

## SERVICE AND FINANCIAL PLANNING – GUIDELINES FOR 2022/23

REPORT OF: HEAD OF CORPORATE RESOURCES  
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Wards Affected: All  
Key Decision: Yes  
Report to: Cabinet  
13 September 2021

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### Purpose of Report

1. This report sets out the service and financial context within which the authority will operate over the next two years and sets out guidelines for developing the Corporate Plan and Budget for 2022/23. It is intended to set a direction for the authority when considering future service and financial decisions, against a background of post-pandemic recovery.

### Summary

2. Planning for the future is very uncertain, with many factors remaining very variable as a result of the pandemic and the financial and social havoc that has been wrought on the UK and the world.
3. It is likely that the financial reforms that would have taken place during the 2021/22 year will be put off for at least 12 months, meaning that 2022/23 will have a similar financial envelope to the current year with few, if any, surprises.
4. Whilst we are able to predict both business rates and council tax income with some degree of accuracy, assembling reasonable estimates of income from sales, fees and charges is subject to much estimation and sensitivity analysis has been applied in order to make a working figure for this paper.
5. The main component of this subjectivity is around the income derived from parking income and the contract to run the leisure centres in our three towns. The latter is discussed as a discrete item.
6. The effect of this uncertainty and disruption is that at this early stage the budget for 2022/23 is not in balance and we are projecting to use the general reserve to bridge an income/expenditure gap of some £1.0m
7. The main impact of the changes around the financial regime are felt in the following year, 2023/24, where the business rates baseline reset could lead to a large reduction in retained income, which would have a significant impact unless mitigated by a damping scheme.
8. Subject to discussion at Cabinet, the content of this report will guide the preparation of service plans and budget proposals through the autumn and will enable a draft Corporate Plan and Budget to be published for Members' consideration in December.

### Recommendations

9. **Cabinet is recommended to:**
  - (i) **endorse the guidelines set out within this report and use these principles in preparing the 2022/23 Corporate Plan and Budget;**

- (ii) **in the light of the severe financial challenges, note the need to increase Council tax levels by the maximum permissible level, without needing a referendum**
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## **Background**

10. Members will be aware that the financial outlook for local government as a whole remains very challenging given the effect that the pandemic has had on income and the wider economy.
11. Whilst the direct impacts are now starting to reduce, the effects will be felt for many years to come although we will have to wait until the Spending Review to find out more.
12. In the meantime we are starting with our Service and Financial planning with assistance from both Pixel Consulting and LG Futures who offer similar but complementary views on medium term forecasting.
13. The shared view is that the reforms that the government wished to bring in around the business rates regime and the Fair Funding Review will be put back at least one year. The government simply ran out of time (given the other calls on resources) to put together a coherent and rational set of proposals that could be adopted for 2022/23.
14. This being so, it is likely that this work will take place in the year, so that proposals can be adopted for 2023/24. Similarly, whilst not certain, it is likely that the business rates baseline will be reset in that year also. This is discussed later.
15. This paper takes all the presently available information and attempts to set out the next two years' financial envelope. It does however come with a 'health warning' in that it is possible that some of these assumptions may be wrong in fact or in degree. However, there remains time to amend and update these plans well before the Council sets a budget in March 2022.

## Updating the latest published position

16. Members were last updated on the Council's position when adopting the Corporate Plan in March 2021. At that time the medium-term financial plan net position was as shown below:

