



CONFIDENTIAL

2 MARSHAM STREET
LONDON SW1P 3EB
01-276 3000

My ref:

Your ref:

Paul Gray
Private Secretary to
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1A 2AA

Prime Minister's
Policy Unit are keen
to make the deletion in paragraph 17 of the
draft statement, for the reasons explained in
this minute below. I am not persuaded and think
the draft is better as it stands. 31 October 1989

Agree draft
as is
Dear Mr

Paul

- (i) Do you want to make the comment on paragraph 17? *I think the Policy Unit is right - but it is not worth making it - an issue for the draft.*
- (ii) Any other comment on the draft.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

PLC6
31/10

My Secretary of State proposes to make a statement next week, possibly on Monday, 6 November, about the Local Authority Grant Settlement for England. He will also take this opportunity to announce the Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier for 1990/91. I attach a draft of the statement.

With the consultation paper there will be exemplifications showing for each authority the Standard Spending Assessment calculated in accordance with the methodology which has been agreed. There will also be figures showing the community charge which would emerge, if authorities spend in aggregate in line with the Government's assumptions. I will circulate these figures for information later this week. You will also note that paragraph 5 of the draft statement refers in parentheses to my Secretary of State's preferred NDR multiplier of 35.5p; this is, however, subject to agreement with the Chief Secretary.

a
provisional
figure
of 36p
has now

In order that the statement can be printed for distribution to local authorities, I should be grateful if I could have any comments by 5pm Wednesday, 1 November.

I am sending copies of this to the Private Secretaries of members of E(LG) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Yours sincerely

Rose

R BRIGHT
Private Secretary

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

1. With permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to make a statement about the local authority grant settlement for England for 1990/91.

2. I am today sending a consultation paper to the local authority associations setting out my proposals. Copies are being sent to each local authority, and are available in the Vote Office. The consultation paper summarises the various reports which will be made later this year. Drafts of two of the reports, dealing with the distribution of grant and the definition of population have also been circulated. There are also exemplifications showing the amount of grant and the community charges which would result for each area. In this first year of the new system a number of basic definitions and principles have to be set out, and that accounts for the large amount of material. It may help the House if I outline the main features of the proposals.

3. My RHF the Member for Cirencester and Tewkesbury proposed in July that the total of external support for local government services next year should be £23.1 billion, an increase of 8½% over the figure for this year on a comparable basis. This support comprises three elements: the yield from business rates, specific grants, and Revenue Support Grant.

4. I estimate the yield from business rates in 1990/91, and hence the amount to be distributed to local authorities, will be [£10,378]. This estimate represents the total amount which I expect charging authorities to receive in respect of rates paid by private businesses, by the nationalised industries, and by

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local authorities themselves, together with a contribution in aid in respect of Crown property. I have made allowance for a number of factors, such as rate income foregone as a result of empty properties and of charitable or discretionary relief, and for losses in, and costs of collection. The amount estimated to be collected from private businesses and the nationalised industries is in line with the Government's commitment that the yield from these sectors will be broadly the same in real terms as in the current year, 1989-90.

5. In arriving at this amount available for distribution, I have now made a firmer estimate of the national non-domestic rate multiplier for 1990-91. On the basis of the most up-to-date information available about the effects of the 1990 rating revaluation, I estimate that the multiplier for 1990-91 will be [³⁶35½] pence for England. This figure will be provisional until I have final information about the effects of the revaluation, which will be available before the Revenue Support Grant Report is laid before the House; but I would expect it to vary only very slightly, if at all.

6. I anticipate that specific grants and transitional grants will amount to [£3184] million. Further details of specific grants will be in the Autumn Statement.

7. I am proposing that Revenue Support Grant should be [£9,538] million. Our principal objective in distributing grant is to ensure that if each authority spends so as to provide a common standard of service, the community charge could be set at the same level in every area before allowing for the transition adjustments. My RHF announced in July that the Government consider that it would be appropriate for local authorities to spend £32.8 billion in total in providing services. We shall calculate an assessment for each authority of what it would cost to provide services locally to a common standard, consistent with that total.

