	7.1	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Huntingdonshire	9.5	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
CUMBRIA							
Allerdale	7.4	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Barrow-in-Furness	6.3	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Carlisle	6.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Copeland	5.1	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Eden	3.3	0.2	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Lakeland	4.6	0.1	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DERBYSHIRE							
Amber Valley	6.5	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bolsover	5.6	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chesterfield	6.8	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Dales	3.2	0.1	3.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Erewash	6.7	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
High Peak	4.8	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North East Derbyshire	5.3	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Derbyshire	5.3	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DEVON							
East Devon	5.4	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Exeter	8.4	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mid Devon	4.3	0.2	3.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Devon	5.9	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Hams	3.8	0.1	3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Teignbridge	6.7	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Torridge	4.7	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Devon	3.1	0.1	4.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
DORSET							
Christchurch	1.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Dorset	2.5	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Dorset	3.3	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Purbeck	2.2	0.0	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Dorset	5.9	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Weymouth and Portland	3.8	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
EAST SUSSEX							
Eastbourne	7.0	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hastings	7.0	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lewes	4.0	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rother	4.5	0.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wealden	5.6	0.1	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
ESSEX							
Basildon	10.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Braintree	6.9	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Brentwood	3.5	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Castle Point	4.3	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chelmsford	6.9	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Colchester	8.7	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Epping Forest	6.7	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Harlow	5.8	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maldon	3.0	0.0	1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rochford	3.4	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tendring	9.9	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Uttlesford	2.9	0.1	3.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE							
Cheltenham	5.7	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cotswold	3.8	0.2	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Forest of Dean	5.2	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gloucester	7.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stroud	4.9	0.0	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tewkesbury	3.8	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
HAMPSHIRE							
Basingstoke and Deane	6.2	0.1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Hampshire	3.8	0.0	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Eastleigh	5.3	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fareham	4.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gosport	4.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hart	2.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Havant	6.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
New Forest	8.1	0.1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rushmoor	4.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Test Valley	5.0	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Winchester	4.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
HERTFORDSHIRE							
Broxbourne	4.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dacorum	6.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Hertfordshire	5.5	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hertsmere	5.6	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Hertfordshire	5.4	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
St Albans	5.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stevenage	4.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Three Rivers	4.2	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Watford	5.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Welwyn Hatfield	5.5	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
KENT							
Ashford	5.8	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Canterbury	9.4	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dartford	5.4	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dover	7.2	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gravesham	5.9	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Maidstone	6.0	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sevenoaks	4.4	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shepway	6.7	0.1	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Swale	8.6	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thanet	9.5	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.5	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tunbridge Wells	4.6	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment		Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment		
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
LANCASHIRE							
Burnley	8.2	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chorley	6.0	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fylde	3.9	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hyndburn	7.1	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lancaster	11.8	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Pendle	8.0	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Preston	10.7	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Ribble Valley	2.9	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rossendale	4.2	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Ribble	4.8	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Lancashire	6.6	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wyre	6.9	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
LEICESTERSHIRE							
Blaby	4.6	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Charnwood	8.8	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Harborough	3.7	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	5.4	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Melton	2.7	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North West Leicestershire	4.9	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Oadby and Wigston	3.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
LINCOLNSHIRE							
Boston	5.3	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Lindsey	12.6	0.2	1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	7.4	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Kesteven	6.3	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Holland	6.7	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Kesteven	7.5	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Lindsey	5.8	0.1	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NORFOLK							
Breckland	8.3	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Broadland	5.8	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Great Yarmouth	7.8	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	11.1	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Norfolk	6.4	0.2	2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Norwich	11.5	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Norfolk	6.2	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NORTH YORKSHIRE							
Craven	2.9	0.1	3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hambleton	4.2	0.1	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Harrogate	7.7	0.1	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Richmondshire	3.0	0.1	3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Ryedale	3.2	0.2	5.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Scarborough	8.2	0.1	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Selby	4.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE							
Corby	4.3	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Daventry	4.5	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Northamptonshire	4.9	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kettering	4.9	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northampton	13.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Northamptonshire	4.0	0.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wellingborough	5.0	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE							
Ashfield	7.9	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bassetlaw	8.3	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Broxtowe	5.9	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gedling	6.3	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mansfield	7.4	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Newark and Sherwood	7.5	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
OXFORDSHIRE							
Cherwell	7.8	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Oxford	12.0	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Vale of White Horse	5.0	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Oxfordshire	4.3	0.1	2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SOMERSET							
Mendip	5.6	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sedgemoor	7.0	0.1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Somerset	7.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Somerset	2.3	0.1	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
STAFFORDSHIRE							
Cannock Chase	6.0	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
East Staffordshire	6.3	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lichfield	4.3	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	7.5	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
South Staffordshire	4.7	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stafford	5.8	0.1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Moorlands	5.5	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tamworth	4.7	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SUFFOLK							
Babergh	4.2	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Forest Heath	4.1	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Ipswich	7.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.1	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.1	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Coastal	5.7	0.1	2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Waveney	8.2	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
SURREY							
Elmbridge	4.7	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Epsom and Ewell	3.0	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Guildford	5.9	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mole Valley	2.7	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Reigate and Banstead	4.9	0.0	-0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Runnymede	4.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Spelthorne	4.0	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Heath	3.3	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tandridge	2.9	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Waverley	4.1	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Woking	4.5	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
WARWICKSHIRE							
North Warwickshire	3.8	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rugby	4.8	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.1	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warwick	7.2	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WEST SUSSEX							
Adur	3.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Arun	6.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Chichester	4.4	0.1	2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Crawley	7.1	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Horsham	4.1	0.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mid Sussex	4.3	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Worthing	5.2	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
WORCESTERSHIRE							
Bromsgrove	3.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Malvern Hills	3.7	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Redditch	4.2	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Worcester	5.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wychavon	5.5	0.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wyre Forest	5.6	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES							
Avon & Somerset Police	175.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	79.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	115.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	91.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	65.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	109.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	180.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	63.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	86.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	173.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	58.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	200.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	117.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	122.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	188.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	194.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	113.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	64.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	86.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	75.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	73.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	135.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	116.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	69.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	100.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	165.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	234.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	119.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	63.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the super sparsity weighting	Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment	Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment			
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES							
Avon Fire	23.0	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.4	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.4%
Berkshire Fire Authority	15.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.5%
Cambridgeshire Fire	13.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.9%
Cheshire Fire	19.7	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Cleveland Fire	19.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
Derbyshire Fire	18.5	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.5%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	1.9%
Dorset Fire	11.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.4%
Durham Fire	13.3	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.3%
East Sussex Fire	14.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.6%
Essex Fire Authority	34.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Hampshire Fire	31.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.2%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	11.1	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.9%
Humberside Fire	26.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.2%
Kent Fire	29.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.7%
Lancashire Fire	32.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Fire	18.9	-0.1	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.5%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.8	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	3.5%
Nottinghamshire Fire	22.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
Shropshire Fire	7.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
Staffordshire Fire	19.5	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Wiltshire Fire	9.6	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.8%

Rural Services

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County- Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
England	27,791.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
London area	6,177.5	-5.9	-0.1%	-0.9	0.0%	-19.5	-0.3%
Metropolitan areas	7,744.4	-8.7	-0.1%	-1.9	0.0%	-28.2	-0.4%
Shire areas	13,867.1	14.6	0.1%	2.7	0.0%	47.8	0.3%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	2,072.2	-2.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-6.6	-0.3%
Outer London boroughs	1,882.6	-4.0	-0.2%	-0.8	0.0%	-11.7	-0.6%
London boroughs	3,954.8	-6.2	-0.2%	-0.8	0.0%	-18.3	-0.5%
GLA - all functions	2,165.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-1.2	-0.1%
City of London - Police	57.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan districts	5,536.1	-8.6	-0.2%	-1.9	0.0%	-26.9	-0.5%
Metropolitan fire authorities	296.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-1.3	-0.5%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,911.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	388.6	0.6	0.2%	0.3	0.1%	3.4	0.9%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,954.2	-4.2	-0.1%	-0.7	0.0%	-10.0	-0.3%
Shire counties with fire	1,748.6	-0.8	0.0%	1.4	0.1%	7.3	0.4%
Shire counties without fire	2,614.9	-0.5	0.0%	1.7	0.1%	10.0	0.4%
Shire districts	1,139.9	19.6	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	34.5	3.0%
Combined fire authorities	458.7	-0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.6%
Shire police authorities	3,562.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS							
Education Authorities	18,197.1	-19.6	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-34.5	-0.2%
Police Authorities	7,437.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	1,014.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,139.9	19.6	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	34.5	3.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
GREATER LONDON							
City of London	93.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
City of London - Non-Police	36.0	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
City of London - Police	57.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Camden	173.1	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-0.3%
Greenwich	154.9	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%
Hackney	209.6	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-0.3%
Hammersmith and Fulham	116.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%
Islington	154.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	100.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3%
Lambeth	206.2	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-0.3%
Lewisham	174.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-0.3%
Southwark	217.1	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-0.3%
Tower Hamlets	213.8	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-0.3%
Wandsworth	142.0	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%
Westminster	173.6	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-0.3%
Barking and Dagenham	100.4	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.7	-0.7%
Barnet	94.5	-0.3	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.1	-1.2%
Bexley	62.9	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.7	-1.2%
Brent	155.4	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%
Bromley	62.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Croydon	116.0	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.1	-1.0%
Ealing	135.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%
Enfield	125.3	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.0	-0.8%
Haringey	143.8	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%
Harrow	67.2	-0.3	-0.4%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-1.2%
Havering	54.0	-0.2	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.7	-1.2%
Hillingdon	80.5	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.7	-0.9%
Hounslow	84.0	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.4	-0.4%
Kingston upon Thames	37.3	-0.2	-0.5%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.3	-0.9%
Merton	62.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Newham	204.5	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.7	-0.3%
Redbridge	96.1	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.0	-1.0%
Richmond upon Thames	30.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Sutton	51.7	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Waltham Forest	118.2	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.5	-0.4%
GLA - all functions	2,165.2	0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-1.2	-0.1%
GLA - police	1,906.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
GLA - fire	259.1	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-1.2	-0.5%

Formula grant after floor damping

Local Authority	2012-13 Settlement		Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
	(£ million)	Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options		
		(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	
GREATER MANCHESTER								
Bolton	119.8	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.7%	
Bury	63.2	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.5	-0.8%	
Manchester	330.4	-0.4	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-1.1	-0.3%	
Oldham	115.1	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	0.0%	-0.6	-0.5%	
Rochdale	107.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3%	
Salford	127.4	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%	
Stockport	82.7	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.9%	
Tameside	100.6	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.7	-0.7%	
Trafford	65.8	-0.2	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.4	-0.5%	
Wigan	127.5	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.6%	
Greater Manchester Fire	67.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.6%	
Greater Manchester Police	440.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	
MERSEYSIDE								
Knowsley	110.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%	
Liverpool	317.8	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-1.0	-0.3%	
Sefton	118.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%	
St Helens	84.6	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.4%	
Wirral	148.0	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%	
Merseyside Fire	41.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%	
Merseyside Police	254.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	
SOUTH YORKSHIRE								
Barnsley	103.2	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.4%	
Doncaster	135.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%	
Rotherham	115.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.4%	
Sheffield	265.7	-0.5	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.8	-0.7%	
South Yorkshire Fire	32.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%	
South Yorkshire Police	192.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	
TYNE AND WEAR								
Gateshead	99.6	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-0.6%	
Newcastle upon Tyne	160.7	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%	
North Tyneside	84.7	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3%	
South Tyneside	84.6	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.5%	
Sunderland	148.2	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%	
Tyne and Wear Fire	31.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%	
Northumbria Police	235.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	
WEST MIDLANDS								
Birmingham	646.5	-1.1	-0.2%	-0.3	-0.1%	-3.0	-0.5%	
Coventry	149.1	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.1	-0.7%	
Dudley	121.7	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.0	-0.8%	
Sandwell	176.1	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.1	-0.6%	
Solihull	50.8	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.4	-0.8%	
Walsall	129.2	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.6%	
Wolverhampton	136.8	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.9	-0.6%	
West Midlands Fire	71.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%	
West Midlands Police	466.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	
WEST YORKSHIRE								
Bradford	256.4	-0.3	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.8	-0.3%	
Calderdale	77.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.4%	
Kirklees	150.1	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	0.0%	-0.8	-0.5%	
Leeds	294.8	-0.6	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-2.0	-0.7%	
Wakefield	131.0	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-0.5%	
West Yorkshire Fire	52.4	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.8%	
West Yorkshire Police	322.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
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		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES							
Bath & North East Somerset	41.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
Bedford	51.2	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Blackburn with Darwen	77.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Blackpool	82.5	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.7%
Bournemouth	56.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Bracknell Forest	24.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Brighton & Hove	104.4	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.3%
Bristol	175.8	-0.5	-0.3%	-0.2	-0.1%	-1.6	-0.9%
Central Bedfordshire	48.0	0.1	0.1%	0.1	0.1%	0.3	0.6%
Cheshire East	67.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%	0.3	0.4%
Cheshire West & Chester	91.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Cornwall	206.5	0.5	0.2%	0.2	0.1%	2.3	1.1%
Darlington	39.1	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.5%
Derby	105.6	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.8%
Durham	223.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.1%
East Riding of Yorkshire	97.3	0.3	0.3%	0.1	0.1%	1.1	1.1%
Halton	62.8	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Hartlepool	48.5	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.5%
Herefordshire	56.6	0.4	0.7%	0.2	0.3%	1.5	2.7%
Isle of Wight Council	60.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Kingston upon Hull	146.9	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.0	-0.7%
Leicester	179.7	-0.4	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-1.2	-0.7%
Luton	86.2	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.7	-0.8%
Medway	80.7	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.8%
Middlesbrough	81.7	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.5	-0.6%
Milton Keynes	83.9	-0.2	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.2	-0.3%
North East Lincolnshire	69.2	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.5%
North Lincolnshire	59.6	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.1%	0.3	0.6%
North Somerset	54.6	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Northumberland	121.9	0.2	0.1%	0.1	0.1%	1.0	0.8%
Nottingham	173.1	-0.3	-0.2%	-0.1	0.0%	-0.6	-0.4%
Peterborough	74.1	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.4%
Plymouth	107.6	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.9	-0.8%
Poole	30.0	-0.1	-0.4%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.4	-1.2%
Portsmouth	86.1	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.9%
Reading	52.0	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.3	-0.4%
Rutland	7.7	0.1	1.2%	0.0	0.5%	0.4	4.7%
Shropshire	90.4	0.4	0.5%	0.2	0.2%	2.0	2.2%
Slough	53.3	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.2	-0.4%
South Gloucestershire	58.9	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Southampton	99.5	-0.3	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.9	-0.9%
Southend-on-Sea	60.5	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.6	-0.9%
Stockton-on-Tees	72.0	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.5%
Stoke-on-Trent	123.7	-0.2	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.8	-0.6%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
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		(£ million)	(£ million) (%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
Swindon	51.6	-0.1	-0.3%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.4	-0.7%
Telford and the Wrekin	66.6	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Thurrock	58.6	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.3	-0.6%
Torbay	59.5	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%	-0.4	-0.7%
Warrington	53.9	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	-0.1%	-0.4	-0.7%
West Berkshire	30.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Wiltshire	98.2	0.5	0.5%	0.2	0.2%	2.1	2.1%
Windsor and Maidenhead	19.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Wokingham	20.2	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
York	46.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

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	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
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		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
SHIRE COUNTIES							
Buckinghamshire	64.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.3%
Cambridgeshire	113.2	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.2%	1.2	1.0%
Cumbria	153.1	-0.1	0.0%	0.2	0.1%	1.3	0.8%
Derbyshire	196.6	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	0.5	0.3%
Devon	179.4	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.2%	1.8	1.0%
Dorset	65.7	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.2%	0.7	1.1%
East Sussex	114.4	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	0.2	0.2%
Essex	274.8	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	0.6	0.2%
Gloucestershire	131.2	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.9	0.7%
Hampshire	177.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-0.1%
Hertfordshire	190.3	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.6	-0.3%
Kent	303.4	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	0.6	0.2%
Lancashire	316.9	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	0.0%
Leicestershire	104.4	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.6	0.6%
Lincolnshire	201.5	-0.1	0.0%	0.3	0.2%	2.0	1.0%
Norfolk	248.3	-0.1	0.0%	0.3	0.1%	1.8	0.7%
North Yorkshire	116.8	0.0	0.0%	0.4	0.3%	1.9	1.6%
Northamptonshire	160.5	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.7	0.4%
Nottinghamshire	189.4	-0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Oxfordshire	115.3	-0.1	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.3%
Somerset	125.5	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.2%	1.2	0.9%
Staffordshire	167.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.3%
Suffolk	176.9	-0.1	0.0%	0.2	0.1%	1.4	0.8%
Surrey	148.6	-0.2	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.5	-0.3%
Warwickshire	104.5	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.6	0.5%
West Sussex	118.2	0.1	0.1%	0.1	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Worcestershire	105.1	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	0.6	0.6%

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		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE								
Aylesbury Vale	8.3	0.2	2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	3.9%	
Chiltern	2.9	0.0	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%	
South Bucks	2.2	0.0	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%	
Wycombe	6.9	0.1	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.1%	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE								
Cambridge	8.6	0.1	1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.4%	
East Cambridgeshire	5.0	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	4.8%	
Fenland	7.1	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
Huntingdonshire	9.5	0.2	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.7%	
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.3	4.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	7.3%	
CUMBRIA								
Allerdale	7.4	0.2	2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	4.7%	
Barrow-in-Furness	6.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
Carlisle	6.5	0.1	2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	4.3%	
Copeland	5.1	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%	
Eden	3.3	0.2	6.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	13.5%	
South Lakeland	4.6	0.2	4.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	8.5%	
DERBYSHIRE								
Amber Valley	6.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
Bolsover	5.6	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
Chesterfield	6.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
Derbyshire Dales	3.2	0.2	5.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	10.3%	
Erewash	6.7	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%	
High Peak	4.8	0.1	1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.2%	
North East Derbyshire	5.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
South Derbyshire	5.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
DEVON								
East Devon	5.4	0.2	3.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.9%	
Exeter	8.4	0.1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.0%	
Mid Devon	4.3	0.2	4.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	9.6%	
North Devon	5.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	4.3%	
South Hams	3.8	0.2	4.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	8.6%	
Teignbridge	6.7	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.8%	
Torridge	4.7	0.1	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	7.3%	
West Devon	3.1	0.2	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	11.1%	
DORSET								
Christchurch	1.9	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.8%	
East Dorset	2.5	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
North Dorset	3.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.6%	
Purbeck	2.2	0.1	3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	5.6%	
West Dorset	5.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.6%	
Weymouth and Portland	3.8	0.0	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.3%	
EAST SUSSEX								
Eastbourne	7.0	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%	
Hastings	7.0	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.2%	
Lewes	4.0	0.1	1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.0%	
Rother	4.5	0.1	3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.1%	
Wealden	5.6	0.1	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.4%	

Formula grant after floor damping

Local Authority	2012-13 Settlement		Difference from 2012-13 Settlement				Combined Effect of	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Rural Services Options		
				(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	
ESSEX								
Basildon	10.8	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%	
Braintree	6.9	0.2	2.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	3.9%	
Brentwood	3.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
Castle Point	4.3	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.4%	
Chelmsford	6.9	0.1	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.8%	
Colchester	8.7	0.1	1.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.1%	
Epping Forest	6.7	0.1	1.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.9%	
Harlow	5.8	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.3%	
Maldon	3.0	0.1	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	4.7%	
Rochford	3.4	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.6%	
Tendring	9.9	0.2	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.6%	
Uttlesford	2.9	0.2	6.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	11.1%	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE								
Cheltenham	5.7	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.8%	
Cotswold	3.8	0.2	5.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	12.0%	
Forest of Dean	5.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
Gloucester	7.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.4%	
Stroud	4.9	0.1	2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.8%	
Tewkesbury	3.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%	
HAMPSHIRE								
Basingstoke and Deane	6.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.8%	
East Hampshire	3.8	0.1	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	4.4%	
Eastleigh	5.3	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.2%	
Fareham	4.2	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.8%	
Gosport	4.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.4%	
Hart	2.8	0.0	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.9%	
Havant	6.6	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.7%	
New Forest	8.1	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.5%	
Rushmoor	4.9	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.6%	
Test Valley	5.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.8%	
Winchester	4.3	0.1	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.1%	
HERTFORDSHIRE								
Broxbourne	4.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.8%	
Dacorum	6.1	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%	
East Hertfordshire	5.5	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.9%	
Hertsmere	5.6	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
North Hertfordshire	5.4	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.9%	
St Albans	5.2	0.0	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.7%	
Stevenage	4.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.3%	
Three Rivers	4.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%	
Watford	5.4	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.8%	
Welwyn Hatfield	5.5	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.3%	
KENT								
Ashford	5.8	0.2	2.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.0%	
Canterbury	9.4	0.2	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.7%	
Dartford	5.4	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	
Dover	7.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
Gravesham	5.9	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.3%	
Maidstone	6.0	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.7%	
Sevenoaks	4.4	0.1	2.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%	
Shepway	6.7	0.1	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.0%	
Swale	8.6	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%	
Thanet	9.5	0.2	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.7%	
Tonbridge and Malling	4.5	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.8%	
Tunbridge Wells	4.6	0.1	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%	

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
LANCASHIRE							
Burnley	8.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Chorley	6.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Fylde	3.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Hyndburn	7.1	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Lancaster	11.8	0.2	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.7%
Pendle	8.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Preston	10.7	0.1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.0%
Ribble Valley	2.9	0.1	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	4.9%
Rossendale	4.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
South Ribble	4.8	0.0	0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.4%
West Lancashire	6.6	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Wyre	6.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
LEICESTERSHIRE							
Blaby	4.6	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Charnwood	8.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Harborough	3.7	0.1	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.2%
Hinckley and Bosworth	5.4	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%
Melton	2.7	0.0	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	5.0%
North West Leicestershire	4.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Oadby and Wigston	3.2	0.0	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.6%
LINCOLNSHIRE							
Boston	5.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.4%
East Lindsey	12.6	0.3	2.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	5.6%
Lincoln	7.4	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
North Kesteven	6.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	4.2%
South Holland	6.7	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	4.1%
South Kesteven	7.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.8%
West Lindsey	5.8	0.2	3.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	7.9%
NORFOLK							
Breckland	8.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	3.7%
Broadland	5.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Great Yarmouth	7.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	11.1	0.3	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	5.2%
North Norfolk	6.4	0.3	4.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	7.3%
Norwich	11.5	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
South Norfolk	6.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.5%
NORTH YORKSHIRE							
Craven	2.9	0.1	4.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	8.4%
Hambleton	4.2	0.2	3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	9.5%
Harrogate	7.7	0.2	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	5.0%
Richmondshire	3.0	0.2	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	10.4%
Ryedale	3.2	0.2	6.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	13.1%
Scarborough	8.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.0%
Selby	4.8	0.2	3.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.5%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE							
Corby	4.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Daventry	4.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	4.7%
East Northamptonshire	4.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Kettering	4.9	0.1	1.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.8%
Northampton	13.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.3%
South Northamptonshire	4.0	0.2	3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	7.0%
Wellingborough	5.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE							
Ashfield	7.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Bassetlaw	8.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Broxtowe	5.9	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Gedling	6.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Mansfield	7.4	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Newark and Sherwood	7.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.9%
OXFORDSHIRE							
Cherwell	7.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
Oxford	12.0	0.2	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.7%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.2	3.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	4.8%
Vale of White Horse	5.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.4%
West Oxfordshire	4.3	0.2	3.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	6.7%
SOMERSET							
Mendip	5.6	0.2	2.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.5%
Sedgemoor	7.0	0.2	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.5%
South Somerset	7.0	0.2	3.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	5.7%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.3%
West Somerset	2.3	0.1	4.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	8.2%
STAFFORDSHIRE							
Cannock Chase	6.0	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
East Staffordshire	6.3	0.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.5%
Lichfield	4.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	7.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.6%
South Staffordshire	4.7	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.8%
Stafford	5.8	0.1	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	3.4%
Staffordshire Moorlands	5.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Tamworth	4.7	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
SUFFOLK							
Babergh	4.2	0.1	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.4%
Forest Heath	4.1	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Ipswich	7.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.6%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.3	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	9.9%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.1	3.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	5.6%
Suffolk Coastal	5.7	0.2	3.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	6.8%
Waveney	8.2	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	2.7%
SURREY							
Elmbridge	4.7	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%
Epsom and Ewell	3.0	0.0	-0.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-1.4%
Guildford	5.9	0.1	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.3%
Mole Valley	2.7	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.4%
Reigate and Banstead	4.9	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-1.3%
Runnymede	4.0	0.0	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.8%
Spelthorne	4.0	0.0	-0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-1.2%
Surrey Heath	3.3	0.0	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.5%
Tandridge	2.9	0.1	2.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.2%
Waverley	4.1	0.1	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.4%
Woking	4.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%

Formula grant after floor damping							
Local Authority	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County-Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
	(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)
WARWICKSHIRE							
North Warwickshire	3.8	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.1	0.0	0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rugby	4.8	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.2	4.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	8.1%
Warwick	7.2	0.1	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	1.2%
WEST SUSSEX							
Adur	3.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.4%
Arun	6.9	0.0	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.4%
Chichester	4.4	0.2	3.9%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	6.9%
Crawley	7.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.2%
Horsham	4.1	0.1	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	4.6%
Mid Sussex	4.3	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Worthing	5.2	0.0	-0.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.5%
WORCESTERSHIRE							
Bromsgrove	3.5	0.0	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	1.3%
Malvern Hills	3.7	0.1	2.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	5.8%
Redditch	4.2	0.1	1.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.2%
Worcester	5.1	0.0	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wychavon	5.5	0.1	1.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.7%
Wyre Forest	5.6	0.1	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.6%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County- Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES							
Avon & Somerset Police	175.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	79.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	115.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	91.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	65.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	109.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	180.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	63.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	86.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	173.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	58.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	200.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	117.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	122.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	188.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	194.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	113.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	64.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	86.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	75.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	73.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	135.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	116.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	69.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	100.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	165.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	234.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	119.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	63.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula grant after floor damping						
	2012-13 Settlement	Difference from 2012-13 Settlement					
		Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level EPCS sparsity		Reinstating the County- Level EPCS sparsity adjustment		Combined Effect of Rural Services Options	
		(£ million)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)	(%)	(£ million)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES							
Avon Fire	23.0	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.6%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.4	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Berkshire Fire Auhtrority	15.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.4%
Cambridgeshire Fire	13.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.6%
Cheshire Fire	19.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Cleveland Fire	19.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Derbyshire Fire	18.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.7	2.1%
Dorset Fire	11.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	1.5%
Durham Fire	13.3	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
East Sussex Fire	14.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.6%
Essex Fire Auhtrority	34.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.4%
Hampshire Fire	31.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	11.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.9%
Humberside Fire	26.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.3%
Kent Fire	29.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.6%
Lancashire Fire	32.1	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Leicestershire Fire	18.9	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.8	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.5	3.8%
Nottinghamshire Fire	22.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%
Shropshire Fire	7.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	-0.1%
Staffordshire Fire	19.5	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2%
Wiltshire Fire	9.6	0.0	-0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	2.8%

Chapter 6: Taking account of Relative Needs and Relative Resources

Background

1. Since 2011-12 the overall level of formula grant being provided to local authorities has decreased as part of the Government's deficit reduction program. In order to ensure that those authorities that are most dependent on formula grant received a smaller decrease than other authorities, the Government decided for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlements to increase the percentage of DCLG Formula Grant going through the *Relative Needs Amount* from 73.0% to 83.0% and decreased the percentage going through the *Central Allocation* from 53.6% to 43.6%. The *Relative Resource Amount* remained unchanged at -26.6%.
2. The table below shows the amounts of grant allocated through the different blocks for the period 2008-09 to 2012-13.

Year	<i>Relative Needs Amount</i>	<i>Relative Resource Amount</i>	<i>Central Allocation</i>
2008-09	£17.047m	-£6.212m	£12.516m
2009-10	£17.519m	-£6.384m	£12.863m
2010-11	£17.972m	-£6.549m	£13.196m
2011-12	£18.959m	-£6.076m	£9.959m
2012-13	£17.352m	-£5.561m	£9.115m

3. The *Relative Resource Amount* is designed to ensure that more grant is allocated to those authorities with a low *council tax base* compared to other authorities. Since this is a negative amount, the greater the *council tax base* the more the overall level of grant is reduced.
4. The amount of council tax raised by authorities since 2010-11 has not decreased. A number of authorities have therefore argued that the decreasing *control total* for this element (*Relative Resource Amount*) of the system no longer fully compensates authorities for differences in their *council tax bases*, including the element for discounts and exemptions.
5. Restoring the *Relative Resource Amount* to the same absolute level as in 2010-11 would mean setting the percentage to -31.3% in 2012-13.

Question 10: Do you agree that we should restore the level of the *Relative Resource Amount* in 2013-14 to that for 2010-11?

6. The size of one or both of the other two blocks would therefore have to increase to compensate for this change, since the total of the percentages for the three blocks must equal 100%. There are therefore a large number of potential options.

7. The Government proposes to maintain the increased size of the *Relative Needs Amount* at 83.0%, explained in paragraph 1 above, and to increase just the *Central Allocation* to compensate for the change to the *Relative Resource Amount*, since this will benefit all authorities.

Question 11: Do you agree that we should compensate for restoring the level of the *Relative Resource Amount* in 2013-14 to that for 2010-11 by increasing the level of the *Central Allocation* only?

Exemplifications

8. An exemplification of the effect of applying the new proposed splits to the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement* can be found at the end of this chapter.
9. A further exemplification showing the combined effects of applying the proposed methodology changes described in this chapter plus those in **Chapter 3: Concessionary Travel** and **Chapter 4: Rural Services** can also be found at the end of this chapter.