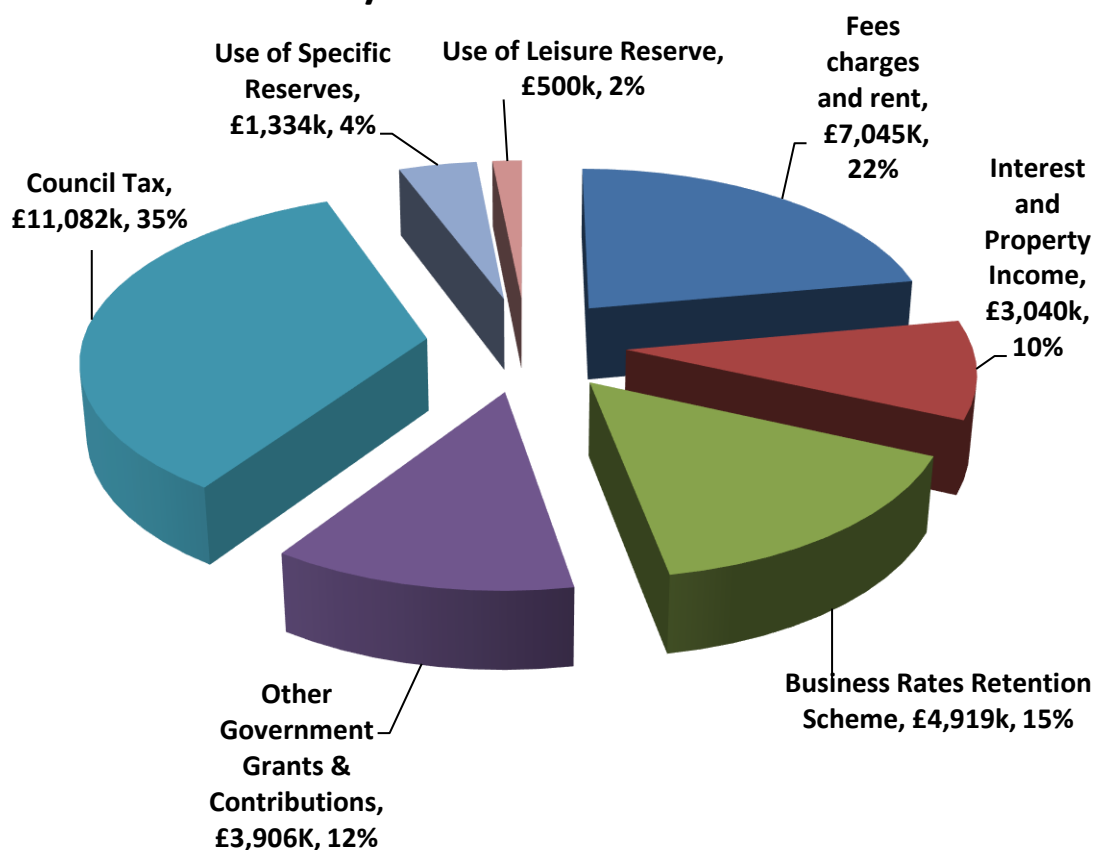
<b>Year</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<i>£'000s</i>	<i>£'000s</i>	<i>£'000s</i>
Deficit to be financed from General Reserve	3,076	3,071	3,036

17. Using the Reserve in this way is unsustainable over the medium term and the rest of this paper sets out the strategy for reducing reliance on such an arrangement.

## Income from fees and charges

18. Income from revenue sources (which includes rent, sales, fees and charges), constitutes 22% of our total income of £31.826m, as the chart shows:

## 2021/22 Sources of Finance



19. It is vitally important then that every effort is made to retain and where possible, enhance this income.
20. The government has supported local authorities with their reduced income through the Income Compensation scheme which extended from 20/21 into the first three months of 21/22. That scheme has now ended and authorities must look to themselves to both generate and grow income for the future.
21. For the current year we have reduced our income projections and are carefully monitoring against these which will give us a view on the assumptions to make for the future.
22. Making such forecasts based on a very changeable environment does present an increased level of risk and it is likely that whatever projections are used, there will be some major variation to be accommodated.

<b>Key income items</b>					
<b>INCOME</b>	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	To Note:
	Original Budget £'000	Original Budget £'000	Forecast Outturn £'000	Forecast Budget £'000	*2021/22 Budget Unadjusted For Covid-19* £'000
Car Park Charges	(2,151)	(1,481)	(1,433)	<b>(1,481)</b>	(2,151)
Development Management Fees	(1,494)	(1,209)	(1,209)	<b>(1,209)</b>	(1,494)
Building Control Fees	(549)	(446)	(446)	<b>(446)</b>	(446)
Land Charges	(153)	(153)	(153)	<b>(153)</b>	(153)
Licensing Act Fees	(145)	(145)	(145)	<b>(145)</b>	(145)
Hackney Carriage Fees	(139)	(139)	(139)	<b>(139)</b>	(139)
Outdoor Facilities Income	(279)	(279)	(279)	<b>(279)</b>	(279)
Garden Waste	(1,381)	(1,638)	(1,638)	<b>(1,655)</b>	(1,638)
Leisure Contract Income	(1,444)	0	0	<b>0</b>	(1,444)
Industrial Estates Rents	(1,344)	(1,340)	(1,340)	<b>(1,340)</b>	(1,340)
Town Centre Rents	(2,867)	(2,063)	(1,954)	<b>(2,063)</b>	(2,063)
Depot Rent	(80)	(77)	(77)	<b>(77)</b>	(77)
General/Miscellaneous Property	(291)	(293)	(293)	<b>(293)</b>	(293)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(12,317)</b>	<b>(9,263)</b>	<b>(9,106)</b>	<b>(9,280)</b>	<b>(11,662)</b>