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8. The proposed method for making these assessments, known as the Standard Spending Assessments, is set out in the documents published today. In summary, the SSA will be based on an assessment for each of the main local authority services, using data about the demand for each service in each area. In this way we can take account of variations between authorities in the demands they face. These proposals take account of extensive work carried out over the last two years, and of the views of the local authority associations.

9. Mr Speaker, SSAs are central to the new grant system. Apart from the transitional adjustments, the relationship between an authority's budget and its SSA determines the community charge for that area. If spending is higher than the SSA, the community charge will be higher than the national Community Charge for Standard Spending, and vice versa. It is therefore important that the methods used to calculate these assessments should be fair and right.

10. If authorities were each to spend at the level of their SSA, the community charge everywhere would be about £275. The final figure will not be known until we know the number of people on Community Charge Registers. This figure, the Community Charge for Standard Spending, will be the benchmark for accountability. It will appear on the Bill which each chargepayer will receive and will help chargepayers to assess the policies and performance of their authorities. In this way councils will be made accountable to those who must pay for their activities.

11. The existing system of Grant Related Expenditure Assessments had become over-complex and difficult to explain. We have therefore introduced a simpler, more understandable method. As now, the method is applied to each authority, using objective measures of the cost of providing services such as the number of pupils to be educated and the number of miles of road to be maintained. There has been discussion about the weight to be attached to each factor, and the Associations have put forward alternative suggestions. In my view the proposals I have made represent the fairest judgment between the various view points. I

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believe they provide the best basis that can be devised for distributing grant.

12. In place of the 63 separate assessments in the present GRE system there will be 11 components covering five major services (education, social services, fire and civil defence, police, and highway maintenance), a component covering smaller services, and a component reflecting the cost of borrowing for capital expenditure. In general, the method proposed involves fixing a unit cost and multiplying this by the number of clients for each service. I can tell the House, in particular, that in response to representations we are proposing to include an allowance for overnight visitors (in order to reflect the demands tourists make on local services), and to recognise separately the costs of land drainage and flood protection work. I know that these matters are of particular concern to Hon Members from the areas affected.

13. The consultation paper also describes the transitional arrangements. As my Noble Friend Lord Hesketh announced on 11 October the area safety net will be for one year only. For the following three years the Exchequer will pay for protection for losing areas. These arrangements will provide protection for areas which lose as a result of introducing the community charge and related changes. Chargepayers in these areas will be expected to find the first £25 of any loss to their area, but above that there is full protection. To pay for this protection, gaining areas are being asked to defer about half their gains for one year, up to a maximum of £75 per adult. They can still see significant gains from the start, but it is right that the new system should be phased in.

14. My RHF announced in July two transitional grants to provide extra protection for inner London boroughs, and for areas with very low rateable values. These grants, will significantly reduce community charges in some authorities.

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15. I have included with the consultation paper exemplifications showing the amounts which each area would receive under these proposals. I should stress, however, that figures for authorities are provisional at this stage, and will change (though in most cases only marginally) when local authorities notify me in December of the number of adults they have included in their community charge registers.

16. The exemplifications also show what the community charge would be in each area if local authorities spend at their 1989/90 levels, increased so that the total equals £32.8 billion. It is these charge levels which will form the basis of the transitional relief scheme announced last month to help those former ratepayers, pensioners and the disabled who would otherwise face increases of more than £3 a week. This relief scheme will cost about £300 million in 1990/91. In addition over 9 million people will receive help through community charge benefits. Many individuals will therefore see their bills substantially reduced.

17. Mr Speaker, I have asked the local authority associations to respond to these proposals by 4 December. I hope to lay the formal documents before the House in early January for debate later that month. The proposals amount to a substantial package of support for local authorities. The amount of external support has increased by 8½%. If authorities budget sensibly and spend in line with the Government's proposals the average community charge next year should be about £275. If they can do better, charges will be lower. But if their spending increases faster charges will be higher. It will ultimately be for local authorities to decide the amount their chargepayers will pay.

