

The Local Government Finance Report (England) 2019/2020

The Local Government Finance Report (England) 2019/2020

Presented to the House of Commons pursuant to
paragraph 5 of Schedule 7B to the Local Government
Finance Act 1988

Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed on 29 January
2019



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ISBN 978-1-5286-0980-7

CCS0119410902 01/19

Printed on paper containing 75% recycled fibre content minimum

Printed in the UK by the APS Group on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Report is made by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government (“the Secretary of State”), and laid before the House of Commons, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (“the 1988 Act”)¹. It applies in relation to England only.
- 1.2. The Report sets out the Secretary of State's determination, made under paragraph 4 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act, of the percentage of the authority's non-domestic rating income that is to be the billing authority's central share and the percentage that is to be the billing authority's local share for each billing authority² in England for the financial year 2019/2020.
- 1.3. The Report sets out the Secretary of State's determination to pay revenue support grant (“Revenue Support Grant”): the total amount of the grant, the amount of the grant he proposes to pay to receiving authorities³, and the amount of the grant he proposes to pay to the specified body⁴, for the financial year 2019/2020 in accordance with section 78 of the 1988 Act⁵.
- 1.4. The Report specifies the basis on which the Secretary of State proposes to distribute the amount of Revenue Support Grant to be paid for the financial year 2019/2020 among receiving authorities under Part V of the 1988 Act.
- 1.5. Before making the determination under section 78 of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State consulted representatives of local government and all local authorities and obtained the Treasury's consent⁶. Before making this Report the Secretary of State also notified such representatives of the general nature of the basis of calculation of the distribution of Revenue Support Grant⁷ and of the general nature of the basis of calculation of tariff and top-up payments⁸ (as referred to in para 1.6).
- 1.6. The Report sets out the basis on which the Secretary of State proposes to calculate authorities' Baseline Funding Level as well as which authorities are to receive payments (referred to in this Report as “top-up” payments) and which authorities are to make payments (referred to in this Report as “tariff” payments) and the amount of such payments, under Part 5 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act.

¹ Schedule 7B was inserted by Schedule 1 to the Local Government Finance Act 2012 (“the 2012 Act”).

² Each of the following is a billing authority pursuant to 1(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (“the 1992 Act”):

- (i) A district council,
- (ii) A London borough council,
- (iii) The Common Council of the City of London,
- (iv) The Council of the Isles of Scilly

³ Pursuant to section 76(2) of the 1988 Act and sections 1(2) and 39(1) of the the 1992 Act.

⁴ Pursuant to section 76(4) of the 1988 Act.

⁵ Section 78 was amended by paragraph 9 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act, by paragraph 15 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2003 and by paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Act.

⁶ Pursuant to section 78(5) of the 1988 Act.

⁷ Pursuant to section 78A of the 1988 Act. This section was inserted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act and amended by paragraphs 9 and 15 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2003 and paragraphs 1 and 3 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Act.

⁸ Pursuant to paragraph 12(2) of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act.

- 1.7. The report lists the pools of authorities that the Secretary of State has designated for the financial year 2019/2020 in accordance with Part 9 of Schedule 7B of the 1988 Act.

2. Central and local share

- 2.1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State determines that in relation to each billing authority in England that is not a 100% or 75% pilot authority:
- its central share for 2019/2020 will be 50%;
 - its local share for 2019/2020 will be 50%.
- 2.2. For 100% business rates retention pilot authorities (as referred to in Annex A) that are billing authorities:
- its central share for 2019/2020 will be 0%;
 - its local share for 2019/2020 will be 100%.
- 2.3. For 75% business rates retention pilot authorities (as referred to in Annex B) that are billing authorities:
- its central share for 2019/2020 will be 25%;
 - its local share for 2019/2020 will be 75%.

3. Revenue Support Grant

- 3.1. Pursuant to section 78(3)(a) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State determines that the amount of Revenue Support Grant for the financial year 2019/2020 is £2,283,950,333.
- 3.2. Pursuant to section 78(3)(aa) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State will pay grant to receiving authorities.
- 3.3. Pursuant to section 78(3)(b) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State determines that the amount of the grant to be paid to receiving authorities is £2,283,950,333. A receiving authority is any billing authority or major precepting authority⁹.
- 3.4. The amount of the Revenue Support Grant that is to be distributed to local policing bodies¹⁰ outside London for police services is zero. Funding with respect to policing will be provided to all local policing bodies under section 46(3) of the Police Act 1996 through the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2019/2020.
- 3.5. The amount of the Revenue Support Grant that is to be distributed to Mayoral Combined Authorities¹¹ is zero.
- 3.6. Pursuant to section 78(3)(ba) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State will not pay any Revenue Support Grant to the specified body¹² the Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government (IDeA)¹³.

⁹ Pursuant to section 76(2) of the 1988 Act; and each of the following is a major precepting authority pursuant to section 39(1) of the 1992 Act:

- (i) a county council which does not have the functions of a district council;
- (ii) police and crime commissioners in England whose police area is listed in Schedule 1 to the Police Act 1996;
- (iii) a metropolitan county fire and rescue authority;
- (iv) a fire and rescue authority constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies (a “combined fire and rescue authority”);
- (v) a fire and rescue authority created by order under section 4A of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (a “Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authority”);
- (vi) the Greater London Authority;
- (vii) a mayoral combined authority, as defined by section 107A(8) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

¹⁰ Local policing bodies comprise the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime, police and crime commissioners and the Common Council of the City of London. The MOPAC (the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime) is a functional body of the Greater London Authority (s.424(1) Greater London Authority Act 1999 (c 29);

¹¹ Mayoral Combined Authorities are Combined Authorities for which provision has been made for there to be a mayor by an Order made under section 107A of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, c. 20.

¹² Specified bodies are bodies which provide services for local authorities and are specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 76(4) of the 1988 Act or similar provisions in earlier legislation. There is currently only one such body.

¹³ The Government recognises the importance of sector-led support. We have set aside sufficient resources for sector-led support and intend to continue to make payments to the Improvement & Development Agency (IDeA). To provide continuity in the development of the sector-led support programme the IDeA has been guaranteed a minimum level of funding across the multi-year settlement period of £10.3m in 2019/2020. Our intention is to announce the final amount of the funding to the IDeA for 2019/2020 following a negotiation and refresh of the Memorandum of Understanding.

- 3.7. The amount of the Revenue Support Grant that is to be distributed to 100% and 75% pilot authorities is zero. The value of the Revenue Support Grant foregone will be taken into account in setting revised tariffs and top-ups.
- 3.8. From 1 April 2018, Shepway District Council changed its name to Folkestone and Hythe District Council.

4. Distribution of Revenue Support Grant

- 4.1. This section specifies the basis on which the Secretary of State will distribute among receiving authorities the amount of Revenue Support Grant which will be paid for the year 2019/2020 under Part V of the 1988 Act.
- 4.2. The Secretary of State will first make a specific allocation for the Isles of Scilly (Part A).
- 4.3. The Secretary of State will secondly distribute the funding for other authorities in order to ensure the same percentage reduction in “settlement core funding” at a service tier level (Part B).

Part A – Isles of Scilly

- 4.4. From the amount of Revenue Support Grant which the Secretary of State will pay to receiving authorities, he will pay £1,773,672 with respect to the Isles of Scilly.

Part B – Main distribution

- 4.5. Services are divided into five groups reflecting the division of responsibilities for providing services in some non-metropolitan areas: some services are provided predominantly by district councils (‘lower-tier services’), others by county councils (‘upper-tier services’), and others by fire and rescue authorities (‘fire and rescue services’). The fourth group of services covers those services other than policing services and fire and rescue services provided by the Greater London Authority and its functional bodies. The fifth group of services covers the notional policing element of the council tax freeze grant legacy payments included within the Local Government Finance Settlement. The services included within each of the first four groups are set out in Annex C.
- 4.6. Different percentage reductions to core funding are applied to each group of services, reflecting the pressures on those services.

The upper-tier element of RSG

- 4.7. The upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant is to support upper-tier services.
- 4.8. The upper-tier element is calculated for the following classes of authority:
 - Non-metropolitan district councils which have the functions of county councils,
 - County councils,
 - London borough councils,
 - Common Council of the City of London,
 - Metropolitan district councils.
- 4.9. The upper-tier Revenue Support Grant element for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 4.8 is calculated as follows:

$$(A + B + F) \times G - (F + H)$$

where:

A is the amount of the upper-tier element of the Revenue Support Grant for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 4 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

B is calculated as follows:

$$C \times (D / E)$$

C is the amount of the upper-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2016/2017, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

D is the value of the Quarter 3, 2017 RPI as estimated by OBR¹⁴ at Autumn Statement 2015, which is 272.2 .