\*For information only - It shows the 21/22 budgets without the income reductions built in. (i.e. Before budgets were reduced where demand has been affected by the pandemic).

23. As can be seen, income projections for the forthcoming year are still significantly down on the 20/21 (pre-pandemic) position. These figures will be updated as appropriate during the rest of the year, but currently these present a pressure to the revenue budget (compared to the baseline 20/21) and a new, lower baseline to be projected forward.

#### New Homes Bonus

24. The consultation on the future of the NHB has concluded but government has still to decide how to take this scheme forward, if at all.

25. In the absence of certainty, the approach from our retained consultants is that we should budget only for the legacy payment. This is a significant reduction in the Bonus that we have been awarded for previous years.

26. Members will be aware that we do not use any NHB in our day to day (revenue) spending but it does usefully contribute towards our general reserve.

<b>New Homes Bonus (NHB)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>	<b>2021/22 £000s</b>	<b>2022/23 £000s</b>
<b>7</b>	845		
<b>8</b>	878	878*	
<b>9</b>	548	548*	548*
<b>10 (rollover settlement one-year payment only)</b>	996		
<b>11 (rollover settlement one-year payment only)</b>		885	
<b>12 Legacy payment only</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>548</b>

\*legacy payments

#### Business Rate Retention (BRR) scheme

27. This is an area that has proved successful for Mid Sussex, due to the levels of economic growth in the area.
28. We have seen our ratebase debit rise from £47.276m to £62.481m over the period from 2013 with corresponding increases in the level of retained income. Significantly, we have also benefited from the Rampion Windfarm substation being situated in the district, since this adds some £983k pa to our income, and is protected by specific legislation, designating that income as ours (i.e. it is not shared with either the government or WSCC, for some years to come).
29. In spite of the pandemic adversely affecting the retail and office sectors of the economy, we, with the help of our consultants, are able to forecast income, for 22/23 as shown below. Of course, this will need reviewing later in the process to ensure it remains prudent but does act as a good estimate for these strategy purposes.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>
Retained income		3.4	5.2	5.1	3.4	3.5

30. Thus, income from retained business rates looks to be stable for 2022/23 but quite badly affected by the baseline 'reset' in the following year, assuming that actually takes place. However, the lost income may be partially 'damped' (see below) to ensure that the loss is not excessive in any one year.

#### Status of national reviews

31. The pandemic and associated increase in government workload has meant that resources at MHCLG have not been available to pursue the long-awaited reviews of the overall funding of the local government sector. Known as the Fair Funding Review, it is now expected that this will be worked up during 2022 ready for implementation from April 2023.

32. We expected the review to be detrimental to shire councils in the South East of the UK, so the delay is not unwelcome. Members will be updated as announcements are made but our consultants anticipate a 12% reduction in our overall funding upon its introduction and this has been factored into the medium term plans.
33. It is still anticipated that a Spending Review will take place in the autumn but there are as yet no details on its form or content, or impact upon the Sector. Given the uncertainty created by the pandemic this is not surprising and we must remain agile and willing to change our plans as the context in which the UK operates also changes.

#### Council tax base

34. The Council will set the taxbase at the December meeting. We see no reason to change our forecast of an increase of 1.4% for next year but this will be kept under review for 22/23 and future years.

#### Council tax levels

35. The government has in recent years been very clear in assessing the financial need of local authorities that it is assumed that council tax will rise by the maximum allowable. For districts that has been 2% or £5, whichever is higher.
36. Mid Sussex has followed that line and has increased tax at Band D by £5 per annum, each year since 2010. We will model that increase over the medium term also.
37. It is worth noting that the percentage increase is going down over time as the ratio of £5 to the overall Band D diminishes.