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10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

1 November 1989

Dear Roger,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Thank you for your letter of 31 October which the Prime Minister has seen, together with the attached draft statement. She is content with the draft statement, subject to the terms of your Secretary of State's agreement with the Chief Secretary about the NNDR multiplier.

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries of the members of E(LG) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Yours,
Paul*

PAUL GRAY

Roger Bright, Esq.,
Department of the Environment.

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MR. MILLS
POLICY UNIT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE: STATEMENT

Thank you for your note of 31 October which I showed the Prime Minister last night along with Chris Patten's draft statement. She commented that she thinks you are right but that it is not worth making an issue of the point. She has therefore agreed the original terms of Chris Patten's draft.

Paul

PAUL GRAY

1 November 1989

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PAUL GRAY

31 October 1989

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE: STATEMENT

I have only one comment on Chris Patten's draft statement.

The words "budget sensibly and" in line 6 of the last paragraph should be deleted. Deletion would leave the language neutral:

"If authorities spend in line community charge will be about £275 ... If they can do better, it will be lower...".

But as it stands, the word "sensibly" implies a value judgement that any expenditure above standard is not "sensible". This is a very unwise hostage to fortune given that standard spending implies an increase of only 3.8% on this year's budgets and that virtually all councils will have to increase spending by more than this just to keep pace with inflation.

Louise Ashton
for

JOHN MILLS

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Local Government Finance

3.55 pm

The Secretary of State for the Environment (Mr. Chris Patten): With permission, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a statement about the local authority grant settlement for England for 1990-91.

I am today sending a consultation paper to the local authority associations setting out my proposals. Copies are being sent to each local authority, and are available in the Vote Office. The consultation paper summarises the various reports which will be made later this year. Drafts of two of the reports, dealing with the distribution of grant and the calculation of relevant population, have also been circulated. There are also exemplifications showing the amount of grant and the community charges which, on certain spending assumptions, would result for each area. In this first year of the new system a number of basic definitions and principles have to be set out, and that accounts for the large amount of material. It may help the House if I outline the main features of the proposals.

My right hon. Friend the Member for Cirencester and Tewkesbury (Mr. Ridley) proposed in July that the total of external support, known as aggregate external finance, for local government services next year, should be £23.1 billion, an increase of 8.5 per cent. over the figure for this year on a comparable basis. That support comprises three elements: the yield from business rates, specific grants, and revenue support grant.

To calculate the yield from non-domestic rates, I have now made a firmer estimate of the national non-domestic rate multiplier for 1990-91. On the basis of the most up-to-date information available about the effects of the 1990 rating revaluation, I estimate that the multiplier for 1990-91 will be 36p for England. That figure will be provisional until I have final information about the effects of the revaluation, which will be available before the revenue support grant report is laid before the House; but I would expect it to vary only very slightly, if at all. It also includes a small allowance for reductions in rateable values in cases where the initial valuations turn out to be high.

Using that multiplier, I estimate the yield from non-domestic rates in 1990-91, and hence the amount to be distributed to local authorities, will be £10,428,500. That estimate represents the total amount which I expect charging authorities to receive in respect of rates paid by private businesses, by the nationalised industries, and by local authorities themselves, together with a contribution in aid in respect of Crown property. I have made allowance for a number of factors, such as rate income forgone as a result of empty properties and of charitable or discretionary relief, and for losses in and costs of collection. The amount estimated to be collected from private businesses and the nationalised industries is in line with the Government's commitment that the yield from these sectors will be broadly the same in real terms as in the current year, 1989-90.

I anticipate that specific grants and transitional grants will amount to £3,182 million. Further details will be available at the time of the Autumn Statement.