Taking account of Relative Needs and Relative Resources

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
England	27,138.1	0.0	0.0%	27,791.6	0.0	0.0%
London area	5,793.9	-66.1	-1.1%	6,177.5	-10.3	-0.2%
Metropolitan areas	7,613.3	109.3	1.4%	7,744.4	16.2	0.2%
Shire areas	13,728.3	-43.2	-0.3%	13,867.1	-6.0	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	1,805.0	-26.6	-1.5%	2,072.2	-2.2	-0.1%
Outer London boroughs	1,807.9	-19.9	-1.1%	1,882.6	-4.0	-0.2%
London boroughs	3,612.8	-46.4	-1.3%	3,954.8	-6.3	-0.2%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	-19.6	-0.9%	2,165.2	-4.0	-0.2%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.0	-0.1%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan districts	5,432.9	78.7	1.4%	5,536.1	11.7	0.2%
Metropolitan fire authorities	282.0	9.4	3.3%	296.7	4.6	1.5%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,898.4	21.3	1.1%	1,911.6	0.0	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	398.3	-1.2	-0.3%	388.6	-0.6	-0.2%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,918.5	28.7	0.7%	3,954.2	6.4	0.2%
Shire counties with fire	1,682.0	-31.7	-1.9%	1,748.6	-3.8	-0.2%
Shire counties without fire	2,632.8	-28.2	-1.1%	2,614.9	-7.3	-0.3%
Shire districts	1,107.2	0.0	0.0%	1,139.9	0.0	0.0%
Combined fire authorities	450.3	-2.4	-0.5%	458.7	-0.5	-0.1%
Shire police authorities	3,539.3	-8.6	-0.2%	3,562.4	0.0	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS						
Education Authorities	17,677.3	0.0	0.0%	18,197.1	0.0	0.0%
Police Authorities	7,362.5	0.0	0.0%	7,437.6	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	988.6	0.0	0.0%	1,014.4	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,107.2	0.0	0.0%	1,139.9	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
GREATER LONDON						
City of London	105.7	-0.2	-0.2%	93.4	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Non-Police	35.1	-0.2	-0.4%	36.0	0.0	-0.1%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.0	-0.1%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Camden	142.6	-1.8	-1.3%	173.1	-0.2	-0.1%
Greenwich	149.1	-0.3	-0.2%	154.9	-0.2	-0.1%
Hackney	180.2	-0.9	-0.5%	209.6	-0.2	-0.1%
Hammersmith and Fulham	85.8	-3.1	-3.6%	116.5	-0.1	-0.1%
Islington	122.4	-3.6	-3.0%	154.3	-0.2	-0.1%
Kensington and Chelsea	83.1	-4.9	-5.8%	100.9	-0.1	-0.1%
Lambeth	176.6	-1.7	-1.0%	206.2	-0.2	-0.1%
Lewisham	169.9	0.7	0.4%	174.3	-0.2	-0.1%
Southwark	195.5	0.2	0.1%	217.1	-0.2	-0.1%
Tower Hamlets	196.1	-1.4	-0.7%	213.8	-0.2	-0.1%
Wandsworth	98.1	-4.2	-4.3%	142.0	-0.2	-0.1%
Westminster	170.4	-5.4	-3.2%	173.6	-0.2	-0.1%
Barking and Dagenham	102.6	1.1	1.1%	100.4	0.2	0.2%
Barnet	93.8	-2.6	-2.8%	94.5	-0.8	-0.8%
Bexley	62.3	-0.7	-1.2%	62.9	-0.3	-0.4%
Brent	134.8	-1.7	-1.2%	155.4	-0.2	-0.1%
Bromley	53.3	-3.6	-6.7%	62.9	-0.1	-0.1%
Croydon	115.9	-1.9	-1.7%	116.0	-0.6	-0.5%
Ealing	129.0	-1.5	-1.1%	135.5	-0.1	-0.1%
Enfield	130.2	-1.0	-0.8%	125.3	-0.4	-0.3%
Haringey	131.8	-1.5	-1.1%	143.8	-0.2	-0.1%
Harrow	68.6	-0.9	-1.3%	67.2	-0.3	-0.5%
Havering	54.5	-1.0	-1.8%	54.0	-0.3	-0.6%
Hillingdon	79.4	-1.2	-1.5%	80.5	-0.4	-0.5%
Hounslow	81.9	-0.6	-0.7%	84.0	-0.2	-0.2%
Kingston upon Thames	35.7	-0.2	-0.5%	37.3	-0.1	-0.2%
Merton	59.7	-0.3	-0.4%	62.0	-0.1	-0.1%
Newham	192.4	0.9	0.5%	204.5	-0.2	-0.1%
Redbridge	100.7	0.4	0.4%	96.1	0.0	0.0%
Richmond upon Thames	16.3	-3.0	-18.7%	30.1	0.0	-0.1%
Sutton	48.6	-0.8	-1.7%	51.7	-0.1	-0.1%
Waltham Forest	116.3	0.0	0.0%	118.2	-0.1	-0.1%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	-19.6	-0.9%	2,165.2	-4.0	-0.2%
GLA - police	1,854.2	-12.6	-0.7%	1,906.2	0.0	0.0%
GLA - fire	256.3	-7.0	-2.7%	259.1	-4.0	-1.6%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
GREATER MANCHESTER						
Bolton	118.7	1.3	1.1%	119.8	0.3	0.2%
Bury	62.0	0.6	1.0%	63.2	0.1	0.2%
Manchester	324.7	6.7	2.1%	330.4	1.0	0.3%
Oldham	113.7	2.0	1.8%	115.1	0.5	0.4%
Rochdale	103.1	1.5	1.5%	107.3	-0.1	-0.1%
Salford	124.7	1.3	1.1%	127.4	0.2	0.1%
Stockport	82.2	-0.1	-0.1%	82.7	-0.1	-0.1%
Tameside	102.2	1.3	1.2%	100.6	0.3	0.3%
Trafford	64.0	-0.4	-0.7%	65.8	-0.2	-0.3%
Wigan	128.7	1.6	1.3%	127.5	0.4	0.3%
Greater Manchester Fire	66.1	1.8	2.8%	67.1	1.4	2.2%
Greater Manchester Police	434.2	4.3	1.0%	440.0	0.0	0.0%
MERSEYSIDE						
Knowsley	103.0	1.5	1.5%	110.5	-0.1	-0.1%
Liverpool	298.9	3.6	1.2%	317.8	-0.3	-0.1%
Sefton	113.7	0.2	0.2%	118.0	-0.1	-0.1%
St Helens	83.1	0.9	1.1%	84.6	0.2	0.2%
Wirral	142.7	0.3	0.2%	148.0	-0.2	-0.1%
Merseyside Fire	37.9	0.7	1.9%	41.2	0.4	0.9%
Merseyside Police	243.5	1.7	0.7%	254.6	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE						
Barnsley	104.4	1.4	1.4%	103.2	0.3	0.3%
Doncaster	130.2	2.1	1.6%	135.8	-0.1	-0.1%
Rotherham	115.0	1.9	1.7%	115.3	0.5	0.4%
Sheffield	266.0	5.9	2.2%	265.7	1.5	0.5%
South Yorkshire Fire	30.5	1.4	4.6%	32.7	0.3	0.9%
South Yorkshire Police	189.3	3.1	1.6%	192.8	0.0	0.0%
TYNE AND WEAR						
Gateshead	99.5	1.1	1.1%	99.6	0.2	0.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	147.5	3.2	2.2%	160.7	-0.2	-0.1%
North Tyneside	82.3	0.9	1.1%	84.7	0.1	0.1%
South Tyneside	83.5	1.3	1.5%	84.6	0.3	0.4%
Sunderland	144.7	2.7	1.8%	148.2	0.3	0.2%
Tyne and Wear Fire	28.3	1.1	3.9%	31.7	0.3	0.9%
Northumbria Police	213.6	2.5	1.2%	235.1	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS						
Birmingham	640.5	9.6	1.5%	646.5	2.2	0.3%
Coventry	150.9	3.1	2.1%	149.1	0.8	0.5%
Dudley	124.7	1.5	1.2%	121.7	0.3	0.3%
Sandwell	177.8	2.5	1.4%	176.1	0.6	0.3%
Solihull	49.2	-1.1	-2.2%	50.8	-0.3	-0.7%
Walsall	130.3	1.6	1.2%	129.2	0.3	0.3%
Wolverhampton	136.4	1.9	1.4%	136.8	0.4	0.3%
West Midlands Fire	67.1	2.3	3.4%	71.6	0.7	0.9%
West Midlands Police	487.5	5.2	1.1%	466.4	0.0	0.0%
WEST YORKSHIRE						
Bradford	239.0	4.4	1.8%	256.4	-0.3	-0.1%
Calderdale	75.3	0.7	0.9%	77.1	0.1	0.2%
Kirklees	149.6	2.5	1.7%	150.1	0.6	0.4%
Leeds	290.7	7.3	2.5%	294.8	1.8	0.6%
Wakefield	130.2	1.9	1.5%	131.0	0.4	0.3%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.0	2.0	3.9%	52.4	1.5	2.9%
West Yorkshire Police	330.2	4.5	1.4%	322.7	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES						
Bath & North East Somerset	41.8	0.0	0.0%	41.5	0.0	-0.1%
Bedford	47.0	0.0	0.0%	51.2	-0.1	-0.1%
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	1.4	1.8%	77.3	0.3	0.4%
Blackpool	86.5	0.5	0.5%	82.5	0.1	0.1%
Bournemouth	50.0	-1.0	-2.0%	56.8	-0.1	-0.1%
Bracknell Forest	20.5	-0.5	-2.5%	24.3	0.0	-0.1%
Brighton & Hove	90.3	-0.5	-0.5%	104.4	-0.1	-0.1%
Bristol	182.1	3.8	2.1%	175.8	0.9	0.5%
Central Bedfordshire	45.0	-0.5	-1.2%	48.0	-0.1	-0.3%
Cheshire East	65.7	-2.3	-3.5%	67.7	-0.7	-1.0%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.6	-1.0	-1.1%	91.1	-0.3	-0.4%
Cornwall	213.6	-0.4	-0.2%	206.5	-0.3	-0.1%
Darlington	39.4	0.1	0.3%	39.1	0.0	0.0%
Derby	104.9	2.2	2.1%	105.6	0.5	0.5%
Durham	228.0	3.5	1.5%	223.3	0.8	0.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	98.0	0.3	0.4%	97.3	0.0	0.0%
Halton	59.1	0.5	0.8%	62.8	-0.1	-0.1%
Hartlepool	47.7	0.6	1.2%	48.5	0.1	0.3%
Herefordshire	55.6	-1.1	-2.0%	56.6	-0.4	-0.6%
Isle of Wight Council	61.3	-0.7	-1.1%	60.2	-0.2	-0.4%
Kingston upon Hull	148.1	3.3	2.2%	146.9	0.8	0.6%
Leicester	183.3	4.7	2.6%	179.7	1.2	0.7%
Luton	86.4	2.0	2.3%	86.2	0.5	0.6%
Medway	80.6	0.2	0.2%	80.7	0.0	0.0%
Middlesbrough	82.5	1.4	1.7%	81.7	0.3	0.4%
Milton Keynes	86.9	0.2	0.2%	83.9	0.0	0.0%
North East Lincolnshire	68.2	1.1	1.6%	69.2	0.3	0.4%
North Lincolnshire	60.9	0.9	1.5%	59.6	0.2	0.4%
North Somerset	56.3	-0.4	-0.8%	54.6	-0.2	-0.3%
Northumberland	123.4	0.0	0.0%	121.9	-0.1	-0.1%
Nottingham	170.8	4.8	2.8%	173.1	1.2	0.7%
Peterborough	75.0	0.8	1.0%	74.1	0.2	0.2%
Plymouth	112.4	2.2	2.0%	107.6	0.5	0.5%
Poole	30.5	-1.1	-3.7%	30.0	-0.3	-1.2%
Portsmouth	87.6	1.9	2.2%	86.1	0.5	0.5%
Reading	49.7	0.0	0.1%	52.0	-0.1	-0.1%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	0.6	1.0%	63.9	0.1	0.2%
Rutland	7.3	-0.1	-2.0%	7.7	0.0	-0.6%
Shropshire	91.3	-0.9	-1.0%	90.4	-0.3	-0.4%
Slough	52.3	0.4	0.8%	53.3	0.1	0.2%
South Gloucestershire	59.0	0.6	1.0%	58.9	0.1	0.2%
Southampton	102.1	2.7	2.6%	99.5	0.7	0.7%
Southend-on-Sea	61.6	-0.6	-1.0%	60.5	-0.2	-0.4%
Stockton-on-Tees	70.6	1.1	1.6%	72.0	0.3	0.4%
Stoke-on-Trent	126.2	1.8	1.4%	123.7	0.4	0.3%
Swindon	51.9	-0.1	-0.3%	51.6	-0.1	-0.2%
Telford and the Wrekin	67.1	0.9	1.3%	66.6	0.2	0.3%
Thurrock	61.1	0.8	1.3%	58.6	0.2	0.3%
Torbay	62.1	-0.2	-0.3%	59.5	-0.1	-0.2%
Warrington	52.9	0.0	-0.1%	53.9	-0.1	-0.1%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
West Berkshire	23.1	-1.2	-5.2%	30.6	0.0	-0.1%
Wiltshire	94.3	-2.4	-2.5%	98.2	-0.7	-0.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	12.6	-2.0	-16.2%	19.5	0.0	-0.1%
Wokingham	10.0	-1.0	-9.6%	20.2	0.0	-0.1%
York	43.9	0.5	1.1%	46.6	0.0	-0.1%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE COUNTIES						
Buckinghamshire	45.3	-4.1	-9.1%	64.3	-0.1	-0.1%
Cambridgeshire	109.8	-0.6	-0.5%	113.2	-0.2	-0.2%
Cumbria	161.9	-0.4	-0.2%	153.1	-0.2	-0.1%
Derbyshire	201.5	0.6	0.3%	196.6	0.0	0.0%
Devon	187.2	-2.3	-1.3%	179.4	-0.8	-0.4%
Dorset	68.0	-2.9	-4.3%	65.7	-0.9	-1.3%
East Sussex	117.8	-2.6	-2.2%	114.4	-0.8	-0.7%
Essex	282.2	-3.7	-1.3%	274.8	-1.2	-0.5%
Gloucestershire	132.0	-2.2	-1.7%	131.2	-0.7	-0.5%
Hampshire	160.9	-5.5	-3.4%	177.3	-0.2	-0.1%
Hertfordshire	162.0	-7.8	-4.8%	190.3	-0.2	-0.1%
Kent	311.0	-5.2	-1.7%	303.4	-1.7	-0.6%
Lancashire	321.6	1.9	0.6%	316.9	0.3	0.1%
Leicestershire	103.6	0.1	0.1%	104.4	-0.1	-0.1%
Lincolnshire	208.9	0.8	0.4%	201.5	0.1	0.0%
Norfolk	262.0	0.3	0.1%	248.3	-0.1	-0.1%
North Yorkshire	117.0	-2.2	-1.9%	116.8	-0.7	-0.6%
Northamptonshire	162.7	0.5	0.3%	160.5	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire	194.3	1.2	0.6%	189.4	0.2	0.1%
Oxfordshire	98.9	-2.6	-2.6%	115.3	-0.1	-0.1%
Somerset	132.8	-1.3	-1.0%	125.5	-0.5	-0.4%
Staffordshire	172.9	0.0	0.0%	167.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Suffolk	182.7	-0.4	-0.2%	176.9	-0.3	-0.1%
Surrey	90.8	-12.8	-14.0%	148.6	-0.2	-0.1%
Warwickshire	107.5	-1.5	-1.4%	104.5	-0.5	-0.5%
West Sussex	112.5	-5.7	-5.1%	118.2	-1.6	-1.4%
Worcestershire	106.7	-1.6	-1.5%	105.1	-0.5	-0.5%

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE						
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	-0.2	-2.3%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Chiltern	2.4	-0.5	-20.8%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
South Bucks	1.8	-0.4	-20.5%	2.2	0.0	0.0%
Wycombe	6.8	-0.4	-6.5%	6.9	0.0	-0.6%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE						
Cambridge	8.5	0.2	2.8%	8.6	0.1	0.7%
East Cambridgeshire	4.6	0.1	2.9%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Fenland	6.8	0.2	3.3%	7.1	0.0	0.1%
Huntingdonshire	8.2	0.2	2.0%	9.5	0.0	0.0%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	-0.2	-4.1%	5.4	-0.1	-1.0%
CUMBRIA						
Allerdale	7.1	0.2	2.4%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
Barrow-in-Furness	5.7	0.2	4.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Carlisle	7.0	0.3	3.7%	6.5	0.1	1.2%
Copeland	4.6	0.2	4.3%	5.1	0.0	0.0%
Eden	3.4	0.0	-1.0%	3.3	0.0	-0.2%
South Lakeland	4.5	-0.3	-6.5%	4.6	0.0	-0.7%
DERBYSHIRE						
Amber Valley	6.1	0.2	3.6%	6.5	0.0	0.0%
Bolsover	4.8	0.3	5.4%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
Chesterfield	6.3	0.3	4.1%	6.8	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Dales	3.1	-0.2	-5.1%	3.2	0.0	-0.2%
Erewash	6.1	0.3	4.7%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
High Peak	4.8	0.1	2.9%	4.8	0.0	0.8%
North East Derbyshire	4.8	0.2	3.5%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
South Derbyshire	4.7	0.2	3.6%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
DEVON						
East Devon	5.5	-0.3	-4.9%	5.4	-0.1	-1.2%
Exeter	8.4	0.4	4.2%	8.4	0.1	1.1%
Mid Devon	4.2	0.0	0.1%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
North Devon	5.4	0.0	0.3%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
South Hams	3.7	-0.3	-7.3%	3.8	0.0	-0.9%
Teignbridge	6.3	-0.1	-0.8%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Torridge	4.3	0.1	1.6%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
West Devon	3.0	-0.1	-2.0%	3.1	0.0	-0.5%
DORSET						
Christchurch	2.2	-0.1	-6.3%	1.9	0.0	-1.6%
East Dorset	2.7	-0.3	-9.9%	2.5	-0.1	-2.5%
North Dorset	2.9	-0.1	-4.4%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
Purbeck	2.3	-0.1	-4.9%	2.2	0.0	-1.2%
West Dorset	5.2	-0.3	-6.6%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Weymouth and Portland	3.7	0.0	-0.1%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
EAST SUSSEX						
Eastbourne	7.4	0.0	0.2%	7.0	0.0	0.2%
Hastings	6.9	0.1	1.5%	7.0	0.0	0.4%
Lewes	4.2	-0.1	-3.0%	4.0	0.0	-0.7%
Rother	4.5	-0.2	-5.0%	4.5	0.0	-1.0%
Wealden	5.1	-0.4	-8.7%	5.6	0.0	0.0%

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ESSEX						
Basildon	11.4	0.1	1.2%	10.8	0.0	0.5%
Braintree	6.7	0.1	0.9%	6.9	0.0	0.2%
Brentwood	3.3	-0.2	-7.0%	3.5	0.0	0.0%
Castle Point	4.4	0.0	1.0%	4.3	0.0	0.4%
Chelmsford	7.8	-0.1	-0.8%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Colchester	9.6	0.4	4.4%	8.7	0.1	1.4%
Epping Forest	6.7	-0.4	-6.1%	6.7	-0.1	-1.2%
Harlow	6.0	0.1	1.1%	5.8	0.0	0.4%
Maldon	3.0	0.0	-1.5%	3.0	0.0	-0.3%
Rochford	3.7	0.0	0.4%	3.4	0.0	0.3%
Tendring	9.6	0.3	2.7%	9.9	0.0	0.5%
Uttlesford	2.9	-0.3	-9.6%	2.9	0.0	-1.4%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE						
Cheltenham	6.3	0.0	0.6%	5.7	0.0	0.4%
Cotswold	3.6	-0.3	-8.3%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Forest of Dean	4.4	0.1	1.9%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
Gloucester	7.6	0.2	3.3%	7.0	0.1	1.1%
Stroud	4.6	-0.1	-1.8%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Tewkesbury	3.4	-0.1	-3.4%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
HAMPSHIRE						
Basingstoke and Deane	6.9	-0.2	-3.2%	6.2	0.0	-0.7%
East Hampshire	3.9	-0.3	-8.4%	3.8	-0.1	-2.2%
Eastleigh	5.4	0.0	0.6%	5.3	0.0	0.2%
Fareham	4.1	-0.1	-1.8%	4.2	0.0	-0.4%
Gosport	5.5	0.2	3.0%	4.9	0.1	1.1%
Hart	2.9	-0.1	-5.0%	2.8	0.0	-1.2%
Havant	6.6	0.0	0.4%	6.6	0.0	0.1%
New Forest	8.0	-0.3	-4.0%	8.1	-0.1	-1.0%
Rushmoor	5.0	0.1	2.3%	4.9	0.0	0.7%
Test Valley	4.7	-0.2	-3.6%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Winchester	4.8	-0.2	-5.0%	4.3	-0.1	-1.2%
HERTFORDSHIRE						
Broxbourne	5.0	-0.2	-3.3%	4.8	0.0	-0.8%
Dacorum	6.4	-0.3	-4.0%	6.1	-0.1	-1.0%
East Hertfordshire	5.7	-0.4	-6.1%	5.5	-0.1	-1.5%
Hertsmere	4.5	-0.2	-5.3%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
North Hertfordshire	5.3	-0.2	-3.1%	5.4	0.0	-0.8%
St Albans	5.1	-0.5	-9.9%	5.2	0.0	-0.9%
Stevenage	5.2	0.1	1.1%	4.9	0.0	0.4%
Three Rivers	3.5	-0.2	-7.2%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Watford	5.4	-0.1	-2.0%	5.4	0.0	-0.5%
Welwyn Hatfield	6.8	0.1	1.9%	5.5	0.1	1.0%
KENT						
Ashford	5.7	-0.1	-1.4%	5.8	0.0	-0.3%
Canterbury	8.8	0.3	2.9%	9.4	0.0	0.0%
Dartford	5.8	0.0	0.7%	5.4	0.0	0.3%
Dover	6.1	0.0	-0.1%	7.2	0.0	0.0%
Gravesham	6.0	0.1	1.7%	5.9	0.0	0.5%
Maidstone	6.3	-0.2	-3.8%	6.0	-0.1	-0.9%
Sevenoaks	4.2	-0.4	-9.1%	4.4	0.0	-0.2%
Shepway	6.6	-0.1	-1.5%	6.7	0.0	-0.4%
Swale	8.2	0.1	0.8%	8.6	0.0	0.0%
Thanet	8.9	0.1	0.8%	9.5	0.0	0.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	-0.3	-5.6%	4.5	-0.1	-1.4%
Tunbridge Wells	4.8	-0.3	-5.5%	4.6	-0.1	-1.4%

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LANCASHIRE						
Burnley	7.7	0.3	3.5%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
Chorley	5.4	0.2	3.5%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
Fylde	3.7	-0.1	-2.7%	3.9	0.0	0.0%
Hyndburn	6.4	0.3	5.1%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Lancaster	10.2	0.4	4.3%	11.8	0.0	0.0%
Pendle	7.3	0.3	4.4%	8.0	0.0	0.0%
Preston	10.9	0.5	4.7%	10.7	0.1	1.3%
Ribble Valley	2.7	0.0	-0.8%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Rossendale	3.9	0.2	3.9%	4.2	0.0	0.2%
South Ribble	4.8	0.2	3.2%	4.8	0.0	0.9%
West Lancashire	5.9	0.2	3.1%	6.6	0.0	0.0%
Wyre	6.5	0.1	1.9%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
LEICESTERSHIRE						
Blaby	3.9	0.2	4.6%	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Charnwood	8.3	0.4	4.7%	8.8	0.0	0.3%
Harborough	3.3	-0.1	-2.8%	3.7	0.0	0.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.7	0.1	2.2%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Melton	2.4	0.0	-1.1%	2.7	0.0	0.0%
North West Leicestershire	4.4	0.1	3.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Oadby and Wigston	3.3	0.2	6.8%	3.2	0.1	1.8%
LINCOLNSHIRE						
Boston	5.1	0.1	2.5%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
East Lindsey	12.0	0.3	2.6%	12.6	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	6.9	0.3	4.1%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
North Kesteven	5.4	0.2	3.3%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
South Holland	6.3	0.2	3.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
South Kesteven	6.7	0.1	1.7%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
West Lindsey	5.6	0.1	2.6%	5.8	0.0	0.2%
NORFOLK						
Breckland	7.2	0.3	4.3%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Broadland	5.3	0.1	1.5%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Great Yarmouth	7.4	0.3	3.6%	7.8	0.0	0.0%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	10.6	0.2	1.7%	11.1	0.0	0.0%
North Norfolk	6.4	-0.1	-1.3%	6.4	0.0	-0.3%
Norwich	12.4	0.6	5.1%	11.5	0.2	1.6%
South Norfolk	5.2	-0.1	-1.2%	6.2	0.0	0.0%
NORTH YORKSHIRE						
Craven	3.0	-0.1	-2.4%	2.9	0.0	-0.6%
Hambleton	3.9	-0.2	-4.5%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Harrogate	7.8	-0.1	-1.9%	7.7	0.0	-0.4%
Richmondshire	2.9	0.0	1.0%	3.0	0.0	0.1%
Ryedale	3.1	0.0	-1.5%	3.2	0.0	-0.2%
Scarborough	8.7	0.0	0.2%	8.2	0.0	0.2%
Selby	5.0	0.1	1.0%	4.8	0.0	0.4%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE						
Corby	3.7	0.1	2.6%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Daventry	4.0	0.0	0.4%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
East Northamptonshire	4.3	0.1	2.3%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Kettering	5.0	0.1	3.0%	4.9	0.0	0.8%
Northampton	14.6	0.6	4.1%	13.3	0.2	1.4%
South Northamptonshire	3.8	0.0	0.9%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Wellingborough	4.6	0.2	4.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE						
Ashfield	7.2	0.4	5.8%	7.9	0.0	0.0%
Bassetlaw	6.9	0.3	3.9%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Broxtowe	5.7	0.3	5.4%	5.9	0.0	0.8%
Gedling	6.1	0.2	3.0%	6.3	0.0	0.4%
Mansfield	6.7	0.3	4.2%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
Newark and Sherwood	6.7	0.2	2.3%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.0	0.8%	5.0	0.0	0.2%
OXFORDSHIRE						
Cherwell	7.0	0.1	1.3%	7.8	0.0	0.0%
Oxford	10.9	0.4	3.7%	12.0	0.0	0.0%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	-0.4	-6.5%	5.4	0.0	-0.7%
Vale of White Horse	4.6	-0.2	-5.1%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
West Oxfordshire	4.4	-0.1	-3.3%	4.3	0.0	-0.8%
SOMERSET						
Mendip	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
Sedgemoor	6.8	0.1	1.1%	7.0	0.0	0.1%
South Somerset	7.3	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.1%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.0	0.2%	5.4	0.0	0.1%
West Somerset	2.2	-0.1	-2.9%	2.3	0.0	-0.1%
STAFFORDSHIRE						
Cannock Chase	5.4	0.2	4.5%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
East Staffordshire	6.2	0.2	2.8%	6.3	0.0	0.7%
Lichfield	4.3	0.0	-0.6%	4.3	0.0	-0.1%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6.8	0.4	5.7%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
South Staffordshire	4.6	0.0	-0.6%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
Stafford	5.6	0.1	1.3%	5.8	0.0	0.2%
Staffordshire Moorlands	4.9	0.1	1.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Tamworth	4.4	0.2	5.1%	4.7	0.0	0.3%
SUFFOLK						
Babergh	3.9	-0.1	-1.3%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Forest Heath	3.4	0.3	7.5%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Ipswich	8.8	0.4	4.0%	7.5	0.1	1.5%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.0	0.4%	4.5	0.0	0.1%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.0	0.9%	4.8	0.0	0.3%
Suffolk Coastal	6.0	0.0	-0.7%	5.7	0.0	-0.1%
Waveney	7.8	0.3	3.3%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
SURREY						
Elmbridge	4.3	-0.7	-16.4%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
Epsom and Ewell	3.2	-0.2	-6.5%	3.0	0.0	-1.6%
Guildford	6.0	-0.3	-5.2%	5.9	-0.1	-1.3%
Mole Valley	2.7	-0.5	-17.1%	2.7	0.0	-1.8%
Reigate and Banstead	5.3	-0.4	-7.6%	4.9	-0.1	-2.0%
Runnymede	4.0	-0.1	-2.9%	4.0	0.0	-0.7%
Spelthorne	4.3	-0.3	-6.6%	4.0	-0.1	-1.7%
Surrey Heath	3.3	-0.3	-9.1%	3.3	0.0	-1.1%
Tandridge	2.8	-0.4	-12.8%	2.9	0.0	-0.5%
Waverley	3.9	-0.5	-13.4%	4.1	0.0	-0.8%
Woking	4.1	-0.3	-7.9%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
WARWICKSHIRE						
North Warwickshire	3.4	0.1	2.1%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.5	0.3	4.3%	7.1	0.1	1.3%
Rugby	4.8	0.0	-0.2%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	-0.3	-6.7%	4.8	0.0	-1.0%
Warwick	7.4	0.0	0.5%	7.2	0.0	0.2%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
WEST SUSSEX						
Adur	3.5	0.0	0.7%	3.2	0.0	0.4%
Arun	7.2	-0.2	-2.8%	6.9	0.0	-0.6%
Chichester	4.4	-0.5	-10.4%	4.4	-0.1	-1.3%
Crawley	7.9	0.2	2.2%	7.1	0.1	0.8%
Horsham	4.0	-0.5	-11.5%	4.1	0.0	-0.3%
Mid Sussex	4.0	-0.4	-10.4%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Worthing	5.5	0.0	-0.8%	5.2	0.0	-0.1%
WORCESTERSHIRE						
Bromsgrove	3.4	-0.1	-2.4%	3.5	0.0	-0.6%
Malvern Hills	3.3	-0.1	-3.7%	3.7	0.0	0.0%
Redditch	4.1	0.1	2.1%	4.2	0.0	0.6%
Worcester	5.4	0.1	1.9%	5.1	0.0	0.6%
Wychavon	4.8	-0.2	-3.9%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Wyre Forest	5.4	0.1	1.6%	5.6	0.0	0.4%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES						
Avon & Somerset Police	193.0	0.7	0.4%	175.2	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.5	0.4	0.6%	69.0	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	82.4	0.2	0.2%	79.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	104.8	-0.8	-0.7%	115.9	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	89.0	1.0	1.1%	91.9	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	50.0	0.0	0.1%	65.4	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	110.1	1.1	1.0%	109.6	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	183.3	-0.3	-0.2%	180.8	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	64.8	-1.7	-2.6%	63.7	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	79.1	1.0	1.2%	86.7	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	176.8	-1.0	-0.6%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	57.6	-0.6	-1.0%	58.4	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	214.7	-0.8	-0.4%	200.6	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	119.0	-2.3	-1.9%	117.3	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	125.0	1.5	1.2%	122.8	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	178.8	-1.7	-0.9%	188.3	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	187.6	1.6	0.9%	194.9	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	116.5	1.5	1.3%	113.7	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	63.1	0.5	0.8%	64.0	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	88.1	0.4	0.4%	86.1	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	66.2	-0.6	-0.9%	75.2	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	75.9	0.4	0.5%	73.3	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	145.5	2.0	1.4%	135.6	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	115.4	0.7	0.6%	116.4	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	68.0	0.1	0.2%	69.3	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	95.0	-4.0	-4.2%	100.7	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	161.7	-2.7	-1.7%	165.3	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	238.9	-3.3	-1.4%	234.3	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.3	-0.3	-0.6%	52.5	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	107.1	-0.8	-0.8%	119.7	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	60.0	-0.7	-1.2%	63.5	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES						
Avon Fire	22.7	0.4	1.9%	23.0	0.3	1.5%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.2	0.1	1.2%	11.4	0.1	1.0%
Berkshire Fire Authority	15.3	-0.7	-4.3%	15.4	-0.4	-2.6%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.6	-0.8	-7.6%	10.9	-0.2	-2.3%
Cambridgeshire Fire	12.4	0.0	0.0%	13.0	0.1	0.9%
Cheshire Fire	19.5	-0.5	-2.4%	19.7	-0.3	-1.4%
Cleveland Fire	18.7	0.4	2.4%	19.8	0.2	0.9%
Derbyshire Fire	18.1	0.4	2.4%	18.5	0.3	1.8%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.3	-0.4	-1.4%	32.6	-0.2	-0.7%
Dorset Fire	11.4	-0.9	-7.8%	11.5	-0.5	-4.1%
Durham Fire	12.9	0.4	3.2%	13.3	0.3	2.4%
East Sussex Fire	14.1	-0.6	-4.2%	14.5	-0.4	-2.5%
Essex Fire Authority	34.0	-0.7	-2.0%	34.2	-0.4	-1.1%
Hampshire Fire	30.9	-0.5	-1.6%	31.1	-0.3	-0.8%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.8	-0.5	-4.4%	11.1	-0.3	-2.6%
Humberside Fire	25.9	0.7	2.6%	26.1	0.5	2.0%
Kent Fire	29.3	-1.0	-3.3%	29.8	-0.6	-2.0%
Lancashire Fire	31.9	0.7	2.1%	32.1	0.5	1.6%
Leicestershire Fire	18.8	0.6	3.3%	18.9	0.5	2.5%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.5	-0.4	-3.0%	12.8	-0.2	-1.7%
Nottinghamshire Fire	21.1	0.9	4.1%	22.4	0.2	0.9%
Shropshire Fire	6.9	-0.1	-0.8%	7.6	0.1	0.9%
Staffordshire Fire	19.4	0.3	1.3%	19.5	0.2	1.1%
Wiltshire Fire	9.4	-0.4	-4.3%	9.6	-0.2	-2.6%