E is the value of the Quarter 3, 2015 RPI as estimated by OBR at Autumn Statement 2015, which is 259.3;

F is the council tax requirement for upper-tier services for 2015/2016, as calculated in accordance with Annex F of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

G is the upper-tier scaling factor as calculated in Annex D of this Report;

H The amount of the upper-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$B \times (I / D)$$

I is the value of the Quarter 3, 2018 RPI as estimated by OBR at Autumn Statement 2015, which is 280.9;

The lower-tier element of RSG

4.10. The lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is to support lower-tier services.

4.11. The lower-tier element is calculated for the following classes of authority:

County councils which have the functions of district councils,
District councils,
London borough councils,
Common Council of the City of London.

¹⁴ <https://obr.uk/download/economic-and-fiscal-outlook-supplementary-economy-tables-november-2015/>

4.12. The lower-tier Revenue Support Grant element for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 4.11 is calculated as follows:

$$(J + K + M) \times N - (M + O)$$

where:

J is the amount of the lower-tier element of the Revenue Support Grant for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 4 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

K is calculated as follows:

$$L \times (D / E)$$

L is the amount of the lower-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2016/2017, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

M is the council tax requirement for lower-tier services for 2015/2016, as calculated in accordance with Annex F of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

N is the lower-tier scaling factor as calculated in Annex D of this Report;

O The amount of the lower-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$K \times (I / D)$$

D, E and I have the same meaning as in paragraph 4.9 above.

Fire and rescue element of RSG

4.13. The fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant is to support fire and rescue services.

4.14. The fire and rescue element is calculated for the following classes of authority:

County councils which have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services,
Greater London Authority,
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities,
Combined fire and rescue authorities,
Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities.

4.15. The fire and rescue Revenue Support Grant element for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 4.14 is calculated as follows:

$$(P + Q + S) \times T - (S + U)$$

where:

P is the amount of the fire and rescue element of the Revenue Support Grant for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 4 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

Q is calculated as follows:

$$R \times (D / E)$$

R is the amount of the fire and rescue element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2016/2017, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

S is the council tax requirement for fire and rescue services for 2015/2016, as calculated in accordance with Annex F of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

T is the fire and rescue scaling factor as calculated in Annex D of this Report;

U The amount of the fire and rescue element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$Q \times (I / D)$$

D, E and I have the same meaning as in paragraph 4.9 above.

GLA other service element of RSG

4.16. The GLA other services element of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is to support services supplied by the Greater London Authority other than fire and rescue and policing services.

4.17. The GLA other services Revenue Support Grant element for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$(V + W + Y) \times Z + A A - (Y + A B)$$

where:

V is the amount of the GLA other services element of the Revenue Support Grant for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 4 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

W is calculated as follows:

$$X \times (D / E)$$

X is the amount of the GLA other services element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2016/2017, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;

- Y** is the council tax requirement for GLA other services for 2015/2016, as calculated in accordance with Annex F of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;
- Z** is the GLA other services scaling factor as calculated in Annex D of this Report;
- A A** is equal to **£28,217,203**;
- A B** The amount of the GLA other services element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$W \times (I / D)$$

D, E and **I** have the same meaning as in paragraph 4.9 above.

London policing element of RSG

- 4.18. The London policing element of Revenue Support Grant is the notional share for policing services of council tax freeze grant legacy payments to the Common Council of the City of London and the Greater London Authority.
- 4.19. The London policing Revenue Support Grant element for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph **4.18** is calculated as follows:

$$A C + A D - A F$$

where:

- A C** is the amount of the London policing element of the Revenue Support Grant for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 4 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;
- A D** is calculated as follows:

$$A E \times (D / E)$$

- A E** is the amount of the London policing element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2016/2017, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2016/2017;
- A F** The amount of the London policing element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$A D \times (I / D)$$

D, E and **I** have the same meaning as in paragraph 4.9 above.

Total RSG for authority

- 4.20. The total Revenue Support Grant is calculated for the following classes of authority:
- Common Council of the City of London,

London borough councils,
District councils,
County councils,
Greater London Authority,
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities,
Combined fire and rescue authorities,
Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities

4.21. For each authority in paragraph **4.20** the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is as follows:

A G The amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/20, is calculated as follows:

$$A H + A I + A J + A K + A L$$

where:

- A H** is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant, as set out in paragraph 4.9 above, if any;
- A I** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant, as set out in paragraph 4.12 above, if any;
- A J** is the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant, as set out in paragraph 4.15 above, if any;
- A K** is the GLA other services element of Revenue Support Grant, as set out in paragraph 4.17 above, if any;
- A L** is the London policing element of Revenue Support Grant, as set out in paragraph 4.19 above, if any.

4.22. For each authority in paragraph **4.20** the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is as follows:

$$A M + A N + A O + A P + A Q$$

where:

A M is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant, is calculated as follows:

either:

A H, where A G is 0 or greater

or 0, where A G is less than 0

A N is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant, is calculated as follows:

either:

A I, where A G is 0 or greater

or 0, where A G is less than 0

A O is the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant, is calculated as follows:

either:

A J, where A G is 0 or greater

or 0, where A G is less than 0

A P is the GLA other services element of Revenue Support Grant, is calculated as follows:

either:

A K, where A G is 0 or greater

or 0, where A G is less than 0

A Q is the London policing element of Revenue Support Grant, is calculated as follows:

either:

A L, where A G is 0 or greater

or 0, where A G is less than 0

A G, A H, A I, A J, A K and A L have the same meaning as in paragraph 4.21.

Restructured authorities 2019-20

- 4.23. In 2019/2020, Suffolk Coastal and Waveney shall merge into a single district council called East Suffolk.
- 4.24. In 2019/2020, Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury shall merge into a single district council called West Suffolk.
- 4.25. In 2019/2020, Taunton Deane and West Somerset shall merge into a single district council called Somerset West and Taunton.
- 4.26. For each restructured authority in paragraphs **4.23**, **4.24** and **4.25** the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is calculated as the combination of their component authorities Revenue Support Grant amounts as calculated in paragraph **4.22**.

Northamptonshire County Council and Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority

- 4.27. From 1 January 2019, responsibility for fire services in the county of Northamptonshire will be transferred away from Northamptonshire County Council. In this report, Northamptonshire County Council prior to that transfer is therefore referred to as “Northamptonshire County Council with fire”, whilst Northamptonshire County Council following that transfer is referred to as “Northamptonshire County Council without fire”. Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority will take responsibility for the fire services in the county of Northamptonshire.
- 4.28. For the Northamptonshire County Council without fire the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is equal to the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant (**A M**) for Northamptonshire County Council with fire for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 4.22 above.
- 4.29. For the Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is equal to the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant (**A O**) for Northamptonshire County Council with fire for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 4.22 above.

Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council RSG

- 4.30. On 1 April 2019 Dorset Council will be established, comprising the areas of East Dorset District Council, North Dorset District Council, Purbeck District Council, West Dorset District Council and Weymouth & Portland District Council.
- 4.31. For the restructured authority Dorset Council the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$A R + A Y$$

A R is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for the restructured Dorset Council for 2019/2020, calculated as follows:

$$A S \times (1 - A T)$$

A S is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 4.22 above;

A T is the distribution factor for Dorset council, calculated as follows:

$$((A U - A V) / 0.4 \times 0.09 + A W \times 0.112) / A X$$

A U is the amount of the Baseline Funding Level for Christchurch Council for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

A V is the amount of the Tariff and Top-up for Christchurch Council for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

- A W** is the amount of the Tariff and Top-up for Dorset Council for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;
- A X** is the amount of the Baseline Funding Level for Dorset Council for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;
- A Y** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for the restructured Dorset Council for 2019/2020, calculated as follows:

$$A Z + B A + B B + B C + B D$$

- A Z** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for North Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22;
- B A** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Purbeck Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22;
- B B** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for West Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22;
- B C** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Weymouth and Portland Borough Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22;
- B D** is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for East Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22;

4.32. On 1 April 2019 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council will be established, comprising the areas of Bournemouth Borough Council, Christchurch Borough Council & Poole Borough Council.

4.33. For the restructured authority Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$B E + B H$$

- B E** is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council for 2019/2020, calculated as follows:

$$A S \times A T + B F + B G$$

- B F** is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Bournemouth Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 4.22 above;
- B G** is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Poole Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 4.22 above;

B H is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Bournemouth for 2019/2020, Christchurch and Poole council, calculated as follows:

$$B I + B J + B K$$

B I is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Bournemouth Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22 ;

B J is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Christchurch Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22 ;

B K is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Poole Council for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 4.22 ;

A S and **A T** have the same meaning as in paragraph 4.31 above.

Greater Manchester Combined Authority

4.34. In 2019/2020 fire services will be the responsibility of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority.