#### Inflation

38. Each year we recalculate the cost of inflation to the Council. The majority of this is pay inflation but there are also contract price increases arising from index linking; in use are CPI, Average Weekly Earnings, or fuel prices for example.
39. For the current year we forecast only limited, specific pay inflation for lower grades, taking our lead from the Chancellor's comments earlier in the financial year. Unfortunately for the budget process, this proved misleading and we have had at least £171k of extra cost to absorb in 21/22 resulting from a possible 1.75% pay award, although this has not yet been formally agreed.
40. We shall therefore have to add this to 22/23 as well as the pay award forecast for that year and future years, where we will use 2%.

#### Pension Fund

41. The triennial revaluation of the WSCC fund will take place as at 31st March 2022. Next year will be the last year of the current funding period where we have been able to reduce our deficit contributions by 1% year on year. This is because our part of the fund deficit was £504K and we were able to make this up over 20 years with a slightly reduced contribution compared to previously. Next year had already been factored into our medium-term plan (albeit at 1%), but we now need to plan for the following year.
42. Discussions with WSCC established that, assuming our part of the fund remains stable, i.e. liabilities and assets grow or reduce by similar rates, then contributions can also remain stable. This means paying £628k per year for each of the years to 2024/25, on top of our employer's contribution which is linked to our payroll.

43. This figure will be updated when the results of the valuation are known, later in 2022.

#### Movements to Reserves

44. The MTFP agreed by Council in early March included two regular transfers to reserves, totalling over £800k pa. The necessity for these to continue has been reviewed, as set out below.

#### Contribution to Development Plan Reserve

45. The Development Plan, with which Members will be familiar, is a long term strategic document that requires regular updating with specific and specialist studies and data, much of which requires specialist consultant input.

46. The Reserve was created to fund such input and the contribution has remained at £300k pa. The balance of the reserve at 31st July was £718k and it therefore requires topping up based on the programme of work to be continued over the next few years. The actual figure will be reviewed each year however.

#### Contribution to Job Evaluation Reserve

47. Implementing a Job Evaluation scheme has been a longstanding project for the authority and has been close enough to action for the last 18 months to require financing. Were it not for the pandemic radically altering workloads and priorities, it could be expected that implementation could have been agreed with the recognised trade union.

48. We therefore put aside £267k in 20/21 and £392k in 21/22 to finance the introduction, in the expectation that some grades would increase, and those that reduced would be protected for a period to be agreed. This represents a net increase in the overall payroll.

49. We continue to work towards implementation of a Job Evaluation scheme and have made the appropriate provision of £532k in 2022/23.

#### Savings from efficiency programme

50. In spite of demand increasing in some services (discussed below) a modest efficiency saving is planned against 2022/23 expenditure, shown as £250k in 2022/23 with no planned further savings made over the following years.

#### Grants

51. The MTFP approved by Council contained two one-year only grants in the form of Lower Tier Support Grant (£451k) and a Covid 19 Support Grant of £536k.

52. The continuation of these grants has not been confirmed but if this is to be a rollover settlement pending greater reforms ready for 2023/24, there would need to be some replication of 21/22 funding.

53. Our consultants are estimating that the Lower Tier Grant will increase to £618k but that the Covid Support Grant will not be replaced.

54. Other grants (HB administration and Local Council Tax Support) are presumed to continue at around the same figures as 21/22.

### Leisure Contract

55. Members will know that we have been proactively supporting our leisure contractor during the pandemic as per our legal requirements, in the expectation that our contract will eventually return to near-normal conditions at some point in the near future.
56. Given the uncertainty surrounding the timescales for recovery of the local authority leisure sector, it is likely that we will need to continue to subsidise the contract this year, review its performance monthly and then reassess our forecasts later in the year.
57. If no residual operating and financial impact can be evidenced at the end of the current financial year, it would be reasonable to expect the management fee payment to the Council to return to contracted levels from the beginning of 2022/23, with Places Leisure taking full financial risks of operation.
58. For planning purposes however, we are NOT showing the full fee returning in 22/23.