Combined Effect of the Methodology Changes

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
England	27,138.1	0.0	0.0%	27,791.6	0.0	0.0%
London area	5,793.9	-112.3	-1.9%	6,177.5	-22.8	-0.4%
Metropolitan areas	7,613.3	31.1	0.4%	7,744.4	-10.9	-0.1%
Shire areas	13,728.3	81.2	0.6%	13,867.1	33.8	0.2%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	1,805.0	-58.3	-3.2%	2,072.2	-6.6	-0.3%
Outer London boroughs	1,807.9	-34.0	-1.9%	1,882.6	-10.5	-0.6%
London boroughs	3,612.8	-92.4	-2.6%	3,954.8	-17.1	-0.4%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	-20.1	-1.0%	2,165.2	-5.7	-0.3%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.1	0.2%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan districts	5,432.9	2.9	0.1%	5,536.1	-14.5	-0.3%
Metropolitan fire authorities	282.0	6.6	2.4%	296.7	3.6	1.2%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,898.4	21.6	1.1%	1,911.6	0.0	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	398.3	12.5	3.1%	388.6	2.2	0.6%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,918.5	4.0	0.1%	3,954.2	-7.0	-0.2%
Shire counties with fire	1,682.0	9.8	0.6%	1,748.6	1.5	0.1%
Shire counties without fire	2,632.8	28.7	1.1%	2,614.9	0.4	0.0%
Shire districts	1,107.2	34.5	3.1%	1,139.9	34.5	3.0%
Combined fire authorities	450.3	2.8	0.6%	458.7	2.1	0.5%
Shire police authorities	3,539.3	-11.0	-0.3%	3,562.4	0.0	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS						
Education Authorities	17,677.3	-34.5	-0.2%	18,197.1	-34.5	-0.2%
Police Authorities	7,362.5	0.0	0.0%	7,437.6	0.0	0.0%
Fire Authorities	988.6	0.0	0.0%	1,014.4	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,107.2	34.5	3.1%	1,139.9	34.5	3.0%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
GREATER LONDON						
City of London	105.7	-0.8	-0.7%	93.4	-0.1	-0.1%
City of London - Non-Police	35.1	-0.9	-2.5%	36.0	-0.1	-0.3%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.1	0.2%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Camden	142.6	-4.0	-2.8%	173.1	-0.6	-0.3%
Greenwich	149.1	-2.4	-1.6%	154.9	-0.5	-0.3%
Hackney	180.2	-2.6	-1.4%	209.6	-0.7	-0.3%
Hammersmith and Fulham	85.8	-4.6	-5.3%	116.5	-0.4	-0.3%
Islington	122.4	-5.5	-4.5%	154.3	-0.5	-0.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	83.1	-6.6	-8.0%	100.9	-0.3	-0.3%
Lambeth	176.6	-4.4	-2.5%	206.2	-0.7	-0.3%
Lewisham	169.9	-1.8	-1.0%	174.3	-0.6	-0.3%
Southwark	195.5	-3.9	-2.0%	217.1	-0.7	-0.3%
Tower Hamlets	196.1	-6.9	-3.5%	213.8	-0.7	-0.3%
Wandsworth	98.1	-5.9	-6.0%	142.0	-0.5	-0.3%
Westminster	170.4	-8.9	-5.2%	173.6	-0.6	-0.3%
Barking and Dagenham	102.6	-0.7	-0.7%	100.4	-0.5	-0.5%
Barnet	93.8	-2.1	-2.3%	94.5	-0.8	-0.9%
Bexley	62.3	-2.2	-3.5%	62.9	-0.8	-1.2%
Brent	134.8	-0.1	-0.1%	155.4	-0.5	-0.3%
Bromley	53.3	-4.4	-8.3%	62.9	-0.2	-0.3%
Croydon	115.9	-2.8	-2.4%	116.0	-1.1	-0.9%
Ealing	129.0	-1.9	-1.5%	135.5	-0.4	-0.3%
Enfield	130.2	-1.9	-1.4%	125.3	-0.9	-0.7%
Haringey	131.8	-0.5	-0.3%	143.8	-0.5	-0.3%
Harrow	68.6	-1.3	-1.9%	67.2	-0.6	-0.8%
Havering	54.5	-1.4	-2.7%	54.0	-0.6	-1.0%
Hillingdon	79.4	-2.1	-2.7%	80.5	-0.8	-1.0%
Hounslow	81.9	-1.6	-2.0%	84.0	-0.4	-0.4%
Kingston upon Thames	35.7	-1.3	-3.7%	37.3	-0.3	-0.9%
Merton	59.7	-1.2	-2.0%	62.0	-0.2	-0.3%
Newham	192.4	-0.5	-0.3%	204.5	-0.7	-0.3%
Redbridge	100.7	-1.2	-1.2%	96.1	-0.6	-0.7%
Richmond upon Thames	16.3	-3.4	-21.1%	30.1	-0.1	-0.3%
Sutton	48.6	-2.1	-4.3%	51.7	-0.2	-0.3%
Waltham Forest	116.3	-1.2	-1.0%	118.2	-0.5	-0.4%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	-20.1	-1.0%	2,165.2	-5.7	-0.3%
GLA - police	1,854.2	-10.7	-0.6%	1,906.2	0.0	0.0%
GLA - fire	256.3	-9.4	-3.7%	259.1	-5.7	-2.2%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
GREATER MANCHESTER						
Bolton	118.7	-0.8	-0.7%	119.8	-0.5	-0.4%
Bury	62.0	-0.4	-0.6%	63.2	-0.3	-0.4%
Manchester	324.7	-0.2	-0.1%	330.4	-1.1	-0.3%
Oldham	113.7	0.2	0.1%	115.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Rochdale	103.1	-0.1	-0.1%	107.3	-0.3	-0.3%
Salford	124.7	-1.3	-1.0%	127.4	-0.4	-0.3%
Stockport	82.2	-1.6	-1.9%	82.7	-0.7	-0.8%
Tameside	102.2	-0.8	-0.7%	100.6	-0.5	-0.5%
Trafford	64.0	-1.7	-2.6%	65.8	-0.4	-0.5%
Wigan	128.7	-0.6	-0.4%	127.5	-0.5	-0.4%
Greater Manchester Fire	66.1	1.2	1.8%	67.1	1.0	1.4%
Greater Manchester Police	434.2	4.4	1.0%	440.0	0.0	0.0%
MERSEYSIDE						
Knowsley	103.0	0.4	0.3%	110.5	-0.4	-0.3%
Liverpool	298.9	-1.5	-0.5%	317.8	-1.0	-0.3%
Sefton	113.7	-0.8	-0.7%	118.0	-0.4	-0.3%
St Helens	83.1	0.4	0.4%	84.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Wirral	142.7	-0.8	-0.6%	148.0	-0.5	-0.3%
Merseyside Fire	37.9	0.4	1.0%	41.2	0.3	0.8%
Merseyside Police	243.5	1.8	0.8%	254.6	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE						
Barnsley	104.4	1.0	0.9%	103.2	0.0	0.0%
Doncaster	130.2	2.3	1.7%	135.8	-0.4	-0.3%
Rotherham	115.0	1.6	1.4%	115.3	0.1	0.1%
Sheffield	266.0	2.6	1.0%	265.7	0.0	0.0%
South Yorkshire Fire	30.5	1.2	3.9%	32.7	0.3	0.8%
South Yorkshire Police	189.3	3.0	1.6%	192.8	0.0	0.0%
TYNE AND WEAR						
Gateshead	99.5	0.3	0.3%	99.6	-0.2	-0.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	147.5	1.6	1.1%	160.7	-0.5	-0.3%
North Tyneside	82.3	0.2	0.3%	84.7	-0.2	-0.2%
South Tyneside	83.5	0.4	0.5%	84.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Sunderland	144.7	1.3	0.9%	148.2	-0.3	-0.2%
Tyne and Wear Fire	28.3	0.8	2.8%	31.7	0.3	0.8%
Northumbria Police	213.6	2.5	1.2%	235.1	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS						
Birmingham	640.5	0.2	0.0%	646.5	-1.5	-0.2%
Coventry	150.9	0.8	0.6%	149.1	-0.2	-0.1%
Dudley	124.7	-0.2	-0.2%	121.7	-0.4	-0.3%
Sandwell	177.8	-0.4	-0.2%	176.1	-0.6	-0.3%
Solihull	49.2	-1.1	-2.2%	50.8	-0.4	-0.8%
Walsall	130.3	0.0	0.0%	129.2	-0.3	-0.3%
Wolverhampton	136.4	-0.1	-0.1%	136.8	-0.4	-0.3%
West Midlands Fire	67.1	1.5	2.2%	71.6	0.6	0.8%
West Midlands Police	487.5	5.4	1.1%	466.4	0.0	0.0%
WEST YORKSHIRE						
Bradford	239.0	0.5	0.2%	256.4	-0.8	-0.3%
Calderdale	75.3	0.0	0.0%	77.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Kirklees	149.6	0.5	0.3%	150.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Leeds	290.7	1.0	0.4%	294.8	-0.4	-0.1%
Wakefield	130.2	-0.1	-0.1%	131.0	-0.3	-0.3%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.0	1.6	3.0%	52.4	1.2	2.3%
West Yorkshire Police	330.2	4.5	1.4%	322.7	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	(%)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES						
Bath & North East Somerset	41.8	0.8	1.9%	41.5	0.1	0.2%
Bedford	47.0	0.5	1.1%	51.2	-0.2	-0.3%
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	-0.3	-0.4%	77.3	-0.2	-0.3%
Blackpool	86.5	-0.5	-0.6%	82.5	-0.4	-0.5%
Bournemouth	50.0	-1.6	-3.2%	56.8	-0.2	-0.3%
Bracknell Forest	20.5	-1.4	-7.0%	24.3	-0.1	-0.3%
Brighton & Hove	90.3	-1.7	-1.9%	104.4	-0.3	-0.3%
Bristol	182.1	-2.8	-1.5%	175.8	-1.3	-0.7%
Central Bedfordshire	45.0	-0.2	-0.3%	48.0	-0.2	-0.3%
Cheshire East	65.7	-1.4	-2.1%	67.7	-0.6	-0.8%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.6	-0.7	-0.8%	91.1	-0.4	-0.5%
Cornwall	213.6	7.5	3.5%	206.5	1.4	0.7%
Darlington	39.4	0.7	1.7%	39.1	0.1	0.2%
Derby	104.9	0.5	0.5%	105.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Durham	228.0	3.8	1.6%	223.3	0.4	0.2%
East Riding of Yorkshire	98.0	4.3	4.4%	97.3	0.9	0.9%
Halton	59.1	-0.6	-1.0%	62.8	-0.2	-0.3%
Hartlepool	47.7	-0.3	-0.7%	48.5	-0.2	-0.4%
Herefordshire	55.6	4.5	8.0%	56.6	1.1	1.9%
Isle of Wight Council	61.3	0.6	1.0%	60.2	0.0	0.0%
Kingston upon Hull	148.1	0.1	0.0%	146.9	-0.4	-0.2%
Leicester	183.3	0.9	0.5%	179.7	-0.2	-0.1%
Luton	86.4	-0.3	-0.4%	86.2	-0.3	-0.4%
Medway	80.6	-1.9	-2.3%	80.7	-0.7	-0.9%
Middlesbrough	82.5	-0.1	-0.1%	81.7	-0.2	-0.3%
Milton Keynes	86.9	-1.1	-1.3%	83.9	-0.6	-0.7%
North East Lincolnshire	68.2	0.2	0.2%	69.2	-0.1	-0.2%
North Lincolnshire	60.9	2.0	3.3%	59.6	0.4	0.6%
North Somerset	56.3	-0.4	-0.7%	54.6	-0.3	-0.5%
Northumberland	123.4	4.4	3.5%	121.9	0.8	0.7%
Nottingham	170.8	1.9	1.1%	173.1	0.1	0.1%
Peterborough	75.0	-0.1	-0.2%	74.1	-0.2	-0.3%
Plymouth	112.4	0.9	0.8%	107.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Poole	30.5	-1.2	-3.8%	30.0	-0.4	-1.4%
Portsmouth	87.6	-1.2	-1.3%	86.1	-0.6	-0.6%
Reading	49.7	-1.4	-2.8%	52.0	-0.2	-0.3%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	-0.2	-0.3%	63.9	-0.2	-0.3%
Rutland	7.3	1.0	13.7%	7.7	0.3	3.3%
Shropshire	91.3	6.5	7.1%	90.4	1.5	1.7%
Slough	52.3	-1.9	-3.6%	53.3	-0.2	-0.4%
South Gloucestershire	59.0	0.1	0.2%	58.9	-0.1	-0.2%
Southampton	102.1	-0.5	-0.5%	99.5	-0.4	-0.4%
Southend-on-Sea	61.6	-2.0	-3.3%	60.5	-0.7	-1.2%
Stockton-on-Tees	70.6	0.0	0.1%	72.0	-0.2	-0.2%
Stoke-on-Trent	126.2	-0.3	-0.3%	123.7	-0.4	-0.3%
Swindon	51.9	-1.0	-2.0%	51.6	-0.4	-0.8%
Telford and the Wrekin	67.1	0.4	0.6%	66.6	-0.1	-0.1%
Thurrock	61.1	-0.8	-1.3%	58.6	-0.4	-0.7%
Torbay	62.1	-0.5	-0.8%	59.5	-0.3	-0.6%
Warrington	52.9	-0.3	-0.6%	53.9	-0.2	-0.4%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
West Berkshire	23.1	0.1	0.3%	30.6	-0.1	-0.3%
Wiltshire	94.3	5.0	5.3%	98.2	1.1	1.1%
Windsor and Maidenhead	12.6	-2.4	-19.3%	19.5	-0.1	-0.3%
Wokingham	10.0	-1.3	-13.3%	20.2	-0.1	-0.3%
York	43.9	0.4	1.0%	46.6	-0.1	-0.3%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
SHIRE COUNTIES						
Buckinghamshire	45.3	-1.0	-2.3%	64.3	-0.2	-0.3%
Cambridgeshire	109.8	2.8	2.5%	113.2	0.5	0.4%
Cumbria	161.9	4.6	2.8%	153.1	0.7	0.5%
Derbyshire	201.5	3.5	1.7%	196.6	0.4	0.2%
Devon	187.2	5.8	3.1%	179.4	1.0	0.5%
Dorset	68.0	0.7	1.1%	65.7	0.0	-0.1%
East Sussex	117.8	0.2	0.2%	114.4	-0.3	-0.3%
Essex	282.2	-0.8	-0.3%	274.8	-1.1	-0.4%
Gloucestershire	132.0	1.6	1.2%	131.2	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire	160.9	-1.9	-1.2%	177.3	-0.5	-0.3%
Hertfordshire	162.0	-8.0	-4.9%	190.3	-0.6	-0.3%
Kent	311.0	-1.3	-0.4%	303.4	-1.3	-0.4%
Lancashire	321.6	4.8	1.5%	316.9	0.4	0.1%
Leicestershire	103.6	2.6	2.5%	104.4	0.4	0.4%
Lincolnshire	208.9	7.8	3.7%	201.5	1.5	0.7%
Norfolk	262.0	7.6	2.9%	248.3	1.2	0.5%
North Yorkshire	117.0	4.6	3.9%	116.8	0.9	0.8%
Northamptonshire	162.7	2.2	1.3%	160.5	0.1	0.1%
Nottinghamshire	194.3	3.2	1.7%	189.4	0.3	0.1%
Oxfordshire	98.9	2.3	2.4%	115.3	-0.4	-0.3%
Somerset	132.8	2.9	2.2%	125.5	0.4	0.3%
Staffordshire	172.9	2.4	1.4%	167.6	0.1	0.1%
Suffolk	182.7	4.9	2.7%	176.9	0.8	0.4%
Surrey	90.8	-10.3	-11.3%	148.6	-0.5	-0.3%
Warwickshire	107.5	0.1	0.1%	104.5	-0.3	-0.3%
West Sussex	112.5	-2.9	-2.6%	118.2	-1.1	-0.9%
Worcestershire	106.7	0.2	0.2%	105.1	-0.3	-0.3%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE						
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	0.6	8.1%	8.3	0.3	3.5%
Chiltern	2.4	-0.7	-27.8%	2.9	0.1	2.7%
South Bucks	1.8	-0.4	-24.3%	2.2	0.1	2.8%
Wycombe	6.8	-0.7	-10.7%	6.9	0.1	2.2%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE						
Cambridge	8.5	-0.4	-4.9%	8.6	0.2	2.5%
East Cambridgeshire	4.6	1.1	23.2%	5.0	0.3	5.4%
Fenland	6.8	0.6	9.0%	7.1	0.3	3.5%
Huntingdonshire	8.2	0.9	11.0%	9.5	0.3	2.8%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.9	17.5%	5.4	0.3	6.3%
CUMBRIA						
Allerdale	7.1	1.1	16.3%	7.4	0.4	5.3%
Barrow-in-Furness	5.7	-0.1	-1.4%	6.3	0.2	2.8%
Carlisle	7.0	0.9	12.7%	6.5	0.3	5.2%
Copeland	4.6	0.5	11.8%	5.1	0.1	2.8%
Eden	3.4	1.5	44.9%	3.3	0.4	13.0%
South Lakeland	4.5	0.9	20.3%	4.6	0.3	6.9%
DERBYSHIRE						
Amber Valley	6.1	0.1	1.2%	6.5	0.2	2.8%
Bolsover	4.8	0.1	2.4%	5.6	0.2	2.8%
Chesterfield	6.3	-0.2	-3.6%	6.8	0.2	2.8%
Derbyshire Dales	3.1	0.9	29.8%	3.2	0.3	9.0%
Erewash	6.1	-0.2	-2.5%	6.7	0.2	2.8%
High Peak	4.8	0.2	3.8%	4.8	0.1	3.0%
North East Derbyshire	4.8	0.1	3.0%	5.3	0.1	2.8%
South Derbyshire	4.7	0.4	9.4%	5.3	0.1	2.8%
DEVON						
East Devon	5.5	0.6	10.8%	5.4	0.3	4.7%
Exeter	8.4	-0.3	-3.5%	8.4	0.2	2.1%
Mid Devon	4.2	1.3	31.5%	4.3	0.4	9.6%
North Devon	5.4	0.9	17.3%	5.9	0.3	4.4%
South Hams	3.7	0.7	19.7%	3.8	0.3	6.8%
Teignbridge	6.3	0.4	6.1%	6.7	0.2	2.8%
Torridge	4.3	1.4	32.3%	4.7	0.4	7.6%
West Devon	3.0	1.1	35.4%	3.1	0.3	10.5%
DORSET						
Christchurch	2.2	-0.3	-15.2%	1.9	0.0	-2.7%
East Dorset	2.7	-0.2	-6.2%	2.5	0.0	0.2%
North Dorset	2.9	0.7	25.7%	3.3	0.2	4.7%
Purbeck	2.3	0.2	9.2%	2.2	0.1	4.3%
West Dorset	5.2	1.1	20.4%	5.9	0.2	4.2%
Weymouth and Portland	3.7	-0.3	-7.8%	3.8	0.1	2.4%
EAST SUSSEX						
Eastbourne	7.4	-0.5	-6.9%	7.0	0.0	0.2%
Hastings	6.9	-0.4	-5.8%	7.0	0.2	2.4%
Lewes	4.2	-0.1	-2.7%	4.0	0.0	1.2%
Rother	4.5	0.3	7.6%	4.5	0.2	3.9%
Wealden	5.1	0.5	9.8%	5.6	0.2	3.5%

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ESSEX						
Basildon	11.4	-0.8	-6.6%	10.8	0.0	0.3%
Braintree	6.7	0.6	8.8%	6.9	0.3	4.2%
Brentwood	3.3	-0.3	-10.3%	3.5	0.1	2.8%
Castle Point	4.4	-0.4	-9.2%	4.3	0.0	0.5%
Chelmsford	7.8	-0.4	-4.6%	6.9	0.0	0.6%
Colchester	9.6	0.2	1.8%	8.7	0.2	2.4%
Epping Forest	6.7	-0.4	-6.6%	6.7	0.1	1.5%
Harlow	6.0	-0.4	-6.5%	5.8	0.0	0.4%
Maldon	3.0	0.3	9.6%	3.0	0.1	4.4%
Rochford	3.7	-0.2	-4.3%	3.4	0.0	0.8%
Tendring	9.6	0.0	0.5%	9.9	0.3	2.8%
Uttlesford	2.9	0.8	27.5%	2.9	0.3	8.7%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE						
Cheltenham	6.3	-0.6	-9.2%	5.7	0.0	-0.6%
Cotswold	3.6	1.3	35.4%	3.8	0.4	10.0%
Forest of Dean	4.4	0.7	16.7%	5.2	0.1	2.8%
Gloucester	7.6	-0.4	-5.2%	7.0	0.0	0.6%
Stroud	4.6	0.3	6.6%	4.9	0.2	3.5%
Tewkesbury	3.4	0.2	6.5%	3.8	0.1	2.8%
HAMPSHIRE						
Basingstoke and Deane	6.9	0.0	0.3%	6.2	0.1	2.0%
East Hampshire	3.9	0.1	1.3%	3.8	0.1	2.3%
Eastleigh	5.4	-0.5	-10.0%	5.3	0.1	1.3%
Fareham	4.1	-0.6	-14.1%	4.2	0.1	1.9%
Gosport	5.5	-0.3	-5.2%	4.9	0.0	0.4%
Hart	2.9	-0.3	-8.6%	2.8	0.0	-0.3%
Havant	6.6	-0.6	-8.8%	6.6	0.1	1.8%
New Forest	8.0	-0.2	-2.0%	8.1	0.1	1.6%
Rushmoor	5.0	-0.4	-7.5%	4.9	0.0	0.7%
Test Valley	4.7	0.2	5.1%	5.0	0.1	2.8%
Winchester	4.8	0.3	6.8%	4.3	0.2	3.7%
HERTFORDSHIRE						
Broxbourne	5.0	-0.6	-13.0%	4.8	0.0	0.9%
Dacorum	6.4	-0.7	-10.7%	6.1	0.0	-0.1%
East Hertfordshire	5.7	-0.1	-2.3%	5.5	0.1	1.4%
Hertsmere	4.5	-0.7	-14.4%	5.6	0.2	2.8%
North Hertfordshire	5.3	-0.2	-3.2%	5.4	0.1	1.8%
St Albans	5.1	-1.0	-20.3%	5.2	0.1	1.8%
Stevenage	5.2	-0.4	-7.6%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Three Rivers	3.5	-0.6	-17.5%	4.2	0.1	2.8%
Watford	5.4	-0.6	-11.8%	5.4	0.1	1.9%
Welwyn Hatfield	6.8	-0.2	-2.9%	5.5	0.0	0.8%
KENT						
Ashford	5.7	0.6	11.0%	5.8	0.3	4.7%
Canterbury	8.8	0.1	0.7%	9.4	0.3	2.8%
Dartford	5.8	-0.4	-6.8%	5.4	0.0	0.2%
Dover	6.1	0.0	0.4%	7.2	0.2	2.8%
Gravesham	6.0	-0.3	-4.9%	5.9	0.1	1.5%
Maidstone	6.3	-0.3	-4.4%	6.0	0.0	0.8%
Sevenoaks	4.2	-0.3	-6.3%	4.4	0.1	2.6%
Shepway	6.6	-0.1	-1.6%	6.7	0.1	2.1%
Swale	8.2	0.0	-0.1%	8.6	0.2	2.8%
Thanet	8.9	-0.6	-6.3%	9.5	0.3	2.8%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	-0.5	-10.0%	4.5	0.0	0.2%
Tunbridge Wells	4.8	-0.1	-3.0%	4.6	0.1	1.3%

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LANCASHIRE						
Burnley	7.7	-0.1	-1.3%	8.2	0.2	2.8%
Chorley	5.4	-0.1	-1.1%	6.0	0.2	2.8%
Fylde	3.7	-0.2	-5.3%	3.9	0.1	2.8%
Hyndburn	6.4	0.0	-0.5%	7.1	0.2	2.8%
Lancaster	10.2	0.4	3.6%	11.8	0.3	2.8%
Pendle	7.3	0.1	0.9%	8.0	0.2	2.8%
Preston	10.9	-0.1	-0.6%	10.7	0.2	1.9%
Ribble Valley	2.7	0.4	16.6%	2.9	0.1	4.8%
Rossendale	3.9	0.0	0.5%	4.2	0.1	2.8%
South Ribble	4.8	-0.3	-5.4%	4.8	0.1	1.5%
West Lancashire	5.9	0.2	3.0%	6.6	0.2	2.8%
Wyre	6.5	0.0	-0.3%	6.9	0.2	2.8%
LEICESTERSHIRE						
Blaby	3.9	-0.1	-2.7%	4.6	0.1	2.8%
Charnwood	8.3	0.1	0.9%	8.8	0.2	2.8%
Harborough	3.3	0.6	18.2%	3.7	0.2	4.6%
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.7	0.2	4.0%	5.4	0.1	2.8%
Melton	2.4	0.5	22.6%	2.7	0.1	4.7%
North West Leicestershire	4.4	0.2	3.4%	4.9	0.1	2.8%
Oadby and Wigston	3.3	-0.1	-2.4%	3.2	0.1	1.7%
LINCOLNSHIRE						
Boston	5.1	0.5	10.6%	5.3	0.2	4.0%
East Lindsey	12.0	2.5	21.0%	12.6	0.8	6.2%
Lincoln	6.9	-0.2	-2.9%	7.4	0.2	2.8%
North Kesteven	5.4	1.5	27.2%	6.3	0.3	4.9%
South Holland	6.3	1.0	15.7%	6.7	0.3	4.8%
South Kesteven	6.7	1.0	15.2%	7.5	0.2	3.3%
West Lindsey	5.6	1.6	29.2%	5.8	0.5	8.4%
NORFOLK						
Breckland	7.2	1.9	26.9%	8.3	0.4	4.7%
Broadland	5.3	0.4	8.4%	5.8	0.2	2.8%
Great Yarmouth	7.4	0.0	0.4%	7.8	0.2	2.8%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	10.6	1.9	17.7%	11.1	0.6	5.6%
North Norfolk	6.4	1.3	19.8%	6.4	0.4	6.9%
Norwich	12.4	-0.2	-1.6%	11.5	0.2	1.5%
South Norfolk	5.2	1.2	22.1%	6.2	0.2	3.3%
NORTH YORKSHIRE						
Craven	3.0	0.7	22.8%	2.9	0.2	7.7%
Hambleton	3.9	1.4	36.2%	4.2	0.4	8.4%
Harrogate	7.8	0.8	10.4%	7.7	0.3	4.6%
Richmondshire	2.9	1.1	36.5%	3.0	0.3	10.5%
Ryedale	3.1	1.4	44.3%	3.2	0.4	12.6%
Scarborough	8.7	0.4	4.1%	8.2	0.2	3.0%
Selby	5.0	0.7	14.9%	4.8	0.3	5.7%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE						
Corby	3.7	-0.1	-2.2%	4.3	0.1	2.8%
Daventry	4.0	0.9	23.0%	4.5	0.2	4.8%
East Northamptonshire	4.3	0.5	11.8%	4.9	0.1	2.8%
Kettering	5.0	0.1	2.5%	4.9	0.1	2.7%
Northampton	14.6	-0.6	-3.9%	13.3	0.1	0.9%
South Northamptonshire	3.8	1.0	26.1%	4.0	0.3	7.2%
Wellingborough	4.6	0.0	1.0%	5.0	0.1	2.8%

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE						
Ashfield	7.2	0.0	-0.3%	7.9	0.2	2.8%
Bassetlaw	6.9	0.7	10.1%	8.3	0.2	2.8%
Broxtowe	5.7	-0.2	-3.4%	5.9	0.2	2.8%
Gedling	6.1	-0.2	-4.0%	6.3	0.2	2.8%
Mansfield	6.7	-0.2	-2.4%	7.4	0.2	2.8%
Newark and Sherwood	6.7	0.7	10.0%	7.5	0.2	2.8%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.2	4.7%	5.0	0.2	3.2%
OXFORDSHIRE						
Cherwell	7.0	0.5	7.7%	7.8	0.2	2.8%
Oxford	10.9	-0.5	-4.2%	12.0	0.3	2.8%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.3	4.7%	5.4	0.2	3.2%
Vale of White Horse	4.6	0.3	5.8%	5.0	0.1	2.8%
West Oxfordshire	4.4	0.7	15.2%	4.3	0.2	5.8%
SOMERSET						
Mendip	5.4	0.9	16.2%	5.6	0.3	5.5%
Sedgemoor	6.8	0.5	8.0%	7.0	0.3	3.8%
South Somerset	7.3	1.1	14.6%	7.0	0.4	5.7%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.3	5.6%	5.4	0.2	3.4%
West Somerset	2.2	0.5	22.6%	2.3	0.2	7.5%
STAFFORDSHIRE						
Cannock Chase	5.4	-0.2	-3.3%	6.0	0.2	2.8%
East Staffordshire	6.2	0.3	4.8%	6.3	0.2	3.2%
Lichfield	4.3	0.1	2.1%	4.3	0.1	2.6%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6.8	0.1	1.2%	7.5	0.2	2.8%
South Staffordshire	4.6	0.2	3.7%	4.7	0.1	2.8%
Stafford	5.6	0.5	8.1%	5.8	0.2	3.8%
Staffordshire Moorlands	4.9	0.5	10.1%	5.5	0.2	2.8%
Tamworth	4.4	-0.2	-3.8%	4.7	0.1	2.8%
SUFFOLK						
Babergh	3.9	0.7	18.6%	4.2	0.2	5.2%
Forest Heath	3.4	0.5	15.5%	4.1	0.1	2.8%
Ipswich	8.8	-0.4	-4.3%	7.5	0.0	0.5%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	1.5	32.6%	4.5	0.4	9.9%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.7	15.6%	4.8	0.3	5.8%
Suffolk Coastal	6.0	1.1	18.1%	5.7	0.4	6.6%
Waveney	7.8	0.3	4.1%	8.2	0.2	2.8%
SURREY						
Elmbridge	4.3	-1.4	-31.5%	4.7	0.1	2.7%
Epsom and Ewell	3.2	-0.6	-18.4%	3.0	-0.1	-2.0%
Guildford	6.0	-0.5	-7.9%	5.9	0.1	1.4%
Mole Valley	2.7	-0.4	-15.0%	2.7	0.0	0.9%
Reigate and Banstead	5.3	-1.0	-19.0%	4.9	-0.1	-2.3%
Runnymede	4.0	-0.5	-12.4%	4.0	0.1	1.9%
Spelthorne	4.3	-0.8	-18.5%	4.0	0.0	-1.1%
Surrey Heath	3.3	-0.6	-18.9%	3.3	0.1	1.6%
Tandridge	2.8	-0.3	-11.8%	2.9	0.1	2.2%
Waverley	3.9	-0.5	-11.5%	4.1	0.1	2.0%
Woking	4.1	-0.8	-19.4%	4.5	0.1	2.8%
WARWICKSHIRE						
North Warwickshire	3.4	0.2	7.2%	3.8	0.1	2.8%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.5	-0.2	-3.1%	7.1	0.1	1.2%
Rugby	4.8	0.1	2.7%	4.8	0.1	2.7%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.9	18.4%	4.8	0.3	6.5%
Warwick	7.4	-0.2	-2.4%	7.2	0.1	1.4%

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WEST SUSSEX						
Adur	3.5	-0.3	-8.0%	3.2	0.0	-0.2%
Arun	7.2	-0.7	-10.3%	6.9	0.0	0.5%
Chichester	4.4	0.4	9.4%	4.4	0.2	4.3%
Crawley	7.9	-0.4	-5.4%	7.1	0.0	0.4%
Horsham	4.0	0.0	-0.5%	4.1	0.1	2.4%
Mid Sussex	4.0	-0.4	-10.3%	4.3	0.1	2.8%
Worthing	5.5	-0.6	-11.4%	5.2	0.0	-0.4%
WORCESTERSHIRE						
Bromsgrove	3.4	-0.2	-6.1%	3.5	0.0	1.4%
Malvern Hills	3.3	0.7	20.7%	3.7	0.2	5.0%
Redditch	4.1	-0.3	-6.9%	4.2	0.1	2.3%
Worcester	5.4	-0.4	-7.6%	5.1	0.0	0.1%
Wychavon	4.8	0.5	10.0%	5.5	0.2	2.8%
Wyre Forest	5.4	-0.1	-1.8%	5.6	0.1	2.7%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES						
Avon & Somerset Police	193.0	0.6	0.3%	175.2	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.5	0.3	0.5%	69.0	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	82.4	0.1	0.1%	79.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	104.8	-0.8	-0.8%	115.9	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	89.0	1.0	1.1%	91.9	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	50.0	0.0	0.0%	65.4	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	110.1	1.0	0.9%	109.6	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	183.3	-0.4	-0.2%	180.8	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	64.8	-1.7	-2.7%	63.7	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	79.1	0.9	1.2%	86.7	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	176.8	-1.2	-0.7%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	57.6	-0.6	-1.0%	58.4	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	214.7	-0.9	-0.4%	200.6	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	119.0	-2.3	-2.0%	117.3	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	125.0	1.5	1.2%	122.8	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	178.8	-1.8	-1.0%	188.3	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	187.6	1.6	0.8%	194.9	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	116.5	1.4	1.2%	113.7	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	63.1	0.4	0.7%	64.0	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	88.1	0.3	0.3%	86.1	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	66.2	-0.7	-1.1%	75.2	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	75.9	0.3	0.4%	73.3	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	145.5	1.9	1.3%	135.6	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	115.4	0.6	0.5%	116.4	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	68.0	0.0	0.0%	69.3	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	95.0	-4.1	-4.3%	100.7	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	161.7	-2.8	-1.7%	165.3	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	238.9	-3.4	-1.4%	234.3	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.3	-0.4	-0.7%	52.5	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	107.1	-1.0	-0.9%	119.7	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	60.0	-0.8	-1.3%	63.5	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Formula Grant Before Floor Damping			Formula Grant After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 (£ million)	2012-13 (%)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES						
Avon Fire	22.7	0.3	1.4%	23.0	0.3	1.1%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.2	0.2	1.7%	11.4	0.2	1.3%
Berkshire Fire Auhtority	15.3	-0.6	-4.2%	15.4	-0.4	-2.6%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.6	-0.6	-5.6%	10.9	-0.3	-2.4%
Cambridgeshire Fire	12.4	0.4	3.1%	13.0	0.2	1.2%
Cheshire Fire	19.5	-0.3	-1.8%	19.7	-0.2	-1.0%
Cleveland Fire	18.7	0.3	1.6%	19.8	0.2	0.8%
Derbyshire Fire	18.1	0.6	3.1%	18.5	0.4	2.3%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.3	0.6	1.8%	32.6	0.5	1.4%
Dorset Fire	11.4	-0.7	-5.7%	11.5	-0.4	-3.6%
Durham Fire	12.9	0.5	3.8%	13.3	0.4	2.8%
East Sussex Fire	14.1	-0.5	-3.3%	14.5	-0.3	-1.9%
Essex Fire Auhtority	34.0	-0.5	-1.4%	34.2	-0.2	-0.7%
Hampshire Fire	30.9	-0.4	-1.3%	31.1	-0.2	-0.7%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.8	0.0	0.1%	11.1	0.0	0.3%
Humberside Fire	25.9	0.8	3.2%	26.1	0.6	2.4%
Kent Fire	29.3	-0.7	-2.4%	29.8	-0.4	-1.3%
Lancashire Fire	31.9	0.7	2.1%	32.1	0.5	1.6%
Leicestershire Fire	18.8	0.8	4.1%	18.9	0.6	3.0%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.5	0.4	2.9%	12.8	0.3	2.1%
Nottinghamshire Fire	21.1	0.9	4.2%	22.4	0.2	0.8%
Shropshire Fire	6.9	0.3	4.8%	7.6	0.1	0.8%
Staffordshire Fire	19.4	0.4	2.0%	19.5	0.3	1.5%
Wiltshire Fire	9.4	0.0	0.1%	9.6	0.0	0.3%

Chapter 7: Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions

Background

1. A number of special and specific grants were rolled into formula grant in the 2011-12 Local Government Finance Settlement, as part of decisions made in the 2010 Spending Review with distributions based on their 2010-11 allocations. They were all rolled in *before floor damping* which means it is not possible to identify or infer how much formula grant funding is allocated for a particular function. Each element and the amount *before floor damping* for the most recent Settlement in 2012-13 is described below.

Local Transport Services funding

2. £72 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 *before floor damping*. It is made up of three elements: road safety, rural bus subsidy and detrunking.

Supporting People funding

3. £1.62 billion was distributed through this element in 2012-13 *before floor damping*. It was rolled in using the Supporting People Distribution Formula. Prior to this funding being rolled into formula grant, a “pace of change” approach was used to smooth the transition from a legacy pattern of funding to one based on a distribution formula. Since formula grant already operated its own *floor damping* methodology, we did not continue the pace of change approach.

Housing Strategy for Older People funding

4. £13.5 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 *before floor damping*. This is currently distributed using the same formulae as the older people element of Supporting People funding.

Learning and Skills Council (LSC) staff transfer funding

5. £42.3 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 *before floor damping*. It is largely based on two former grants – the Learning and Skills Council Staff Transfer Grant and the Learning and Skills Council Staff Transfer Top-Up.

HIV/AIDS Support

6. £30.5 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 *before floor damping*. This was based on the 2010-11 HIV/AIDS Support Grant formula. 70% of the allocation is based on HIV caseload in a local authority area, and 30% women and children living with HIV in a local authority area.

Preserved Rights funding

7. £221.7 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 *before floor damping*. This is allocated by case load data, split by client age group.

Animal Health and Welfare funding

8. £4 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 before *floor damping*. This was based on the allocation of the 2010-11 Animal Health and Welfare Grant.

County Council Functions for Civil Contingencies in London funding

9. £0.6 million was distributed through this element in 2012-13 before *floor damping*.

Updating the Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions

10. As part of the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation* in summer 2011 we asked whether we should review the formulae for all, some or none of these. Only a small number of respondents believed we should, with the majority of those signalling limited support for changing the Supporting People formula.
11. As a result, the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response* in December 2011 stated that the Government therefore intended to make no technical changes to these. The data used in the calculation of those grants with formulaic elements will however be updated where possible.

Question 12: Do you agree that we should continue to distribute funding for the Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions according to the methodology used in 2012-13?

Chapter 8: Transfers and Adjustments

Background

1. Over the last few months, the Government has considered the scope for further simplification and decentralisation of funding to local government to maximise the size of the *local share* and ensure the growth incentive is sufficiently large. The Government's Statement of Intent, published on 17 May, set out the size of the *local share* and its plans for including a number of currently separate grants through the new business rates retention system. These grants are listed below:
 - 2011-12 Council Tax Freeze Grant, excluding the amount that will be paid to Local Policing Bodies directly
 - Council Tax Support Grant, excluding the amount that will be paid to Local Policing Bodies directly
 - Early Intervention Grant, excluding funding for free education for two year olds, announced by the Chancellor in his Spending Review and Autumn Statement
 - Greater London Authority General Grant
 - A proportion of Greater London Authority Transport Grant
 - Homelessness Prevention Grant
 - A proportion of Lead Local Flood Authorities Grant
 - Department of Health Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant and
 - A proportion of Sustainable Drainage System Maintenance Costs funding (once the policy is implemented - final decisions to be confirmed).
2. In addition, it is the aim of the Government to devolve the Bus Service Operators Grant (BSOG) in London. Stakeholders will be consulted with the issuing of a separate consultation paper in the summer. If, in the light of this consultation, Government concludes that the London element of the Bus Service Operators Grant should be funded through locally retained business rates, Government will implement this policy at the first available opportunity. Government would endeavour for this opportunity to be the implementation of the business rates retention scheme on 1 April 2013.
3. The inclusion of these grants in the business rates retention scheme has enabled the local share of business rates to be set at 50% which will remain fixed for the duration of the reset period. It also decentralises a significant amount of grant funding and provides greater flexibility for local authorities to manage budgets efficiently.
4. This chapter discusses each of these transfers in more detail, together with the transfer out of the start-up funding allocation for the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant functions.

Local Government Finance Report

5. We intend to:

- set out the element of the baseline calculated using the 2012-13 formula grant methodology in a separate supporting document to the Local Government Finance Report including:
 - top-slicing the money out for the New Homes Bonus (see **Chapter 14** for more details);
 - removing funding for the education functions currently included in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant paid to academies ; and
 - top-slicing money out from fire and rescue authorities for capitalisation and the *safety net* support.

The amount for those authorities within the business rates retention system will then be set out in an annex of the Local Government Finance Report; and

- set out the distribution by local authority for each of the grants listed at paragraph 1 in separate annexes within the 2013-14 Local Government Finance Report.

Central education functions in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant paid to Academies

6. Local authorities deliver a range of central education functions on behalf of maintained schools. When a school converts to academy status, the responsibility for a number of these functions transfers to the academy. Currently, the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant (LACSEG) is paid to Academies to cover the cost of the services and functions that local authorities provide to maintained schools without charge but which academies must secure for themselves. Prior to 2011-12, local authorities' funding for these services within formula grant did not take account of the fact that where present, academies had taken over some of these responsibilities and have been funded separately for them.
7. In order to address the growing extent of double funding in the system, Ministers decided, in the context of the Spending Review, that a transfer should be made from formula grant to the Department for Education in respect of the central education functions included in Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant. It was considered that continued double funding was indefensible in the current public sector financial climate.
8. Since the Government was only able to make estimates about the growth in the number of academies at a national level, and in order to provide certainty of funding, the deductions to formula grant for 2011-12 and 2012-13, were made on a pro-rata national basis. This meant that an amount was topsliced from each local authority's relative needs formula for

central education functions on a pro-rata basis. The topslice did not reflect the actual number of academy schools in each local authority; nor did it reflect the pattern of growth in academy numbers which could take place over the next two years.

9. Ministers have now agreed that all funding for the education functions included in Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant should be removed from the business rates retention scheme *start-up funding allocation* and transferred to the Department for Education. The Department for Education will then administer and distribute a separate un-ringfenced grant to local authorities and to academies proportionate to the number of pupils for which they are responsible.
10. The functions currently included in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant paid to academies are set out below:
 - Therapies and other health related services
 - Pupil support
 - Education welfare service
 - School improvement
 - Asset management - education
 - Music services
 - Visual and performing arts (other than music)
 - Outdoor education including environmental and field studies (not sports)
 - Statutory/ regulatory duties
 - Premature retirement costs/ redundancy costs (new provisions)
 - Monitoring national curriculum assessment

Amount of grant to be transferred

11. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 is £1,218,420,146 and in 2014-15 it is £1,193,117,236.
12. These amounts have been derived by adding the 2011-12 formula grant top-slice of £148 million to the total net expenditure on the functions included in Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant, as reported by local authorities on the 2011-12 section 251 statement. The total amount of £1,245,962,936 was deflated by the decrease in national formula grant, forecasted council tax requirement and council tax freeze grant levels⁹.
13. Basing the transfer on expenditure and adding back the 2011-12 topslice, helps to ensure that the amount to be transferred properly reflects the funding required for all state funded schools in the country, including academies.

Removing the academies service from the start-up funding allocation

14. We propose that the amount deducted from each local authority's *start-up funding allocation* should be calculated on the same basis as the amount paid back for all pupils in the local authority area. The total funding for all

⁹ These elements are broadly the equivalent of the old Budget Requirement definition.

schools in the authority would then be paid separately to academies and to the local authority proportionate to the number of pupils for which they are responsible.

15. The Department for Education has set out detailed proposals for the distribution of this funding from 2013-14 in their consultation paper *Replacing LACSEG: funding local authorities and Academies for the functions that devolve to Academies*¹⁰, published at the same time as this consultation paper.
16. We intend to use whichever option the Department for Education decides to use in the light of its consultation exercise as the basis for removing funding for 2013-14.

Data used for determining the transfer

17. The Department for Education intends to base its funding allocations on the number of pupils taken from the October 2012 pupil census data, consistent with the annual census data point the Department will use in future for allocating this funding. This information will not be available until late December 2012. We therefore intend to use the January 2012 pupil census data to illustrate the effect of this transfer in the provisional 2013-14 Local Government Finance Settlement but to base the final 2013-14 Local Government Finance Settlement on the October 2012 pupil census data.
18. This means that authorities will not have absolute certainty on their funding until the final settlement numbers are published. This would generally be around mid-January 2013.

Question 13: Do you agree that the October 2012 pupil census should be used in the final settlement for removing these services?

Question 14: If not, what methodology would you prefer to use?

Methodology for removing funding

19. In order to remove the funding on the same basis as the amount paid back for all pupils in the local authority area, we first intend to calculate the Local Authority Central Education Services Relative Needs Formula as if the transfer had not taken place. We then intend to subtract the £1,218,420,146 prorata to the distribution of the grant for the functions in Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant after *floor damping* i.e. in the same way as the Council Tax Freeze Grant was rolled-in for the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement.
20. Deducting the money before *floor damping* means that the distribution of the funding being deducted from formula grant would not be the same amount as that given to authorities/academies within the authority area.