4.35. For the Greater Manchester Combined Authority the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2019/2020 is equal to the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant (**A O**) for Greater Manchester Fire Authority for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 4.22 above.

5. Distribution of Baseline Funding Level

- 5.1. The Secretary of State will uprate the 2018/2019 Baseline Funding Level for each local authority in every class of authority, other than the Isles of Scilly and pilot authorities (see Annex A and Annex B), for each tier level by the increase in the Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier¹⁵.
- 5.2. Baseline Funding Level for each 2019/2020 75% business rates retention pilot authority (see Annex B), will consist of their 2018/2019 Baseline Funding Level calculated under 50% retention uprated for 2019/2020, and the value of the grant (s) that the authority will forego in 2019/2020.
- 5.3. Baseline Funding Level for each 2017/2018 100% business rates retention pilot (see Annex A), will consist of their 2018/2019 Baseline Funding Level calculated under 50% business rates retention uprated for 2019/2020, and the value of the grant(s) that the authority will forgo in 2019/2020.
- 5.4. Services will be divided into the same groups as set out in Section 4 of this document.

Part A – Isles of Scilly

- 5.5. The Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Isles of Scilly is calculated as follows:

$$B L \times (B M / B N)$$

where:

B L is the share for the authority of the Baseline Funding Level for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 Part A of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019.

B M is the value of the September 2018 RPI, which is 284.1;

B N is the value of the September 2017 RPI, which is 275.1.

Part B – Main distribution

- 5.6. The Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for each class of authority other than the Isles of Scilly and restructured authorities set in paragraphs **4.23**, **4.24**, **4.25**, **4.27**, **4.30**, **4.32** and **4.34** for 2019/2020 is calculated for each authority for each tier level as follows:

$$B O \times (B P / B Q)$$

¹⁵ The Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier for 2019/2020 has been calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 of Schedule 7 of the 1988 Act.

where:

B O is the amount of Baseline Funding Level for the authority in 2018/2019 for the tier, calculated in accordance with Section 5 Part B of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

B P is the 2019/2020 Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier, which is 0.491;

B Q is the 2018/2019 Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier, which is 0.480;

- 5.7. The Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for each authority is calculated as follows:

$$B R + B S + B T + B U + B V$$

where:

B R is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.6 above, if any;

B S is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.6 above, if any;

B T is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.6 above, if any;

B U is the GLA other services element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.6 above, if any;

B V is the London policing element Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.6 above, if any.

Restructured authorities 2019-20

- 5.8. For each restructured authority in paragraphs **4.23**, **4.24** and **4.25** the amount of the Baseline Funding Level under 50% business rates retention for 2019/2020 is calculated as the combination of their component authorities Baseline Funding Levels as calculated in paragraph **5.7**.

Northamptonshire County Council and Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority

- 5.9. For the restructured Northamptonshire County Council without fire the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2019/2020 is equal to the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level (**B R**) for Northamptonshire County Council with fire for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.7 above.
- 5.10. For Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2019/2020 is equal to the

fire and rescue element of the Baseline Funding level (**B T**) for Northamptonshire County Council with fire for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.7 above.

Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council

5.11. For the restructured Dorset Council, the upper-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/20 is calculated as follows:

$$B W$$

B W is the proportion of the Baseline Funding Level of Dorset Council that is attributed to the restructured Dorset council, calculated as follows:

$$B X \times (1 - A T)$$

B X is the Baseline Funding Level for Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

A T has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.31 above.

5.12. For the restructured Dorset Council, the lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/20 is calculated as follows:

$$B Y + B Z + C A + C B + C C$$

where:

B Y is the Baseline Funding Level for East Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

B Z is the Baseline Funding Level for Purbeck Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

C A is the Baseline Funding Level for Weymouth and Portland Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

C B is the Baseline Funding Level for West Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

C C is the Baseline Funding Level for North Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

5.13. For the restructured Dorset Council, the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/20 is calculated as follows:

$$C D + C E$$

C D is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for the restructured authority Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.11;

C E is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for the restructured authority Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.12;

5.14. For the restructured authority Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$C F + C G + C H$$

C F is the proportion of the Baseline Funding Level of Dorset Council for 2019/2020 that is attributed to Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, calculated as follows:

$$B X \times A T$$

C G is the upper-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for Bournemouth Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

C H is the upper-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for Poole Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

B X has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.11 above.

A T has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.31 above.

5.15. For the restructured Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, the lower-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/20 is calculated as follows:

$$C I + C J + C K$$

where:

C I is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Christchurch Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

C J is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Bournemouth Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

C K is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Poole Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7;

5.16. For the restructured authority Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$C L + C M$$

C L is the upper-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for the restructured authority Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.14;

C M is the lower-tier element of the Baseline Funding Level for the restructured authority Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.15;

Greater Manchester Combined Authority

5.17. For Greater Manchester Combined Authority the Baseline Funding Level under 50% business rates retention for 2019/2020 is equal to the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level (**B T**) for Greater Manchester Fire Authority for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.7.

Part C – 2017/18 Pilot authorities

Greater Manchester Combined Authority

5.18. The upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Greater Manchester Combined Authority is calculated as follows:

$$C N + C O + C P$$

where:

C N is the sum of the 2019/2020 Highway Maintenance capital allocations¹⁶ for the authorities in a relevant pilot area as set in **Annex A**;

C O is the sum of the 2019/2020 Highway Maintenance efficiency allocation¹⁷ at band 3 for the authorities in a relevant pilot area as set in **Annex A**.

C P is the 2019/2020 Integrated Transport Block allocation¹⁸

5.19. The fire and rescue element of the Baseline Funding Level for the Greater Manchester Combined Authority for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$C Q + C R$$

C Q is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level of Greater Manchester Combined Authority for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.7 above;

¹⁶https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/757950/roads-funding-information-pack.pdf

¹⁷https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/487482/indicative-allocations-incentive-fund.xlsx

¹⁸https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/757950/roads-funding-information-pack.pdf

C R is the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant for Greater Manchester Combined Authority for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 4.35 above.

5.20. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for Greater Manchester Combined Authority is calculated as follows:

$$C S + C T$$

C S is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 5.18 above;

C T is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, as set out in paragraph 5.19 above.

Greater Manchester Combined Authority area

5.21. The upper-tier and lower-tier Baseline Funding Levels are calculated for the following authorities:

Bolton
Bury
Manchester
Oldham
Rochdale
Salford
Stockport
Tameside
Trafford
Wigan.

5.22. The upper-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.21 is calculated as follows:

$$A M + B R + C U$$

where:

C U is the amount of Public Health Grant for the authority in 2019/2020¹⁹.

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

5.23. The lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.21 is calculated as follows:

$$A N + B S$$

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-grants-to-local-authorities-2018-to-2019>

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.24. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.21 is calculated as follows:

$$C V + C W$$

where:

C V is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.22 above;

C W is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.23 above.

Liverpool City Region Combined Authority area

- 5.25. The upper-tier and lower-tier Baseline Funding Levels are calculated for the following authorities:

Liverpool
St Helens
Sefton
Wirral
Knowsley
Halton

- 5.26. 2019/2020 Improved Better Care Fund²⁰.

Local Authority	Improved Better Care Fund
Liverpool	£ 31.984096 million
St Helens	£ 9.217546 million
Sefton	£ 13.738635 million
Wirral	£ 16.872842 million
Knowsley	£ 10.798488 million
Halton	£ 6.137649 million

- 5.27. The upper-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.25 is calculated as follows:

$$A M + B R + C X$$

²⁰https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/764328/CSP_supporting_info.xlsx

where:

C X is the Improved Better Care Fund for the authority in 2019/2020 as set out in paragraph 5.26 above.

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7 .

5.28. The lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph **5.25** is calculated as follows:

$$A N + B S$$

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

5.29. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph **5.25** is calculated as follows:

$$C Y + C Z$$

where:

C Y is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.27 above;

C Z is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.28 above.

West Midlands Combined Authority area

5.30. The upper-tier and lower-tier Baseline Funding Levels are calculated for the following authorities:

Birmingham
Wolverhampton
Coventry
Dudley
Sandwell
Solihull
Walsall

5.31. The upper-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph **5.30** is calculated as follows:

$$A M + B R$$

where:

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.32. The lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.30 is calculated as follows:

$$A N + B S$$

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.33. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.30 is calculated as follows:

$$D A + D B$$

where:

D A is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.31 above;

D B is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.32 above.

West of England Combined Authority

- 5.34. The Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the West of England Combined Authority is calculated as follows:

$$C N + C O + C P$$

where:

C N, **C O** and **C P** have the same meaning as in paragraph 5.18 above.