I am proposing that revenue support grant should be £9,490 million. Our principal objective in distributing grant is to ensure that, in general, if each authority spends so as to provide a common standard of service, the

community charge could then be set at the same level in every area before allowing for the transition arrangements. My right hon. Friend announced in July that the Government consider that it would be appropriate for local authorities to spend £32.8 billion in total in providing services, an increase of 11 per cent. over the amount which, on a comparable basis, we thought it appropriate to spend this year. In order to distribute grant, we shall need to calculate an assessment for each authority of what it would cost to provide services locally to a common standard, consistent with that total.

The proposed method for making these assessments, known as the standard spending assessments or SSAs, is set out in the documents published today. SSAs replace grant-related expenditure assessments in the present system. In summary, the SSA for each authority will be based on an assessment for each of the main services for which it is responsible. It will be calculated using information for each authority about factors which lead to differences in the costs of providing services to a common standard. In this way, we can take account of variations between authorities in the costs they face. These proposals take account of recent research, extensive discussions between officials over the last year, and of the views of the local authority associations.

SSAs are central to the new grant system. Apart from the transitional arrangements, the relationship between an authority's budget and its SSA determines the community charge for that area. If spending is higher than the SSA, the community charge will be higher than the national community charge for standard spending, and vice versa. It is therefore important that the methods used to calculate these assessments should be fair and right.

If authorities were each to spend at the level of their SSA, the community charge in each area would be about £278. The final figure will not be known until we know the number of people on community charge registers. This figure, the community charge for standard spending, will be the benchmark for accountability. It will appear on the bill which each chargepayer will receive and will help chargepayers to assess the policies and performances of their authorities. In this way, councils will be made accountable to those who must pay for their activities.

The existing system of grant-related expenditure assessments had become over-complex and difficult to explain. We have therefore introduced a simpler, more understandable method. [Interruption.] I appreciate the fact that all these things are relative. As now, the method is applied to each authority, using objective measures of the cost of providing services such as the number of pupils to be educated and the number of miles of road to be maintained. There has been discussion about the factors to be taken into account and the weight to be attached to each, and the associations have put forward a range of alternative suggestions. In my view, the proposals which I have made represent the fairest judgement between the various viewpoints. I believe that they provide the best basis that can be devised for distributing grant.

In place of the 63 separate assessments in the present GRE system there will be 13 components: 11 covering the five major services—education, social services, fire and civil defence, police and highway maintenance—another covering all other services and one reflecting the financial costs of capital expenditure. In general, the method proposed involves fixing a unit cost of providing each service and multiplying this by the number of clients for

that service. Our original proposals were placed in the Library last December. For some services we have amended these proposals after discussion. In particular, in response to representations we are proposing to include an allowance for overnight visitors—to reflect the demands that tourists make on local services—and to recognise separately the costs of flood defence and coast protection work. I know that these matters are of particular concern to hon. Members from the areas affected.

The consultation paper also describes the transitional arrangements. As my noble Friend Lord Hesketh announced on 11 October, it is intended that the area safety net will be for one year only. For the following three years the Exchequer will pay for protection for those areas which lose as a result of introducing the community charge and related changes. In 1990-91 chargepayers in these areas will be expected to find the first £25 of any loss to their area, but above that there is full protection. Gaining areas will receive about half their gains in the first year, and the full gain in the second year. It is right that the new system should be phased in, but gainers will still see substantial gain from the start.

My right hon. Friend proposed in July two transitional grants to provide extra help for chargepayers for inner London boroughs, and in areas with very low domestic rateable values. These grants will significantly reduce community charges in some areas.

I have included with the consultation paper exemplifications showing the amounts which each area would receive under these proposals. I stress, however, that figures for authorities are provisional at this stage, and will change, though in most cases only marginally, when local authorities notify me in December of the number of adults that they have included in their community charge registers.

The exemplifications also show what the community charge would be in each area if local authorities spend at the same level as their income from rates and grant in 1989-90, adjusted for changes in function, and increased to be consistent with spending of £32.8 billion in total. It is these charge levels which it is intended should form the basis of the transitional relief scheme announced last month to help principally those former ratepayers, pensioners and the disabled who would otherwise face increases of more than £3 a week. This relief scheme will cost about £300 million in 1990-91. In addition 9.5 million people will receive help through community charge benefits. Many individuals will, therefore, see their bills substantially reduced.