¹⁰ <http://www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/departmentalinformation/consultations>

Deducting this funding after *floor damping* means that the amount of grant being deducted will be the same as that to authorities/academies within the authority area. However, it means that the floor level will no longer be the minimum change an authority can receive.

Question 15: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for removing funding for the education services currently in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant?

Question 16: If not, what methodology would you prefer to use?

Adjusting the base position for floor damping purposes

21. Under either option to remove grant funding we must return the funding previously top-sliced out of the 2011-12 and 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlements for Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant. In order to achieve this we will recalculate the 2011-12 and 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlements as if the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant topslices in 2011-12 and 2012-13 had not occurred. Details of how this will be done are given in the Baseline Sub-Group Paper which can be found at <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/lgr/bsg/bsg-12-19.pdf>. We will then add in the difference between the notional recalculated 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement and the actual 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement.
22. If we were to deduct the money for the functions currently included in Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant before *floor damping* then we would also need to adjust the notional base position for this. We would use the distribution for the functions included in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant as it would have applied to 2012-13 to notionally adjust the 2012-13 formula grant to ensure a like-for-like comparison.

Question 17: Do you agree that funding for Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant should be removed after *floor damping*?

Funding for Capitalisation and the *Safety Net* for Single-Service Fire and Rescue Authorities

23. We would top-slice up to £7 million from the single-service fire and rescue authority formula grant *control total* as explained in **Chapter 3**. This has the effect of removing the funding broadly prorata to the *start-up funding allocation*.
24. If this money is not required for this purpose as much as possible will be returned to local authorities in January, with a small residual retained and released in March. Money will be returned via a section 31 grant in proportion to the *start-up funding allocation*

2011-12 Council Tax Freeze Grant

Amount of grant to be transferred

25. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 is £593,350,665.

Methodology for transferring grant

26. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*. The same distribution will be used as for the 2011-12 Council Tax Freeze Grant.

Question 18: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the 2011-12 Council Tax Freeze Grant?

Council Tax Support Grant

27. As stated in *Localising Support for Council Tax: Funding arrangements consultation* issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 17 May 2012, police funding for council tax support will remain outside of the business rates retention scheme. It is expected that in 2013-14 this will be paid through a specific grant. The allocations for 2013-14 are included in Annex A to the consultation. The police will receive funding for council tax support as a separate grant in 2013-14 and a similar approach for this funding is being considered in 2014-15.

Amount of grant to be transferred

28. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 for the authorities within the business rates retention system is £3,387 million. A similar amount, currently estimated at £3,383 million based on existing 2014-15 forecasts will be included within retained business rates for 2014-15. These forecasts will be updated later in the year.

Methodology for transferring grant

29. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*. The distribution for all authorities was also consulted on in the 17 May Department for Communities and Local Government consultation. The closing date for this consultation was 12 July.

Question 19: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the Council Tax Support Grant?

Early Intervention Grant

30. In 2013-14 and 2014-15 this will exclude £534 million and £760 million respectively, for free education for two year olds, as announced by the Chancellor in his Spending Review and Autumn Statement. £150 million

will also be excluded in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and retained centrally for future use in funding early intervention and children's services.

31. The Department for Education is seeking views on the distribution of two year old funding from 2013-14 in their consultation paper '*Extending free early education to more two year olds*' published on 5 July.

Amount of grant to be transferred

32. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 is £1,726.180 million and for 2014-15 is £1,632.680 million.

Methodology for transferring grant

33. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*.
34. We intend to use the same distribution formula as for the 2012-13 Early Intervention Grant. This was allocated using a combination of two of the Department for Education's existing formulae – the Sure Start formula and the Connexions formula.
35. Around 77% will be allocated using the existing Sure Start formula¹¹. The formula is based on the under 5 population, weighted to reflect deprivation (based on Working Tax Credits data), rurality and the *Education Area Cost Adjustment*.
36. The rest will be allocated according to the Connexions formula¹². This is based on population numbers, educational attainment at Key Stage 2 and 3 and GCSE, numbers of young people not in education, employment or training, deprivation indicators and the *Education Area Cost Adjustment*.
37. We intend to use the interim 2011-based population projections for 2013 for the Sure Start formula, and population data from the January 2012 schools census for the Connexions formula. The *Area Cost Adjustment* will be updated in line with the other data in the *start-up funding allocation*.
38. The allocations from the two formulae will be added together to reach a total allocation for each authority for 2013-14.
39. In the past the Department for Education has applied a damping floor to the Early Intervention Grant allocations such that no authority will lose more than 2% below the average. A ceiling is applied to 'pay' for this floor. In order to minimise turbulence in 2013-14 the Department for Education proposes to continue to apply a damping floor to Early Intervention Grant allocations after the removal of the 2 year old funding and the top slice.

¹¹ The formula was previously used to calculate the 2008-11 Sure Start Children's Centre revenue allocations, paid through the Sure Start, Early Years and Childcare Grant.

¹² National funding formula previously used to calculate the 2008-11 Connexions grant allocations paid to local authorities through the Area Based Grant.

Question 20: Do you agree with the proposed approach to continue to apply a damping floor to Early Intervention Grant allocations after the removal of the 2 year old funding and the top slice?

Question 21: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the Early Intervention Grant excluding funding for free early education for two years olds?

Greater London Authority General Grant

Amount of grant to be transferred

40. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 is £45.711 million and for 2014-15 is £43.541 million.

Methodology for transferring grant

41. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*. The funding will go to the Greater London Authority only.

Question 22: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in Greater London Authority General Grant?

Greater London Authority Transport Grant

42. Together with the funding distributed through the business rates retention scheme, a Transport Grant payable directly to the Greater London Authority for the purposes of Transport for London, as provided for under Section 101 of the Greater London Authority Act, will continue to be paid by the Department for Transport.

Amount of grant to be transferred

43. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 is £920 million and for 2014-15 is £770.5 million.

Methodology for transferring grant

44. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*. The funding will go to the Greater London Authority for transport purposes. This funding will only be allocated to the *local share*.

Question 23: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in a proportion of the Greater London Authority Transport Grant?

Homelessness Prevention Grant

Amount of grant to be transferred

45. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 and 2014-15 is £80 million.

Methodology for transferring grant

46. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*. DCLG will publish proposals on the distribution of this grant in advance of the local government finance settlement, but we expect the pattern of distribution to be broadly similar to the current year

Question 24: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in Homelessness Prevention Grant?

Lead Local Flood Authorities Grant

47. £15 million per annum for 2013-14 and 2014-15 will continue to be distributed via Section 31 grants. This will bring the total provided to each Lead Local Flood Authority (i.e. upper-tier authorities), including the proportion to be rolled-in as below, to the amounts already announced for these years¹³.

Amount of grant to be transferred

48. The amount of grant to be transferred in 2013-14 and 2014-15 is £21 million.

Methodology for transferring grant

49. This will be transferred into the *start-up funding allocation* after *floor damping*. It will be distributed to the lead local flood authorities according to the 2011-12 allocation set out in December 2010¹⁴.

Question 25: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in a proportion of the Lead Local Flood Authorities Grant?

Department of Health Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant

50. The Department of Health Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant contains funding for four specific elements: the *Valuing People Now* learning disability transfer, Blue Badge assessments, start-up funding for Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards in hospitals, and start-up funding for Local Healthwatch. For further details, see the Department of Health's Local Authority Social Services Letter LASSL(DH)(2012)¹⁵.

Amount of grant to be transferred

51. The amount of grant to be transferred is as follows:

	2013/14	2014/15
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¹³ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/12/23/flood-funding/>

¹⁴ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/12/23/flood-funding/>

¹⁵

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Lettersandcirculars/Localauthoritysocialservicesletters/DH_132808

Learning Disabilities	£1,397.845 million	£1,432.791 million
Blue Badge assessments	£5.686 million	£5.828 million
Deprivation of Liberty	£1.350 million	£1.350 million
Safeguards start-up		
Local Healthwatch start-up	£3.200 million	£3.200 million
Total	£1,408.081 million	£1,438.619 million

52. In recognition that the full costs of Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards and Local Healthwatch will increase in 2013/14 and 2014/15, the Department of Health will allocate additional funding for these services via a Section 31 grant. This will be announced in autumn 2012.

Methodology for transferring grant

53. This will be transferred into the start-up funding allocation after floor damping. It is intended that the basis of distribution remain unchanged from that in 2012-13.

Question 26: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the Department of Health Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant?

Sustainable Drainage System Maintenance Costs Funding

54. The position for inclusion of a Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) maintenance funding within the scheme is different to others listed due to the ongoing development of its policy. This follows from the recent consultation on the implementation of the Sustainable Drainage Systems provisions within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (which closed March 2012) on which final decisions are still to be confirmed.

55. Nonetheless, once the policy is implemented, Defra has put forward the commitment to route at least half of any Sustainable Drainage Systems funding through the business rates retention scheme. It is anticipated that this will be resolved in time for 2013-14 financial year payments to relevant local authorities.

Rolling the Community Safety Fund into Police Grant

56. In 2013-14 the Home Office will pay a new and un-ringfenced Community Safety Fund to Police and Crime Commissioners (and the City of London Corporation) to help them establish community safety priorities. The exact size and basis for allocation of this fund have yet to be determined.

57. From 2014-15 onwards the Home Office plan to roll the new Community Safety Fund into Home Office Police Main Grant. This will reduce the number of separate central Government funding streams to the police, increasing transparency and freedom and flexibility over how Police and Crime Commissioners use their resources. The exact amount of funding the Home Office plan to roll into Police Main Grant has yet to be decided.

58. The police continue to be required by legislation to work in partnership with other local agencies to keep communities safe from harm. From November Police and Crime Commissioners, working with their Chief Constables, will be expected to agree a local policing plan that reflects their duty to have regard to the priorities and cooperate with Community Safety Partnerships for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder (including antisocial behaviour), reducing re-offending and reducing substance misuse.
59. The Home Office will work with other government departments to identify and remove any national blockages to community safety partnership working and to facilitate cross partnership working. This will help ensure that community safety issues are a key part of the new policing landscape.

Chapter 9: Population Data

Background

1. In moving to multi-year Local Government Finance settlements in 2006-07, sub-national population projections, as produced by the Office for National Statistics, replaced mid-year population estimates as representing the main measure of resident population within the formula grant distribution¹⁶. This is because projections are forward looking whereas population estimates reflect what the population was at a particular point in time.
2. Ahead of moving to the business rates retention system, we have taken the opportunity to review which population measure to use.

Proposed approach

3. The timetable for calculating the *start-up funding allocation* should enable the inclusion of population data that is based on the 2011 Census.
4. Our preferred approach is to use the interim 2011-based population projections as the main measure of population numbers, subject to these data being available in time.
5. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) normally produces projections every two years. They are usually calculated using the most recent mid-year estimates to start with and ageing the population from the previous year, applying assumed local fertility and mortality rates to calculate the number of projected births and deaths, and finally adjusting for international and internal migration into and out of the area. The process is repeated for each year of the projection period.
6. The 2010-based sub-national projections were published in March 2012. These projections incorporated the methodology improvements in estimating immigration at a local authority level, but did not include 2011 Census data. The Office for National Statistics has therefore provisionally pre-announced an additional set of short term (up to 2015 only) sub-national projections, which will be based on 2011 Census data but then projected forward using the same trend as the 2010-based set released previously. These are due to be published in September/October 2012, and it is these that we intend to use in calculating *start-up funding allocations*.

Question 27: Do you agree that the preferred population measure to use is the interim 2011-based sub-national population projections?

7. Should the interim 2011-based projections not be available in time we propose using the 2011 mid-year population estimates, which the Office for National Statistics should make available a little earlier than the

¹⁶ We currently use population projections as the client group within the Relative Needs Formulae, but use the latest population estimates as the denominator in calculating many of the indicators.

projections. These estimates will refer to the resident population as at 30 June 2011 and will be based on the 2011 Census data, which is rolled forward three months (to end June 2011) using a combination of registration, survey and administrative sources.

8. Headline Census figures were published by the Office for National Statistics on 16 July.
9. In the unlikely event that neither the 2011 mid-year estimates nor interim 2011-based population projections are available in time, we propose using the population estimates derived directly from the Census which are expected to be published in July and will reflect the population as at Census night (end March 2011).
10. In the extremely unlikely event of a considerable delay in all three of the Census-based population outputs being available, we propose to use the 2010-based sub-national projections (published in March 2012). It should be noted that we are working very closely with the Office for National Statistics and they are very aware of our requirements and associated timescales.
11. DCLG intends to put a table incorporating the Census results out as part of the summer consultation, shortly. This will enable local authorities to compare the 2008-based population projections (used in the 2011-12 settlement) and the 2010-based population projections to the Census results.
12. We therefore propose that the following “hierarchy” of preferred datasets is used as the main measure of resident population in the baseline:
 - (i) Interim 2011-based sub-national population projections (incorporating 2011 Census data);
 - (ii) 2011 mid-year population estimates (incorporating 2011 Census data);
 - (iii) 2011 Census population estimates;
 - (iv) 2010-based sub-national population projections (based on the 2001 Census).

Question 28: Do you agree with the hierarchy of alternative datasets which would be used if there are problems with availability of any of the data?

Chapter 10: Taxbase data

Background

1. Prior to moving to multi-year Local Government Finance settlements in 2006-07, the latest *council tax base* data collected from authorities via their Council Tax Base (CTB) forms were used within the formula grant distribution (in the same way that mid-year population estimates were used to represent resident population).
2. Since moving to multi-year settlements, the Department for Communities and Local Government switched to using tax base projections (along with sub-national population projections). This is because projections are forward looking whereas the data collected via the Council Tax Base forms relates to the period 6 months before the settlement (i.e. the September 2004 data was used for the 2005-06 Settlement).
3. Ahead of moving to the business rates retention system the Department for Communities and Local Government has taken the opportunity to review which *council tax base* measure to use, in the same way as we have with population data.

Proposed approach

4. We propose that we should continue to use the equivalent measure for tax base as we do for population. Our preferred option on population data, set out in **chapter 9**, is to continue to use population projections, subject to this autumn's interim 2011-based figures being available in time. Assuming that is the case, we propose that tax base projections should also continue to be used. If, however, we were to switch to populations estimates, we propose using the tax base data supplied by authorities in November 2012, rather than the projections.

Question 29: Do you agree that we should use aim to use the *council tax base* projections as the *council tax base* measure in order to be consistent with our proposed approach to the population?

Question 30: Do you agree that we should switch to the November 2012 *council tax base* data should population estimates have to be used?

Chapter 11: Other Data Indicators

Background

1. In the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response* in December 2011, the Government stated that in establishing the *start-up funding allocation* they would update all existing data indicators.
2. Where it is feasible to do so, we intend to do this. However there are a number of data indicators where this may not be straight-forward or updates may not be available.

Changes to data indicators

UK Tourism Survey domestic visitor nights

3. Bespoke data from the UK Tourism Survey have previously been commissioned by the Department and supplied by Visit Britain, and used in the settlement calculations for this indicator. The Great Britain Tourism Survey replaced the UK Tourism Survey from 2011 onwards. Because Northern Irish visitors are excluded from this new survey, its data would not comparable to that used in previous settlements.
4. We therefore intend to use one additional year's worth of data from the final year of the UK Tourism Survey to give a three year average for 2008 to 2010, which will include Northern Irish visitors and therefore be consistent with data used in previous settlements.

Log of weighted bars

5. Since 2006-07, data have been acquired from the Annual Business Inquiry to feed into the log of weighted bars indicator.
6. In 2009, the Annual Business Inquiry was merged with the Business Register Survey to form the Business Register Employment Survey, the aim of which is to maintain the Inter-Departmental Business Register and provide the basis for annual estimates of employment.
7. The Office for National Statistics has therefore recommended that data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register is used to replace data from the Annual Business Inquiry in the indicator. The Inter-Departmental Business Register provides counts of the number of enterprises and local units, as of March each year. This is the official source of business counts data and covers all businesses registered for VAT and/or PAYE, whereas the Annual Business Inquiry generated estimates of the number of businesses based on survey returns and summary population information.
8. The Inter-Departmental Business Register combines data from three administrative sources with survey data in a statistical register comprising

over two million enterprises. The Inter-Departmental Business Register is updated using VAT trader and PAYE employer information, details of incorporated businesses, Office for National Statistics survey data and survey information from a number of other sources.

9. It is our intention to use these data as the most up to date data and reliable source. The only other option would be to freeze the data at 2008 (the last year for which the Annual Business Inquiry data are available).

Exemplification

10. An exemplification showing the effect of moving to the Inter-Departmental Business Register can be found at the end of this chapter. It uses the data that would have been available for the *2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement*; updated data will be available for use in the 2013-14 settlement.

Question 31: Do you agree that we should use data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register in the Log of Weighted Bars indicator?

Pupils Aged 3

11. To make their data easier to understand, the Department for Education now present pupil numbers in terms of full time equivalents rather than part time equivalents. As this approach will be applied consistently nationally, it would not affect the validity of the dataset.
12. The Pupils Aged 3 indicator feeds into the Pupils Aged 3 to 18 indicator, which is used in the Local Authority Central Education Services. Local authorities will therefore wish to be aware of this change since the 2013-14 data will no longer be directly comparable with that for 2012-13.

New Deal Programme

13. The Flexible New Deal Programme was introduced in October 2009, in some areas only. Since then in these areas there have been no people starting on other Job Seeker's Allowance New Deal schemes. This means there has been a significant impact on the Department for Work and Pensions' statistics (for example, New Deal for Young People).
14. Figures for 2009 onwards are therefore not consistent with earlier years. The effect varies across local authority areas and Department for Work and Pensions have therefore advised that these latter data cannot be considered consistent across the country and are unsuitable for allocating funding.
15. We therefore propose to freeze the data i.e. we will continue to use the same data we are currently using in the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement which relates to the period 2006 to 2009.

Rough Sleepers

16. Revised guidance on evaluating the extent of rough sleeping was introduced in September 2010. Data on the number of rough sleepers are classified as Experimental Official Statistics. The new guidance includes changes made to the methodology and the definition of rough sleepers.
17. The total of rough sleeping counts and estimates in autumn 2010 collected under the new guidance was 1,768 compared to a figure of 1,247 for summer 2010 based upon the old guidance.
18. A technical note on the changes is available at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1846366>

Data indicators which can not be updated

Census data

19. Headline population figures from the Census are due to be published in July and are expected to feed into the Office for National Statistics' population estimates and projections in the autumn and be used in calculating the *start-up funding allocation*.
20. However the more detailed demographic and socio-economic Census data used within a range of indicators (for example ethnicity and health information) are not expected to be available in time for use in the 2013-14 needs baseline which means data will remain frozen at the 2001 figures. The Office for National Statistics has published a Prospectus which gives a timetable for planned releases of Census data up until October 2013¹⁷.

Non Internal Drainage Board Ordinary Watercourse Length

21. The Environment Agency's detailed river network database and main river layer datasets used in the 2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement remain the most up to date available. We therefore intend to use this data in the setting the *start-up funding allocation*.

Property and societal risk

22. It will not be possible to recreate the modelling used for this indicator, and we therefore intend to freeze it as we did in the previous settlement.

Day visitors

23. Estimates for the number of day visitors have been frozen since 1993. We recognise this is outdated. In the summer 2010 consultation the Department for Communities and Local Government suggested no longer

¹⁷ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-prospectus/index.html>

using these data but the majority of authorities responding were in favour of retaining it.

24. We therefore propose to continue to use this indicator in setting the *start-up funding allocation*.

Preserved Rights Clients

25. The number of people in each local authority, split by age group, who were supported in residential care in April 1993 when benefit rules were changed and who remain in receipt of social care is based on information from a Department of Health survey of local authorities in 2009.
26. The 2009 survey is the latest survey to be carried out by the Department of Health with respect to this data. We therefore intend to use this data in the setting the *start-up funding allocation*.

Log of Weighted Bars

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
England	27,138.1	0.3	0.0%	27,791.6	0.3	0.0%
London area	5,793.9	7.0	0.1%	6,177.5	0.1	0.0%
Metropolitan areas	7,613.3	-1.9	0.0%	7,744.4	0.2	0.0%
Shire areas	13,728.3	-4.7	0.0%	13,867.1	0.0	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	1,805.0	0.4	0.0%	2,072.2	0.0	0.0%
Outer London boroughs	1,807.9	0.0	0.0%	1,882.6	0.0	0.0%
London boroughs	3,612.8	0.4	0.0%	3,954.8	0.0	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	6.3	0.3%	2,165.2	0.1	0.0%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.2	0.3%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan districts	5,432.9	0.5	0.0%	5,536.1	0.1	0.0%
Metropolitan fire authorities	282.0	0.0	0.0%	296.7	0.0	0.0%
Metropolitan police authorities	1,898.4	-2.4	-0.1%	1,911.6	0.1	0.0%
Shire unitaries with fire	398.3	0.0	0.0%	388.6	0.0	0.0%
Shire unitaries without fire	3,918.5	-0.1	0.0%	3,954.2	0.0	0.0%
Shire counties with fire	1,682.0	-0.4	0.0%	1,748.6	0.0	0.0%
Shire counties without fire	2,632.8	-0.5	0.0%	2,614.9	-0.1	0.0%
Shire districts	1,107.2	0.0	0.0%	1,139.9	0.0	0.0%
Combined fire authorities	450.3	0.0	0.0%	458.7	0.0	0.0%
Shire police authorities	3,539.3	-3.8	-0.1%	3,562.4	0.2	0.0%
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS						
Education Authorities	17,677.3	0.0	0.0%	18,197.1	0.0	0.0%
Police Authorities	7,362.5	0.3	0.0%	7,437.6	0.3	0.0%
Fire Authorities	988.6	0.0	0.0%	1,014.4	0.0	0.0%
Shire Districts	1,107.2	0.0	0.0%	1,139.9	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
GREATER LONDON						
City of London	105.7	0.3	0.2%	93.4	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Non-Police	35.1	0.0	0.0%	36.0	0.0	0.0%
City of London - Police	70.6	0.2	0.3%	57.5	0.0	0.0%
Camden	142.6	0.0	0.0%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Greenwich	149.1	0.0	0.0%	154.9	0.0	0.0%
Hackney	180.2	0.0	0.0%	209.6	0.0	0.0%
Hammersmith and Fulham	85.8	0.0	0.0%	116.5	0.0	0.0%
Islington	122.4	0.0	0.0%	154.3	0.0	0.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	83.1	0.0	0.0%	100.9	0.0	0.0%
Lambeth	176.6	0.0	0.0%	206.2	0.0	0.0%
Lewisham	169.9	0.0	0.0%	174.3	0.0	0.0%
Southwark	195.5	0.0	0.0%	217.1	0.0	0.0%
Tower Hamlets	196.1	0.1	0.0%	213.8	0.0	0.0%
Wandsworth	98.1	0.0	0.0%	142.0	0.0	0.0%
Westminster	170.4	0.0	0.0%	173.6	0.0	0.0%
Barking and Dagenham	102.6	0.0	0.0%	100.4	0.0	0.0%
Barnet	93.8	0.0	0.0%	94.5	0.0	0.0%
Bexley	62.3	0.0	0.0%	62.9	0.0	0.0%
Brent	134.8	0.0	0.0%	155.4	0.0	0.0%
Bromley	53.3	0.0	0.0%	62.9	0.0	0.0%
Croydon	115.9	0.0	0.0%	116.0	0.0	0.0%
Ealing	129.0	0.0	0.0%	135.5	0.0	0.0%
Enfield	130.2	0.0	0.0%	125.3	0.0	0.0%
Haringey	131.8	0.0	0.0%	143.8	0.0	0.0%
Harrow	68.6	0.0	0.0%	67.2	0.0	0.0%
Havering	54.5	0.0	0.0%	54.0	0.0	0.0%
Hillingdon	79.4	0.0	0.0%	80.5	0.0	0.0%
Hounslow	81.9	0.0	0.0%	84.0	0.0	0.0%
Kingston upon Thames	35.7	0.0	0.0%	37.3	0.0	0.0%
Merton	59.7	0.0	0.0%	62.0	0.0	0.0%
Newham	192.4	0.0	0.0%	204.5	0.0	0.0%
Redbridge	100.7	0.0	0.0%	96.1	0.0	0.0%
Richmond upon Thames	16.3	0.0	-0.1%	30.1	0.0	0.0%
Sutton	48.6	0.0	0.0%	51.7	0.0	0.0%
Waltham Forest	116.3	0.0	0.0%	118.2	0.0	0.0%
GLA - all functions	2,110.5	6.3	0.3%	2,165.2	0.1	0.0%
GLA - police	1,854.2	6.2	0.3%	1,906.2	0.1	0.0%
GLA - fire	256.3	0.1	0.0%	259.1	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
GREATER MANCHESTER						
Bolton	118.7	0.0	0.0%	119.8	0.0	0.0%
Bury	62.0	0.0	0.0%	63.2	0.0	0.0%
Manchester	324.7	0.1	0.0%	330.4	0.0	0.0%
Oldham	113.7	0.0	0.0%	115.1	0.0	0.0%
Rochdale	103.1	0.0	0.0%	107.3	0.0	0.0%
Salford	124.7	0.0	0.0%	127.4	0.0	0.0%
Stockport	82.2	0.0	0.0%	82.7	0.0	0.0%
Tameside	102.2	0.0	0.0%	100.6	0.0	0.0%
Trafford	64.0	0.0	0.0%	65.8	0.0	0.0%
Wigan	128.7	0.0	0.0%	127.5	0.0	0.0%
Greater Manchester Fire	66.1	0.0	0.0%	67.1	0.0	0.0%
Greater Manchester Police	434.2	-0.5	-0.1%	440.0	0.0	0.0%
MERSEYSIDE						
Knowsley	103.0	0.0	0.0%	110.5	0.0	0.0%
Liverpool	298.9	0.1	0.0%	317.8	0.0	0.0%
Sefton	113.7	0.0	0.0%	118.0	0.0	0.0%
St Helens	83.1	0.0	0.0%	84.6	0.0	0.0%
Wirral	142.7	0.0	0.0%	148.0	0.0	0.0%
Merseyside Fire	37.9	0.0	0.0%	41.2	0.0	0.0%
Merseyside Police	243.5	0.3	0.1%	254.6	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE						
Barnsley	104.4	0.0	0.0%	103.2	0.0	0.0%
Doncaster	130.2	0.0	0.0%	135.8	0.0	0.0%
Rotherham	115.0	0.0	0.0%	115.3	0.0	0.0%
Sheffield	266.0	0.0	0.0%	265.7	0.0	0.0%
South Yorkshire Fire	30.5	0.0	0.0%	32.7	0.0	0.0%
South Yorkshire Police	189.3	-0.7	-0.4%	192.8	0.0	0.0%
TYNE AND WEAR						
Gateshead	99.5	0.0	0.0%	99.6	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	147.5	0.0	0.0%	160.7	0.0	0.0%
North Tyneside	82.3	0.0	0.0%	84.7	0.0	0.0%
South Tyneside	83.5	0.0	0.0%	84.6	0.0	0.0%
Sunderland	144.7	0.0	0.0%	148.2	0.0	0.0%
Tyne and Wear Fire	28.3	0.0	0.0%	31.7	0.0	0.0%
Northumbria Police	213.6	-0.1	0.0%	235.1	0.0	0.0%
WEST MIDLANDS						
Birmingham	640.5	0.1	0.0%	646.5	0.0	0.0%
Coventry	150.9	0.0	0.0%	149.1	0.0	0.0%
Dudley	124.7	0.0	0.0%	121.7	0.0	0.0%
Sandwell	177.8	0.0	0.0%	176.1	0.0	0.0%
Solihull	49.2	0.0	0.0%	50.8	0.0	0.0%
Walsall	130.3	0.0	0.0%	129.2	0.0	0.0%
Wolverhampton	136.4	0.0	0.0%	136.8	0.0	0.0%
West Midlands Fire	67.1	0.0	0.0%	71.6	0.0	0.0%
West Midlands Police	487.5	-1.0	-0.2%	466.4	0.0	0.0%
WEST YORKSHIRE						
Bradford	239.0	0.0	0.0%	256.4	0.0	0.0%
Calderdale	75.3	0.0	0.0%	77.1	0.0	0.0%
Kirklees	149.6	0.0	0.0%	150.1	0.0	0.0%
Leeds	290.7	0.0	0.0%	294.8	0.0	0.0%
Wakefield	130.2	0.0	0.0%	131.0	0.0	0.0%
West Yorkshire Fire	52.0	0.0	0.0%	52.4	0.0	0.0%
West Yorkshire Police	330.2	-0.4	-0.1%	322.7	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES						
Bath & North East Somerset	41.8	0.0	0.0%	41.5	0.0	0.0%
Bedford	47.0	0.0	0.0%	51.2	0.0	0.0%
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	0.0	0.0%	77.3	0.0	0.0%
Blackpool	86.5	0.0	0.0%	82.5	0.0	0.0%
Bournemouth	50.0	0.0	0.0%	56.8	0.0	0.0%
Bracknell Forest	20.5	0.0	0.0%	24.3	0.0	0.0%
Brighton & Hove	90.3	0.0	0.0%	104.4	0.0	0.0%
Bristol	182.1	0.0	0.0%	175.8	0.0	0.0%
Central Bedfordshire	45.0	0.0	0.0%	48.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire East	65.7	0.0	0.0%	67.7	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire West & Chester	88.6	0.0	0.0%	91.1	0.0	0.0%
Cornwall	213.6	0.0	0.0%	206.5	0.0	0.0%
Darlington	39.4	0.0	0.0%	39.1	0.0	0.0%
Derby	104.9	0.0	0.0%	105.6	0.0	0.0%
Durham	228.0	0.0	0.0%	223.3	0.0	0.0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	98.0	0.0	0.0%	97.3	0.0	0.0%
Halton	59.1	0.0	0.0%	62.8	0.0	0.0%
Hartlepool	47.7	0.0	0.0%	48.5	0.0	0.0%
Herefordshire	55.6	0.0	0.0%	56.6	0.0	0.0%
Isle of Wight Council	61.3	0.0	0.0%	60.2	0.0	0.0%
Kingston upon Hull	148.1	0.0	0.0%	146.9	0.0	0.0%
Leicester	183.3	0.0	0.0%	179.7	0.0	0.0%
Luton	86.4	0.0	0.0%	86.2	0.0	0.0%
Medway	80.6	0.0	0.0%	80.7	0.0	0.0%
Middlesbrough	82.5	0.0	0.0%	81.7	0.0	0.0%
Milton Keynes	86.9	0.0	0.0%	83.9	0.0	0.0%
North East Lincolnshire	68.2	0.0	0.0%	69.2	0.0	0.0%
North Lincolnshire	60.9	0.0	0.0%	59.6	0.0	0.0%
North Somerset	56.3	0.0	0.0%	54.6	0.0	0.0%
Northumberland	123.4	0.0	0.0%	121.9	0.0	0.0%
Nottingham	170.8	0.0	0.0%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Peterborough	75.0	0.0	0.0%	74.1	0.0	0.0%
Plymouth	112.4	0.0	0.0%	107.6	0.0	0.0%
Poole	30.5	0.0	0.0%	30.0	0.0	0.0%
Portsmouth	87.6	0.0	0.0%	86.1	0.0	0.0%
Reading	49.7	0.0	0.0%	52.0	0.0	0.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	63.9	0.0	0.0%	63.9	0.0	0.0%
Rutland	7.3	0.0	0.0%	7.7	0.0	0.0%
Shropshire	91.3	0.0	0.0%	90.4	0.0	0.0%
Slough	52.3	0.0	0.0%	53.3	0.0	0.0%
South Gloucestershire	59.0	0.0	0.0%	58.9	0.0	0.0%
Southampton	102.1	0.0	0.0%	99.5	0.0	0.0%
Southend-on-Sea	61.6	0.0	0.0%	60.5	0.0	0.0%
Stockton-on-Tees	70.6	0.0	0.0%	72.0	0.0	0.0%
Stoke-on-Trent	126.2	0.0	0.0%	123.7	0.0	0.0%
Swindon	51.9	0.0	0.0%	51.6	0.0	0.0%
Telford and the Wrekin	67.1	0.0	0.0%	66.6	0.0	0.0%
Thurrock	61.1	0.0	0.0%	58.6	0.0	0.0%
Torbay	62.1	0.0	0.0%	59.5	0.0	0.0%
Warrington	52.9	0.0	0.0%	53.9	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
West Berkshire	23.1	0.0	-0.1%	30.6	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire	94.3	0.0	0.0%	98.2	0.0	0.0%
Windsor and Maidenhead	12.6	0.0	-0.1%	19.5	0.0	0.0%
Wokingham	10.0	0.0	-0.2%	20.2	0.0	0.0%
York	43.9	0.0	0.0%	46.6	0.0	0.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.6	0.0	0.0%	2.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE COUNTIES						
Buckinghamshire	45.3	0.0	-0.1%	64.3	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire	109.8	0.0	0.0%	113.2	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria	161.9	0.0	0.0%	153.1	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire	201.5	0.0	0.0%	196.6	0.0	0.0%
Devon	187.2	0.0	0.0%	179.4	0.0	0.0%
Dorset	68.0	0.0	0.0%	65.7	0.0	0.0%
East Sussex	117.8	0.0	0.0%	114.4	0.0	0.0%
Essex	282.2	-0.1	0.0%	274.8	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire	132.0	0.0	0.0%	131.2	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire	160.9	-0.1	-0.1%	177.3	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire	162.0	-0.1	0.0%	190.3	0.0	0.0%
Kent	311.0	0.0	0.0%	303.4	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire	321.6	0.0	0.0%	316.9	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire	103.6	0.0	0.0%	104.4	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire	208.9	0.0	0.0%	201.5	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk	262.0	0.0	0.0%	248.3	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire	117.0	0.0	0.0%	116.8	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire	162.7	0.0	0.0%	160.5	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire	194.3	0.0	0.0%	189.4	0.0	0.0%
Oxfordshire	98.9	0.0	0.0%	115.3	0.0	0.0%
Somerset	132.8	0.0	0.0%	125.5	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire	172.9	0.0	0.0%	167.6	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk	182.7	0.0	0.0%	176.9	0.0	0.0%
Surrey	90.8	-0.1	-0.1%	148.6	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire	107.5	0.0	0.0%	104.5	0.0	0.0%
West Sussex	112.5	-0.1	-0.1%	118.2	0.0	0.0%
Worcestershire	106.7	0.0	0.0%	105.1	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE						
Aylesbury Vale	7.9	0.0	0.0%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Chiltern	2.4	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
South Bucks	1.8	0.0	0.0%	2.2	0.0	0.0%
Wycombe	6.8	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE						
Cambridge	8.5	0.0	0.0%	8.6	0.0	0.0%
East Cambridgeshire	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Fenland	6.8	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Huntingdonshire	8.2	0.0	0.0%	9.5	0.0	0.0%
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
CUMBRIA						
Allerdale	7.1	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
Barrow-in-Furness	5.7	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Carlisle	7.0	0.0	0.0%	6.5	0.0	0.0%
Copeland	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.1	0.0	0.0%
Eden	3.4	0.0	0.0%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
South Lakeland	4.5	0.0	0.0%	4.6	0.0	0.0%
DERBYSHIRE						
Amber Valley	6.1	0.0	0.0%	6.5	0.0	0.0%
Bolsover	4.8	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
Chesterfield	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.8	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Dales	3.1	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
Erewash	6.1	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
High Peak	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
North East Derbyshire	4.8	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
South Derbyshire	4.7	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
DEVON						
East Devon	5.5	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Exeter	8.4	0.0	0.0%	8.4	0.0	0.0%
Mid Devon	4.2	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
North Devon	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
South Hams	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Teignbridge	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Torridge	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
West Devon	3.0	0.0	0.0%	3.1	0.0	0.0%
DORSET						
Christchurch	2.2	0.0	0.0%	1.9	0.0	0.0%
East Dorset	2.7	0.0	0.0%	2.5	0.0	0.0%
North Dorset	2.9	0.0	0.0%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
Purbeck	2.3	0.0	0.0%	2.2	0.0	0.0%
West Dorset	5.2	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Weymouth and Portland	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
EAST SUSSEX						
Eastbourne	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Hastings	6.9	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Lewes	4.2	0.0	0.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Rother	4.5	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
Wealden	5.1	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
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ESSEX						
Basildon	11.4	0.0	0.0%	10.8	0.0	0.0%
Braintree	6.7	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Brentwood	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.5	0.0	0.0%
Castle Point	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Chelmsford	7.8	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Colchester	9.6	0.0	0.0%	8.7	0.0	0.0%
Epping Forest	6.7	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Harlow	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Maldon	3.0	0.0	0.0%	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Rochford	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.4	0.0	0.0%
Tendring	9.6	0.0	0.0%	9.9	0.0	0.0%
Uttlesford	2.9	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE						
Cheltenham	6.3	0.0	0.0%	5.7	0.0	0.0%
Cotswold	3.6	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Forest of Dean	4.4	0.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
Gloucester	7.6	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Stroud	4.6	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Tewkesbury	3.4	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
HAMPSHIRE						
Basingstoke and Deane	6.9	0.0	0.0%	6.2	0.0	0.0%
East Hampshire	3.9	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Eastleigh	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
Fareham	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Gosport	5.5	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Hart	2.9	0.0	0.0%	2.8	0.0	0.0%
Havant	6.6	0.0	0.0%	6.6	0.0	0.0%
New Forest	8.0	0.0	0.0%	8.1	0.0	0.0%
Rushmoor	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Test Valley	4.7	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
Winchester	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
HERTFORDSHIRE						
Broxbourne	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Dacorum	6.4	0.0	0.0%	6.1	0.0	0.0%
East Hertfordshire	5.7	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Hertsmere	4.5	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
North Hertfordshire	5.3	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
St Albans	5.1	0.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
Stevenage	5.2	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Three Rivers	3.5	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Watford	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Welwyn Hatfield	6.8	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
KENT						
Ashford	5.7	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Canterbury	8.8	0.0	0.0%	9.4	0.0	0.0%
Dartford	5.8	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Dover	6.1	0.0	0.0%	7.2	0.0	0.0%
Gravesham	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Maidstone	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
Sevenoaks	4.2	0.0	0.0%	4.4	0.0	0.0%
Shepway	6.6	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
Swale	8.2	0.0	0.0%	8.6	0.0	0.0%
Thanet	8.9	0.0	0.0%	9.5	0.0	0.0%
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
Tunbridge Wells	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
LANCASHIRE						
Burnley	7.7	0.0	0.0%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
Chorley	5.4	0.0	0.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
Fylde	3.7	0.0	0.0%	3.9	0.0	0.0%
Hyndburn	6.4	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Lancaster	10.2	0.0	0.0%	11.8	0.0	0.0%
Pendle	7.3	0.0	0.0%	8.0	0.0	0.0%
Preston	10.9	0.0	0.0%	10.7	0.0	0.0%
Ribble Valley	2.7	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Rossendale	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
South Ribble	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
West Lancashire	5.9	0.0	0.0%	6.6	0.0	0.0%
Wyre	6.5	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
LEICESTERSHIRE						
Blaby	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.6	0.0	0.0%
Charnwood	8.3	0.0	0.0%	8.8	0.0	0.0%
Harborough	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.7	0.0	0.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.7	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Melton	2.4	0.0	0.0%	2.7	0.0	0.0%
North West Leicestershire	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Oadby and Wigston	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
LINCOLNSHIRE						
Boston	5.1	0.0	0.0%	5.3	0.0	0.0%
East Lindsey	12.0	0.0	0.0%	12.6	0.0	0.0%
Lincoln	6.9	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
North Kesteven	5.4	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
South Holland	6.3	0.0	0.0%	6.7	0.0	0.0%
South Kesteven	6.7	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
West Lindsey	5.6	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
NORFOLK						
Breckland	7.2	0.0	0.0%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Broadland	5.3	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Great Yarmouth	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.8	0.0	0.0%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	10.6	0.0	0.0%	11.1	0.0	0.0%
North Norfolk	6.4	0.0	0.0%	6.4	0.0	0.0%
Norwich	12.4	0.0	0.0%	11.5	0.0	0.0%
South Norfolk	5.2	0.0	0.0%	6.2	0.0	0.0%
NORTH YORKSHIRE						
Craven	3.0	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Hambleton	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Harrogate	7.8	0.0	0.0%	7.7	0.0	0.0%
Richmondshire	2.9	0.0	0.0%	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Ryedale	3.1	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
Scarborough	8.7	0.0	0.0%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
Selby	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE						
Corby	3.7	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Daventry	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
East Northamptonshire	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Kettering	5.0	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Northampton	14.6	0.0	0.0%	13.3	0.0	0.0%
South Northamptonshire	3.8	0.0	0.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Wellingborough	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE						
Ashfield	7.2	0.0	0.0%	7.9	0.0	0.0%
Bassetlaw	6.9	0.0	0.0%	8.3	0.0	0.0%
Broxtowe	5.7	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Gedling	6.1	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Mansfield	6.7	0.0	0.0%	7.4	0.0	0.0%
Newark and Sherwood	6.7	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
Rushcliffe	5.0	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
OXFORDSHIRE						
Cherwell	7.0	0.0	0.0%	7.8	0.0	0.0%
Oxford	10.9	0.0	0.0%	12.0	0.0	0.0%
South Oxfordshire	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
Vale of White Horse	4.6	0.0	0.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%
West Oxfordshire	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
SOMERSET						
Mendip	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%
Sedgemoor	6.8	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
South Somerset	7.3	0.0	0.0%	7.0	0.0	0.0%
Taunton Deane	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.4	0.0	0.0%
West Somerset	2.2	0.0	0.0%	2.3	0.0	0.0%
STAFFORDSHIRE						
Cannock Chase	5.4	0.0	0.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%
East Staffordshire	6.2	0.0	0.0%	6.3	0.0	0.0%
Lichfield	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	6.8	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
South Staffordshire	4.6	0.0	0.0%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
Stafford	5.6	0.0	0.0%	5.8	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Moorlands	4.9	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Tamworth	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
SUFFOLK						
Babergh	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Forest Heath	3.4	0.0	0.0%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Ipswich	8.8	0.0	0.0%	7.5	0.0	0.0%
Mid Suffolk	4.5	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
St Edmundsbury	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Coastal	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.7	0.0	0.0%
Waveney	7.8	0.0	0.0%	8.2	0.0	0.0%
SURREY						
Elmbridge	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.7	0.0	0.0%
Epsom and Ewell	3.2	0.0	0.0%	3.0	0.0	0.0%
Guildford	6.0	0.0	0.0%	5.9	0.0	0.0%
Mole Valley	2.7	0.0	0.0%	2.7	0.0	0.0%
Reigate and Banstead	5.3	0.0	0.0%	4.9	0.0	0.0%
Runnymede	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Spelthorne	4.3	0.0	0.0%	4.0	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Heath	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.3	0.0	0.0%
Tandridge	2.8	0.0	0.0%	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Waverley	3.9	0.0	0.0%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Woking	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.5	0.0	0.0%
WARWICKSHIRE						
North Warwickshire	3.4	0.0	0.0%	3.8	0.0	0.0%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	7.5	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Rugby	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	4.8	0.0	0.0%	4.8	0.0	0.0%
Warwick	7.4	0.0	0.0%	7.2	0.0	0.0%