West of England Combined Authority area

- 5.35. The upper-tier and lower-tier Baseline Funding Levels are calculated for the following authorities:

Bath and North East Somerset
Bristol
South Gloucestershire

- 5.36. The upper-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.35 is calculated as follows:

$$A M + B R$$

where:

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.37. The lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.35 is calculated as follows:

$$A N + B S$$

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7

- 5.38. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraph 5.35 is calculated as follows:

$$D C + D D$$

where:

D C is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.36 above;

D D is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.37 above.

Cornwall

- 5.39. The upper-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Cornwall Council is calculated as follows:

$$C N + C O + C P + A M + B R + D E$$

where:

D E is the amount of 2019/2020 Rural Services Delivery Grant²¹.

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

C N, **C O** and **C P** have the same meaning as in paragraph 5.18 above.

- 5.40. The lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Cornwall Council is calculated as follows:

²¹https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/764328/CSP_supporting_info.xlsx

$$A N + B S$$

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7

- 5.41. The fire and rescue Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Cornwall Council is calculated as follows:

$$A O + B T$$

where:

A O has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B T has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7

- 5.42. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Cornwall Council is calculated as follows:

$$D F + D G + D H$$

where:

D F is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.39 above;

D G is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.40 above;

D H is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.41 above.

Part D – 2019/20 Pilot authorities

Greater London Authority

- 5.43. The fire and rescue Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Greater London Authority is calculated as follows:

$$A O + B T$$

where:

A O has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B T has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.44. The other services' Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Greater London Authority is calculated as follows:

$$A P + B U + D I$$

where:

D I is the amount of 2019/2020 Transport for London Investment Grant, which is £993 million.

A P has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B U has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

5.45. The London policing Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Greater London Authority is calculated as follows:

$$A Q + B V$$

where:

A Q has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B V has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

5.46. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for the Greater London Authority is calculated as follows:

$$D J + D K + D L$$

where:

D J is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.43 above;

D K is the other services' element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.44 above;

D L is the London policing element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.45 above.

Somerset West and Taunton

5.47. For the restructured Somerset West and Taunton District Council the lower-tier Baseline Funding Level and the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$D M + D N + D O$$

where:

D M is the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 5.8;

D N is the Somerset West and Taunton Revenue Support Grant, as calculated in paragraph 4.26;

D O is the Somerset West and Taunton Rural Services Delivery Grant, as in paragraph 5.39;

Northamptonshire County Council

5.48. For the restructured Northamptonshire County Council without fire, the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 is calculated as follows:

$$A M + B R + D E$$

where:

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.9.

D E has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.39 above.

All other 2019/2020 pilot authorities

5.49. The upper-tier, lower-tier, fire and rescue and policing elements of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 are calculated for the following classes of 2019/2020 pilot authorities, except for Northamptonshire County Council without fire and Greater London Authority:

Common Council of the City of London,
London borough councils,
County councils,
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities,
Combined fire and rescue authorities,
Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities

5.50. The upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each local authority set in paragraph 5.49, is calculated as follows:

$$A M + B R + D E$$

where:

A M has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B R has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

D E has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.39 above.

5.51. The lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each local authority set in paragraph 5.49, is calculated as follows:

$$A N + B S$$

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.52. The fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each local authority set in 5.49, is calculated as follows:

$$A O + B T$$

where:

A O has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B T has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.53. The policing element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each local authority set in 5.49, is calculated as follows:

$$A Q + B V$$

where:

A Q has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B V has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

- 5.54. The lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 is calculated for the following classes of 2019/2020 pilot authorities, except Somerset West and Taunton District Council:

District councils

- 5.55. The lower-tier Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each local authority set in paragraph 5.54, is calculated as follows:

$$A N + B S + D E$$

where:

A N has the same meaning as in paragraph 4.22.

B S has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.7.

D E has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.39 above.

- 5.56. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 for each authority in Annex B, excluding Greater London Authority, Somerset West and Taunton and Northamptonshire County Council without fire, is calculated as follows:

$$D P + D Q + D R + D S$$

where:

D P is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.50 above, if any;

- D Q** is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in either paragraph 5.51 or 5.55, above, if any;
- D R** is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.52 above, if any;
- D S** is the policing element of Baseline Funding Level, as set out in paragraph 5.53 above, if any.

6. Tariff and top-up amounts

- 6.1. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act, this section specifies the basis on which the Secretary of State intends to calculate –
- which relevant authorities are to make payments (“tariffs”) under Part 5 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act;
 - which relevant authorities are to receive payments (“top-ups”) under Part 5 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act; and
 - the amount of each such payment.
- 6.2. The Secretary of State intends to calculate the tariffs and top-ups for each local authority as set out below.

Part A – Main distribution

Tariff and top-up for 2019/2020

- 6.3. The tariff and top-up amounts under the 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for all local authorities except restructured authorities set in paragraphs **4.23**, **4.24**, **4.25**, **4.27**, **4.30**, **4.32** and **4.34** will be calculated as follows:

$$D T \times B P / B Q$$

where:

D T is the tariff or top-up amount for the authority for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 6 Part A of the Local Government Report (England) 2018/2019;

B P and **B Q** have the same meaning as in paragraph 5.6 above.

Restructured authorities 2019/2020

- 6.4. For each restructured authority in paragraphs **4.23**, **4.24** and **4.25** the amount of tariff and top-up under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 is calculated as the combination of their component authorities’ tariff and top-up amounts as calculated in paragraph **6.3**.

Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority

- 6.5. The tariff or top-up for Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$D U - D V$$

D U is the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.10 above.

D V is the Business Rates Baseline for 2019/20 for the Northamptonshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority, which is calculated as follows:

$$D W / 0.1 \times 0.01$$

D W is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for the Northamptonshire County Council with fire for 2019/2020, is calculated as:

$$(D X - D Y) / B Q \times B P$$

D X is the amount of Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for Northamptonshire County Council with fire in 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 Part B of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

D Y is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention for Northamptonshire County Council with fire for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 6 Part A of the Local Government Report (England) 2018/2019;

B P and **B Q** have the same meaning as paragraph 5.6 above

Northamptonshire County Council

6.6. The tariff or top-up under 50% Business Rates Retention for Northamptonshire County Council without fire for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$D Z - E A$$

D Z is the Baseline Funding Level for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.9 above.

E A is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2019/20 for the Northamptonshire Council without fire, which is calculated as follows:

$$D W / 0.1 \times 0.09$$

D W has the same meaning as in paragraph 6.5 above

Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council

6.7. The notional local share of Business Rates Baselines under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2019/2020 is calculated for the following authorities:

East Dorset
Purbeck
Weymouth and Portland
West Dorset

North Dorset
Christchurch

- 6.8. The notional local share of Business Rates Baselines under 50% Business Rates Retention scheme for 2019/2020 for the authorities in paragraph 6.7 is calculated below:

$$E B / 0.4 \times 0.09$$

E B is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% retention for 2019/2020, which is calculated as follows:

$$E C - E D$$

E C is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.6;

E D is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020, as calculated above in section 6.3;

- 6.9. For the restructured authority Dorset Council for 2019/20, the tariff and top up is calculated as follows:

$$E E + E F + E G + E H + E I + E J$$

E E is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for East Dorset, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;

E F is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for Purbeck, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;

E G is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for Weymouth and Portland, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;

E H is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for West Dorset, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;

E I is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for North Dorset, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;

E J is the proportion of tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for Dorset council for 2019/2020 that is being attributed to the restructured Dorset council, calculated as follows:

$$B W - (E K + E L + E M + E N + E O)$$

E K is the notional local share of Business Rates Baselines for East Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 6.8;

E L is the notional local share of Business Rates Baselines for Purbeck Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 6.8;

- E M** is the notional local share of Business Rates Baselines for Weymouth and Portland Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 6.8;
- E N** is the notional local share of Business Rates Baselines for West Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 6.8;
- E O** is the notional local share of Business Rates Baselines for North Dorset Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 6.8;

B W has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.11 above.

6.10. For the restructured authority Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council for 2019/20, the tariff and top up is calculated as follows:

$$E P + E Q + E R + E S$$

- E P** is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for Christchurch, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;
- E Q** is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for Bournemouth, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;
- E R** is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 for Poole, as calculated in paragraph 6.3;
- E S** is the proportion of tariff or top-up amount for Dorset Council that is being attributed to the restructured Dorset Council for 2019/2020, calculated as follows:

$$C F - E T$$

- E T** is the notional local share of Business Rates Baselines for Christchurch Council for 2019/2020, as calculated in paragraph 6.8;

C F has the same meaning as in paragraph 5.14 above.

Greater Manchester Combined Authority

6.11. For the Greater Manchester Combined Authority the amount of tariff or top-up under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2019/2020 is equal to the tariff or top-up for Greater Manchester Fire Authority for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 6.3.