### Service Changes

59. The service planning process has been running over the summer but the detailed outcomes will not be known until after this report has been considered. Budget holders will be assessing the demands of and upon their service and any consequent financial implications right up until the draft corporate plan and budget is brought before Members. However, we do know that there are some service pressures arising already and these are detailed below.

### **Housing**

60. The pandemic has seen a significant increase in both housing related enquiries, and in the need to house people on a temporary basis; i.e. in Temporary Accommodation. There is therefore an increased direct cost of tenancies plus the indirect cost of staff overhead to administer and manage those placements. This has not been included in the MTFP figures at this stage.

### **Development Management**

61. The Development Management service is also experiencing higher work volumes related to the number of householder applications being made as opposed to the 'majors' that we have seen over the last few years. This larger number of smaller applications is putting pressure on the officers and generating less income, but has yet to translate into increased costs. The position will continue to be monitored.
62. At the same time, we are anticipating agreeing up to three Development Control Agreements. Due to their complexity this usually involves the more senior officers working together with consultants and could lead to increased costs which are not always balanced by the associated income. This will be reported upon later in the year and the effects built in as necessary.

### **General interactions**

63. As a generality, we are seeing more customer contact around a range of services as more people spend more time at home and seem more willing to contact us. Until we have built more digital capability for self-service, this is leading to an increased need for customer contact and putting both the contact centre and frontline officers under more pressure with less time to concentrate of providing the service.



64. As the pandemic eases and people resume their normal life patterns this may ease but in the meantime it is being flagged as a possible pressure that may need a financial component to its solution.

#### Damping

65. In this context, damping is the method by which reductions in funding are phased in gradually over a number of years. It is designed to soften the impact of funding reductions and allow authorities to adjust on an incremental basis.
66. Opinions are divided on whether damping will be introduced from 2023/24 by way of mitigation against reductions in spending power. Where damping is thought likely, there are only educated guesses on the level of support that would be provided. One consultancy has suggested that a 5% reduction in spending power may be offered, and over a 3 year period but this is nothing more than speculation (which they are at pains to point out.)
67. We will therefore model our Plan to show no damping and estimate that this is the worst possible scenario.

#### Use of General Reserve

68. The MTFP shown at Appendix 1 is balanced in each year only by the use of general reserve; ie expenditure is still running above income each year across the period. This translates into a significant draw on the reserve which is unsustainable.
69. Without damping, the reserve reduces through use, as the table shows below;

	<b>31/03/2022</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>	<b>31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2025</b>	<b>31/03/2026</b>
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000
Estimated General Reserve Balance	8,585	8,160	5,632	3,304	1,156

70. With damping (speculative as noted above), exemplified at a maximum reduction of 5%, this shows an improved picture of remaining estimated balances as below and at Appendix 2:

	<b>31/03/2022</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>	<b>31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2025</b>	<b>31/03/2026</b>
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000
Estimated General Reserve Balance	8,585	8,160	7,449	5,909	3,761

## **The way forward**

71. This paper presents a possible financial future for the Council where 2022/23 is something of a recovery year but the outlook beyond that remains difficult, even as a hypothetical model. The Council would be recommended to consider a longer term view than previously and to ensure that income sources are maximised, stabilised and grown where possible in order to provide a sound basis for service planning in the future.
72. The direction of travel set out in this report will form the basis for service planning over the remainder of the year and will be tested via the Scrutiny Committee in January as is our usual custom.

## **Policy Context**

73. Setting a financial strategy and understanding the environment within which the authority operates is a fundamental requirement in preparing the annual Corporate Plan and Budget. The strategy and supporting service plans will be informed by the Councils' agreed corporate policies in the usual way.

## **Other Options Considered**

74. The report outlines the context within which service and financial planning should take place this year but does not make a recommendation for a particular decision or course of action. Therefore no other options are considered.

## **Financial Implications**

75. This report has no financial implications in itself. However, if the guidance is followed there will be implications and these will be set out in a draught corporate plan and budget due to be published in December.

## **Risk Management Implications**

76. This report has no such implications in itself and the forecasts contained herein are based on the best information available to us at the time having been subjected to an appropriate level of due diligence in order to ascertain that the financial position is as described. In the event that the situation worsens, alternative strategies may have to be considered and employed but only after the appropriate decisions have been consulted upon.