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WEST SUSSEX						
Adur	3.5	0.0	0.0%	3.2	0.0	0.0%
Arun	7.2	0.0	0.0%	6.9	0.0	0.0%
Chichester	4.4	0.0	0.0%	4.4	0.0	0.0%
Crawley	7.9	0.0	0.0%	7.1	0.0	0.0%
Horsham	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.1	0.0	0.0%
Mid Sussex	4.0	0.0	0.0%	4.3	0.0	0.0%
Worthing	5.5	0.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0	0.0%
WORCESTERSHIRE						
Bromsgrove	3.4	0.0	0.0%	3.5	0.0	0.0%
Malvern Hills	3.3	0.0	0.0%	3.7	0.0	0.0%
Redditch	4.1	0.0	0.0%	4.2	0.0	0.0%
Worcester	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.1	0.0	0.0%
Wychavon	4.8	0.0	0.0%	5.5	0.0	0.0%
Wyre Forest	5.4	0.0	0.0%	5.6	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES						
Avon & Somerset Police	193.0	0.0	0.0%	175.2	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Police	69.5	0.0	0.0%	69.0	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Police	82.4	0.5	0.6%	79.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Police	104.8	-0.1	-0.1%	115.9	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Police	89.0	0.0	0.0%	91.9	0.0	0.0%
Cumbria Police	50.0	-0.2	-0.4%	65.4	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Police	110.1	-1.0	-0.9%	109.6	0.0	0.0%
Devon & Cornwall Police	183.3	-0.6	-0.3%	180.8	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Police	64.8	0.2	0.3%	63.7	0.0	0.0%
Durham Police	79.1	-0.1	-0.1%	86.7	0.0	0.0%
Essex Police	176.8	-0.1	-0.1%	173.1	0.0	0.0%
Gloucestershire Police	57.6	0.2	0.3%	58.4	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Police	214.7	-0.8	-0.4%	200.6	0.0	0.0%
Hertfordshire Police	119.0	0.0	0.0%	117.3	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Police	125.0	0.8	0.6%	122.8	0.0	0.0%
Kent Police	178.8	-0.5	-0.3%	188.3	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Police	187.6	-0.3	-0.2%	194.9	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Police	116.5	-1.0	-0.8%	113.7	0.0	0.0%
Lincolnshire Police	63.1	0.8	1.3%	64.0	0.0	0.0%
Norfolk Police	88.1	0.9	1.0%	86.1	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Police	66.2	0.2	0.3%	75.2	0.0	0.0%
Northamptonshire Police	75.9	-0.3	-0.4%	73.3	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Police	145.5	-0.4	-0.2%	135.6	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Police	115.4	-0.6	-0.5%	116.4	0.0	0.0%
Suffolk Police	68.0	-0.1	-0.1%	69.3	0.0	0.0%
Surrey Police	95.0	-0.2	-0.2%	100.7	0.0	0.0%
Sussex Police	161.7	0.8	0.5%	165.3	0.0	0.0%
Thames Valley Police	238.9	-1.0	-0.4%	234.3	0.0	0.0%
Warwickshire Police	52.3	-0.3	-0.6%	52.5	0.0	0.0%
West Mercia Police	107.1	-0.6	-0.5%	119.7	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Police	60.0	-0.1	-0.1%	63.5	0.0	0.0%

Local Authority	Before Floor Damping			After Floor Damping		
	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)	2012-13 Settlement	Change from 2012-13 Settlement (£ million)	(%)
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES						
Avon Fire	22.7	0.0	0.0%	23.0	0.0	0.0%
Bedfordshire Fire	11.2	0.0	0.0%	11.4	0.0	0.0%
Berkshire Fire Auhtority	15.3	0.0	0.0%	15.4	0.0	0.0%
Buckinghamshire Fire	10.6	0.0	0.0%	10.9	0.0	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Fire	12.4	0.0	0.0%	13.0	0.0	0.0%
Cheshire Fire	19.5	0.0	0.0%	19.7	0.0	0.0%
Cleveland Fire	18.7	0.0	0.0%	19.8	0.0	0.0%
Derbyshire Fire	18.1	0.0	0.0%	18.5	0.0	0.0%
Devon and Somerset Fire	32.3	0.0	0.0%	32.6	0.0	0.0%
Dorset Fire	11.4	0.0	0.0%	11.5	0.0	0.0%
Durham Fire	12.9	0.0	0.0%	13.3	0.0	0.0%
East Sussex Fire	14.1	0.0	0.0%	14.5	0.0	0.0%
Essex Fire Auhtority	34.0	0.0	0.0%	34.2	0.0	0.0%
Hampshire Fire	30.9	0.0	0.0%	31.1	0.0	0.0%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.8	0.0	0.0%	11.1	0.0	0.0%
Humberside Fire	25.9	0.0	0.0%	26.1	0.0	0.0%
Kent Fire	29.3	0.0	0.0%	29.8	0.0	0.0%
Lancashire Fire	31.9	0.0	0.0%	32.1	0.0	0.0%
Leicestershire Fire	18.8	0.0	0.0%	18.9	0.0	0.0%
North Yorkshire Fire	12.5	0.0	0.0%	12.8	0.0	0.0%
Nottinghamshire Fire	21.1	0.0	0.0%	22.4	0.0	0.0%
Shropshire Fire	6.9	0.0	0.0%	7.6	0.0	0.0%
Staffordshire Fire	19.4	0.0	0.0%	19.5	0.0	0.0%
Wiltshire Fire	9.4	0.0	0.0%	9.6	0.0	0.0%

Chapter 12: Distribution of Revenue Support Grant

Background

1. The Statement of Intent on the central and *local shares* of business rates, published on 17 May, set out the Government's proposals to allow local authorities to retain 50% of the business rates they collect (the *local share*).
2. The Government has made clear that, to avoid putting its deficit reduction programme at risk, it will manage the business rates retention system within the spending control totals set out in the 2010 Spending Review. To achieve this, the amount of *Revenue Support Grant* in the system will be reduced in proportion to the lower *local government spending control total* for 2014-15.

Distribution of *Revenue Support Grant* in 2013-14

3. As explained in **Chapter 8**, we are intending to distribute the full amount of the Greater London Authority (GLA) Transport Grant funding being rolled into the *start-up funding allocation* via the *local share* of business rates. We will then split the rest of the *start-up funding allocation* between the *local share* and *Revenue Support Grant* in a way that ensures that the total for the *local share* equals 50% of the *estimated business rates aggregate (England)* for 2013-14. The remainder will then form the distribution for *Revenue Support Grant*.
4. The example below provides an illustration of how this process will work. Please note that the numbers have been rounded; we will use the precise numbers in undertaking the actual calculations.

<i>Estimated business rates aggregate (England) in 2013-14</i>	£23 billion
<i>Local share</i> (which is 50% of the <i>estimated business rates aggregate (England)</i> in 2013-14)	£11.5 billion
2013-14 <i>local government spending control total</i> (includes the grants rolled in for 2013-14)	£25 billion
<i>Revenue Support Grant</i> (i.e. 2013-14 Local Government Spending Control Total – Local Share)	£25bn - £11.5bn = £13.5 billion
Greater London Authority Transport Grant	£0.9 billion
Remainder of the <i>Local Share</i> (i.e. <i>Local Share</i> –Greater London Authority Transport Grant	£11.5bn – 0.9bn = £10.6 billion
<i>Local Share</i> to <i>Revenue Support Grant</i> Ratio	10.6 : 13.5

Distribution of *Revenue Support Grant* in 2014-15

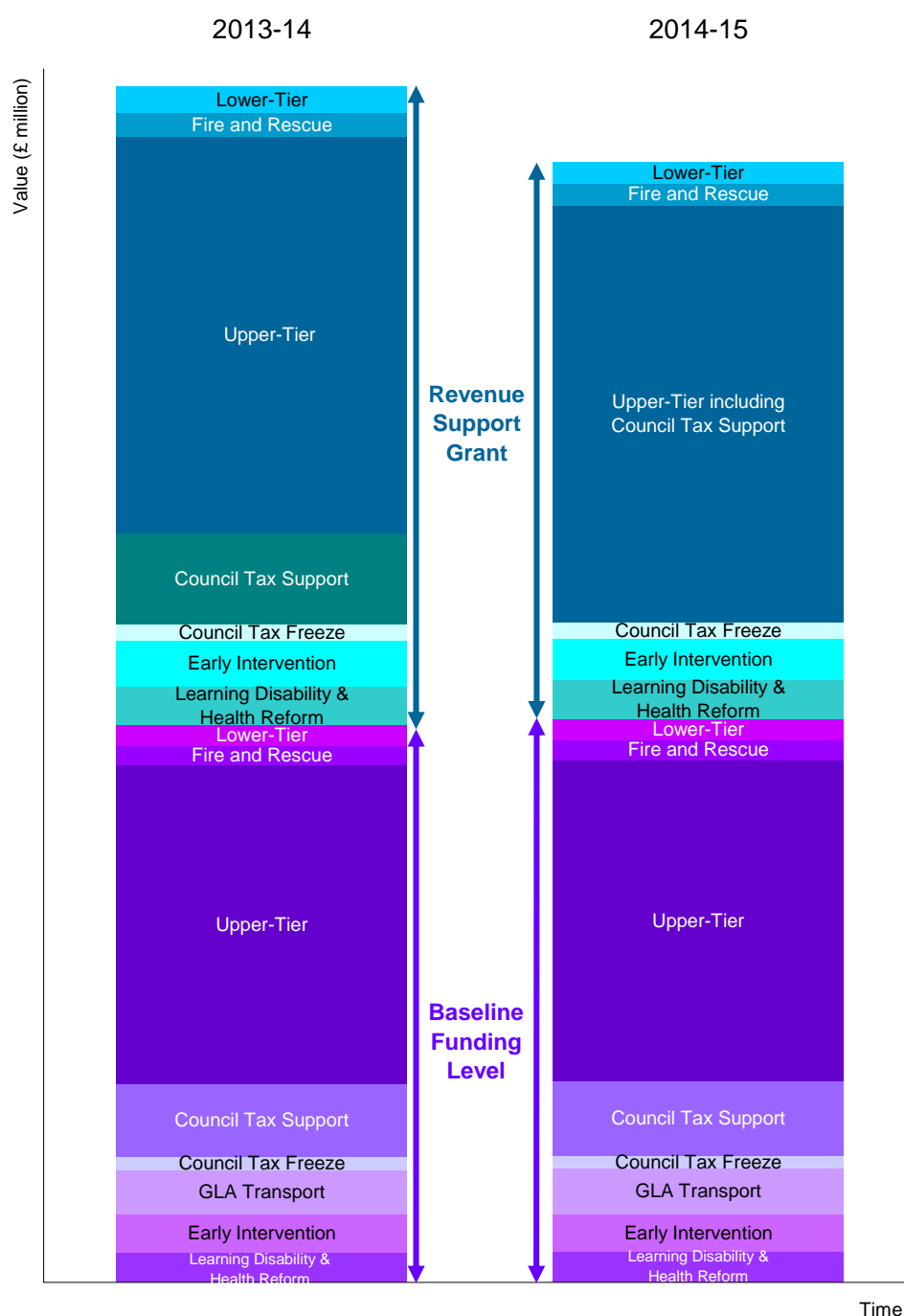
5. The Government is intending simply to scale the 2013-14 authority-level allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* to the level of the 2014-15 *Revenue Support Grant* for services funded through the business rates retention system (i.e. the *local government spending control total* less the *baseline funding level* in 2013-14).
6. In order to provide continued visibility of all of the grants being rolled into the calculation of the *start-up funding allocation* in 2013-14, with the exception of Council Tax Support, we intend to scale each of these grants separately according to its own profile prior to being rolled-in.
7. For the element of the *start-up funding allocation* calculated on the basis of the 2012-13 formula grant system, and the Council Tax Support element, the Government intends to scale back taking into account the four different service tier profiles¹⁸, since these are different for the four tiers across the spending review period.

Question 32: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for distributing *Revenue Support Grant* in 2014-15 by scaling the 2013-14 authority-level allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* to the level of the 2014-15 *Revenue Support Grant*?

8. The diagram over the page illustrates how this will work.

¹⁸ The upper-tier profile will be adjusted to reflect the addition of the Council Tax Support Grant element.

Diagram 1: Illustration of scaling the 2014-15 Baseline Funding Levels and Revenue Support Grant¹⁹



Please note that in addition to the baseline funding level authorities will retain any growth from the local share.

¹⁹ Please note that each of the elements that make up the baseline funding level will increase in line with the Estimated Business Rate Aggregate (England).

Distribution of *Revenue Support Grant* in 2015-16 and beyond

9. The Government intends to continue simply to scale the 2014-15 authority-level allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* to the level of the 2015-16 *control total* for services funded through the rates retention system. The number of separate elements being scaled and the quantum of annual *control totals* will be decided in the context of the next Spending Review.

Chapter 13: Floor Damping

Background

1. **Chapter 12** explained that we are intending to simply to scale the 2013-14 authority-level allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* to the level of the 2014-15 *Revenue Support Grant*. It also explained that, for the element calculated on the basis of the 2012-13 formula grant system, the Government intends to scale taking into account the four different service tier profiles, since these are different for the four tiers across the spending review period.
2. In order to do this, the Government will need to ensure that the 2013-14 allocations for each authority can be split into a portion for each appropriate tier of service. 135 local authorities²⁰ provide more than one tier of service. For example Cornwall County Council provides both lower- and upper-tier services as well as fire services for its area.
3. Since we are intending to provide allocations for 2013-14 and provisional allocations for 2014-15 this autumn, this means that it will not be possible to split the 2013-14 allocations after they have been calculated at an authority level. Instead, the Government will need to calculate a separate amount for each tier at the start for each of the 135 authorities.

Calculating *floor damping* in 2013-14

4. There are currently four floor damping blocks:
 - upper-tier authorities;
 - single-service police authorities (including the police part of the City of London and the Greater London Authority);
 - single-service fire and rescue authorities (including the fire and rescue part of the Greater London Authority); and
 - shire districts (ie single-service lower-tier authorities).
5. Each of the four *floor damping* blocks operates independently, i.e. to pay for the cost of the floor for each block, we scale back the authorities above the floor just in that block. There is no cross-subsidisation.
6. We could continue to calculate *floor damping* in 2013-14 at an authority level, as now. This would involve adding back together the separate service-tier elements for each authority. However, if we were to take this approach, we would then need to notionally split the 2013-14 *damping* amount between each of the service-tiers to enable us to scale at a tier-level in 2014-15.
7. We believe it is more logical for the Department for Communities and Local Government to calculate *floor damping* at a service-tier level. This means that we would include the lower-tier element for unitary authorities

²⁰ The 135 authorities comprise the City of London, London boroughs, metropolitan districts, shire unitary authorities and shire counties with responsibility for fire and rescue.

in the lower-tier (currently shire district) *floor damping* scheme and the fire and rescue element for shire counties and unitary authorities, if appropriate, in the fire and rescue *damping* scheme (currently for single-service fire and rescue authorities only). We would then add back together the separate elements to provide the final allocations for each authority.

Question 33: Do you agree with the proposed approach for calculating *floor damping* in 2013-14?

8. The Government has decided to freeze the *floor damping* bands used in the 2011-12 and 2012-13 *Local Government Finance Settlements*. The *floor damping* bands were derived by splitting the authorities within each of the two affected *floor damping* groups (authorities with responsibility for education and social services and shire districts) separately into quartiles based on their 2010-11 grant dependency level.
9. The table below shows the ranges of grant dependency in each of the bands.

	Authorities with responsibility for education and social services	Shire districts
Band 1	100.0% to 57.5%	100.0% to 52.5%
Band 2	57.3% to 48.8%	52.4% to 46.7%
Band 3	48.7% to 37.7%	46.6% to 40.4%
Band 4	37.6% to 0.0%	40.3% to 0.0%

10. Since the grant dependency ranges differ for each of the *floor damping* bands, we believe it would be unfair to retain the upper-tier ranges for the lower-tier elements of authorities providing more than one tier of service. Therefore we intend to use the existing band ranges to define which band the lower-tier elements of authorities providing more than one tier of service will be allocated to. This means that the bands will no longer be based on quartiles.

Question 34: Do you agree with the proposed approach for allocating *floor damping* bands in 2013-14?

Splitting 2012-13 Formula Grant

11. Since *floor damping* is calculated on a like-for-like basis, this means that the Department for Communities and Local Government will have to notionally split the 2012-13 formula grant into a portion for each appropriate tier. How we intend to do this is described below.

Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions

12. All the components of the Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions relate to upper-tier services, with the exception of the county council functions for civil contingencies in London. For unitary authorities receiving these, they would therefore be assigned to the upper-tier services.

Relative Need Amount

13. The *Relative Needs Amount* is calculated as follows.

14. The Relative Need Formulae (RNF) are first combined into six groups, depending on which authorities provide the service. These are:

- (i) Upper-tier services which consists of children's services, adult personal social services, highway maintenance, county-level environmental, protective and cultural services and continuing Environment Agency levies.
- (ii) Police services
- (iii) Fire and rescue services
- (iv) Lower-tier services which consists of district-level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services and flood defence.
- (v) Mixed tier services, which are provided by both upper- and lower-tier authorities, and consist of fixed costs and coast protection.
- (vi) Capital financing, which is provided by all authorities.

15. For each of the six groups the Department for Communities and Local Government then works out the minimum amount per head across all relevant authorities. This enables us to calculate an amount per head above the minimum for each relevant authority. We then add together the amounts per head above the minimum across all six groups for each authority and multiply these back up by population projections. Finally, to ensure that the correct amount of funding is distributed by the *Relative Needs Amount*, we multiply the amount above the minimum for each authority by the "needs scaling factor"²¹.

16. In order to split the *Relative Needs Amount* between the four *service tiers*, as the Government proposes, we therefore need to consider how to assign each of the six groups of services between the tiers.

²¹ That is the *Relative Needs Amount* control total divided by the sum of the amounts above the minimum for all authorities.

17. The first four groups already relate to a particular service tier so it is obvious how we would split these. We therefore just need to consider how we would split the mixed-tier services and capital financing.
18. We suggest that for those authorities that provide both upper- and lower-tier services, the mixed tier services are assigned to the lower-tier portion.
19. For capital financing, the starting point for *Relative Needs Formula* calculations is assumed debt in 1990. For all authorities in existence at that time, the Department for Communities and Local Government would assign this assumed debt to the appropriate service tier for them. In 1990, some authorities provided more than one service and the tier split of debt is not known for these. These authorities were:
- shire counties providing both upper- and fire-tier services; and
 - metropolitan and London authorities, providing both upper- and lower-tier services.
20. For shire counties, at the time the combined fire and rescue authorities became precepting authorities in 2004-05, all assumed outstanding debt was left with the county council. Given this, we suggest the assumed 1990 debt starting point for shire counties would show all of the debt in the upper-tier.
21. The Department for Communities and Local Government would need to calculate an upper- / lower-tier split for metropolitan and London authorities. This split would be estimated using known tier totals of debt figures for 1990. We would calculate the percentage of lower-tier related debt in shire authorities and divide this by the percentage of debt in metropolitan and London authorities that was not fire related. This gives the percentages of 28.04% and 98.83% respectively. For each London and metropolitan authority, its assumed 1990 debt would then be multiplied by 28.04/98.83 to give the amount that would relate to its lower-tier, the rest remaining with the upper-tier.
22. From this debt starting point subsequent Basic Credit Approvals, Supplementary Credit Approvals and Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) (SCER) amounts would be assigned according to the service to which they relate. Assigning this new debt to an appropriate tier is generally clear; however there are some difficulties about how the environmental, protective and cultural services related debt should be assigned. We suggest that for the environmental, protective and cultural services related debt, only housing elements should be assigned to lower-tier, with all other such debt being assigned to upper-tier.
23. Where an authority provides more than one service tier, its Housing Revenue Account (HRA) related debt and 'receipts taken into account' (RTIA) for each year would also need to be divided into tiers. Housing Revenue Account related debt is subtracted during *Relative Needs Formulae* debt calculations as it was covered under separate provision. Under the above proposal, all housing debt is given to the lower-tier and

therefore it would follow that the Housing Revenue Account element to be removed sits with the lower-tier too.

24. Receipts taken into account figures for each authority are also subtracted during the relative needs formula calculations and will need to be assigned to tiers for each year. We suggest that the receipts taken into account for each authority is split in the same proportion as that authority's related elements of new debt for that year. Where the subtraction of the Housing Revenue Account and receipts taken into account figures results in a negative new debt figure for that tier, this negative figure would be set to zero for that tier, with that negative amount then being removed from that authority's other tier. This would ensure an authority's overall debt figure remains consistent.
25. We would also take into account authority restructures and systematic re-apportionment of debt over the years at the appropriate tier level. So for example, for a unitary authority formed in the late 1990s its starting debt would be a lower-tier amount from its predecessor districts, together with an upper tier amount covering debt transferred in from county services it took over. From that starting point, the unitary's new debt would be assigned based on what tier the credit approval or Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) (SCE(R)) fell under.
26. This would enable the calculation of a Capital Financing Relative Needs Formula for each service tier.
27. However, in order to calculate the *Relative Needs Amount* for an authority we then subtract from its Capital Financing *Relative Needs Formula* per head, the minimum Capital Financing *Relative Needs Formula* per head across all authorities. If we were to apply this methodology to each of the separate tier-level Capital Financing Relative Needs Formula the total of the amounts above the minima would not add back up to the original authority's Capital Financing Relative Needs Formula per head above the minima. We believe that the fairest way to deal with this issue would be to split the minimum Capital Financing Relative Needs Formula per head for each authority between the tiers pro rata to the tier-level Capital Financing Relative Needs Formula per head.

Relative Resource Amount

28. The *Relative Resource Amount* is calculated as follows.
29. First the Department for Communities and Local Government splits the *council tax base* for each area between the four *service tiers* using the proportions given in annex B of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2012/2013. We then assign each of these shares to the appropriate authorities. For each of the four tiers we then work out the minimum amount per head across all relevant authorities. This then enables us to calculate an amount per head above minimum for each relevant authority. We then add together the amounts per head above the minimum across all four tiers for each authority and multiply these back up

by population projections. Finally, to ensure that the correct amount of funding is distributed by the *Relative Resource Amount*, we multiply the amount above the minimum for each authority by the “resource scaling factor”, that is the *Relative Resource Amount* control total divided by the sum of the amounts above minimum for all authorities.

30. Since these are already split into the four *service tiers*, it is obvious how they will be assigned.

Central Allocation

31. This is built up using the minima from the *Relative Needs Amount* and *Relative Resource Amount* described above. The sum of the relevant needs minima are multiplied by the “needs scaling factor”. We then subtract from this the sum of relevant resource minima multiplied by the “resource scaling factor”.
32. The result is then multiplied by the projected population for the authority.
33. Finally, to ensure that the correct amount of funding is distributed by the *Central Allocation*, we multiply the amount calculated above for each authority by the “*Central Allocation* scaling factor”, that is the *Central Allocation control total* divided by the sum of the amounts calculated above for all authorities.
34. We ought to treat the individual minima in the same way as we are treating the amounts above the minima for those services. Therefore if the proposals above are accepted, the only issue arising is how to split the minima for capital financing. We believe that the simplest way would be to split the minima between *service tiers* proportionate to the Capital Financing Relative Needs Formulae for each tier.
35. The table below shows the needs minima per head used in the 2012-13 *Local Government Finance Settlement*.

Minimum needs amount per head for upper-tier services	0.00464371303424
Minimum needs amount per head for fire & rescue services	0.00045538538123
Minimum needs amount per head for lower-tier services	0.00138298855115
Minimum needs amount per head for mixed-tier services	0.00000244446668
Minimum needs amount per head for capital financing	0.00001011071690
	0.00649464215021

36. The table below shows the resource minima per head used in the 2012-13 *Local Government Finance Settlement*.

Minimum resource amount per head for upper-tier services	0.19573222938180
Minimum resource amount per head for fire & rescue services	0.00782237812912
Minimum resource amount per head for lower-tier services	0.02801731583313
	0.23157192334406

37. *Floor Damping, Top-Up to Avoid Losers From Additional £10 million and Council Tax Freeze Compensation* Since both the *floor damping* amount and the Top-Up to Avoid Losers From the Additional £10 million is based on the total current formula grant for the authority, we believe there is no obvious way of splitting these amount between tiers.
38. In addition, since Council Tax Freeze Compensation amount is based on the band-D council tax level for the authority, we believe there is no obvious way of splitting this amount between tiers.
39. We therefore propose to split each of these between services tiers proportionate to the formula grant before *floor damping* amounts.
40. We will publish the results of applying this methodology to each of the 135 affected authorities shortly, to enable them to check the calculations for their own authority.

Question 35: Do you agree with the proposed approach to splitting 2012-13 formula grant between the *service tiers*?

Question 36: If not, what methodology do you think we should use?

Chapter 14: New Homes Bonus

Background

1. The New Homes Bonus acts as a powerful incentive for local authorities to deliver housing growth and forms part of *Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England*²² published on 21 November 2011.
2. The Government has set aside almost £1 billion over the Spending Review period including nearly £200 million which fully funds the New Homes Bonus in 2011-12 (year 1). In the following three years there is £250 million, with the rest of funding due to come from formula grant. The Government confirmed in the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response* that the Government is committed to continuing to fund the New Homes Bonus within the business rates retention scheme. This chapter sets out how we will deliver this commitment.

Quantum of funding to be removed

3. We propose to deliver this commitment by making an adjustment to remove a sufficient amount from the *start-up funding allocation* to fund the New Homes Bonus.
4. New Homes Bonus payments are awarded for six years. As the *baseline funding levels* will not be reviewed until any *reset*, and given that *tariffs and top-ups* will be fixed, it will not be possible to change the *New Homes Bonus Adjustment* between *resets*. It will therefore be necessary to remove an amount sufficient to fund the future cost of the New Homes Bonus throughout the period until the next *reset* i.e. 2020-21.
5. We have estimated that the amount required to ensure that the New Homes Bonus funding commitment can be met throughout the *reset period* is £2 billion. We will therefore be removing £2 billion in each of the 7 years of the *reset period*.

How to return the surplus funding to authorities

6. In the early years of the business rates retention scheme, the *New Homes Bonus Adjustment* will remove significantly more money than is actually required.
7. In the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation*, we said we would return any surplus New Homes Bonus funding to local authorities in full each year.
8. We also explained that in the absence of the *New Homes Bonus Adjustment*, this money would otherwise have been distributed to local authorities as part of the process for establishing individual authorities' *baseline funding levels*. We therefore proposed at that time to make an

²² www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/2033676.pdf

annual forecast of the surplus New Homes Bonus funding and return it to local authorities in proportion to their *baseline funding levels*.

Funding for capitalisation and the *safety net*

9. As explained in **Chapter 3**, we propose to hold back up to £345 million from the surplus New Homes Bonus in order to fund capitalisation and the *safety net*.
10. If this money is not required for this purpose as much as possible will be returned to local authorities in January, with a small residual retained and released in March. Money will be returned via a section 31 grant in proportion to the start-up funding allocation

Question 37: Do you agree that the funding for capitalisation and the *safety net* should be held back from the surplus New Homes Bonus funding rather than as a separate top-slice?

Remaining funding

11. We will therefore aim to return the vast majority of the remaining funding through *Section 31 grant* pro rata to the *start-up funding allocation*. Since the final allocations of the New Homes Bonus will not be published in time for the provisional 2013-14 Local Government Finance Settlement, to enable local authorities to have as much certainty on their funding streams as possible when setting their budgets, we will provide provisional figures at the time of the provisional and final settlements. In each year, as soon as the final allocations of the New Homes Bonus in both years are published, we will notify local authorities of their final allocations, which will be paid in April of the appropriate financial year. That is, the residual payment for 2013-14 will be paid in April 2013. *start-up*

Question 38: Do you agree that the remaining funding should be distributed back to local authorities prorata to the *start-up funding allocation*?

Chapter 15: Police Funding

Background

1. Police responsibilities are, in the main, delivered by single purpose authorities which cover each metropolitan area and shire county, with some combined authorities covering a combination of these areas. The exceptions are the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (which replaced the Metropolitan Police Authority in January 2012) which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority and the City of London police.
2. All police authorities in England and Wales currently receive un-ringfenced Police Core Settlement funding (as set out in the annual Police Grant Report) from the Home Office. All police authorities in England also receive formula grant through the local government finance system.
3. We confirmed in the *Local Government Resource Review: Proposals for Business Rates Retention Consultation - Government Response* that Police and Crime Commissioners (which will replace police authorities from November 2012) would be funded from outside of the business rates retention scheme. This would be achieved by allocating a portion of the *estimated business rates aggregate (England)* to the police sector in 2013-14 and 2014-15. This recognised that the police have limited levers to influence growth.

Proposed methodology for 2013-14

4. We still intend to calculate the police funding allocations using the 2012-13 formula grant methodology for that portion that has previously been distributed through the local government finance settlement. However this funding will not be included within the Local Government Finance Report from 2013-14.
5. Instead, we propose to set out the method of calculation of the 2013-14 formula grant element in a separate document to both the Local Government Finance Report and the Police Grant Report. This would form one of the supporting documents to the Local Government Finance Report, and would be published on DCLG's website.
6. The result of these calculations can then be imported into the Local Government Finance Report and the Police Grant Report, as appropriate. We would set out a table of allocations resulting from the calculation of the formula grant for each authority within the appropriate report.