I have asked the local authority associations to respond to these proposals by 4 December. I hope to lay the formal documents before the House in early January for debate later that month. The proposals amount to a substantial package of support for local authorities. The amount of external support has increased by 8.5 per cent. If authorities budget sensibly and spend in line with the Government's assumptions, the average community charge next year should be about £278. If they can do better, charges will be lower. But if their spending increases faster, charges will be higher. Local authorities are now answerable to their chargepayers for their decisions.

Mr. Brian Gould (Dagenham): The Secretary of State knows that we and many others have long attacked the poll tax proposals as being inherently complicated and unworkable, and fundamentally unfair. He and his

predecessors have tried to deflect that attack by taking refuge in misleading generalisations, and false and unrealistic assumptions. I am sorry to say that we have heard no improvement today. The mixture is much as before and the more additions that the right hon. Gentleman makes to the whole ramshackle structure, the more unconvincing and unstable it becomes.

At the heart of the illusions that the Government have sought to create is the fairy tale that the poll tax average is or could be £278. That figure is a hopeless mirage. It has increased with remarkable rapidity. The Government's estimate in 1986-87 began at £170. By 19 July it had risen to £275. Will the right hon. Gentleman confirm that, even in the interim, it has risen by a further £9 from £269—the true figure on 19 July because of the £200 million transitional specific grant—to £278? Does he agree that there is plenty of room yet for growth? Will he confirm that even if the figure were halfway accurate, local authorities could not be expected—indeed, he does not expect this of them—to meet that figure immediately or even in the foreseeable future? If that were the case, scores of Tory authorities would be pilloried by him as overspenders.

Will the Secretary of State confirm—and this is the most fundamental point—that the figure is an invention because it is based on an invention? He estimates a level of local government spending of £32.8 billion, but that figure is based on an assumed level of spending this year rather than the actual level of spending. Does he acknowledge that all the local authority associations, irrespective of political control or allegiance, agree that that basic error leaves local authorities £1.6 billion adrift?

Will the right hon. Gentleman accept that the basic error is compounded by a further error on inflation? One assumes that the inflation rate has been calculated at the forecast of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of 4.5 per cent., rather than the actual retail price index figure. When that is taken into account as well, it leaves a shortfall of £2.5 billion. Will the Secretary of State further agree that every last penny of that shortfall will have to be financed out of poll tax, as it is not covered by grant or aggregate external financing, and that means that the figure of £278 is hopelessly out of touch with the reality, which is far in excess of that figure?

Does the Secretary of State also recognise that his basic errors on the side of optimism are added to by the view that he and his officials have taken in making their calculations? They believed that they could safely assume 100 per cent. registration and collection. Will he confirm that everybody who has studied the issue knows and understands that that is hopelessly optimistic? Those errors invalidate the figure of £278 which the Secretary of State described as the "benchmark for accountability".

The consequences of those errors are serious. Does the Secretary of State acknowledge that for local authorities, with their obligation to deliver services, the errors mean that they are faced with Government sanctioned pay increases to teachers, firemen and policemen far in excess of the actual inflation figure, let alone the Chancellor's fairy tale, and that they will have no option, therefore, but to cut services further? In view of that shortfall, will he tell local authorities this afternoon where he expects those cuts to be made? Should local authorities employ fewer teachers, social workers or home helps? Will he concede that, if his benchmark is so hopelessly wrong, so too are all the other calculations that flow from it?

[Mr. Brian Gould]

It can already be seen that the transitional relief scheme, for example, will fail to help most single people, those who will be liable to pay for the first time or those who do not own or rent their homes and who will most need help. However, it will miss its target by an even wider margin because it proceeds on the basis of a ludicrously low notional poll tax figure. Many who believe that they qualify for transitional relief will find that they are paying far more than an additional £3 a week and many of those who will pay more than £3 a week will not qualify for transitional relief.