Part B – 2017/18 Pilot Authorities

Greater Manchester Combined Authority area

6.12. The 2019/2020 tariff and top-up amounts are calculated for the following authorities:

Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Bolton
Bury
Manchester
Oldham
Rochdale
Salford
Stockport
Tameside
Trafford
Wigan

West Midlands Combined Authority

6.13. The 2019/2020 tariff and top-up amounts are calculated for the following authorities:

Birmingham
Wolverhampton
Coventry
Dudley
Sandwell
Solihull
Walsall

Liverpool City Region Combined Authority

6.14. The 2019/2020 tariff and top-up amounts are calculated for the following authorities:

Liverpool
St Helens
Sefton
Wirral
Knowsley
Halton

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

6.15. The tariff or top-up amount for 2019/2020 for each authority in paragraphs **6.12**, **6.13** and **6.14** is calculated as follows:

$$E U - E V$$

where:

E U is the Baseline Funding Level as calculated in Section 5 Part C

E V is notional Business Rates Baseline under 75% or 100% retention, which is calculated as follows:

$$E Y / E W \times E X$$

- E W** is the authority's local share as set out in **Annex E**;
- E X** is the authority's local share as set out in **Annex G**;
- E Y** is notional Business Rates Baseline under 50% retention, which is calculated as follows:
- $$E Z - F A$$
- E Z** is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraphs 5.7, 5.17.
- F A** is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention Scheme for 2019/2020, as calculated above in paragraphs 6.3, 6.11.

West of England Combined Authority

6.16. Authority is calculated as follows:

$$F B - F C$$

where:

- F B** is Baseline Funding Level as calculated in Section 5 Part C in paragraph 5.34.
- F C** is the notional Business Rates Baseline under 100% retention, which is calculated as follows:
- $$F D / 0.49 \times E X$$
- F D** is the sum of notional Business Rates Baselines under 50% retention (**E Y**) for the authorities set in paragraph 6.17 below.

E X and **E Y** have the same meaning as in paragraph 6.15 above.

West of England Combined Authority Area

6.17. The 2019/2020 tariff and top-up amounts are calculated for the following authorities:

Bath and North East Somerset
Bristol
South Gloucestershire

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

6.18. The 2019/2020 tariff or top-up amount for each authority in paragraph 6.17 is calculated as follows:

F E - E V

where:

F E is the Baseline Funding Level as calculated in Section 5 Part C in paragraph 5.38.

E V has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.15 above.

Cornwall

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

6.19. The 2019/2020 tariff or top-up amount for the Cornwall Council is calculated as follows:

F F - E V

where:

F F is the Baseline Funding Levels as calculated in Section 5 Part C in paragraph 5.42.

E V has the same meaning as in paragraph 6.15 above.

Part C – 2019/20 Pilot Authorities

Greater London Authority

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

6.20. The 2019/2020 top-up and tariff amount for the Greater London Authority is calculated as follows:

F G - E V

where:

F G is the fire and rescue, GLA other and London policing Baseline Funding Level for the Greater London Authority as calculated in Section 5 Part D.

E V has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.15 above.

City of London

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

6.21. The 2019/2020 top-up and tariff amount for the Common Council of the City of London is calculated as follows:

F H - F I

where:

- F H** is the sum of the upper-tier, lower-tier and policing Baseline Funding Levels as calculated in Section 5 Part D.
- F I** is the notional Business Rates Baseline under 75% retention, which is calculated as follows:

$$(E Y + F J) / E W \times E X - F J$$

- F J** Is the City of London offset for 2019/2020, which is equal to £11,871,000.

E W, E X and **E Y** have the same meanings as in paragraph 6.15 above.

Other London Pilot Pool authorities

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

- 6.22. The 2019/2020 tariff and top-up amount for each local authority in the London Pilot Pool as set in Annex B, except Greater London Authority and Common Council of the City of London, is calculated as follows:

$$F H - E V$$

where:

E V has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.15 above.

F H has the same meaning as in paragraph 6.21 above.

Lancashire

Tariff and top-up for 2019/2020

- 6.23. The share of an authority's Business Rates Baseline that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, is calculated for the following authorities:

Burnley
 Chorley
 Fylde
 Hyndburn
 Lancaster
 Pendle
 Preston
 Ribble Valley
 Rossendale
 South Ribble
 West Lancashire
 Wyre

- 6.24. For the authorities in paragraph 6.23, except for Lancaster City Council, the Lancashire County Council share of Business Rates Baseline is calculated as follows:

$$F K \times 0.175$$

F K is each authority's notional 100% Business Rates Baseline, which is calculated as follows:

$$E V / E X$$

E V, **E X** has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.15 above.

6.25. The tariff or top-up for Lancashire County Council is calculated as follows:

$$F L - F M$$

F L is the Baseline Funding Level for Lancashire County Council, as calculated in paragraph 5.56;

F M is the Business Rates Baseline for Lancashire County Council under 75% Business Rates Retention, which is calculated as follows:

$$F N + F P + F Q + F R + F S + F T + F U + F V + F W + F X + F Y + F Z$$

F N is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Lancaster City Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline is calculated as follows:

$$F O \times 0.09$$

F O is the notional 100% Business Rates Baseline for Lancaster City Council, which is calculated as follows:

$$E B / 0.4$$

F P is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Burnley Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;

F Q is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Chorley Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;

F R is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Fylde Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;

- F S** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Hyndburn Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F T** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Pendle Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F U** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Preston City Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F V** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Ribble Valley Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F W** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Rossendale Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F X** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for South Ribble Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F Y** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for West Lancashire Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;
- F Z** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Wyre Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire County Council Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.24;

E B has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.8 above.

Lancashire Fire

Tariff and top-up for 2019/2020

6.26. The share of an authority's Business Rates Baseline that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, is calculated for the following authorities:

- Blackburn with Darwen
- Blackpool
- Burnley
- Chorley
- Fylde
- Hyndburn
- Lancaster
- Pendle
- Preston
- Ribble Valley

Rossendale
South Ribble
West Lancashire
Wyre

6.27. For the authorities in paragraph 6.26, except for Lancaster City Council, the Lancashire Fire Authority share of Business Rates Baseline is calculated as follows:

$$F K \times 0.015$$

F K has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.24 above.

6.28. The tariff or top-up for Lancashire Fire Authority is calculated as follows:

$$G A - G B$$

G A is the Baseline Funding Level for Lancashire Fire Authority, as calculated in paragraph 5.56;

G B is the Business Rates Baseline for Lancashire Fire Authority under 75% Business Rates Retention, which is calculated as follows:

$$G C + G D + G E + G F + G G + G H + G I + G J + G K + G L + G M + G N + G O + G P$$

G C is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Lancaster City Council that will form a part of the Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline is calculated as follows:

$$F O \times 0.01$$

G D is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;

G E is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Blackpool Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;

G F is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Burnley Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;

G G is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Chorley Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;

G H is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Fylde Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;

- G I** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Hyndburn Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G J** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Pendle Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G K** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Preston City Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G L** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Ribble Valley Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G M** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Rossendale Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G N** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for South Ribble Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G O** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for West Lancashire Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;
- G P** is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Wyre Borough Council that will form a part of Lancashire Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.27;

F O has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.25 above.

East Sussex Fire

Tariff and top-up for 2019/2020

6.29. The share of an authority's Business Rates Baseline that will form a part of East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, is calculated for the following authorities:

Eastbourne
Hastings
Lewes
Rother
Wealden

6.30. For the authorities in paragraph 6.29, the East Sussex Fire Authority share of Business Rates Baseline is calculated as follows:

$$F K \times 0.05$$

F K has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.24 above.

6.31. The tariff or top-up for East Sussex Fire Authority is calculated as follows:

$$G Q - G R$$

G Q is the Baseline Funding Level for East Sussex Fire Authority, as calculated in paragraph 5.56;

G R is the Business Rates Baseline under 75% Business Rates Retention for East Sussex Fire Authority, which is calculated as follows:

$$G S + G U + G V + G W + G X + G Y$$

G S is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Brighton and Hove City Council that will form a part of the East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline is calculated as follows:

$$G T \times 0.01$$

G T is the notional 100% Business Rates Baseline for Brighton and Hove City Council, which is calculated as follows:

$$E B / 0.49$$

G U is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Eastbourne Borough Council that will form a part of East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.30;

G V is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Hastings Borough Council that will form a part of East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.30;

G W is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Lewes District Council that will form a part of East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.30;

G X is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Rother District Council that will form a part of East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.30;

G Y is the share of Business Rates Baseline for Wealden District Council that will form a part of East Sussex Fire Authority Business Rates Baseline, as calculated in paragraph 6.30;

E B has the same meanings as in paragraph 6.8 above.