## **Equality and Customer Service Implications**

77. No impact assessment has been carried out on the subjects covered by this report; these will be drawn up and considered when such decisions are implemented.

## **Other Material Implications**

78. None.

## **Sustainability Implications**

79. None

## **Background Papers**

None.

**Medium Term Financial Plan (No damping)**  
**Cabinet 13 September 2021**

Revenue Spending	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Base Net Expenditure</b>	17,066	16,972	17,026	17,107	17,138
Benefits	(119)	(119)	(119)	(119)	(119)
<b>Base Revenue Spending</b>	16,947	16,853	16,907	16,988	17,019
Balance Unallocated	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Council Net Expenditure</b>	16,967	16,873	16,927	17,008	17,039
Contribution to Development Plan Reserve	243	300	300	300	300
Contribution to Job Evaluation Reserve	392	532	594	594	594
Net General inflation		135	270	405	540
Inflation Allowance for 2% Pay award from 22/23 onwards		235	470	705	940
Future year effect of 1.75% Pay Award in 21/22 (including £35k previously built into MTFP for salaries less than £24k)	35	206	206	206	206
Savings from efficiency programme		(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Leisure Contract costs estimate for 21/22					
<b>Total Revenue Spending</b>	17,637	18,031	18,517	18,968	19,369
Rates Retention Scheme (RRS) funding	(5,203)	(5,146)	(3,423)	(3,530)	(3,612)
<b>Damping payments to LA</b>	-	-	-	-	-
HB Admin Grant / LCTS Grant	(409)	(315)	(315)	(315)	(315)
Lower Tier Support Grant 21/22 only	(451)	-	-	-	-
Covid 19 Support Grant 21/22 only	(536)	-	-	-	-
<b>Council Tax Requirement @ 2.8% in 22/23</b>	(10,915)	(11,380)	(11,856)	(12,343)	(12,841)
Dividend income LAPP	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)
Collection Fund:					
- Council Tax deficit / (surplus)	(167)	-	-	-	-
-Rates Retention Scheme deficit / (surplus)	8,633	481	481	-	-
Contribution from Rate Retention Scheme Equalisation Reserve including s31 Grant	(8,349)	(481)	(481)	-	-
SFC Grant (estimated for first quarter) for Leisure 21/22	-	-	-	-	-
Use of General Reserve to balance budget	-	(951)	(2,684)	(2,541)	(2,361)
<b>Cumulative Balance deficit; / (surplus)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Difference year on year</b>		(0)	(0)	(0)	0

Financing Revenue Spending	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Council Taxbase	62,223.8	63,094.9	63,978	64,874	65,782
Change in Taxbase	0.83%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%
Revenue Budget	17,637	18,031	18,517	18,968	19,369
Rates Retention Scheme (RRS) funding	(5,203)	(5,146)	(3,423)	(3,530)	(3,612)
<b>Damping payments to LA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
HB Admin Grant / LCTS Grant	(409)	(315)	(315)	(315)	(315)
Lower Tier Support Grant 21/22 only	(451)	-	-	-	-
Covid 19 Support Grant 21/22 only	(536)	-	-	-	-
<b>Council Tax Requirement</b>	<b>(10,915)</b>	<b>(11,380)</b>	<b>(11,856)</b>	<b>(12,343)</b>	<b>(12,841)</b>
Dividend income LAPP	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)
Collection Fund:					
- Council Tax deficit / (surplus)	(167)	-	-	-	-
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Contribution from Rate Retention Scheme Equalisation Reserve including s31 Grant	(8,349)	(481)	(481)	-	-
SFC Grant (estimated for first quarter) for Leisure	-	-	-	-	-
Use of General Reserve to balance budget	-	(951)	(2,684)	(2,541)	(2,361)
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>(17,637)</b>	<b>(18,031)</b>	<b>(18,517)</b>	<b>(18,968)</b>	<b>(19,369)</b>
<i>Balance [(deficit); /surplus]</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0)</b>
	<b>(17,637)</b>	<b>(18,031)</b>	<b>(18,517)</b>	<b>(18,968)</b>	<b>(19,369)</b>
<b>Council Tax at Band D</b>	<b>£ 175.41</b>	<b>£ 180.36</b>	<b>£ 185.31</b>	<b>£ 190.26</b>	<b>£ 195.21</b>
Change from previous year	<b>2.90%</b>	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>2.75%</b>	<b>2.65%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>