Is the statement not typically uninformative about the needs formula used, and is not the formula itself, is so far as we know what it is, open to detailed objections? Why, for example, are overseas visitors excluded from the overnight visit figure that is included in the formula? Does not the statement keep up the long and unfortunate tradition of telling us nothing we need to know about the business rate? Is not the 36p figure useless and wholly uninformative for individual business men until they know the effects of revaluation? Is it not equally clear that the Confederation of British Industry has been rebuffed in its request for a £2 billion reduction in total business rate? Will the Secretary of State confirm that in saying that the business rate will be kept at the same level in real terms he is using a figure for the RPI different from that used to calculate local government spending? Is it not an astonishing inconsistency to use two different inflation rates in the same statement?

Is it not sad to see the Secretary of State so bogged down in a morass not of his creation and from which he cannot extricate himself, but is it not even sadder to contemplate the future of local government and the services for which it is responsible and the future of those millions who depend upon and pay for those services when they, too, become the victims of this Government's obsession?

Mr. Patten: First, I welcome the hon. Member for Dagenham (Mr. Gould) to his new responsibilities. I can say without qualification that I hope that he enjoys his new job for as long as the hon. Member for Copeland (Dr. Cunningham) who we hope has enjoyed doing it for the past six years.

The hon. Gentleman seemed to base his questions on the principle that, whatever the level of local authority overspending this year, we should validate it. That is not remotely the Government's position, and nor, I imagine, would it be the position adopted in the new-look Monklands, East financial policy that the Opposition are pursuing. We are allowing for an increase of 11 per cent. in spending by local authorities next year—over what we believe they should have spent this year. The Audit Commission has suggested savings of £900 million that local authorities could make. The authorities have made about £350 million of those savings, so they still have some way to go.

Our central support for local authorities will increase next year by 8½ per cent., and I think that that is a fair settlement. It is a challenging settlement. If all Government Departments received equivalent settlements, I think that they would be quite pleased.

The hon. Member for Dagenham referred to the standard community charge figure. That figure represents

what local authorities would have to charge if they were spending at a reasonable level. The figure has increased from £275 to £278 since July because of the increase in the number of exemptions. The hon. Gentleman is netting off the grant for the Inner London education authority and for low rateable value areas and so is not comparing like with like. I repeat that the community charge of £278 represents the figure that local authorities should have to charge to provide a reasonable service.

The hon. Gentleman referred to registration. So far registrations are going very well. I cannot guarantee that they will go quite as well as in one local authority area in Scotland where the registration figure was 106 per cent., although we can aim for that and we hope that registrations will be as successful as they have been in Scotland.

The hon. Member for Dagenham referred to the needs formula. As he knows, we have set out in considerable detail in the distribution report the basis on which the new needs formula is based. It is a simpler and better formula than the last one, taking into account, as it does, the cost of providing a service to the client and the number of clients. It is based on substantial research and lengthy discussions with local authorities, but perhaps in the next few weeks the hon. Gentleman will have suggestions to make about how we could modify it. He may, for example, think that we have been wrong to provide so well for the education needs of young children in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and inner London, although I rather doubt it. If the hon. Gentleman has any suggestions about how we can improve the needs formula, we shall look forward to hearing from him in due course.

The hon. Gentleman's main argument was that we were wrong to replace domestic rates, or, to put it more correctly, wrong to introduce the community charge. There is at least one thing on which hon. Members on both sides of the House agree: the domestic rating system is inequitable and it should go. The difference between us is that the Government have advanced proposals for replacing the domestic rating system, whereas the Labour party, I am afraid, has not. The Opposition periodically make a proposal and then take it away again. I am sure that the hon. Gentleman will have read the motion tabled by the Dagenham constituency Labour party at the Labour party conference, which called the party's proposals "unacceptable electorally and administratively". I assume that those proposals have now been dumped. However, we look forward to a time when the Opposition will be prepared to make the change from domestic rates and also meet the challenge of suggesting an alternative.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order. I know that this is a very complicated statement, but we have a busy day before us. The Front-Bench spokesmen have taken about 30 minutes, I will give a comparable time to Back Benchers. May we have brief questions please?