Question 39: Do you agree with the proposal for setting out the method of calculation of the 2013-14 formula grant element of police funding allocations in a separate document?

Proposed methodology for 2014-15

7. The Home Secretary is currently informally consulting police authorities and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime on the potential

methodology for setting the floor for 2013-14 and 2014-15. This decision will be announced in due course.

8. If she proposes applying the average decrease to police funding in 2014-15, then there is no need to recalculate formula grant in 2014-15, instead the 2014-15 control total will simply be distributed prorata to the 2013-14 allocations.
9. However, if she proposes a single floor/banded *damping* to apply to police funding in 2014-15, we intend to apply the same methodology for local policing bodies²³ as for 2013-14 as described above.

Question 40: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for funding local policing bodies in 2014-15?

Proposed methodology for 2015-16 onwards

10. The way in which the police are funded will be fully reviewed in time for changes to be made following the end of the current Spending Review period.

²³ Section 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (c. 13) replaces police authorities in England and Wales, other than in London, with police and crime commissioners. Section 3 of the same Act replaces the Metropolitan Police Authority with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. It is intended that section 1 will come into force in November 2012 and section 3 in January 2012, during the period covered by this Report. Police and crime commissioners, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Common Council of the City of London (which retains its role as police authority for the City of London) are referred to collectively in the Act as "local policing bodies".

Chapter 16: Helpful information

1. The table below shows the shares of taxbase used in the exemplifications.

	Upper-Tier Services	Police Services	Fire Services	Lower-Tier Services
<i>2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement</i>	0.786039580	0.074978485	0.026467409	0.112514527
Concessionary Travel (chapter 4)	0.786909103	0.074734198	0.026275761	0.112080938
Increasing the super sparsity weighting (chapter 5)	0.787482399	0.074029449	0.025711797	0.112776355
Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.786076370	0.074968122	0.026459316	0.112496192
Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.787630169	0.074771903	0.025412694	0.112185233
Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.784776098	0.074589568	0.026161401	0.114472933
Reinstating the County-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.785836851	0.075035632	0.026511976	0.112615542
Combined effects of all rural services methodology changes (chapter 5)	0.785488598	0.073698834	0.024449588	0.116362980
Proposed new splits of <i>Relative Needs Amount</i> , <i>Relative Resource Amount</i> and <i>Central Allocation</i> (chapter 6)	0.734437605	0.094152408	0.037531384	0.133878604
Combined effects of all methodology changes from chapters 4, 5 and 6 .	0.732244001	0.093579755	0.036814177	0.137362067
Using data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register in the Log of Weighted Bars indicator	0.786468267	0.074720037	0.026414196	0.112397500

2. Banded floors were used for both the authorities with responsibility for education and personal social services and shire districts *floor damping* groups. Authorities were split into four bands depending on their grant dependency. Authorities in band 1, the most dependent authorities, received the highest floor level.
3. The table below shows the level of floors used in the exemplifications. All four floor levels have been provided, where appropriate.

	Authorities with responsibility for education and social services	Police authorities	Fire and rescue authorities	Shire districts
2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement	-7.4%	-6.703%	-3.4%	-11.2%
	-8.4%			-12.2%
	-9.4%			-13.2%
	-10.4%			-14.2%
Concessionary Travel (chapter 4)	-7.4%	-6.703%	-3.4%	-11.2%
	-8.4%			-12.2%
	-9.4%			-13.2%
	-10.4%			-14.2%
Increasing the super sparsity weighting (chapter 5)	-7.5%	-6.703%	-3.4%	-10.4%
	-8.5%			-11.4%
	-9.5%			-12.4%
	-10.5%			-13.4%
Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	-7.4%	-6.703%	-3.4%	-11.2%
	-8.4%			-12.2%
	-9.4%			-13.2%
	-10.4%			-14.2%
Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	-7.5%	-6.703%	-3.4%	-9.7%
	-8.5%			-10.7%
	-9.5%			-11.7%
	-10.5%			-12.7%
Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	-7.4%	-6.703%	-3.4%	-11.2%
	-8.4%			-12.2%
	-9.4%			-13.2%
	-10.4%			-14.2%
Reinstating the County-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	-7.7%	-6.703%	-3.7%	-8.8%
	-8.7%			-9.8%
	-9.7%			-10.8%
	-10.7%			-11.8%
Combined effects of all rural services methodology changes (chapter 5)	-7.5%	-6.703%	-2.5%	-11.2%
	-8.5%			-12.2%
	-9.5%			-13.2%
	-10.5%			-14.2%
Proposed new splits of Relative Needs Amount, Relative Resource Amount and Central Allocation (chapter 6)	-7.7%	-6.703%	-2.6%	-8.7%
	-8.7%			-9.7%
	-9.7%			-10.7%
	-10.7%			-11.7%

	Authorities with responsibility for education and social services	Police authorities	Fire and rescue authorities	Shire districts
Combined effects of all methodology changes from chapters 4, 5 and 6	-7.4%	-6.699%	-3.4	-11.2%
	-8.4%			-12.2%
	-9.4%			-13.2%
	-10.4%			-14.2%
Using data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register in the Log of Weighted Bars indicator	-7.4%	-6.703%	-3.4	-11.2%
	-8.4%			-12.2%
	-9.4%			-13.2%
	-10.4%			-14.2%

4. The table below shows the *floor damping* scaling factors used in the exemplifications.

	Authorities with responsibility for education and social services	Police authorities	Fire and rescue authorities	Shire districts
<i>2012-13 Local Government Finance Settlement</i>	0.28260139	0.00015768	0.67913822	0.24901888
Concessionary Travel (chapter 4)	0.28102869	0.00015828	0.67786995	0.24873497
Increasing the super sparsity weighting (chapter 5)	0.28126686	0.00016011	0.67416799	0.24919396
Increasing the Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.28060068	0.00015770	0.67908456	0.24900685
Introducing a Fire and Rescue sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.27671842	0.00015865	0.67711564	0.25356792
Increasing the proportion accounted for by the District-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.27931851	0.00015754	0.67943390	0.24908520
Reinstating the County-Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services sparsity adjustment (chapter 5)	0.27989403	0.00016086	0.68183501	0.24647766
Combined effects of all rural services methodology changes (chapter 5)	0.28211536	0.00014624	0.67398932	0.25960341

	Authorities with responsibility for education and social services	Police authorities	Fire and rescue authorities	Shire districts
Proposed new splits of <i>Relative Needs Amount</i> , <i>Relative Resource Amount</i> and <i>Central Allocation</i> (chapter 6)	0.27303932	0.00014724	0.67445837	0.24203208
Combined effects of all methodology changes from chapters 4, 5 and 6	0.28270545	0.00024784	0.67877176	0.24893381
Using data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register in the Log of Weighted Bars indicator	0.28260139	0.00015768	0.67913822	0.24901888

Section 3: Setting up the business rates retention scheme

Chapter 1: Overview

1. This section looks at the set up of the business rates retention scheme and indicates where in the document further information about each stage of the process can be found.
2. The contents and proposals have been informed by the Systems Design Sub-Group and the Accounting & Information Sub-Group of the Local Government Finance Working Group which were set up to enable central and local representatives to work together on the detail of the business rates retention policy and to ensure that the policy development was informed by experts and practitioners from local government.
3. Papers and minutes from the Systems Design and the Accounting & Information sub groups are available on the Department for Communities and Local Government's Local Government Finance website.⁸

Setting up the business rates retention scheme

4. In order to set up the business rates retention scheme, the Government will need to establish an *individual authority business rates baseline* for every participating authority. To establish this baseline, the Government will take the following steps:

Step 1

5. The Government will determine the *estimated business rates aggregate*—the total business rates that it expects local authorities in England to collect in 2013-14.

Further information about the calculation of the *estimated business rates aggregate* is set out in Chapter 2.

Step 2

6. The *estimated business rates aggregate* will then be split according to the *central and local shares*. The Government announced on 17 May 2012 that the central and local share percentage split would each be set at 50%.
7. Accordingly, the local share of the *estimated business rates aggregate* will comprise the initial funding within the business rates retention scheme⁹.

⁸ <http://www.local.odpm.gov.uk/finance/lgrr/lgfwg.htm>

⁹ The difference between the *estimated business rates aggregate* and the spending control figure for 2013-14 (as outlined in Section 2, Chapter 3), will determine the local share of the total amount of *revenue support grant* (RSG) that is provided to local government in 2013-14.

Step 3

8. The *local share* of the *estimated business rates aggregate* will be apportioned between all billing authorities, to produce *billing authority business rates baselines*.
9. This will be done on the basis of *proportionate shares*, which will be worked out on the average business rates (adjusted for revaluation) paid by billing authorities to the national pool over the five years to 2011-12. As such, the *proportionate shares* represent a reasonable basis for determining the share of total business rates that authorities collect, relative to one another, given the inevitable fluctuations in rates collected year-on-year.

Further information on the determination of *proportionate shares* is set out in Chapter 3.

Step 4

10. Each *billing authority business rates baseline* will be further split between the billing authority and any relevant *major precepting authorities*¹⁰ in its area in order to produce, for every authority, an *individual authority business rates baseline*.
11. The split will be done on the basis of *major precepting authority shares*, set by the Government.

Further information about the *major precepting authority shares* that the Government is proposing to set, can be found in Chapter 4.

Step 5

12. Each authority's *individual authority business rates baseline* will be compared to its *baseline funding level* to determine *tariff and top-up* amounts.
13. Where an authority's *individual authority business rates baseline* is higher than its *baseline funding level*, it will pay the difference to central government by way of a *tariff*.
14. Where its *individual authority business rates baseline* is lower than its *baseline funding level*, it will receive the difference from central government in the form of a *top-up*.

¹⁰ Eligible precepting authorities are two-tier county councils, single purpose fire and rescue authorities and the Greater London Authority (GLA)

15. The *tariffs* and *top-ups* established through this process will be fixed until the next *reset*, only rising annually in line with September's Retail Price Index (RPI)¹¹.

¹¹ This mirrors the arrangements whereby the non-domestic rating multipliers are indexed to September's RPI

Chapter 2: Determining the estimated business rates aggregate

1. The Government's estimate of the total of business rates that English local authorities will collect in 2013-14 provides the starting point for determining *individual authority business rates baselines* and the subsequent calculation of each authority's *tariffs* and *top-ups*. This chapter sets out the basis on which the Government will make this estimate.
2. In arriving at the *estimated business rates aggregate*; Government will first estimate the gross amount of business rates that English local authorities will collect in 2013-14.
3. This will be calculated by first determining the total rateable value of businesses on local rating lists. The total rateable value will be derived from the total rateable value on local lists at 30 September 2012 as published by the Valuation Office Agency, uprated by the change in the rateable value for England from 1 April 2012 to 30 September 2012 to give a notional rateable value as at 1 April 2013. Added to this is half the expected growth in rateable value for 2013-14, which is represented as the change in rateable value from 1 April 2012 to 30 September 2012, to provide an estimate of rateable value as at 30 September 2013, the midpoint of 2013-14.
4. The 30 September 2013 notional rateable value will then be multiplied by the 2013-14 small business non-domestic multiplier to produce a notional gross yield for 2013-14.
5. We will then make a series of adjustments to the notional gross yield figure. These are detailed below.

Transitional relief

6. We will not adjust the notional gross yield figure to reflect changes in income as a result of the *transitional arrangements*. As explained in last December's response to the impact of the *transitional arrangements* will be dealt with outside the business rates retention scheme. The Government will make payments to authorities, or recover money from authorities, to reflect the losses they incur, or gains that they make, as a result of the *transitional arrangements*.
7. It follows therefore that the *estimated business rates aggregate* should not be adjusted to reflect changes to gross yield caused by the *transitional arrangements*.

Question 41: Do you agree with our proposal not to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of *transitional arrangements*?

Small business rate relief

8. We will adjust the notional gross yield figure by the net cost of the small business rate relief scheme in 2013-14. The figure will be based on local authority estimates in 2012-13 *National Non-Domestic Rates 1 (NNDR1)* forms uprated in line with the change in the 2013-14 notional gross yield when compared with the 2012-13 gross yield, adjusted to reflect the 2013-14 multiplier and the fact that the temporary measure introduced on 1st October 2010 is due to end on 31 March 2013.

Question 42: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the *notional gross yield figure* to take account of small business rate relief?

Mandatory reliefs (including rate free periods for empty property)

9. Similarly we will reduce the notional gross yield figure by our estimate of the amount of mandatory relief that will be provided in 2013-14. Our estimate will be based on local authority estimates drawn from 2012-13 *NNDR1* forms, uprated in line with the change in the 2013-14 notional gross yield when compared with the 2012-13 gross yield.

Question 43: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of mandatory reliefs in this way?

Discretionary reliefs

10. In the same way as for mandatory reliefs, the notional gross yield figure will be reduced for discretionary reliefs, based on 2012-13 *NNDR1* estimates, uprated in line with the change in the 2013-14 notional gross yield when compared with the 2012-13 gross yield.

Question 44: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the *notional gross yield figure* to take account of discretionary reliefs in this way?

Enterprise Zones, New Development Deals and Renewable Energy Schemes

11. Business rates income from Enterprise Zones, New Developments Deals and renewable energy schemes will not be included within the business rates retention scheme. Instead billing authorities will keep growth in the Enterprise Zone and New Development Deal areas and from renewable energy projects which come on stream from April 2013.
12. We will therefore reduce the notional gross yield figure by the estimated value of new renewable energy project and the growth in all Enterprise Zone and New Development Deal areas in 2013-14.
13. The estimate will be made by taking local authority estimates, including the estimated yield in Enterprise Zones made in 2012-13 *NNDR1* returns, adjusted as necessary to reflect the 2013-14 multiplier and net growth in 2013-14.

Question 45: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of Enterprise Zones, New Development Deals and renewable energy schemes in this way?

Cost of Collection

14. We will reduce the notional gross yield figure by £84 million, to reflect the cost to billing authorities of collecting non-domestic rates. This is consistent with the figure used in previous years in calculating the Distributable Amount.

Losses in Collection

15. We will further reduce the notional gross yield figure by a sum reflecting losses in collection. The precise figure will be calculated as the average level of loss over the five year period 2007-08 to 2011-12, as reported by authorities in their *National Non-Domestic Rates 3 (NNDR3)* forms.

Question 46: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of costs and losses in collection in this way?

City of London Offset

16. In recognition of its small council tax base, the Government intends to allow the City of London to retain some of their business rates income outside of the business rates retention scheme, in the same way as they do at present through the City of London Offset. The City of London Offset for 2012-13 is £10.271 million. This figure will be adjusted to reflect the 2013-14 small business multiplier and then deducted from the notional gross yield figure. Consultation questions on the treatment of the City of London Offset are included in **Section 3, Chapter 5**.

Deferral

17. In 2012-13, businesses were allowed to defer part of the increase in their non-domestic rates bills resulting from the increase in the multiplier for that year. This reduced income by an estimated £80 million in 2012-13. The full £80 million will be recovered in future years. Because the calculation of the notional gross rates yield takes no account of repayment of the sums deferred and, therefore, does not artificially inflate the *estimated business rates aggregate* there is no need to make any adjustment to the notional gross yield figure on account of the deferral scheme.

Question 47: Do you agree with our proposal not to adjust the notional gross yield figure to reflect the deferral scheme?

Losses on Appeal

18. In accordance with standard accounting conventions, local authorities will have to make a provision against future losses on appeal and would have to recognise those losses when setting their budgets for 2013-14.
19. If the Government was to make no adjustments to the notional gross yield figure, other than those set out above, the resultant *estimated business rates aggregate* would take no account of any future loss of income due to ratepayers successfully appealing against the rateable value of their properties. And because *tariffs* and *top-ups* would have been calculated without regard to future appeals losses, authorities would be unable to make a provision against future appeals losses, except by reducing their budgets in 2013-14 or by increasing their council tax.
20. Therefore, the Government proposes to make a further adjustment to the notional gross yield figure to fully reflect the aggregate cost to local authorities of losses incurred as a result of successful appeals against the rating lists.
21. The adjustment will be calculated to reflect the historic differences between *NNDR1* and *NNDR3* contributions to the rating pool. Since *NNDR1* is calculated from a base rateable value figure and *NNDR3* reflects final contributions to the pool, any difference will include the cost to authorities of appeals, repayments in respect of previous years and interest on those repayments. The Government proposes to base the adjustment on an average of the difference in *NNDR1*s and *NNDR3*s over five years (2007-08 and 2011-12). In this way the adjustment will reflect the full cost of appeals over a complete rating cycle (i.e. the five years between *revaluations*). The same methodology, employed in order to determine the 2012-13 Distributable Amount, resulted in a downward adjustment of 5.34% and we would anticipate a similar sized adjustment to the notional gross yield figure for 2013-14.

Question 48: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take into account losses on appeal in this way?

Chapter 3: Determining proportionate shares

1. As set out in the overview section, in order to calculate local authorities' *tariffs* and *top-ups* for 2013-14, it will first be necessary to establish a *billing authority business rates baseline* for each English *billing authority*. This will be done by apportioning the *local share* of the *estimated business rates aggregate* on the basis of *proportionate shares*.

The average income calculation

2. As explained in the December 2011 response to consultation, the Government proposes that *proportionate shares* should be based on the average rates income over a number of previous years.
3. In this way, the *billing authority business rate baseline* of one authority will be fair relative to others because it will not be unduly influenced by recent one-off events or alterations to the rating list.
4. In last summer's technical paper on the business rates retention scheme¹², the Government proposed to adopt a two-year average. In subsequent discussions with local government, it has been suggested that this should be extended to five years in order to reflect the effect of appeals over the life of one complete rating cycle. The Government will use a five year average.
5. In order to calculate the average, the Government proposes to use billing authorities' contributions to the rating pool, as determined in *NNDR3* forms for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, subject to the adjustments detailed below.
6. *NNDR3* data for the period 2007-8 to 2010-11 are available from the Department for Communities and Local Government website¹³. Following the publication of *NNDR3* data in August 2012, the Government will be publishing individual local authority proportionate shares for consultation in early autumn.

Question 49: Do you agree with our proposal to determine billing authorities' average contribution to the rating pool using *NNDR3* forms between 2007-08 and 2011-12 (subject to a number of adjustments)?

Revaluation 2010

7. *Revaluation 2010* shifted rates income amongst local authorities. Some authorities, such as those in central London, saw their total rates income

¹² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/resourcereviewtechnical>

¹³ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/localregional/localgovernmentfinance/statistics/nondomesticrates/outturn/outturndatalocallevel/>

rise due to the *revaluation* and others, including many in the Midlands, saw their total rates income drop. Expanding the average income calculation to cover five years would, without adjustment, include the effect of revaluation within the averages. This would mean:

- a downward pressure on the average (and therefore on their *individual authority business rates baseline*) for those authorities who saw rates income rise at *revaluation 2010* (reflecting the lower rates income for the first three years of the average), and
 - an upward pressure on the average (and therefore on their *individual authority business rates baseline*) for those authorities who saw rates income fall at *revaluation 2010* (reflecting the higher rates income for the first three years of the average).
8. In many cases the impact of *revaluation* on the five year averages would be clearly discernible. The Government has said that at future *revaluations* we will adjust *tariffs* and *top-ups* with the intention, as much as is possible, that retained income is unaffected by the *revaluation*. But without an adjustment in calculating *proportionate shares*, a five year average will mean that the 2010 revaluation does impact on local authorities' ability to retain growth from the business rates retention scheme.
9. Therefore, we propose to adjust the incomes for 2007-08 to 2009-10 so that they are rebased from 2005 rating list terms into 2010 rating list terms. We propose to do this using a local revaluation factor for each local authority and England found by the following formula:

A/B x C, where:

A is the total 2010 rateable value for the local authority/England as at 1 April 2010,

B is the total 2005 rateable value for the local authority/England as at 1 April 2010,

C is **D/E** where:

D is the small business multiplier for 2010-11 adjusted for inflation at September 2009 (i.e. 0.407/0.985 or 0.413), and

E is the small business multiplier for 2009-10 (i.e. 0.481).

Therefore, **C** is 0.858628.

10. The values for A and B and the resulting 2010 revaluation factor for each local authority and England are shown at **Annex A**. This factor would be applied to the incomes for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 after the allowable adjustments described below.

Question 50: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the incomes for 2007-08 to 2009-10 using a local revaluation factor calculated using the methodology set out?

Inflation

11. Rates income also varies year to year due to inflation through a change in the *multiplier*. In principle we could amend the five years of the average period to strip out inflation. We would do this by rebasing the first four years into 2011-12 terms. However, as inflation has a common impact upon all authorities we do not believe such an adjustment would have a material impact on the resulting *proportionate shares*. Also, such an adjustment would add further complexity to the calculations. Therefore, the Government does not propose to make an adjustment in the five year average for inflation.

Question 51: Do you agree with our proposal not to make an adjustment to the five year average for inflation?

Treatment of allowable adjustments – e.g. business rates relief

12. As explained in **Chapter 1**, the Government proposes to use as a starting point for *proportionate shares* each billing authority's contribution to the pool taken from their *NNDR3* returns for 2007-08 to 2011-12¹⁴. This is the net sum paid to central government after local government has deducted the cost of mandatory reliefs, the local cost of discretionary relief and other adjustments such as the cost of collection. This section considers whether billing authorities' contribution to the pool should be adjusted for any of these reductions or additions for the purposes of calculating the *proportionate shares*. (In the summer 2011 consultation these were described as allowable deductions from gross rates paid).
13. The detailed methodology and allowable adjustments will not affect the total business rates retained in the system but only the share of the *estimated business rates aggregate* given to each authority. Therefore, for simplicity, we have followed a general rule that:
- adjustments which would have a broadly common impact across all local authorities are ignored as they will have little material impact on the distribution of *proportionate shares*.

Transitional relief

14. The Government has stated its intention to remove the impact on local authorities of the *transitional arrangements* from the business rates retention scheme. Instead the Government will make direct payments to and from local authorities for the financial implication of the *transitional arrangements*. It follows that local variations in revenues due to the

¹⁴ E.g. Line 14 of part 1 of the current 2011/12 *NNDR3* form

transitional arrangements should not influence *proportionate shares*. Current *NNDR3* forms reflect contributions to the pool net of *transitional relief* and therefore we propose to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum. We will do this by:

- deducting increases in rate income due to the *transitional arrangements* including net amounts in respect of previous years (e.g. the amounts shown at line 2 of Part II of the 2011-12 *NNDR3* form), and
- adding back reductions in rate income due to *transitional relief* including net amounts in respect of previous years (e.g. the amounts shown at line 3 of Part II of the 2011-12 *NNDR3* form).

Question 52: Do you agree with our proposal to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum in respect of the *transitional arrangements* in this way?

Mandatory reliefs and small business rate relief

15. The Government proposes when setting the *estimated business rates aggregate* to include an adjustment for the impact of mandatory reliefs and small business rate relief reflecting the situation at set up. Thereafter, and up to the next *reset*, there will be no revision to either the set-up or the ongoing operation of the scheme to reflect changes to mandatory reliefs (other than those resulting from new national policy changes, which will be picked up through the *New Burdens* procedures).

16. It follows that the distribution of the *estimated business rates aggregate* amongst local authorities, by the *proportionate shares* calculation, should also reflect the mandatory relief awarded in each area (and in the case of small business rates relief, the supplement). Mandatory relief and the consequences of the small business rate relief scheme are already reflected in the contribution to the pool sum. Therefore, we do not propose to further adjust the contribution to the pool sum for either mandatory rate relief, or for the small business rate relief scheme when calculating the *proportionate shares*. The introduction of the *central* and *local shares* means that the costs of any future changes (other than those which result from new national policy changes) in eligibility will be shared between local and central government in line with the *local* and *central share* splits.

Question 53: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for either mandatory rate relief, or for the small business rate relief scheme when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Reductions for empty properties or partly empty properties

17. The rates payable on empty property is 100%, although some properties are, in effect, exempt from empty rates and others have a period of grace before it becomes payable. Local authorities also have the discretion to

allow this exemption or period of grace on properties which are only partly unoccupied.

18. The Government's core proposal is for local authorities to retain 50% of business rates – covering rates paid on both occupied and unoccupied property. The financial consequences of properties moving between occupied and unoccupied will, therefore be kept within the business rates retention system and shared between local and central government in line with the *local* and *central share* splits. Empty properties rates are already reflected in the contribution to the pool. Accordingly, we do not propose to further adjust the contribution to the pool sum in respect of reductions for empty property rates when calculating the *proportionate shares*.
19. From 1 April 2008 the rates payable on empty property (after the initial rate free period) increased from 0% for industrial and 50% for others to 100% for all. Therefore, in the first year of the five year average period, less rates income would have been paid on empty property.
20. The Government has discussed the impact of the empty property rates policy change on the five year average in the Local Government Finance Working Group. It was noted that:
 - the impact of the Empty Property Relief change was relatively even across the country and was not likely to impact on *proportionate shares*, and
 - the 2007-08 year would impact upon only one fifth of the average and it would be very difficult to make an adjustment just for the 2008 changes and as a result, we would in practice have to exclude the 2007-08 year from the average.
21. In light of these considerations we consider that the empty property rates reforms in 2008 would have little or no material impact on the average incomes over the five years.

Question 54: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for reductions for empty property rates when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Discretionary relief and hardship relief

22. Currently the cost of discretionary reliefs, including hardship relief, is shared with central government on the basis of 75% central cost and 25% local cost. As set out in **Chapter 2**, we propose to keep discretionary relief within the business rates retention scheme and the *estimated business rates aggregate* will reflect the existing levels of discretionary rate relief. Thereafter, variations in the cost of discretionary relief will fall to be shared between local and central government in line with the *local* and *central share* splits.
23. The *NNDR3* contributions to the pool include the *billing authority's* share of the cost of discretionary relief. Including this in the average will ensure

proportionate shares, and therefore, *billing authority business rates baselines*, are set having regard to the current distribution of discretionary rate relief. Therefore, we do not propose to further adjust the contribution to the pool for discretionary rate relief when calculating the *proportionate shares*.

Question 55: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for discretionary rate relief when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Costs of collection

24. Billing authorities may deduct from their contribution to the pool an amount found by a formula which they can keep in respect of costs of collecting business rates. The formula is based upon the rateable value and the number of hereditaments in an authority's rating list and is applied equally to all authorities.

25. As this adjustment is applied consistently to all authorities we do not believe that it will have a material impact on *proportionate shares*. Therefore, we do not propose to make any further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for the costs of collection.

Question 56: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for costs of collection when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Losses in collection

26. Local authorities may deduct from their contribution to the pool debts which they consider to be doubtful and, to the extent they have not already been deducted, amounts they have written off. Under the business rates retention scheme the impact of losses on collection will be shared in line with the *local* and *central share* splits.

27. Losses on collection can vary by a material degree between authorities and between years. If we left losses in collection in the calculation of *proportionate shares* then we would be rewarding, with a lower baseline, those authorities which have written off or made provision for more bad debt. We do not consider this would be fair or a reasonable guide for future potential performance on losses on collection. Therefore, we propose to make the following adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum:

- add back the amount written off for bad debts or recognised as doubtful (e.g. the amount at line 11 of Part I of the 2011/12 *NNDR3* form).

Question 57: Do you agree with our proposal to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum in respect of losses in collection in this way?

City of London Offset

28. The City of London is permitted to retain an additional part of its rates income (the City of London Offset) in light of its low council tax base. Under the business rates retention scheme we will deliver the same outcome by reducing the City's *individual authority business rates baseline* before we calculate their *tariff/top-up*. To avoid double counting this offset, we propose to make the following adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum:

- add back the amount deducted by the City (e.g. the amount at line 13 of Part II of the 2011/12 *NNDR3* form).

29. Further detail about the consultation questions on the treatment of the City of London Offset is set out in **Section 2, Chapter 5**.

Deferral

30. During the five years used to determine the *proportionate share*, the Government has offered a *schedule of payments* option for ratepayers to defer payments to later years for:

- the increase in the multiplier in 2009-10, with the deferred amounts being repaid in the following two years, and
- certain backdated bills in the first part of the 2005 rating list for which the deferred amounts could be repaid over eight years. Some of these backdated liabilities have since been cancelled.

31. The effect of these schemes has been to reduce the contribution to the pool and the amounts concerned have either been repaid (again reflected in the contributions) or cancelled altogether. The impact is highly variable because much of the backdated bills were in ports, so that much of the cost falls in a small number of authorities. Leaving the impact of these schemes in the calculation would give an incorrect picture of the on-going distribution of business rates income. Therefore, we propose to make the following adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum:

- deduct total amounts received in respect of the *schedule of payments* agreements (e.g. the amounts shown at line 12(ii) in Part II of the 2011/12 *NNDR3* form); and,
- add back total reductions in respect of the *schedule of payments* agreements (e.g. the amounts shown at line 12(i) in Part II of the 2011-12 *NNDR3* form).

Question 58: Do you agree with our proposal to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum in respect of deferral in this way?

Charges on property

32. Local authorities may take a charge against a ratepayer's property and defer rates payment for which a deduction is made to the contribution to the pool. The amounts concerned are very small (less than £100,000 nationally) and their impact is not considered material for *proportionate shares*. Therefore, we will not make any further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for charges on properties.

Question 59: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum charges on property when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Prior year adjustments and interest on repayments (appeals)

33. The impact of backdated increases and reductions in rateable values arising from appeals and from other alterations to the rating list will fall within the business rates retention system. Furthermore, it is only by including the impact of refunds and interest that we will see a true picture of rates income over the five years of the average period. The impact of appeals and interest is already reflected in the contribution to the pool sum. Therefore, we do not propose to make any further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for reductions for prior year adjustments or interest on overpayments when calculating the *proportionate shares*.

Question 60: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for prior year adjustments and interest on repayments when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

34. **Annex B** sets out the calculation that Government will make to determine *proportionate shares*.

35. We will publish draft *proportionate shares*, and supporting calculations, in the autumn once *NNDR3* figures are available for 2011-12.

Chapter 4: Major precepting authority shares

1. Business rates are only collected by billing authorities. Therefore in order to establish *individual authority business rates baselines* for every authority within the business rates retention scheme, *billing authority business rates baselines* will need to be split between the *billing authority* and any relevant major precepting authorities¹⁵ in its area. The split will be done on the basis of *major precepting authority shares*, set by the Government.
2. The same major precepting authority shares will determine both the proportion of the *billing authority business rates baseline* that is used to calculate *individual authority business rates baseline* and the proportion of its annual business rates income that a *billing authority* will have to pay over to its relevant precepting authorities (see **Section 4**).
3. This chapter sets out the *major precepting authority shares* that Government proposes to set.

Two tier areas - Shire Counties

4. The Government recognises that county councils in two-tier areas have significant levers for promoting economic growth in their area, it is right therefore, that they have the opportunity to benefit financially from any growth in business rates. The summer 2011 consultation¹⁶ on proposals for business rates retention scheme confirmed that counties would receive a share of the business rates from each of the billing authorities in their area.
5. However, we also made it clear that the strongest incentive for growth should be placed in the hands of the lower tier, which is responsible for taking the vast majority of planning decisions that deliver growth. In the Government's response to consultation, we confirmed that the lower tier should receive around 80% of growth on the *local share*. The Government proposes that the *lower tier share of the billing authorities' business rates baseline* should be set at 80%.
6. This means that county councils in two tier areas will receive a 20% share of the *billing authority business rates baseline* from each of the billing authorities in their area. This will ensure that all such county councils will be *top-up* authorities, meaning that a significant proportion of their income will be provided through an index-linked *top-up payment*. This provides a high degree of stability for those authorities responsible for adult social care and children's services.

¹⁵ Eligible precepting authorities are two-tier county councils, single purpose fire and rescue authorities and the Greater London Authority (GLA)

¹⁶

7. The only exception to such county councils receiving this proportion is if they do not carry out any fire and rescue service responsibilities. In that situation, their proportion would be reduced by the same proportion as allocated to single purpose fire and rescue authorities (set out in paragraph 11 below) i.e. they will receive 20% less the percentage share that will be paid to single purpose fire authorities. This will ensure that the proportion going to lower tier authorities is unaffected by the arrangements for fire and rescue authorities in their area.

Question 61: Do you agree with our proposal to confirm the county share of the *billing authority business rates baseline* at 20% - less the percentage share due to single purpose fire and rescue authorities where the county does not carry out that function?

Single Purpose Fire and Rescue Authorities

8. The Government has made clear that the design of the business rates retention scheme will ensure that fire and rescue authorities are *top-up* authorities. This will mean that fire and rescue authorities will have the confidence that a significant proportion of their funding will be protected, and will be uprated by RPI each year.
9. Taking this into account, the Government proposes that single purpose fire and rescue authorities should receive a **2%** share of the local share of the business rates and that each single purpose fire and rescue authority's share of each *billing authority's business rate baseline* in its area should also be 2%. This share will ensure that each single purpose fire and rescue authority will be a *top-up* authority.

Question 62: Do you agree with our proposal to set the single purpose fire and rescue authority share of a billing authorities' business rates baseline at 2%?

County Fire and Rescue Authorities

10. There are 11 county fire and rescue authorities in two tier areas with direct responsibility for fire and rescue services. The Government proposes that such councils should receive the full 20% of its billing authorities' business rates baseline. Any difference between the share of *individual authority business rates baseline* and the *baseline funding levels* of such councils, including its fire and rescue service responsibilities, will be reflected in the *top-up payment* received by the County Fire and Rescue Authority.

Question 63: Do you agree that county councils responsible for fire and rescue services should receive the full 20% county share of the billing authorities' business rates baseline?

London

11. London comprises the 32 London boroughs, the City of London, and the Greater London Authority. The London boroughs and the City of London are all billing authorities. The Greater London Authority is the sole major precepting authority in London, and is also responsible for the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority.
12. The December 2011 consultation response confirmed that it would roll-in the revenue elements of the Greater London Authority general grant, thereby ensuring that the Greater London Authority forms part of the business rates retention scheme, and has the same incentive to promote growth, and to benefit from that growth. In the Statement of Intent on the central and local share of business rates, published on 17 May 2012, the Government confirmed also that it would include a proportion of the Greater London Authority transport grant, which goes to Transport for London, in the business rates retention system.
13. The Greater London Authority will clearly need to receive a share of the business rates from the London Boroughs to cover the services provided by the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority. In addition, the Greater London Authority has a strong focus on delivering economic growth in London and direct responsibility for housing, economic development and regeneration in London. Transport for London also has a significant ability to influence the growth agenda in London.
14. Given this, the Government proposes that the Greater London Authority should receive a significant proportion of the business rates revenues from London boroughs and a significant proportion of their business rates baselines, when setting up the scheme. This will mean that it will share in any growth achieved across London, as well as share the risks of any reductions.
15. Clearly, the share of business rates allocated to the Greater London Authority will have an impact on the London boroughs. The Government considers it important that the London Boroughs, as the local planning authorities in their area, should have a strong incentive to promote growth and that the share of business rates they receive should reflect that. However, the Government does consider that the nature of the Greater London Authority in London creates a very different dynamic compared to the usual two tier split in the rest of the country, and that it warrants a different split of resources between the two tiers.
16. The Government is considering the appropriate proportion of business rates that should be allocated to the London Boroughs and to the Greater London Authority. It is discussing with key partners, such as London Councils and the Greater London Authority, the consequences of different splits and will set out its proposals on the shares shortly.

17. **Annex C** sets out the *major precepting authority shares* for authorities outside London and shows how they determine the authority's share of a billing authority's annual business rates income collected by its billing authorities.

Chapter 5: Treatment of City Offset and the City Premium

The City Offset and the City Premium

1. In recognition that it has a small council tax base, there are currently special arrangements in place for the City of London's business rate income.
2. The City of London is presently allowed to keep hold of some of its business rates to supplement its income, instead of paying it all to the Government. This is called the City of London Offset. For 2012-13, the City of London Offset is £10.271 million and will be uprated by RPI each year¹⁷. The City can also set its own rates supplement (currently 0.4p in every £1) and retain the income from this. This is called the City of London Premium.
3. It is the Government's intention to reflect these arrangements in the set up and operation of the business rates retention scheme.