Somerset West and Taunton

Tariff and top-up for 2019/2020

6.32. The tariff or top-up for Somerset West and Taunton District Council for 2019/2020, is calculated as follows:

$$G Z - H A$$

G Z is the Baseline Funding Level as calculated in paragraph 5.47

H A is the Business Rates Baseline under 75% Business Rates Retention for 2019/20 for Somerset West and Taunton District Council, which is calculated as follows:

$$H B / 0.4 \times 0.44$$

H B is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2019/20 for Somerset West and Taunton District Council, which is calculated as follows:

$$((H C + H D) - (H E + H F)) / B Q \times B P$$

H C is the amount of Baseline Funding Level for West Somerset in 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 Part B of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

H D is the amount of Baseline Funding Level for Taunton Deane in 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 5 Part B of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2018/2019;

H E is the tariff or top-up amount for West Somerset for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 6 Part A of the Local Government Report (England) 2018/2019;

H F is the tariff or top-up amount for Taunton Deane for 2018/2019, calculated in accordance with Section 6 Part A of the Local Government Report (England) 2018/2019;

B P and **B Q** have the same meaning as paragraph 5.6 above.

Northamptonshire County Council

Tariff and top-up for 2019/2020

6.33. The top-up and tariff for 2019/2020 for Northamptonshire County Council without fire, is calculated as follows:

$$H G - H H$$

H G is the Baseline Funding Level under 75% Business Rates Retention for 2019/2020 as calculated in paragraph 5.48 above.

H H is the Business Rates Baseline under 75% Business Rates Retention for 2019/2020 for the Northamptonshire County Council with fire, is calculated as:

$$D W / 0.1 \times 0.34$$

D W has the same meaning as paragraph 6.5 above

All other 2019/2020 pilot authorities

TARIFF AND TOP-UP FOR 2019/2020

6.34. The top-up and tariff for 2019/2020 for each local authority set in Annex B, except London Pool, Lancashire County Council, Lancashire Fire Authority, East Sussex Fire Authority, is calculated as follows:

$$H I - E V$$

where:

H I is the Baseline Funding Level as calculated in paragraph 5.56.

E V has the same meaning as in paragraph 6.15 above.

7. Credit to the Levy Account

- 7.1. The Secretary of State has decided not to credit any amount to the Levy Account in respect of the 2019/2020 financial year.

8. Pooling

- 8.1. Part 9 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act provides authorities can come together to form pools for the purposes of certain provisions of the Schedule. The Secretary of State has designated the pools for 2019/2020, as specified in Annex F. These pools will be treated as a single authority for the purposes of Part 5 and Part 7 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act.

9. Conclusion

- 9.1. This Report is made by the Secretary of State under paragraph 5 of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988. It is laid before the House of Commons in accordance with that section.
- 9.2. The financial year for which the Report is to operate is that beginning on 1 April 2019. This Report may be amended by a report made under section 84A of the 1988 Act²² or paragraph 15 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act²³.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State.

29 January 2018

Rishi Sunak
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

The consent of the Treasury has been obtained to the making of the determinations specified in section 3 of this Report.

29 January 2018

[[
[[
Two of the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury

²² Section 84A was inserted by paragraph 15 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act and was amended by paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to the Local Government Finance Act 2012.

²³ Schedule 7B was inserted by Schedule 1 to the Local Government Finance Act 2012.

Annex A

100% business rates retention pilot authorities launched in 2017/2018.

Area	Local authorities
Greater Manchester Combined Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Manchester Combined Authority • Bolton • Bury • Manchester • Oldham • Rochdale • Salford • Stockport • Tameside • Trafford • Wigan
Liverpool City Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liverpool • St Helens • Sefton • Wirral • Knowsley • Halton
West Midlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birmingham • Wolverhampton • Coventry • Dudley • Sandwell • Solihull • Walsall
West of England Combined Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West of England Combined Authority • Bath and North East Somerset • Bristol • South Gloucestershire
Cornwall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall

Annex B

75% business rates retention pilot authorities launched in 2019/2020.

Pool	Local authorities
London Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater London Authority • Barking and Dagenham • Barnet • Bexley • Brent • Bromley • Camden • City of London • Croydon • Ealing • Enfield • Greenwich • Hackney • Hammersmith and Fulham • Haringey • Harrow • Havering • Hillingdon • Hounslow • Islington • Kensington and Chelsea • Kingston upon Thames • Lambeth • Lewisham • Merton • Newham • Redbridge • Richmond upon Thames • Southwark • Sutton • Tower Hamlets • Waltham Forest • Wandsworth • Westminster
Berkshire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bracknell Forest • Reading • Slough • West Berkshire • Windsor & Maidenhead • Wokingham • Berkshire Fire Authority

Pool	Local authorities
Buckinghamshire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aylesbury Vale • Buckinghamshire • Chiltern • South Buckinghamshire • Wycombe
East Sussex Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Sussex • East Sussex Fire Authority • Eastbourne • Hastings • Lewes • Rother • Wealden
Hertfordshire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broxbourne • Dacorum • East Hertfordshire • Hertfordshire • Hertsmere • North Hertfordshire • St Albans • Stevenage • Three Rivers • Watford • Welwyn Hatfield
Lancashire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackburn with Darwen • Blackpool • Burnley • Chorley • Fylde • Hyndburn • Lancashire • Lancashire Fire and Rescue • Pendle • Preston • Ribble Valley • Rossendale • South Ribble • West Lancashire • Wyre

Pool	Local authorities
Leicester and Leicestershire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blaby • Charnwood • Harborough • Hinckley and Bosworth • Leicester • Leicestershire • Leicestershire Fire Authority • Melton • North West Leicestershire • Oadby and Wigston
Norfolk Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breckland • Broadland • Great Yarmouth • King's Lynn and West Norfolk • Norfolk • North Norfolk • Norwich • South Norfolk
Northamptonshire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corby • Daventry • East Northamptonshire • Kettering • Northampton • Northamptonshire • South Northamptonshire • Wellingborough
North and West Yorkshire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradford • Calderdale • Craven • Hambleton • Harrogate • Kirklees • Leeds • North Yorkshire • Richmondshire • Ryedale • Scarborough • Selby • Wakefield • York
North of Tyne Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newcastle upon Tyne • North Tyneside • Northumberland
Solent Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Wight Council • Portsmouth • Southampton

Pool	Local authorities
Somerset Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mendip • Sedgemoor • Somerset • South Somerset • Somerset West and Taunton
Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannock Chase • East Staffordshire • Lichfield • Newcastle-under-Lyme • South Staffordshire • Stafford • Staffordshire • Staffordshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority • Staffordshire Moorlands • Stoke-on-Trent • Tamworth
West Sussex Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adur • Arun • Chichester • Crawley • Horsham • Mid Sussex • West Sussex • Worthing
Worcestershire Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bromsgrove • Malvern Hills • Redditch • Worcester • Worcestershire • Wychavon • Wyre Forest

Annex C

Services Included within Each Tier

<i>Services included in the Upper Tier</i>	
Animal health and welfare	Local authority central education functions
Adult social care including preserved rights and learning disability and health reform	Local transport services
Children's social services	Local welfare provision
Civil defence	Magistrates' courts
Consumer protection	Public transport support for buses
Coroners' courts	Refuse disposal
Early Intervention	Registration of births, deaths and marriages
Highway maintenance	School crossing patrols
HIV/AIDS support	Sheltered employment
Lead local flood authority services	Supporting People services including housing strategy for older people
Libraries	Youth and Community Services

<i>Services included in the Lower Tier</i>	
Allotments	Parking
Building regulations	Performing Arts
Cemeteries and crematoria	Planning control
Council tax collection	Planning implementation
Economic development	Private housing
Environmental and port health	Recreation
Homelessness prevention	Refuse collection
Miscellaneous services	Registration of electors
Museums and galleries	

Services included in Fire and Rescue

County council functions for civil contingencies in London	Fire and Rescue
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Services included in Other GLA services

GLA general funding GLA Transport funding ²⁴ for the Baseline Funding Level only London Bus Services Operators Funding for the Baseline Funding Level only

- A1. In addition funding is included within each of the above elements for:
- (i) localised council tax support, including funding for parish councils; and
 - (ii) compensating authorities for the reduction in council tax income resulting from local authorities agreeing to freeze or reduce their council tax in 2011/2012.
- A2. Within Revenue Support Grant only, funding is also included within each of the above elements for:
- (i) compensating authorities for the reduction in council tax income resulting from local authorities agreeing to freeze or reduce their council tax in 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 as applicable; and
 - (ii) supporting long-term changes to bring down costs for those authorities that received Efficiency Support Grant in 2014/2015.

²⁴ 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 1999, will continue to be paid by the Department for Transport.