**Medium Term Financial Plan (With Damping)**  
**Cabinet 13 September 2021**

Revenue Spending	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Base Net Expenditure</b>	17,066	16,972	17,026	17,107	17,138
Benefits	(119)	(119)	(119)	(119)	(119)
<b>Base Revenue Spending</b>	16,947	16,853	16,907	16,988	17,019
Balance Unallocated	20	20	20	20	20
<b>Council Net Expenditure</b>	16,967	16,873	16,927	17,008	17,039
Contribution to Development Plan Reserve	243	300	300	300	300
Contribution to Job Evaluation Reserve	392	532	594	594	594
Net General inflation		135	270	405	540
Inflation Allowance for 2% Pay award from 22/23 onwards		235	470	705	940
Future year effect of 1.75% Pay Award in 21/22 (including £35k previously built into MTFP for salaries less than £24k)	35	206	206	206	206
Savings from efficiency programme		(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Leisure Contract costs estimate for 21/22					
<b>Total Revenue Spending</b>	17,637	18,031	18,517	18,968	19,369
Rates Retention Scheme (RRS) funding	(5,203)	(5,146)	(3,423)	(3,530)	(3,612)
Damping payments to LA	-	-	(1,817)	(788)	-
HB Admin Grant / LCTS Grant	(409)	(315)	(315)	(315)	(315)
Lower Tier Support Grant 21/22 only	(451)	-	-	-	-
Covid 19 Support Grant 21/22 only	(536)	-	-	-	-
<b>Council Tax Requirement @ 2.8% in 22/23</b>	(10,915)	(11,380)	(11,856)	(12,343)	(12,841)
Dividend income LAPF	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)
Collection Fund:					
- Council Tax deficit / (surplus)	(167)	-	-	-	-
-Rates Retention Scheme deficit / (surplus)	8,633	481	481	-	-
Contribution from Rate Retention Scheme Equalisation Reserve including s31 Grant	(8,349)	(481)	(481)	-	-
SFC Grant (estimated for first quarter) for Leisure 21/22		-	-	-	-
Use of General Reserve to balance budget	-	(951)	(867)	(1,753)	(2,361)
<b>Cumulative Balance deficit; / (surplus)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Difference year on year</b>		(0)	(0)	(0)	0

Financing Revenue Spending	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Council Taxbase	62,223.8	63,094.9	63,978	64,874	65,782
Change in Taxbase	0.83%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%
Revenue Budget	17,637	18,031	18,517	18,968	19,369
Rates Retention Scheme (RRS) funding	(5,203)	(5,146)	(3,423)	(3,530)	(3,612)
Damping payments to LA	-	-	(1,817)	(788)	-
HB Admin Grant / LCTS Grant	(409)	(315)	(315)	(315)	(315)
Lower Tier Support Grant 21/22 only	(451)	-	-	-	-
Covid 19 Support Grant 21/22 only	(536)	-	-	-	-
<b>Council Tax Requirement</b>	<b>(10,915)</b>	<b>(11,380)</b>	<b>(11,856)</b>	<b>(12,343)</b>	<b>(12,841)</b>
Dividend income LAPF	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)	(240)
Collection Fund:					
- Council Tax deficit / (surplus)	(167)	-	-	-	-
-Rates Retention Scheme deficit / (surplus)	8,633	481	481	-	-
Contribution from Rate Retention Scheme Equalisation Reserve including s31 Grant	(8,349)	(481)	(481)	-	-
SFC Grant (estimated for first quarter) for Leisure		-	-	-	-
Use of General Reserve to balance budget		(951)	(867)	(1,753)	(2,361)
Total Financing	(17,637)	(18,031)	(18,517)	(18,968)	(19,369)
Balance [(deficit); /surplus]	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	(17,637)	(18,031)	(18,517)	(18,968)	(19,369)
<b>Council Tax at Band D</b>	<b>£ 175.41</b>	<b>£ 180.36</b>	<b>£ 185.31</b>	<b>£ 190.26</b>	<b>£ 195.21</b>
Change from previous year	<b>2.90%</b>	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>2.75%</b>	<b>2.65%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>