The City of London Offset

4. The Government proposes to reduce the City of London's *individual authority business rate baseline* by the value of the City of London Offset. This will adjust the individual *business rate baseline* for the City of London.
5. The Government will then use the City of London's adjusted *individual business rate baseline* in order to calculate whether the City of London should make a *tariff payment* to, or receive a *top-up* payment from, central government. Further detail on how *tariff and top-up payments* are calculated is set out in paragraph 12 to 15 of in **Chapter 1**.
6. Given its historically high business rate yield, compared to the sums it receives from formula grant, it is almost certain that the City of London will be a *tariff authority*. Therefore, under the Government's proposals, the City of London's *tariff* will effectively be reduced by the value of the City of London Offset.

Question 64: Do you agree with the Government's proposal to reflect the current arrangements for the City of London Offset by making an adjustment to the City of London's *individual authority business rate baseline*?

7. Currently the City of London Offset is deducted from the City of London's business rates income before contributions to the national non-domestic rates pool are made. As set out above, the Government proposes to reflect this arrangement by making an explicit adjustment to the City of London's

¹⁷ As announced in Autumn 2012. The business rates multiplier is also updated annually by RPI.

individual authority business rate baseline. As explained in **Chapter 3**, therefore, when calculating *proportionate shares*, it is Government's intention to add back the amount deducted for the City of London Offset. This will ensure that the City of London Offset is only reflected once in the calculation of the City of London's *individual business rate baseline* and that the arrangements for the treatment of the City of London Offset within the business rates retention scheme do not impact upon the calculation of *proportionate shares* for other billing authorities.

Question 65: Do you agree with the proposal to take account of the City of London Offset when calculating *proportionate shares*?

8. The Government proposes to use the City of London's adjusted *individual authority business rate baseline* for the purpose of calculating its *levy ratio* as set out in paragraph 30 in **Chapter 6**. This will result in a small reduction to the City of London's *levy*, reflecting the proportion of business rates income retained through the City of London Offset. This ratio will then be applied to any growth in business rate income as set out in paragraph 16-19 in **Chapter 6**.

Question 66: Do you agree with the proposal to calculate the City of London's *levy ratio* by using its adjusted *individual authority business rate baseline*?

9. The Government proposes to calculate the City of London's eligibility for a *safety net payment* by comparing its business rate income after deducting the City Offset to its *baseline funding level*. Further detail on the calculation of *safety net payments* is set out in paragraph 23-28 in **Chapter 6**.

Question 67: Do you agree with the proposal to calculate the City of London's eligibility for the *safety net* by using its business rates income after the deduction of the City of London Offset?

The City of London Premium

10. The Government proposes to allow the City of London to continue to set the City of London Premium and to retain fully the income this generates. This means that the City of London Premium will be disregarded under definitions of business rate income used within the business rates retention scheme, in regulations.
11. This will also be reflected in the City of London's *NNDR* returns. In providing both *NNDR1* and *NNDR3 returns* of estimated and actual business rates income, the City of London will not be expected to include income generated through the City of London Premium.

Question 68: Do you agree that the City of London Premium should be disregarded in the definition of business rates income used in the business rates retention scheme?

Section 4: The operation of the rates retention scheme

Chapter 1: Overview

1. This section looks at the operation of the business rates retention scheme and indicates where, in the section, further information about the individual scheme elements can be found. It is arranged chronologically, to give local authorities the best idea of how the scheme will operate year-by-year.

Before the start of the financial year

2. Annually, each billing authority will need to estimate the business rates income that it expects to collect in the next financial year. For this purpose, billing authorities will use a revised *NNDR1* form. Whilst broadly similar to the current *NNDR1 form*, it will in future take as its starting point the rateable value appearing on local lists at 30 September. It will also allow authorities the ability to provide their own forecasts by adjusting income figures to reflect local intelligence about growth and possible changes to the rating list.

Further information about the revised *NNDR1* form can be found in Chapter 2 on information requirements.

3. By means of the direction powers in paragraph 40 of section 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill, the Government will require billing authorities to provisionally complete the *NNDR1* by mid-December and send it to DCLG and any relevant precepting authority operating¹⁸ in its area. By 30 January¹⁹ confirmation that the *NNDR1* is correct will be required by DCLG and relevant precepting authorities. This will be after it has been signed off by the council. Any changes can also be resubmitted. .
4. The estimate of business rates income in the *NNDR1* will be used by central Government to determine a *schedule of payments* for the payment, by the billing authority, of the *central share* due to central government.
5. The estimate will also form the basis on which a billing authority and its *relevant precepting authorities* work out a *schedule of payments* for the business rates income due to the precepting authority.

Further information on *schedules of payment* can be found in Chapter 3.

6. Once the *NNDR1* has been completed and sent to DCLG and *relevant precepting authorities*, billing authorities will be able to set their budgets for

¹⁸ Relevant precepting authorities are two-tier county councils, single-purpose fire and rescue authorities and the Greater London Authority (GLA)

¹⁹ 30 January is the same date by which billing authorities must notify their council tax base to their precepting authorities.

the year, having regard to the estimate of non-domestic rating income contained in the *NNDR1* and the sums due to central government by way of the *central share* and to *relevant precepting authorities*. Similarly, *relevant precepting authorities* will be able to set their budgets on the strength of the sums due to them from each of their billing authorities.

7. On the basis of the estimates of business rates income in *NNDR1s*, it will be possible to determine authorities' provisional eligibility for *safety net* payments for the forthcoming financial year. The Government will confirm provisional safety net payments to authorities on the strength of the provisional *NNDR1s* returned in mid-December. Authorities can then include the sums in their budgets and the Government will build them into the schedule of payments

Further information on the issues to which authorities must have regard in setting their budgets can be found in Chapter 4.

During the course of the financial year

8. During the course of the financial year, billing authorities will, as now, be responsible for billing ratepayers in respect of properties entered on their local rating lists and collecting the business rates due from them. They will also be responsible, in accordance with the *schedule of payments* agreed before the start of the financial year, for making payments to any *relevant precepting authority* and to central government in respect of the *central share*.
9. Billing authorities will also have to make, or will receive, *transitional protection payments* to/from central government. This reflects the Government's intention that the financial impact of the *transitional arrangements* is dealt with outside the business rates retention scheme. The payments due to, or from, an authority, will be calculated provisionally before the beginning of the financial year, on the basis of estimates provided by an authority in its *NNDR1* form (**Chapter 2** on information requirements).
10. Payments from ratepayers; to *relevant precepting authorities*; and in respect of the *central share* and *transitional protection* will be made to and from a billing authority's *collection fund*.
11. Both billing authorities and relevant precepting authorities will also either receives *top-up payments* from central government, or will have to make *tariff payments* to central government. *Tariff* and *top-up payments* will be made directly from/to an authority's *general fund*. So too, will sums due to, or from, an authority in respect of the *levy* and *safety net* (see paragraph 20 to 22),

Further information on payments to and from *collection* and *general funds* can be found in Chapter 5.

12. Towards the end of the financial year, billing authorities will have to estimate whether there is likely to be a surplus or deficit on their *collection fund*, as a consequence of the flows of business rates income to and from the authority.
13. By means of the direction powers in paragraph 40 of section 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill, Government will require that estimate to have been made and notified to both DCLG and all the billing authority's *relevant precepting authorities* at the same time as *NNDR1s*. After 2013-14 it is likely that the *NNDR1s* will be amended further to allow forecast surplus/deficits to be recorded as part of the form.
14. Any estimated surplus or deficit on the *collection fund* will be shared between the billing authority, central government and any *relevant precepting authorities* in accordance with the *relevant shares* of business rate income (**Annex C**).
15. The share of the estimated surplus or deficit due to central government and relevant precepting authorities will increase/reduce the sums due to them in the following financial year and must, therefore, be taken into account by both billing and *relevant precepting authorities* when they set their budgets for that year; and by the authorities and central government when setting-up *schedule of payments* for that year.

More information about this process can be found in Chapter 4 on budget setting.

Following the end of the financial year

16. In the same way as now, at the end of the financial year, each billing authority will be required to complete a revised *NNDR3* form setting out the non-domestic rating income that was actually collected during the course of the year. Like the *NNDR1* form, the revised *NNDR3* form will be broadly similar to the current *NNDR3* form.

More information on the new *NNDR3* can be found in chapter 2 on “information requirements”

17. On the basis of the outturn information contained in its *NNDR3* form, a billing authority will need to calculate the final surplus or deficit on its *collection fund*. Any difference between the final surplus, or deficit, and the estimated surplus, or deficit that was taken into account in setting the budget for year 2, will need to be shared between the billing authority, central government and any *relevant precepting authorities* in accordance with *the relevant shares* of business rate income.
18. Using the direction powers in paragraph 40 of section 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill, central government will require the difference to be notified to both DCLG and all the billing authority's *relevant precepting*

authorities as part of the future *NNDR1*, so that it can be reflected in the budget and *schedule of payments* for a forthcoming financial year.

19. The information in the *NNDR3* will also be used, by Government, to calculate the final sums due to, or from, authorities by way of transitional protection payments for the financial year. Any difference between the amount due, as determined by the final calculation, and the amount that has already been paid on the basis of the provisional calculations (see paragraph 9 above) will be notified to the authority; and any sums due to, or from, the authority as a result, will have to be paid as soon as possible following notification. As explained in **Chapter 5** on “collection and general funds”, any difference between provisional and *final transitional protection payments* will have to be reflected in an adjustment to the surplus, or deficit, on the *collection fund*, before it can be shared between the billing authority, relevant precepting authorities and central government.
20. The *NNDR3* form will also be used by central Government to calculate the *levy* due from a billing or precepting authority in respect of the financial year to which the *NNDR3* relates. Any *levy* payments that are due will be notified to the authority, along with the basis of the calculations
21. Similarly, the *NNDR3* form will also be used to calculate the *safety net payment* due to the authority in respect of the year to which the *NNDR3* form relates. As explained, in paragraph 7 above, it will be possible for authorities, provisionally, to receive *safety net payments on account* during the course of any financial year, based on *NNDRs1*. Where they receive such provisional payments, Government will use the *NNDR3* form to calculate any difference between the sums paid to them provisionally during the course of the financial year and the sums actually due to them in respect of that year. Any difference will be notified to the authority as soon as practicable, along with the basis of the calculations.
22. Sums due to, or from an authority by way of *levy* and *safety net* will have to be paid as soon as possible following notification, having allowed a period for authorities’ to query the basis on which the sums have been calculated.

More information on the *levy* and *safety net* can be found in Chapter 6.

Chapter 2: Information Requirements

Before the start of a financial year

1. Billing authorities will need to estimate the rates income that they will receive in that year. They must use this to complete an *NNDR1* form, which they will be required to fill in and send to DCLG and their relevant precepting authorities on a provisional basis by mid-December and following approval by the local authority in final form by 30 January immediately preceding the financial year to which it relates.
2. DCLG will write to authorities in early November of the year preceding the relevant financial year (i.e. early November 2012, for the 2013-14 financial year), with *NNDR1* forms and guidance notes on their completion. The *NNDR1* forms that authorities receive will contain details of the rateable value (RV) shown for the authority's local rating list at 30 September and the small business rating multiplier for the relevant financial year.
3. The rateable value and rating multiplier will be the starting point for the *NNDR1*, allowing the authority to determine a gross yield figure for the year. In the revised *NNDR1* form, authorities will be able to adjust the gross yield figure to reflect local intelligence about likely increases, or decreases, in the gross rates collected for the year. In this way, authorities will be able to take account of prospective physical changes to the rateable property in their area.
4. From the gross yield figure, authorities will need to deduct:
 - the amount of small business rate relief that they anticipate giving;
 - the total of all mandatory and discretionary reliefs;
 - rates yield in Enterprise Zones, (in accordance with the terms of any Order made under paragraph 37, schedule 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill);
 - rates yield in respect of an approved New Development Deal scheme (in accordance with the terms of any Order made under paragraph 37, schedule 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill)
 - rates yield in respect of renewable energy schemes (in accordance with the terms of any Order made under (paragraph 37, schedule 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill).
 - the City of London Offset (City of London only) –
 - Costs of collection – as determined by DCLG
5. Authorities will need to add to the gross yield figure:

- the additional yield generated to finance small business rates relief,
 - any additional rates that they anticipate collecting as a result of ratepayers having deferred their 2012-13 rates bills.
6. Authorities will also be expected to make a reduction to the gross yield figure to reflect losses on collection. This will comprise two elements:
- Provision for bad debts; and,
 - Provision for future losses on appeal,
7. DCLG will provide indicative figures based on:
- The average losses in collection reported by authorities on *NNDR3* forms for the previous five year period; and
 - The historic differences between *NNDR1* and *NNDR3* returns based on the same methodology as that used to adjust the *estimated business rates aggregate* (see **Section 2, Chapter 2**).
8. However, the *NNDR1* form will allow authorities the ability to adjust these figures, upwards, or downwards, to reflect their local intelligence.
9. This will give a figure for the billing authority's estimated *net rating income* for the year. It is this figure that should be used to determine the payments that are due to central government, by way of *central share*, and to any *relevant precepting authorities*.
10. The figure for *net rating income* takes no account of the financial impact of *transitional arrangements*. This is in line with the Government's intention that any *transitional arrangements* should be outside the business rates retention scheme.
11. The *NNDR1* form will, however, ask authorities to estimate the financial impact on their income of the *transitional arrangements*. It will do this by, in effect, asking authorities to recalculate the net rating figure, having regard to the impact of the *transitional arrangements*. The net cost of *transitional arrangements* will determine the *transitional protection payment* that an authority will receive from, or pay to central government.

Question 69: Do you agree with our proposals for information requirements before the start of the financial year?

At the end of a financial year

12. Billing authorities will be required to complete an *NNDR3* form setting out the income that they have actually received from ratepayers in the course of the financial year.

13. As at present, DCLG will write to billing authorities after the end of the financial year with *NNDR3* forms and guidance notes. Authorities will be required to complete the *NNDR3* form and send it to DCLG by the end of June following the financial year to which it relates.
14. In their *NNDR3* return, billing authorities will be asked to provide details of the gross amount payable to them in the year, after having regard to the mandatory relief given by them in respect of empty and partially-occupied property, charities, small businesses, village shops and community amateur sports clubs, including any adjustments for previous years not taken into account in an earlier *NNDR3* form.
15. Authorities will be required to deduct from the *gross amount payable* any discretionary reliefs they have given, in order to determine their net yield for the year.
16. Unlike the current *NNDR3* form, authorities will be required to show these figures without regard to the financial impact of the *transitional arrangements*. Nor will they be required to adjust their discretionary relief figures by approved percentages to determine contributions to the rating pool. Instead, the deductions for discretionary relief should reflect the amount of discretionary relief actually awarded by the authority (without regard to the impact of the transitional arrangements). This means that the cost of any future changes in eligibility for mandatory and discretionary reliefs (other than those which result from new national policy changes) will be shared between local and central government in line with local and central share splits.
17. The return will also allow authorities to make deductions for:
- The cost of collection (equivalent to the amount entered in the *NNDR1* form) plus any legal costs which meet the existing criteria on new points of law;
 - Losses in collection for doubtful debts and write-offs;
 - Interest payments to ratepayers; and,
 - the value of the City of London Offset (City of London only)
18. This will result in a bottom-line figure for *gross collectable rates income*, which will be used by DCLG in the calculation of the *levy* and *safety net* due for the year (see **Chapter 6** on the levy and safety net).
19. Separately, authorities will be required to set out the financial impact of the *transitional arrangements*. As under the current *NNDR3* form, this will involve showing both the increase in rates yield as a result of ratepayers having their rates reductions phased over a number of years; and the

reductions in yield resulting from ratepayers having increases in their rates bill delayed.

20. These sums deducted from the *collectable rates income* will produce a figure for the *net collectable rates income* for the year. The difference between the *gross* and *net collectable rate income figures* will determine the final amount due to/from the authority by way of *transitional protection payment*.
21. *NNDR1* and *NNDR3s* will be developed further over the course of the coming months in the Central Local Information Partnership-(Finance), ahead of the *NNDR1* form being sent to authorities in November 2012.

Question 70: Do you agree with our proposals for information requirements at the end of the financial year?

Chapter 3: Schedules of Payment

1. For each financial year, central Government, billing authorities and relevant precepting authorities will need to agree *schedules of payments* for:

- The *central share*
- Payments due to relevant precepting authorities
- Provisional *safety net payments*
- *Tariffs and top-ups*

Central government schedule of payment: billing authorities

2. For a financial year (the relevant financial year), the sum owed to central government in respect of the *central share* will be determined on the basis of:
 - 50% of the estimated net rating income reported by an authority in its *NNDR1* return for the relevant financial year;
 - 50% of any forecast surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* for the year immediately preceding the relevant financial year;
 - 50% of any difference between:
 - the forecast surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* for the year before that immediately preceding the relevant financial year, and;
 - the actual surplus/deficit for that year as determined on the basis of an *NNDR3* form.
3. For the relevant financial year, the provisional transitional protection payment will be determined on the basis of the figures of the net cost of transitional arrangement as reported on the *NNDR1* form.
4. The *tariff* or *top-up payment* due from/to the authority will be that set out in the local government finance report for the relevant financial year. For 2013-14, it will be the difference between an authority's *baseline funding level* and its *individual authority business rates baseline* (see **Section 3, Chapter 2**). Thereafter it will be equal to the preceding year's figure, adjusted to reflect that September's RPI, until the system is *reset*.
5. The sums due to/from an authority in respect of the *central share*, *transitional protection payment*, *tariff* or *top-up* and (if appropriate) *provisional safety net payment*, will be summed to produce a net figure,

which authorities will be required to pay (or will receive) over the course of the year. It will be paid instalments over the course of the year.

6. Under the current arrangements payments to the national rating pool are made in 24 fortnightly instalments. The Government is seeking views on whether the schedule of payments under the business rates retention scheme, should operate similarly or whether the number of instalments should be changed.

Question 71: Do you agree with our proposals for the way in which a *schedule of payment* will operate for billing authorities and what is your view of the number of instalments by which payments to/from local authorities should be made?

Central government schedule of payment: relevant precepting authorities

7. The only payment due to, relevant precepting authorities from central government (or from relevant precepting authorities to central government) will be in respect of *tariffs* and *top-up* payments and (where appropriate) any agreed provisional *safety net payments*. These will be determined on the same basis as for billing authorities and will be paid in instalments over the course of the year.

Question 72: Do you agree with our proposals for the way in which a *schedule of payment* will operate for major precepting authorities and what is your view of the number of instalments on which payments to/from precepting authorities should be made?

Schedule of payments between billing and relevant major precepting authorities

8. It will be for billing authorities and their relevant precepting authorities to agree the *schedule of payments* in respect of the relevant precepting authorities' share of the rates income.
9. In regulations under paragraph 9 of section 1 to the Local Government Finance Bill, the Government will require that the payment due to relevant precepting authorities for a relevant financial year is the sum of:
 - the net rating income figure reported by an authority in its *NNDR1* form for the relevant financial year multiplied by the appropriate *major precepting authority share* percentage as set out in regulations²⁰
 - any forecast surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* for the year immediately preceding the relevant financial year multiplied by the

²⁰ The appropriate tier split percentage in the regulations will be the same as that used to set-up the scheme – see chapter x, paragraph * and annex Z

appropriate *major precepting authority share* percentage as set out in regulations

- The difference between:
 - the forecast surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* for the year before that immediately preceding the relevant financial year, and;
 - the actual surplus/deficit for that year as determined on the basis of an *NNDR3* form (see paragraph * above)

multiplied by the appropriate *major precepting authority share* percentage as set out in regulations.

10. The regulations will also set out a default position whereby the sum due from billing authorities to their *relevant precepting authorities* is to be paid in the same number of instalments as the schedule of payments between central government and billing authorities, in the absence of any different agreement between the authorities.

Question 73: Do you agree with our proposals for the way in which a *schedule of payment* will operate between billing and *relevant major precepting authorities*?

Chapter 4: Budget setting

1. In setting their budgets for a relevant financial year, authorities will need to have regard to the income they can expect to receive under the business rates retention scheme. This section provides a check-list of the different payments due under the scheme and their timing.

Billing Authorities

2. The starting point for determining an authority's business rates retention income for a relevant financial year will be the net rating income reported by the authority in its *NNDR1* form for that year.
3. From this, an authority will need to deduct the sums due to the Government in respect of the *central share* (including central government's share of surpluses/deficits on the *collection fund*).
4. It will also need to deduct the sums due to its *relevant precepting authorities* (including their share of surpluses/deficits on the *collection fund*). .
5. The authority will then need to add, or subtract, the *transitional protection payment* it can expect to receive or pay, and its *tariff*, or *top-up payment*.
6. On the basis of the *NNDR1* figures and the tariff or top-up set out in the draft local government finance report, an authority will be able to calculate whether, in accordance with the levy and safety net regulations, it will receive a safety net payment or have to pay a levy. Any such sums should be brought into its budget for the year.
7. The authority will also need to reflect the extent to which its forecast levy and safety net payments for a previous year may change as a result of later forecasts, or outturn information.
8. The billing authority's share of any surplus or deficit on the *collection fund* will reflect, in part, the extent to which actual losses on appeal for a year have varied from the provision it made in its *NNDR1* form. In setting its budget for a relevant financial year, the authority's section 151 officer will have to reach a view about the extent to which the whole of any surplus or deficit is reflected in the budget.

Relevant Precepting Authorities

9. The process of budget setting in relevant precepting authorities is exactly the same as that set out above for billing authorities, except insofar as relevant precepting authorities will need to aggregate the sums that are due to them from each of their billing authorities (including their share of any surplus or deficit on the *collection fund*) in order to determine their rating income for the year. To this they will need to add/subtract the *tariff* or *top-up payment* due.

10. Their budgets do not have to reflect *transitional protection payments*. The considerations outlined in paragraphs 6 to 8 for billing authorities, however, apply equally to *relevant precepting authorities*.

Chapter 5: Collection and general funds

Collection Fund

1. In accordance with Part 2 of Section 3 to the Local Government Finance Bill receipts from business ratepayers, together with payments:
 - to central government in respect of the *central share*
 - to/from central government in respect of *transitional protection payments*
 - to *relevant precepting authorities* in respect of their share of rating incomewill all be paid to/from a billing authority's *collection fund*.
2. The payments from the *collection fund* (and to it in respect of *transitional protection payments*) for a relevant financial year will be fixed through the agreed *schedule of payments*. Therefore, to the extent that the amount actually collected from ratepayers during the year, differs from that estimated in the *NNDR1* form, it will manifest itself in an end-year surplus, or deficit, on the *collection fund*. This will be shared between the billing authority, central government and *relevant precepting authorities* in accordance with *relevant shares*.
3. *Transitional protection payments*, like payments in respect of the *central share* and to *relevant precepting authorities*, will be fixed for a financial year by the *schedule of payments*. But, following the end of the financial year, central Government will reconcile the provisional payments made on the strength of *NNDR1* estimates, with the actual amounts due to/from authorities as determined by *NNDR3* outturn figures. The difference will be paid to/by the billing authority. DCLG will notify billing authorities of the sums due as soon as practicable and payment will be made as soon as possible thereafter. Effectively therefore, *reconciliation payments* will be made in the year following the financial year to which they relate.
4. Because *transitional protection payments* exist solely to compensate billing authorities for the fact that their payments from the *collection fund* to central government and *relevant precepting authorities* and into their own general funds are calculated gross of *transitional arrangements*, it follows that they should be retained in their entirety by the billing authority. Therefore, any surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* for a financial year needs to be adjusted to reflect any *reconciliation payments*, before that surplus/deficit is shared between the billing authority, central government and *relevant precepting authorities*.
5. In practice, of course, the *reconciliation payment* due in respect of a relevant financial year will not be known until after an authority has had to

estimate the surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* for that year for the purpose of setting the following year's budget.

6. Therefore, in the same way as for surpluses and deficits generally, billing authorities' will need to forecast the likely change in *transitional protection payments* prior to the budget setting round for the following year and reconcile its forecast with the outturn figures in future years.

Question 74: Do you agree with our proposals for the operation of the *collection fund*?

Question 75: And do you agree that the reconciliation payment due in respect of *transitional protection payments*, should be built in to the calculation of collection fund surpluses & deficits only once, when outturn figures are available?

General Fund

7. It is the Government's intention that *tariff*, *top-up payments*, *levy* and *safety net payments* will all be made to/from an authority's *general fund*.
8. In accordance with Part 2 of Section 3 to the Local Government Finance Bill the above payments, along with payments of business rates income to their major precepting authorities from billing authorities, as set out in *schedules of payment*, will be made to/from the *general fund*.
9. For billing authorities, we will provide in regulations made under paragraph 25 of Schedule 3 to the Local Government Finance Bill that, for a relevant financial year, a sum, as calculated below, will be transferred from its *collection fund* to its *general fund*. The sum to be transferred will be:
 - The income due to the billing authority on the basis of the *NNDR1* forecast of net rating income (i.e. the net rating income multiplied by the billing authority's relevant share percentage (see Annex C) (and including any surplus/deficit in respect of previous years)

Plus;

- The total amount allowed for collection costs
- Any sums due for:
 - Enterprise zones
 - New Development Deal projects
 - Renewable energy projects

10. This will ensure that the surplus/deficit on the *collection fund* at the end of the year is correctly stated and that income that is properly due to the billing authority is not part of the surplus that is shared between central government, billing authorities and major precepting authorities.
11. The regulations will also require that the in-year financing cost of any deficit on the *collection fund*, or the investment benefit of any surplus, is credited or debited to the fund and therefore shared between the parties.

Question 76: Do you agree with our description of the way in which the *general fund* will operate?

Chapter 6: The safety net and the levy

1. The *safety net* will protect local authorities from significant negative shocks to their income by guaranteeing that no local authority will see its *retained rates income*, fall beyond a set percentage of its index linked *baseline funding level*.
2. The *safety net* will be funded by a *levy* on the disproportionate benefits to *baseline funding levels* that some authorities will experience as a result of growth in business rates. This is caused by the uneven distribution of *individual authority business rates baselines* and the different *baseline funding level* of local authorities.
3. This chapter sets out the Government's proposals for setting the *safety net* threshold and *levy ratio*, and for the operation of the *safety net* and *levy*, including the calculation of *safety net* and *levy* payments.

The Safety Net Threshold and Levy Ratio

4. Decisions about the level at which to set the *safety net* threshold and *levy ratio* are interlinked; they cannot be taken in isolation, since the *levy ratio* must generate sufficient income to fund the *safety net* at the chosen support threshold, whilst continuing to offer an incentive for local authorities to grow their business rates. Equally the *safety net* threshold must offer protection against significant shocks to the local rates base.
5. The Government has previously confirmed that, in the early years of the scheme, the *safety net* will be guaranteed - meaning that there will be sufficient funds available to provide support for authorities meeting the *safety net* criteria, regardless of the level of *levy* income.
6. A lack of *levy* income would impose additional public expenditure costs. To avoid this, the Government will need to guarantee *safety net* payments in the first years of the scheme by temporarily holding back some money that would otherwise go to all local authorities in *Revenue Support Grant*. The amount of money held back will depend on the precise *safety net* threshold that is set – the greater the level of protection offered, and the greater the incentive offered by the *levy ratio*, then the greater the amount that will need to be held back – but we would anticipate no more than £250m in total (see **Section 2, Chapter 2**) based on the options set out in this consultation paper.
7. This money will be held temporarily until it is clear that it will not be needed to fund *safety net* payments, *safety net payments on account*, or any other unanticipated public expenditure costs arising directly from the reform itself. It will then be returned to local authorities in proportion to the *start-up funding allocation*.

8. In later years of the scheme, the Government reserves the right to scale *safety net* payments to affordable levels, although we are clear this would only be used as a last resort.
9. The *safety net* threshold and *levy ratio* must therefore strike a balance between protection, incentive and affordability. The Government's proposed combination below offers that balance in the Government's view whilst minimising the amount of *Revenue Support Grant* that would need to be held back, in the early years, to guarantee *safety net* payments in the event of insufficient *levy* income.
10. In the event that the *levy* income is greater than required to support authorities meeting the *safety net* criteria, any surplus *levy* income will be distributed back to local government. The Government will consult upon the basis of distribution, which will be set out in regulations, later this year.

Safety net threshold

11. The Government proposes to set the *safety net* threshold in the range 7.5% to 10% below an authority's index linked *baseline funding level* and is seeking views on where the precise level of *safety net* support should be set within this range.
12. In practice, a *safety net* threshold in this range means that every local authority would be guaranteed to receive at least 90% to 92.5% of its *baseline funding level*, depending on the precise threshold that is set.

Question 77: Bearing in mind the need to balance protection, incentive and affordability, and the associated impact on the amount of contingency that will need to be held back in the early years where, within the range 7.5% - 10%, should the *safety net* threshold be set?

Levy ratio

13. The Government has confirmed its intention to set a proportional *levy ratio* and proposes to set this at a 1:1 level. This means that for every 1% increase on the *individual authority business rates baseline* the authority would see no more than a corresponding 1% increase against its *baseline funding level*. At the 1:1 *levy ratio* only *tariff authorities* would be levied, since by the very nature, *top-up* authorities would not be able to achieve more than 1% increase on their *baseline funding level* for every 1% increase in their *individual authority business rates baseline*.

Question 78: Bearing in mind the need to balance protection, incentive and affordability, and the associated impact on the amount of contingency that will need to be held back, do you agree with the Government's proposal to set the *levy ratio* at 1:1?

Calculation of safety net and levy payments

14. Regulations under will set out the detailed calculations that will be made to determine whether an authority is to make a *levy* payment, or receive a *safety net* payment for a year.
15. The starting point for the calculations in each case is to measure the change in an authority's *retained rates income* for the year. The Government proposes to do this by comparing an authority's *retained rates income* for the year against its *baseline funding level* for that year. The Government indicated that *baseline funding levels* would be uprated each year by RPI. As part of the information provided to authorities in the Local Government Finance Settlement Report the Government will set out for every authority its *baseline funding level* for the year.

Defining retained rates income

16. The Government proposes to use the same definition of *retained rates income* for both the *safety net* and *levy* purposes. This will ensure a consistent measurement of the change in an authority's *retained rates income* against its *baseline funding level*.
17. For billing authorities, the information for the calculation of retained rates income will come from the *NNDR3* form (see **Section 4, Chapter 2**). The starting point for the calculation will be the collectable rates income as set out in **Chapter 2**, paragraphs 12 to 18. This will be adjusted to add back any discretionary relief that the authority has provided in accordance with the discount provisions of the Localism Act 2011²¹.
18. The following sums will then need to be **deducted**:
- *central share* (including central government's share of surpluses/deficits on the *collection fund*);
 - sums due to its *major precepting authorities* (including their share of surpluses/deficits on the collection fund);
 - *tariff* payments,

And the following sums should be **added**:

- *top- up* payments

This will give the retained rates income for the billing authority.

19. The calculation will not take account of any provision made by the local authority against future losses on appeal in setting their budgets for the year. This is because in setting up the system, Government proposes to make an adjustment to ensure the *estimated business rates aggregate*

²¹ In other words discretionary reliefs that authorities have provided to ratepayers other than charities, not –for-profit organisations and community sports clubs etc

total fully reflects the aggregate cost to local authorities of the losses incurred as a result of successful appeals against the compiled rating lists. See **Section 3, Chapter 2**.

Question 79: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 16 to 19 for defining a billing authority's *net retained rates income* for the purposes of the *levy* and *safety net* calculations?

20. *Major precepting authorities* do not currently submit *NNDR3* forms and the Government does not propose to require this in future. Instead the Government will calculate a *major precepting authority's* retained rates income using information from the *NNDR3* forms submitted by billing authorities.

21. The starting point for the calculation will be the total amount a *major precepting authority* should have received, based on *NNDR3* returns, plus or minus *top-up* and *tariff payments* respectively. The Government will use the following formula to calculate a *major precepting authority's* net retained rates income:

$$[(A \times B) \times C] \begin{array}{l} + \text{Top-up payment} \\ - \text{Tariff payment} \end{array}$$

Where:

- A is the aggregate collectable rates income due to be paid to all billing authorities in the *major precepting authority's* area in respect of the year under sections 43 and 45 of the Local Government Act 1988 (as determined by *NNDR3* returns)
- B is the *local share* percentage
- C is the relevant *major precepting authority* percentage as appropriate to the authority.

22. To this amount, *top-up* payments will be added, and *tariff* payments will be deducted to produce a *retained rates income* for the *major precepting authority*.

Question 80: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 20 to 22 for defining a major precepting authority's retained rates income for the purposes of the *levy* and *safety net* calculations?

Safety net calculation and payments

23. Where the *retained rates income* for the year is **less** than the *baseline funding level* for the year, the *retained rates income* will be compared against the *safety net* threshold to determine whether a safety net payment is due to the authority, and if so, the amount of *safety net payment* due.
24. If the authority's net *retained rates income* has dropped below the safety net threshold, the local authority will receive *safety net* payments up to the threshold level. If the net *retained rates income* has not dropped below the *safety net threshold* no *safety net* payment will be due.
25. Authorities will be able to calculate their individual *safety net* levels as follows:

Baseline funding level for the year x (1 – *safety net* threshold)

The *baseline funding level* will be uprated each year by RPI to ensure that *safety net* support is not eroded in real terms.

26. The calculation of *safety net payments* for a financial year will be made on the basis of information set out in the *NNDR3* form following the end of that financial year. In practice, this would mean that Government would not calculate or make 2013-14 *safety net payments* to authorities until 2014-15, leaving authorities waiting for support that they may urgently need.
27. As explained, in **Section 4, Chapter1** above, the Government therefore proposes to make provisional *safety net payments* to authorities during the course of any financial year, based on their *NNDR1* returns for that year.
28. Central Government will then use the *NNDR3* forms for the year to calculate any difference between the sums provisionally paid and the sums actually due to them in respect of that year. Any difference will be notified to the authority as soon as practicable.

Question 81: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 23 to 28 for *safety net* calculations and payments?

Levy calculation and payments

29. Where the net *retained rates income* for the year is **more** than the *baseline funding level* for the year, the Government will apply that authority's *individual levy rate* to the difference to determine the amount of levy payment due.

30. The formula for calculating an authority's individual *levy* rate is as follows:

$$1 - \left(\frac{\text{Baseline funding level for the year}}{\text{Individual authority business rates baseline}} \right)$$

The *baseline funding level* will be uprated each year by RPI to ensure that authorities are not levied on RPI growth. If the authority's individual *levy* rate is negative, as will be the case for all *top-up* authorities at a 1:1 *levy* rate, a zero *levy* rate will apply (i.e. the authority will not be levied).

31. The calculation of *levy* payments for a financial year will be made on the basis of information set out in the *NDR3* form following the end of that financial year. In practice, this would mean that Government would not calculate or receive 2013-14 *levy* payments to authorities until the 2014-15 financial year for example.

32. Unlike the *safety net*, the Government does not propose to require local authorities to make provisional *levy* payments in respect of a financial year during the course of that same financial year based on the authority's budget calculations.

Question 82: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 29 to 32 for *levy* calculations and payments?

Section 5: Reconciliation payments in respect of financial year 2012/13

1. Under the current system, local authority contributions to the national non-domestic rating pool are set on the basis of their own estimates of what they will collect for the year ahead as set out on *NNDR1* forms.
2. Where at year end a local authority finds that it has overpaid its contribution to the pool an outturn adjustment payment is made to local authorities. Where at year end a local authority finds that it has not paid enough to the pool, and outturn adjustment payment is collected from the local authority.
3. Once outturn data is available in October 2013, if a local authority has paid more into the central rating pool than it is scheduled to pay, we propose that DCLG makes an outturn payment to the local authority. If the payment is not made, then the local authority would not have received the total amount of funding owed to it as set out in the Local Government Finance Report. We suggest that these outturn adjustment payments should take place on the same basis and timetable as in previous years.
4. Similarly, if a local authority has paid less into the central rating pool than it is scheduled to pay, we propose that the local authority makes an outturn adjustment payment to DCLG. In this case, if the payment is not made, the local authority will have received more funding than it should have received as set out in the Local Government Finance Report. Again we suggest that these outturn adjustment payments should take place on the same timetable as before and that they should be made to the central rating pool.

Question 83: Do you agree with our proposals for closing the 2012-13 national non domestic rating account?

Section 6: Summary of Questions

Section 2: Establishing the start-up funding allocation and baseline funding levels

Chapter 3: Local Government Spending Control Total

Question 1: Do you agree with the methodology set out above for calculating the *local government spending control total*?