Annex D

Calculation of the Service Tier Scaling Factors

- B1. In order to calculate the tier elements within Revenue Support Grant in 2019/2020 we first need to calculate the service tier scaling factors.
- B2. The Secretary of State has estimated the scaling factors for each service tier as follows.

Calculation of the Upper Tier Scaling Factor	
2018/2019 Upper-Tier Funding within the Revenue Support Grant	£2,905,313,250
2018/2019 Upper-Tier Funding within the Baseline Funding Level	£8,575,224,244
2018/2019 Upper-Tier Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£11,480,537,494
2015/2016 Upper-tier portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£16,606,279,565
2018/2019 Upper-Tier Settlement Core Funding	£28,086,817,059
2019/2020 Upper-Tier Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£10,661,083,664
2015/2016 Upper-tier portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£16,606,279,565
2019/2020 Settlement Core Funding	£27,267,363,229
Upper-Tier Scaling Factor	0.97082425437203

Calculation of the Lower Tier Scaling Factor	
2018/2019 Lower-Tier Funding within the Revenue Support Grant	£270,001,007
2018/2019 Lower-Tier Funding within the Baseline Funding Level	£1,938,558,368
2018/2019 Lower-Tier Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£2,208,559,375
2015/2016 Lower-tier portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£3,561,452,829
2018/2019 Lower- Tier Settlement Core Funding	£5,770,012,204
2019/2020 Lower-Tier Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£1,980,502,747
2015/2016 Lower-tier portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£3,561,452,829
2019/2020 Settlement Core Funding	£5,541,955,576

Lower-Tier Scaling Factor	0.96047553801765
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Calculation of the Fire and Rescue Scaling Factor	
2018/2019 Fire and Rescue Funding within the Revenue Support Grant	£321,705,397
2018/2019 Fire and Rescue Funding within the Baseline Funding Level	£558,852,264
2018/2019 Fire and Rescue Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£880,557,661
2015/2016 Fire and rescue portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£1,201,214,775
2018/2019 Fire and Rescue Settlement Core Funding	£2,081,772,436
2019/2020 Fire and Rescue Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£864,459,169
2015/2016 Fire and rescue portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£1,201,214,775
2019/2020 Settlement Core Funding	£2,065,673,944
Fire and Rescue Scaling Factor	0.99226692998516

Calculation of the GLA Other Services Scaling Factor	
2018/2019 GLA Other Services Funding within the Revenue Support Grant	£22,277,726
2018/2019 GLA Other Services Funding within the Baseline Funding Level	£904,156,681
2018/2019 GLA Other Services Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£926,434,407
2015/2016 GLA other services portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£96,002,131
2018/2019 GLA Other Services Settlement Core Funding	£1,022,436,538
2019/2020 GLA Other Services Funding within the Settlement Funding Assessment	£925,485,873
2015/2016 GLA other services portion of the Council Tax Requirement	£96,002,131
2019/2020 Settlement Core Funding	£1,021,488,004
GLA Other Services Scaling Factor	0.99907228080655

Annex E

The table below sets out the local share for each class of authority under 50% business rates retention scheme.

Class of authority	Local Share
Non-metropolitan district councils which do not have the functions of county councils	0.40
London borough councils Common Council of the City of London	0.30
Metropolitan district councils Non-metropolitan district councils which have the functions of county councils County councils which have the functions of district councils but which do not have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services	0.49
County councils which have the functions of district councils and which have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services Council of the Isles of Scilly	0.50
County councils which do not have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services	0.09
County councils which have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services	0.10
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities, Combined fire and rescue authorities Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities	0.01
Greater London Authority	0.20

Annex F

The table below sets out the list of pools for the year of 2019/2020

*Business Rates Retention pilot

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Berkshire Business Rates Pool*	Bracknell Forest Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bracknell Forest Council • Reading Borough Council • Slough Borough Council • West Berkshire Council • Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead • Wokingham Borough Council • Royal Berkshire Fire & Rescue Service
Buckinghamshire Business Rates Pool*	Aylesbury Vale District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aylesbury Vale District Council • Chiltern District Council • South Bucks District Council • Wycombe District Council • Buckinghamshire County Council
Coventry & Warwickshire Business Rates Pool	Warwickshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coventry City Council • North Warwickshire Borough Council • Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council • Rugby Borough Council • Stratford-on-Avon Borough Council • Warwickshire County Council • Warwick District Council
Cumbria Business Rates Pool	Cumbria County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria County Council • Allerdale Borough Council • Barrow Borough Council • Carlisle City Council • Copeland Borough Council • Eden District Council • South Lakeland District Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Derbyshire Business Rates Pool	Derby City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derby City Council • Amber Valley Borough Council • Bolsover District Council • North East Derbyshire District Council • Chesterfield Borough Council • Derbyshire County Council • Derbyshire Dales District Council • Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service • Erewash Borough Council • High Peak Borough Council • South Derbyshire District Council
Devon Business Rates Pool	Plymouth City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth City Council • Devon County Council • East Devon District Council • Exeter City Council • Mid Devon District Council • North Devon District Council • South Hams District Council • Teignbridge District Council • Torbay Council • Torridge District Council • West Devon Borough Council
East Sussex Business Rates Pool*	Wealden District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealden District Council • East Sussex County Council • East Sussex Fire Authority • Eastbourne Borough Council • Hastings Borough Council • Lewes District Council • Rother District Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Essex Business Rates Pool	Essex County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essex County Council • Braintree Council • Brentwood Council • Castle Point Council • Colchester Borough Council • Epping Forest Council • Rochford Council • Tendring Council • Essex Police, Fire And Crime Commissioner Fire And Rescue Authority • Uttlesford Council • Maldon Council • Basildon Council • Chelmsford Council • Harlow Council • Southend-on-sea Council
Gloucestershire Business Rates Pool	Stroud District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stroud District Council • Cheltenham Borough Council • Cotswold District Council • Forest of Dean District Council • Gloucester City Council • Tewkesbury Borough Council • Gloucestershire County Council
Greater Manchester and Cheshire Business Rates Pool	Manchester City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchester City Council • Bolton Council • Bury Council • Oldham Council • Rochdale Council • Salford Council • Stockport Council • Tameside Council • Trafford Council • Wigan Council • Cheshire East Council • Cheshire West and Chester Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Hertfordshire Business Rates Pool*	Hertfordshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertfordshire County Council • Broxbourne Borough Council • Dacorum Borough Council • East Herts District Council • Hertsmere Borough Council • North Herts District Council • St Albans City & District Council • Stevenage Borough Council • Three Rivers District Council • Watford Borough Council • Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council
Kent Business Rates Pool	Kent County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kent County Council • Maidstone Borough Council • Kent Fire and Rescue Service • Ashford Borough Council • Canterbury City Council • Gravesham Borough Council • Swale Borough Council • Thanet District Council • Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council • Tunbridge Wells Borough Council • Dartford Borough Council • Folkestone and Hythe District Council
Lancashire Business Rates Pool*	Ribble Valley Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ribble Valley Borough Council • Burnley Borough Council • Chorley Borough Council • Fylde Borough Council • Hyndburn Borough Council • Pendle Borough Council • Preston City Council • Rossendale Borough Council • South Ribble Borough Council • West Lancashire Borough Council • Wyre Borough Council • Lancashire County Council • Blackpool Borough Council • Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council • Lancashire Fire and Rescue

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Leicester and Leicestershire Business Rates Pool*	Leicestershire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leicestershire County Council • Blaby Council • Charnwood Council • Harborough Council • Hinckley & Bosworth Council • Melton Council • North West Leicestershire Council • Oadby & Wigston Council • Leicester Council • Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Fire Authority
Lincolnshire Business Rates Pool	City of Lincoln Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Lincoln Council • Boston Borough Council • East Lindsey District Council • Lincolnshire County Council • North Kesteven District Council • South Holland District Council • South Kesteven District Council • West Lindsey District Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
London Business Rates Pool*	The Common Council of the City of London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greater London Authority • The Common Council of the City of London; and The London Boroughs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barking and Dagenham • Barnet • Bexley • Brent • Bromley • Camden • Croydon • Ealing • Enfield • Greenwich • Hackney • Hammersmith and Fulham • Haringey • Harrow • Havering • Hillingdon • Hounslow • Islington • Kensington and Chelsea • Kingston upon Thames • Lambeth • Lewisham • Merton • Newham • Redbridge • Richmond upon Thames • Southwark • Sutton • Tower Hamlets • Waltham Forest • Wandsworth • Westminster
Mid Merseyside Business Rates Pool	Warrington Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halton Borough Council • Warrington Borough Council • St Helens Borough Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Norfolk Business Rates Pool*	Norfolk County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norfolk County Council • Breckland District Council • Broadland District Council • Great Yarmouth Borough Council • Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk • North Norfolk District Council • Norwich City Council • South Norfolk District Council
Nottinghamshire Business Rates Pool	Nottinghamshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire County Council • Ashfield District Council • Bassetlaw District Council • Broxtowe District Council • Gedling District Council • Mansfield District Council • Newark & Sherwood District Council • Rushcliffe District Council
North and West Yorkshire Business Rates Pool*	Leeds City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeds City Council • City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council • The Metropolitan Borough Council of Calderdale • Craven District Council • Hambleton District Council • Harrogate Borough Council • Kirklees Council • North Yorkshire County Council • Richmondshire District • Ryedale District • Selby District Council • Scarborough Borough Council • The Council of the City of Wakefield • City of York Council
North of Tyne Business Rates Pool*	Newcastle City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newcastle City Council • North Tyneside Council • Northumberland County Council
North Oxfordshire Business Rates Pool	Cherwell District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cherwell District Council • West Oxfordshire District Council • Oxfordshire County Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Northamptonshire Business Rates Pool*	Kettering Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kettering Borough Council • Corby Borough Council • Daventry District Council • East Northamptonshire Council • Northampton Borough Council • South Northamptonshire Borough Council of Wellingborough • Northamptonshire County Council
Solent Business Rates Pool*	Portsmouth City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Wight Council • Portsmouth City Council • Southampton City Council
Somerset Business Rates Pool*	Somerset County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mendip District Council • Somerset County Council • Sedgemoor District Council • South Somerset District Council • Somerset West and Taunton Council
Staffordshire & Stoke on Trent Business Rates Pool*	Cannock Chase District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannock Chase District Council • Stafford Borough Council • Staffordshire County Council • Stoke-on-Trent City Council • Staffordshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority (SCFRA) • East Staffordshire Borough Council • Lichfield District Council • Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council • South Staffordshire District Council • Staffordshire Moorlands District Council • Tamworth Borough Council
Suffolk Business Rates Pool	Suffolk County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffolk County Council • Babergh District Council • Mid Suffolk District Council • Ipswich Borough Council • West Suffolk Council • East Suffolk Council

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Surrey Business Rates Pool	Surrey County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrey County Council • Surrey Heath Borough Council • Mole Valley District Council • Runnymede Borough Council • Spelthorne Borough Council
West Sussex Business Rates Pool*	West Sussex County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Sussex County Council • Adur District Council • Arun District Council • Chichester District Council • Crawley Borough Council • Horsham District Council • Mid Sussex District Council • Worthing Borough Council
Worcestershire Business Rates Pool*	Worcestershire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worcestershire County Council • Bromsgrove District Council • Malvern Hills District Council • Redditch Borough Council • Worcester City Council • Wychavon District Council • Wyre Forest District Council

Annex G

The table below provides the tier split for each pilot authority set out in Annex A and Annex B.

Area	Local authorities	Tier Split
Cornwall	Cornwall	1.00
Greater Manchester Combined Authority	Greater Manchester Combined Authority	0.01
	Bolton	0.99
	Bury	0.99
	Manchester	0.99
	Oldham	0.99
	Rochdale	0.99
	Salford	0.99
	Stockport	0.99
	Tameside	0.99
	Trafford	0.99
Wigan	0.99	
Liverpool City Region	Liverpool	0.99
	St Helens	0.99
	Sefton	0.99
	Wirral	0.99
	Knowsley	0.99
	Halton	0.99
West Midlands	Birmingham	0.99
	Wolverhampton	0.99
	Coventry	0.99
	Dudley	0.99
	Sandwell	0.99
	Solihull	0.99
	Walsall	0.99
West of England Combined Authority	West of England Combined Authority	0.05
	Bath and North East Somerset	0.94
	Bristol	0.94
	South Gloucestershire	0.94
Berkshire pilot pool	Bracknell Forest	0.74
	Reading	0.74
	Slough	0.74
	West Berkshire	0.74
	Windsor & Maidenhead	0.74
	Wokingham	0.74
	Berkshire Fire Authority	0.01
	Buckinghamshire pilot pool	Aylesbury Vale
Buckinghamshire		0.315
Chiltern		0.425
South Bucks		0.425
Wycombe		0.425

Area	Local authorities	Tier Split
East Sussex pilot pool	East Sussex	0.26
	East Sussex Fire Authority	0.05
	Eastbourne	0.44
	Hastings	0.44
	Lewes	0.44
	Rother	0.44
	Wealden	0.44
Hertfordshire pilot pool	Broxbourne	0.35
	Dacorum	0.35
	East Hertfordshire	0.35
	Hertfordshire	0.4
	Hertsmere	0.35
	North Hertfordshire	0.35
	St Albans	0.35
	Stevenage	0.35
	Three Rivers	0.35
	Watford	0.35
	Welwyn Hatfield	0.35
Lancashire pilot pool	Blackburn with Darwen	0.735
	Blackpool	0.735
	Burnley	0.56
	Chorley	0.56
	Fylde	0.56
	Hyndburn	0.56
	Lancashire	0.175
	Lancashire Fire and Rescue	0.015
	Pendle	0.56
	Preston	0.56
	Ribble Valley	0.56
	Rossendale	0.56
	South Ribble	0.56
	West Lancashire	0.56
	Wyre	0.56
Leicester and Leicestershire pilot pool	Blaby	0.375
	Charnwood	0.375
	Harborough	0.375
	Hinckley and Bosworth	0.375
	Leicester	0.74
	Leicestershire	0.365
	Leicestershire Fire Authority	0.01
	Melton	0.375
	North West Leicestershire	0.375
	Oadby and Wigston	0.375

Area	Local authorities	Tier Split
London Pool	Greater London Authority	0.27
	Barking and Dagenham	0.48
	Barnet	0.48
	Bexley	0.48
	Brent	0.48
	Bromley	0.48
	Camden	0.48
	City of London	0.48
	Croydon	0.48
	Ealing	0.48
	Enfield	0.48
	Greenwich	0.48
	Hackney	0.48
	Hammersmith and Fulham	0.48
	Haringey	0.48
	Harrow	0.48
	Havering	0.48
	Hillingdon	0.48
	Hounslow	0.48
	Islington	0.48
	Kensington and Chelsea	0.48
	Kingston upon Thames	0.48
	Lambeth	0.48
	Lewisham	0.48
	Merton	0.48
	Newham	0.48
	Redbridge	0.48
	Richmond upon Thames	0.48
Southwark	0.48	
Sutton	0.48	
Tower Hamlets	0.48	
Waltham Forest	0.48	
Wandsworth	0.48	
Westminster	0.48	
Norfolk pilot pool	Breckland	0.425
	Broadland	0.425
	Great Yarmouth	0.425
	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	0.425
	Norfolk	0.325
	North Norfolk	0.425
	Norwich	0.425
	South Norfolk	0.425

Area	Local authorities	Tier Split
North and West Yorkshire pilot pool	Bradford	0.74
	Calderdale	0.74
	Craven	0.525
	Hambleton	0.525
	Harrogate	0.525
	Kirklees	0.74
	Leeds	0.74
	North Yorkshire	0.215
	Richmondshire	0.525
	Ryedale	0.525
	Scarborough	0.525
	Selby	0.525
	Wakefield	0.74
	York	0.74
North of Tyne pilot pool	Newcastle upon Tyne	0.74
	North Tyneside	0.74
	Northumberland	0.75
Northamptonshire pilot pool	Corby	0.4
	Daventry	0.4
	East Northamptonshire	0.4
	Kettering	0.4
	Northampton	0.4
	Northamptonshire	0.34
	South Northamptonshire	0.4
	Wellingborough	0.4
Solent pilot pool	Isle of Wight Council	0.75
	Portsmouth	0.74
	Southampton	0.74
Somerset pilot pool	Mendip	0.44
	Sedgemoor	0.44
	Somerset	0.3
	South Somerset	0.44
	Somerset West and Taunton	0.44
Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent pilot pool	Cannock Chase	0.4
	East Staffordshire	0.4
	Lichfield	0.4
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	0.4
	South Staffordshire	0.4
	Stafford	0.4
	Staffordshire	0.34
	Staffordshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority	0.01
	Staffordshire Moorlands	0.4
	Stoke-on-Trent	0.74
	Tamworth	0.4

Area	Local authorities	Tier Split
West Sussex pilot pool	Adur	0.2
	Arun	0.2
	Chichester	0.2
	Crawley	0.2
	Horsham	0.2
	Mid Sussex	0.2
	West Sussex	0.55
	Worthing	0.2
Worcestershire pilot pool	Bromsgrove	0.00
	Malvern Hills	0.00
	Redditch	0.00
	Worcester	0.00
	Worcestershire	0.74
	Wychavon	0.00
	Wyre Forest	0.00

CCS0119410902
978-1-5286-0980-7