Question 2: Do you agree with the methodology set out above for calculating *Revenue Support Grant*?

Chapter 4: Concessionary Travel

Question 3: Do you agree with the proposed approach of updating the Concessionary Travel Relative Needs Formula to use modelled boardings data?

Question 4: Or, do you think it would be preferable to keep using the existing formula?

Chapter 5: Rural Services

Question 5: Do you agree that we should increase the population sparsity weighting of super-sparse to sparse areas from 2:1 to 3:1 for non-police services?

Question 6: Do you agree that we should double the existing Older People's Personal Social Services sparsity adjustment from 0.43% to 0.86%?

Question 7: Do you agree that the proportion of the Relative Needs Formula accounted for by the population sparsity indicator under the District Level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services block should be increased from 3.7% to 5.5%?

Question 8: Should the County level Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services indicator be reinstated at 1.25%?

Question 9: Do you agree that we should introduce a Fire & Rescue sparsity adjustment at 1%?

Chapter 6: Taking account of Relative Needs and Relative Resources

Question 10: Do you agree that we should restore the level of the *Relative Resource Amount* in 2013-14 to that for 2010-11?

Question 11: Do you agree that we should compensate for restoring the level of the *Relative Resource Amount* in 2013-14 to that for 2010-11 by increasing the level of the *Central Allocation* only?

Chapter 7: Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions

Question 12: Do you agree that we should continue to distribute funding for the Grants Rolled In Using Tailored Distributions according to the methodology used in 2012-13?

Chapter 8: Transfers and Adjustments

Question 13: Do you agree that the October 2012 pupil census should be used in the final settlement for removing these services?

Question 14: If not, what methodology would you prefer to use?

Question 15: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for removing funding for the education services currently in the Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant?

Question 16: If not, what methodology would you prefer to use?

Question 17: Do you agree that funding for Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant should be removed after *floor damping*?

Question 18: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the 2011-12 Council Tax Freeze Grant?

Question 19: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the Council Tax Support Grant?

Question 20: Do you agree with the proposed approach to continue to apply a damping floor to Early Intervention Grant allocations after the removal of the 2 year old funding and the top slice?

Question 21: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the Early Intervention Grant excluding funding for free early education for two years olds?

Question 22: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in Greater London Authority General Grant?

Question 23: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in a proportion of the Greater London Authority Transport Grant?

Question 24: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in Homelessness Prevention Grant?

Question 25: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in a proportion of the Lead Local Flood Authorities Grant?

Question 26: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for rolling in the Department of Health Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant?

Chapter 9: Population Data

Question 27: Do you agree that the preferred population measure to use is the interim 2011-based sub-national population projections?

Question 28: Do you agree with the hierarchy of alternative datasets which would be used if there are problems with availability of any of the data?

Chapter 10: Taxbase data

Question 29: Do you agree that we should use aim to use the *council tax base* projections as the *council tax base* measure in order to be consistent with our proposed approach to the population?

Question 30: Do you agree that we should switch to the November 2012 *council tax base* data should population estimates have to be used?

Chapter 11: Other Data Indicators

Question 31: Do you agree that we should use data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register in the Log of Weighted Bars indicator?

Chapter 12: Distribution of Revenue Support Grant

Question 32: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for distributing *Revenue Support Grant* in 2014-15 by scaling the 2013-14 authority-level allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* to the level of the 2014-15 *Revenue Support Grant*?

Chapter 13: Floor Damping

Question 33: Do you agree with the proposed approach for calculating *floor damping* in 2013-14?

Question 34: Do you agree with the proposed approach for allocating *floor damping* bands in 2013-14?

Question 35: Do you agree with the proposed approach to splitting 2012-13 formula grant between the *service tiers*?

Question 36: If not, what methodology do you think we should use?

Chapter 14: New Homes Bonus

Question 37: Do you agree that the funding for capitalisation and the *safety net* should be held back from the surplus New Homes Bonus funding rather than as a separate top-slice?

Question 38: Do you agree that the remaining funding should be distributed back to local authorities prorata to the *start-up funding allocation*?

Chapter 15: Police Funding

Question 39: Do you agree with the proposal for setting out the method of calculation of the 2013-14 formula grant element of police funding allocations in a separate document?

Question 40: Do you agree with the proposed methodology for funding local policing bodies in 2014-15?

Section 3: Setting up the business rates retention scheme

Chapter 2: Determining the estimated business rates aggregate

Question 41: Do you agree with our proposal not to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of *transitional* arrangements?

Question 42: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the *notional gross yield figure* to take account of small business rate relief?

Question 43: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of mandatory reliefs in this way?

Question 44: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the *notional gross yield figure* to take account of discretionary reliefs in this way?

Question 45: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of Enterprise Zones, New Development Deals and renewable energy schemes in this way?

Question 46: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take account of costs and losses in collection in this way?

Question 47: Do you agree with our proposal not to adjust the notional gross yield figure to reflect the deferral scheme?

Question 48: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the notional gross yield figure to take into account losses on appeal in this way?

Chapter 3: Determining proportionate shares

Question 49: Do you agree with our proposal to determine billing authorities' average contribution to the rating pool using *NNDR3* forms between 2007-08 and 2011-12 (subject to a number of adjustments)?

Question 50: Do you agree with our proposal to adjust the incomes for 2007-08 to 2009-10 using a local revaluation factor calculated using the methodology set out?

Question 51: Do you agree with our proposal not to make an adjustment to the five year average for inflation?

Question 52: Do you agree with our proposal to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum in respect of the *transitional arrangements* in this way?

Question 53: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for either mandatory rate relief, or for the small business rate relief scheme when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Question 54: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for reductions for empty property rates when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Question 55: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for discretionary rate relief when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Question 56: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for costs of collection when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Question 57: Do you agree with our proposal to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum in respect of losses in collection in this way?

Question 58: Do you agree with our proposal to make an adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum in respect of deferral in this way?

Question 59: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum charges on property when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Question 60: Do you agree with our proposal not to make a further adjustment to the contribution to the pool sum for prior year adjustments and interest on repayments when calculating the *proportionate shares*?

Chapter 4: Major precepting authority shares

Question 61: Do you agree with our proposal to confirm the county share of the *billing authority business rates baseline* at 20% - less the percentage share due to single purpose fire and rescue authorities where the county does not carry out that function?

Question 62: Do you agree with our proposal to set the single purpose fire and rescue authority share of a billing authorities' business rates baseline at 2%?

Question 63: Do you agree that county councils responsible for fire and rescue services should receive the full 20% county share of the billing authorities' business rates baseline?

Chapter 5: Treatment of City Offset and the City Premium

Question 64: Do you agree with the Government's proposal to reflect the current arrangements for the City of London Offset by making an adjustment to the City of London's *individual authority business rate baseline*?

Question 65: Do you agree with the proposal to take account of the City of London Offset when calculating *proportionate shares*?

Question 66: Do you agree with the proposal to calculate the City of London's levy ratio by using its adjusted *individual authority business rate baseline*?

Question 67: Do you agree with the proposal to calculate the City of London's eligibility for the *safety net* by using its business rates income after the deduction of the City of London Offset?

Question 68: Do you agree that the City of London Premium should be disregarded in the definition of business rates income used in the business rates retention scheme?

Section 4: The operation of the rates retention scheme

Chapter 2: Information Requirements

Question 69: Do you agree with our proposals for information requirements before the start of the financial year?

Question 70: Do you agree with our proposals for information requirements at the end of the financial year?

Chapter 3: Schedules of Payment

Question 71: Do you agree with our proposals for the way in which a *schedule of payment* will operate for billing authorities and what is your view of the number of instalments by which payments to/from local authorities should be made?

Question 72: Do you agree with our proposals for the way in which a schedule of payment will operate for major precepting authorities and what is your view of the number of instalments on which payments to/from precepting authorities should be made?

Question 73: Do you agree with our proposals for the way in which a *schedule of payment* will operate between billing and *relevant major precepting authorities*?

Chapter 5: Collection and general funds

Question 74: Do you agree with our proposals for the operation of the *collection fund*?

Question 75: And do you agree that the reconciliation payment due in respect of *transitional protection payments*, should be built in to the calculation of collection fund surpluses & deficits only once, when outturn figures are available?

Question 76: Do you agree with our description of the way in which the *general fund* will operate?

Chapter 6: The safety net and the levy

Question 77: Bearing in mind the need to balance protection, incentive and affordability, and the associated impact on the amount of contingency that will need to be held back in the early years where, within the range 7.5% - 10%, should the *safety net* threshold be set?

Question 78: Bearing in mind the need to balance protection, incentive and affordability, and the associated impact on the amount of contingency that will need to be held back, do you agree with the Government's proposal to set the *levy ratio* at 1:1?

Question 79: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 16 to 19 for defining a billing authority's *net retained rates income* for the purposes of the *levy* and *safety net* calculations?

Question 80: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 20 to 22 for defining a major precepting authority's retained rates income for the purposes of the *levy* and *safety net* calculations?

Question 81: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 23 to 28 for *safety net* calculations and payments?

Question 82: Do you agree with the approach set out in paragraphs 29 to 32 for *levy* calculations and payments?

Section 5: Reconciliation payments in respect of financial year 2012/13

Question 83: Do you agree with our proposals for closing the 2012-13 national non domestic rating account?

Section 7: Glossary

Baseline funding level

The amount of a local authority's *start up funding allocation* which is provided through the *local share* of the estimated business rates aggregate (England) at the outset of the scheme. It will form the baseline against which *tariffs* and *top-ups* will be calculated.

Billing authority

A local authority which bills and collects business rates, for example a district council or unitary council.

Billing authority business rates baseline

Determined by dividing the *local share* of the estimated business rates aggregate (England) between billing authorities on the basis of their *proportionate shares*, before the payment of any *major precepting authority share*.

Central share

The percentage share of locally collected business rates that will be paid to central government by billing authorities. This will be set at 50%. The *central share* will be re-distributed to local government through grants including the *Revenue Support Grant*. This replaces the previous 'set-aside' policy.

Damping

'Damping' is used to describe the way limits are applied to the effect on grant funding of changes to the distribution formulae or data used year-on-year.

Estimated Business Rates Aggregate

The total business rates forecast to be collected by all billing authorities in England. This will include an adjustment for appeals losses.

Floor damping

A method by which stability in funding is protected through limiting the effect of wide variations in grant increase. A floor guarantees a lower limit to a year-on-year change in grant. The grant changes of authorities who receive more than the floor are scaled back by a fixed proportion to help pay for the floor.

Individual authority business rates baseline

Derived by apportioning the *billing authority business rates baseline* between billing and major precepting authorities on the basis of *major precepting authority shares*.

Levy

Mechanism to limit disproportionate benefit. This will be set on a proportionate basis so that an authority never sees more than a 1% increase in its *baseline funding level* for each 1% increase in its *individual authority business rates baseline*.

Local government spending control total

The total amount of expenditure allocated to the local government sector by HM Treasury for each year of a Spending Review.

Local share

The percentage share of locally collected business rates that will be retained by local government. This will be set at 50%. At the outset, the *local share* of the estimated business rates aggregate will be divided between billing authorities on the basis of their *proportionate shares*.

Lower tier share

The percentage of the *local share* that is retained by a billing authority in two tier areas. This will be set at 80%.

Major precepting authority

A local authority that does not collect business rates but is part of the business rates retention scheme. They are county councils in a two tier areas, single purpose fire and rescue authorities and the Greater London Authority.

Major precepting authority shares

Used to establish the proportion of the *local share* that is paid by a billing authority to its major precepting authorities. Also applied to *billing authority business rates baselines* to establish *individual authority business rates baselines* for both billing and major precepting authorities.

Multiplier

The business rates multiplier when multiplied by the rateable value of a property determines a ratepayer's business rate bill. There are two multipliers – one for small businesses and one for larger businesses. These are set nationally and uprated annually by RPI. There will be no change to the way in which multipliers are set as a result of the introduction of the business rates retention scheme.

New Burdens

The Government uses the New Burdens Assessment to keep pressure on council tax bills to a minimum. It requires all government departments to justify why new duties, powers, targets and other bureaucratic burdens should be placed on local authorities, as well as how much these policies and initiatives will cost and where the money will come from to pay for them.

New Homes Bonus Adjustment

The amount removed from the total *Revenue Support Grant* to fund the New Homes Bonus over the whole *reset period* before individual allocations of *Revenue Support Grant* are calculated for local authorities.

National Non-Domestic Rates 1 Form (NNDR1)

The form submitted each January by a billing authority to its major precepting authority and central government to provide an estimate of its business rate income for the upcoming financial year.

National Non- Domestic Rates 3 Form (NNDR3)

The form submitted each June by billing authorities to its major precepting authority and central government to provide outturn data on its business rate income for that year.

Pre-levy income

An individual authority's business rates income minus/plus the *tariff* or *top-up*.

Pre-safety net income

An individual authority's business rates income minus/plus the *tariff* or *top-up*, minus any *levy*.

Proportionate Share

This is the percentage of the actual national business rates which it has collected - on the basis of the average rates collected by authorities over the five years to 2011-12. This percentage will be applied to the *local share* of the estimated business rates aggregate to determine the *billing authority business rates baseline*.

Rate reliefs

The rating system currently provides mandatory relief to charities and other categories of ratepayer (e.g. certain rural ratepayers) and permits authorities to grant discretionary relief to other rate payers. There will be no changes to mandatory and discretionary reliefs as a result of the introduction of the business rates retention scheme.

Relative Needs Formulae (RNFs)

These are the first stage in the calculation the Government used to distribute formula grant. The 2012-13 relative needs formula(e) for each service block are set out in Section 4 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2012/13.

Relevant shares

The percentage of the total business rates income of a billing authority that is paid to central government in respect of the *central share* and to major precepting authority in respect of *major precepting authority shares*.

Reset

New *baseline funding levels*, new *individual authority business rates baselines* (and therefore new *tariffs* or *top-ups*) are set for each authority to take account of changes in relative need and resource.

Reset period

The years between *resets* in which local authorities are able to retain (after taking into account the *levy* and payments owing to *relevant shares*) the growth in business rates income. It is the Government's ambition that the initial *reset period* will last between 2013 and 2020.

Revaluation

Business properties are re-valued every five years to reflect relative changes in rental valuations. There will be no change to the current revaluation process or timing as a result of the business rates retention scheme.

Revaluation adjustment

An adjustment to *tariffs* and *top ups* to ensure that authorities do not see their *retained rates income* change as a consequence of a *revaluation*.

Revenue Support Grant

All authorities will receive *Revenue Support Grant* from central government in addition to its *baseline funding level*. An authority's *Revenue Support Grant* amount plus its *baseline funding level* will together comprise its *start up funding allocation*.

Safety net

Mechanism to protect any authority which sees its *retained rates income* drop, in any year, by more than a set percentage (final percentage will be set between 7.5% and 10%) below their *baseline funding level* (with baseline funding levels being uprated by RPI for the purposes of assessing eligibility for support).

Safety net payment

A payment made by central government to local authorities who are eligible for safety net support. These will be made at the end of the financial year.

Safety net payment on account

A safety net payment made to a local authority on the basis of forecast *retained rates income*. This means it will be made in advance of the formal calculation of *safety net payments* - which will be calculated on the basis of audited accounts data following the end of that financial year. Any difference between the two amounts will be reconciled.

Schedule of payments

The timings of payments across the financial year, for example in respect of the *central share*, *major precepting shares* etc.

Service tiers

There are four service tiers corresponding to the services supplied by the four types of authorities. These are upper-tier services – those services, other than fire, supplied by county councils in two-tier areas; police services; fire and rescue services; and lower-tier services – those services supplied by district councils in two-tier areas. Some authorities may provide more than one tier of service.

Start-up funding allocation

A local authority's share of the *local government spending control total* which will comprise its *Revenue Support Grant* for the year in question and its *baseline funding level*.

Tariffs and top-ups

Calculated by comparing an *individual authority business rates baseline* against its *baseline funding level*. *Tariffs* and *top-ups* will be self-funding, fixed at the start of the scheme and index linked to RPI in future years.

Tariff authority

An authority with a higher *individual authority business rates baseline* than its *baseline funding level*, and which therefore pays a *tariff*.

Tariff payment

The payment made from tariff authorities to central government over the course of the financial year.

Top-up authority

An authority with a lower *individual authority business rates baseline* than its *baseline funding level*, and which therefore receives a *top-up*.

Top-up payment

The payment made from central government to top-up authorities over the course of the financial year..

Transitional arrangements

A relief scheme helping ratepayers who faced large increases in business rates bills at the revaluation. The relief is funded by holding back rates retention from those ratepayers who benefited from revaluation.

Transitional protection payment

An adjustment to ensure that authorities do not experience gains or losses in rates income as a consequence of the transitional arrangements.

Annex A

Calculation of Revaluation Factors for Proportionate Shares

C: 0.858628

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
Adur	35.3	42.9	1.042517
Allerdale	55.4	67.9	1.051686023
Amber Valley	72.1	77.7	0.925536372
Arun	70.2	79.3	0.969768327
Ashfield	69.6	76.0	0.937328203
Ashford	95.4	112.1	1.008628749
Aylesbury Vale	108.3	124.5	0.987843106
Babergh	47.8	56.8	1.01986982
Barking and Dagenham	115.8	145.8	1.08145763
Barnet	228.7	284.4	1.067509389
Barnsley	117.0	135.4	0.99387985
Barrow-in-Furness	48.4	57.7	1.023489669
Basildon	173.7	191.8	0.94831584
Basingstoke & Deane	155.4	182.0	1.005816288
Bassetlaw	85.3	115.1	1.158988707
Bath & North East Somerset	121.5	153.7	1.085650664
Bedford	136.8	159.6	1.001717142
Bexley	147.7	167.2	0.971799537
Birmingham	928.8	1,038.9	0.960382547
Blaby	86.4	94.0	0.933758905
Blackburn with Darwen	101.0	121.4	1.032344373
Blackpool	104.4	129.9	1.068173349
Bolsover	45.6	49.9	0.940129248
Bolton	207.4	235.1	0.973199268
Boston	42.4	48.7	0.985818855
Bournemouth	142.7	171.9	1.034192981
Bracknell Forest	126.0	137.5	0.937075313
Bradford	320.0	379.8	1.018943498
Braintree	88.3	102.9	1.000564863
Breckland	62.0	74.3	1.029683359
Brent	222.0	272.3	1.053502459
Brentwood	66.3	77.6	1.005366961
Brighton & Hove	219.2	266.9	1.045670703
Bristol	430.0	526.2	1.050695926
Broadland	60.1	72.2	1.031279174
Bromley	197.0	216.1	0.942170885
Bromsgrove	57.3	68.6	1.028663599
Broxbourne	77.9	90.3	0.995848104

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
Broxstowe	56.4	58.7	0.893719297
Burnley	60.8	72.9	1.029319404
Bury	104.7	122.8	1.007086049
Calderdale	132.6	154.6	1.001026317
Cambridge	212.5	259.6	1.04886099
Camden	824.0	1,208.6	1.259411989
Cannock Chase	71.0	85.4	1.033292694
Canterbury	114.0	134.9	1.01571275
Carlisle	83.6	102.7	1.054189234
Castle Point	31.6	39.5	1.072028767
Central Bedfordshire	177.8	206.9	0.998906527
Charnwood	107.8	116.9	0.930715293
Chelmsford	157.3	192.0	1.047876758
Cheltenham	116.3	136.8	1.010032396
Cherwell	150.8	165.0	0.939356971
Cheshire East	294.9	338.8	0.986443478
Cheshire West and Chester	325.9	377.0	0.993299472
Chesterfield	78.1	85.1	0.935217324
Chichester	92.5	107.0	0.993107832
Chiltern	50.5	54.6	0.929195169
Chorley	54.8	66.9	1.048835828
Christchurch	37.7	44.9	1.021582541
City of London	1,452.2	1,755.0	1.037672645
Colchester	134.9	152.5	0.970952329
Copeland	73.4	94.0	1.09971265
Corby	72.3	79.1	0.938706377
Cornwall	304.6	413.4	1.165386671
Cotswold	59.7	75.4	1.083843757
County Durham	247.6	290.5	1.007379189
Coventry	267.3	295.2	0.948156038
Craven	38.5	46.3	1.033946971
Crawley	242.5	263.5	0.932940073
Croydon	269.2	298.4	0.951750766
Dacorum	144.2	154.7	0.921171409
Darlington	74.8	87.3	1.001336967
Dartford	176.5	196.9	0.957890224
Daventry	89.4	90.5	0.869216017
Derby	196.8	215.4	0.939473721
Derbyshire Dales	39.7	46.4	1.002640132
Doncaster	195.6	227.0	0.99642713
Dover	75.0	90.4	1.034426443
Dudley	223.2	248.5	0.956115831
Ealing	296.8	350.2	1.013118217
East Cambridgeshire	39.4	45.0	0.981120846
East Devon	59.5	81.2	1.17270593
East Dorset	44.8	52.9	1.012781025
East Hampshire	62.7	75.4	1.033195131
East Hertfordshire	100.8	117.1	0.997539914
East Lindsey	75.5	88.8	1.009956891

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
East Northamptonshire	52.9	54.4	0.882921338
East Riding of Yorkshire	180.8	223.7	1.062256524
East Staffordshire	116.4	131.4	0.969054259
Eastbourne	65.2	83.1	1.09520894
Eastleigh	109.1	133.0	1.046430889
Eden	37.8	50.4	1.144041882
Elmbridge	121.7	129.8	0.915758155
Enfield	215.3	256.2	1.021987426
Epping Forest	73.7	87.6	1.020436676
Epsom and Ewell	55.7	60.4	0.930478038
Erewash	59.2	63.9	0.92706249
Exeter	146.3	185.9	1.0911887
Fareham	85.0	103.2	1.042962
Fenland	48.1	60.3	1.076320405
Forest Heath	43.4	53.5	1.057910985
Forest of Dean	28.5	34.0	1.024307214
Fylde	50.0	63.4	1.088646318
Gateshead	183.3	211.3	0.989945331
Gedling	48.4	52.3	0.928871134
Gloucester	111.0	124.9	0.966001186
Gosport	32.1	40.5	1.083333641
Gravesham	47.2	57.8	1.051134032
Great Yarmouth	64.0	77.3	1.037569252
Greenwich	136.9	161.7	1.014174451
Guildford	179.7	194.4	0.929127146
Hackney	167.3	229.7	1.178966842
Halton	107.2	125.0	1.001341015
Hambleton	56.4	66.1	1.006599069
Hammersmith & Fulham	358.3	468.4	1.122576501
Harborough	83.0	84.4	0.872744736
Haringey	133.1	168.7	1.088580741
Harlow	100.8	116.0	0.988750245
Harrogate	125.0	149.9	1.029042209
Harrow	113.1	128.7	0.976320256
Hart	62.2	71.6	0.987812236
Hartlepool	60.3	96.2	1.370046319
Hastings	44.8	55.8	1.070052197
Havant	64.4	80.8	1.076998896
Havering	156.9	187.8	1.028116481
Herefordshire	105.3	123.0	1.003016073
Hertsmere	103.0	115.8	0.96475193
High Peak	52.8	60.0	0.976543929
Hillingdon	685.7	793.4	0.993504611
Hinckley and Bosworth	66.6	69.6	0.898066318
Horsham	93.4	101.7	0.934318928
Hounslow	322.0	358.3	0.955571144
Huntingdonshire	124.9	142.6	0.98062044
Hyndburn	50.4	58.0	0.988495308
Ipswich	114.7	132.7	0.993806761
Isle of Wight	72.5	90.2	1.069434585

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
Isles of Scilly	3.1	4.4	1.235808789
Islington	338.6	457.4	1.159793526
Kensington & Chelsea	489.0	670.8	1.177882838
Kettering	74.4	75.9	0.875216277
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	83.3	101.3	1.043750597
Kingston upon Hull	207.0	237.8	0.986367839
Kingston upon Thames	178.9	204.1	0.979248616
Kirklees	239.1	286.4	1.028549646
Knowsley	88.3	104.6	1.016581612
Lambeth	230.9	308.8	1.148417956
Lancaster	87.8	161.0	1.57471963
Leeds	759.9	926.0	1.046248903
Leicester	253.0	264.9	0.899101455
Lewes	49.4	61.4	1.066348824
Lewisham	118.1	135.3	0.983910192
Lichfield	72.2	81.1	0.963948081
Lincoln	89.0	102.1	0.985361886
Liverpool	405.8	505.9	1.070476751
Luton	157.6	175.7	0.957181121
Maidstone	123.8	140.4	0.973774759
Maldon	29.3	34.2	1.002527733
Malvern Hills	35.8	43.5	1.042176916
Manchester	707.0	834.1	1.012910882
Mansfield	66.6	68.8	0.886753976
Medway	169.3	214.3	1.086808362
Melton	30.0	32.3	0.924595413
Mendip	62.9	82.1	1.119617297
Merton	170.4	206.5	1.04084301
Mid Devon	29.9	39.4	1.131807489
Mid Suffolk	44.6	52.0	1.002615072
Mid Sussex	94.4	104.6	0.951400879
Middlesbrough	97.3	112.0	0.988012618
Milton Keynes	331.7	341.8	0.884776088
Mole Valley	84.8	91.5	0.926188856
New Forest	116.5	157.3	1.159480377
Newark and Sherwood	72.1	79.9	0.950982586
Newcastle-under-Lyme	73.3	82.2	0.962468253
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	305.3	365.7	1.028346992
Newham	192.3	243.9	1.08912664
North Devon	63.3	81.0	1.097796062
North Dorset	31.9	38.5	1.036505249
North East Derbyshire	34.4	37.3	0.933213137
North East Lincolnshire	142.2	166.1	1.002438566
North Hertfordshire	83.4	100.3	1.032758986
North Kesteven	49.3	57.0	0.992276458
North Lincolnshire	162.2	211.4	1.119049257
North Norfolk	49.8	63.6	1.096070921
North Somerset	120.0	146.7	1.049440368
North Tyneside	127.6	147.6	0.993479419

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
North Warwickshire	90.6	97.8	0.92699964
North West Leicestershire	105.6	112.7	0.916256287
Northampton	243.3	244.9	0.864217559
Northumberland	156.6	198.7	1.089311118
Norwich	171.4	196.5	0.98398415
Nottingham	312.5	321.4	0.883106423
Nuneaton and Bedworth	78.0	84.2	0.927050622
Oadby and Wigston	28.2	30.3	0.923853547
Oldham	138.2	156.0	0.969092877
Oxford	205.5	230.6	0.963384318
Pendle	41.7	50.6	1.040156662
Peterborough	199.9	229.9	0.987490415
Plymouth	181.6	226.5	1.071355911
Poole	132.5	153.9	0.997113055
Portsmouth	171.5	210.1	1.051452417
Preston	136.5	166.9	1.050360991
Purbeck	33.2	46.1	1.191745822
Reading	212.9	253.0	1.020413781
Redbridge	111.9	140.7	1.078961202
Redcar & Cleveland	92.3	123.0	1.143788687
Redditch	79.1	87.1	0.945634844
Reigate & Banstead	117.2	123.9	0.908072353
Ribble Valley	28.3	35.7	1.081383923
Richmond upon Thames	177.5	215.1	1.040952854
Richmondshire	27.1	32.7	1.037631794
Rochdale	145.1	163.1	0.964643561
Rochford	34.5	40.9	1.018555362
Rossendale	30.3	36.9	1.047132081
Rother	36.2	46.8	1.110289753
Rotherham	158.4	188.2	1.020199351
Rugby	89.9	100.1	0.956383764
Runnymede	99.1	107.4	0.930061165
Rushcliffe	54.5	70.7	1.114532386
Rushmoor	93.5	106.5	0.978230949
Rutland	22.4	25.1	0.963122611
Ryedale	34.0	43.3	1.092278054
Salford	202.0	229.3	0.974903244
Sandwell	222.7	248.7	0.959174587
Scarborough	68.7	84.8	1.059818301
Sedgemoor	69.8	87.2	1.072031317
Sefton	161.9	182.3	0.966963836
Selby	65.8	100.9	1.317736334
Sevenoaks	74.5	89.6	1.032354111
Sheffield	464.3	529.9	0.979886587
Shepway	66.4	75.0	0.969616065
Shropshire	171.1	195.6	0.981458682
Slough	198.7	213.8	0.924087749
Solihull	235.8	261.2	0.950823495
South Buckinghamshire	68.1	76.2	0.960336484
South Cambridgeshire	148.3	173.2	1.002997964

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
South Derbyshire	49.6	53.9	0.933010341
South Gloucestershire	263.0	315.9	1.031117691
South Hams	52.0	72.6	1.197253842
South Holland	50.9	63.7	1.076047703
South Kesteven	87.3	101.2	0.995436995
South Lakeland	88.0	103.4	1.008373561
South Norfolk	56.7	70.5	1.067081795
South Northamptonshire	49.5	53.4	0.926112309
South Oxfordshire	98.3	109.2	0.953576288
South Ribble	70.1	83.4	1.022060669
South Somerset	87.0	111.5	1.099770971
South Staffordshire	45.7	51.0	0.958553834
South Tyneside	66.8	79.2	1.01780927
Southampton	221.8	262.3	1.015624711
Southend-on-Sea	102.9	120.4	1.005040347
Southwark	391.6	517.8	1.135248818
Spelthorne	99.3	101.1	0.874194704
St Albans	133.7	159.3	1.023233668
St Edmundsbury	97.5	111.5	0.981707954
St Helens	115.4	129.7	0.964913741
Stafford	101.3	111.8	0.947433835
Staffordshire Moorlands	40.5	46.4	0.983726945
Stevenage	101.5	111.8	0.946103722
Stockport	211.4	236.7	0.961425467
Stockton-on-Tees	158.5	191.6	1.037911481
Stoke-on-Trent	188.7	208.9	0.950512196
Stratford-on-Avon	116.1	132.5	0.979731724
Stroud	53.5	64.8	1.0390315
Suffolk Coastal	89.8	155.5	1.486435609
Sunderland	184.4	215.2	1.001954802
Surrey Heath	86.3	86.0	0.855273274
Sutton	119.5	131.9	0.947979751
Swale	89.5	102.4	0.981964335
Swindon	235.1	257.1	0.938989664
Tameside	131.1	151.4	0.991430746
Tamworth	68.8	76.0	0.948014948
Tandridge	49.4	56.1	0.975056754
Taunton Deane	79.9	100.1	1.075477632
Teignbridge	61.0	79.8	1.123379317
Telford & Wrekin	148.5	165.3	0.95618768
Tendring	59.7	70.5	1.014874504
Test Valley	96.1	116.6	1.042169997
Tewkesbury	73.4	86.2	1.009555641
Thanet	71.0	86.2	1.041745382
Three Rivers	60.9	68.7	0.967530209
Thurrock	212.9	257.7	1.039385077
Tonbridge and Malling	115.0	136.6	1.019964313
Torbay	78.3	99.9	1.096299916
Torridge	22.6	28.4	1.075364451
Tower Hamlets	677.4	817.9	1.036699794

Billing Authority	2005 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	2010 Rateable Value as at 1 April 2010 (£m)	Revaluation Factor
Trafford	340.6	395.8	0.997666614
Tunbridge Wells	104.2	126.0	1.038926777
Uttlesford	80.4	99.7	1.064830074
Vale of White Horse	131.6	151.8	0.98978839
Wakefield	257.1	299.8	1.001208683
Walsall	163.3	179.5	0.943668449
Waltham Forest	119.9	150.3	1.075723322
Wandsworth	221.8	268.2	1.038339061
Warrington	224.2	255.1	0.976904791
Warwick	145.9	162.3	0.954818463
Watford	144.3	163.7	0.974229366
Waveney	58.0	69.8	1.032702536
Waverley	84.2	97.5	0.994425223
Wealden	66.7	82.0	1.055768974
Wellingborough	73.2	72.7	0.852654803
Welwyn Hatfield	134.1	140.4	0.898813572
West Berkshire	166.4	188.0	0.970362717
West Devon	21.2	29.1	1.17970877
West Dorset	65.8	77.8	1.014227753
West Lancashire	68.1	80.4	1.013453469
West Lindsey	36.1	42.4	1.007624
West Oxfordshire	69.5	76.0	0.939085006
West Somerset	21.4	30.8	1.236718491
Westminster	2,641.5	4,241.3	1.378643338
Weymouth and Portland	34.5	41.5	1.033357241
Wigan	181.4	208.6	0.987310478
Wiltshire	292.0	352.7	1.037024422
Winchester	106.4	130.0	1.049351541
Windsor & Maidenhead	169.9	191.7	0.968914961
Wirral	151.5	180.4	1.022207406
Woking	99.0	106.4	0.922368446
Wokingham	124.0	135.0	0.934756358
Wolverhampton	175.3	192.7	0.943836258
Worcester	86.8	100.4	0.993244896
Worthing	69.6	78.6	0.970032561
Wychavon	82.4	99.3	1.035350998
Wycombe	170.7	175.6	0.883390296
Wyre	49.2	64.3	1.122530459
Wyre Forest	63.5	73.4	0.992127498
York	202.7	243.5	1.031527142
England Total	47,001	56,696	1.035750419

Annex B

Calculation of Proportionate Shares

The calculation for *proportionate shares* would therefore take the following form:

$$\frac{[(A^{LA} + B^{LA} + C^{LA} + D^{LA} + E^{LA})/5]}{[(A^{Eng} + B^{Eng} + C^{Eng} + D^{Eng} + E^{Eng})/5]}$$

where:

A is the relevant amount for 2007-08 multiplied by the revaluation factor,

B is the relevant amount for 2008-09 multiplied by the revaluation factor,

C is the relevant amount for 2009-10 multiplied by the revaluation factor,

D is the relevant amount for 2010-11, and

E is the relevant amount for 2011-12.

The relevant amount is the contribution to the pool for the year concerned (e.g. line 14 of Part III of the 2011/12 *NNDR* 3 form)

less increases in rate yield in the year due to full rate reductions being deferred by transitional arrangements (and associated net amounts actioned in the year in respect of previous years) (e.g. lines 2(i)&(ii) of Part II on the 2011/12 *NNDR*3 form),

less total amounts received in the year in respect of schedule of payment agreements for previous years (e.g. the amount shown at line 12(ii) of Part II of the 2011/12 *NNDR*3 form)

plus reductions in rate yield due to full rate increases being deferred by transitional arrangements (and associated net amounts in respect of previous years) (e.g. lines 3(i)&(ii) of Part II on the 2011-12 *NNDR*3 form),

plus total reductions in respect of the year following the granting of a schedule of payment agreement (e.g. the amount shown at line 12(i) of Part II of the 2011-12 *NNDR*3 form),

plus the amount written off for bad debts or recognised as doubtful (e.g. the amount at line 11 of Part I of the 2011-12 *NNDR*3 form)

plus the amount deducted by the City (e.g. the amount at line 13 of Part II of the 2011-12 *NNDR*3 form).

The revaluation factors for each local authority and England are shown at **Annex A**.

Annex C

Major Precepting Authority Shares for Authorities Outside London

In setting-up the rates retention scheme:

- i. to split a billing authority's business rates baseline, between it and its major precepting authorities in order to individual authority business rates baselines;

Once the scheme is up and running:

- ii. to determine how much of the business rates income that a billing authority collects will be paid to its major preceptors; and
- iii. to determine how any surplus/deficit on the collection fund will be central government, the billing authority and major precepting authorities.

The same shares will be used for each purpose. Excepting the shares for London Boroughs and the Greater London Authority, which are subject to further discussions, the proposed shares are as follows:

	Share of billing authority business rates baseline ²²	Share of business rates income collected ²³	Share of collection fund surplus/deficit
Unitary billing authority (with fire and rescue responsibilities)	100%	50%	50%
Unitary billing authority (without fire and rescue responsibilities)	98%	49%	49%
Billing authority in a two tier area	80%	40%	40%
County Council in a two-tier area (with fire and rescue responsibilities)	20%	10%	10%
County council in a two-tier area (without fire and rescue responsibilities)	18%	9%	9%
Single purpose fire and rescue authority	2%	1%	1%

²² The billing authority business rates baseline is calculated on the basis of the local share (ie 50%) of the estimated business rates aggregate. Hence the percentages are on half the business rates in the rates retention scheme

²³ The percentages are for shares of total business rates income. Since half of that income will come to central government by way of central share, they are equivalent to those in the first column.