Sir Hugh Rossi (Hornsey and Wood Green): Is my right hon. Friend aware that the London borough of Haringey is still at the top of the league, with a community charge of £554? In the poorer areas of my constituency where rateable values are low, the £3 threshold will be insignificant for my constituents. It is absurd that

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

1. With permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to make a statement about the local authority grant settlement for England for 1990/91.
2. I am today sending a consultation paper to the local authority associations setting out my proposals. Copies are being sent to each local authority, and are available in the Vote Office. The consultation paper summarises the various reports which will be made later this year. Drafts of two of the reports, dealing with the distribution of grant and the calculation of relevant population, have also been circulated. There are also exemplifications showing the amount of grant and the community charges which on certain spending assumptions would result for each area. In this first year of the new system a number of basic definitions and principles have to be set out, and that accounts for the large amount of material. It may help the House if I outline the main features of the proposals.
3. My RHF the Member for Cirencester and Tewkesbury proposed in July that the total of external support, known as Aggregate External Finance, for local government services next year should be £23.1 billion, an increase of 8½% over the figure for this year on a comparable basis. This support comprises three elements: the yield from business rates, specific grants, and Revenue Support Grant.
4. In order to calculate the yield from non-domestic rates I have now made a firmer estimate of the national non-domestic rate multiplier for 1990-91. On the basis of the most up-to-date information available about the effects of the 1990 rating

reevaluation, I estimate that the multiplier for 1990-91 will be 36 pence for England. This figure will be provisional until I have final information about the effects of the revaluation, which will be available before the Revenue Support Grant Report is laid before the House; but I would expect it to vary only very slightly, if at all. It also includes a small allowance for reductions in rateable values in cases where the initial valuations turn out to be high.

5. Using this multiplier, I estimate the yield from non-domestic rates in 1990/91, and hence the amount to be distributed to local authorities, will be £10,428½ million. This estimate represents the total amount which I expect charging authorities to receive in respect of rates paid by private businesses, by the nationalised industries, and by local authorities themselves, together with a contribution in aid in respect of Crown property. I have made allowance for a number of factors, such as rate income foregone as a result of empty properties and of charitable or discretionary relief, and for losses in and costs of collection. The amount estimated to be collected from private businesses and the nationalised industries is in line with the Government's commitment that the yield from these sectors will be broadly the same in real terms as in the current year, 1989-90.

6. I anticipate that specific grants and transitional grants will amount to £3,182 million. Further details will be available at the time of the Autumn Statement.

7. I am proposing that Revenue Support Grant should be £9,490 million. Our principal objective in distributing grant is to ensure that, in general, if each authority spends so as to provide a common standard of service, the community charge could then be set at the same level in every area before allowing for the transition arrangements. My RHF announced in July that the Government consider that it would be appropriate for local authorities to spend £32.8 billion in total in providing services, an increase of 11% over the amount which, on a comparable basis, we thought it appropriate to spend this year. In order to distribute grant, we shall need to calculate an

assessment for each authority of what it would cost to provide services locally to a common standard, consistent with that total.

8. The proposed method for making these assessments, known as the Standard Spending Assessments (or SSAs), is set out in the documents published today. SSAs replace Grant Related Expenditure Assessments in the present system. In summary, the SSA for each authority will be based on an assessment for each of the main services for which it is responsible. It will be calculated using information for each authority about factors which lead to differences in the costs of providing services to a common standard. In this way we can take account of variations between authorities in the costs they face. These proposals take account of recent research, extensive discussions between officials over the last year, and of the views of the local authority associations.

9. Mr Speaker, SSAs are central to the new grant system. Apart from the transitional arrangements, the relationship between an authority's budget and its SSA determines the community charge for that area. If spending is higher than the SSA, the community charge will be higher than the national Community Charge for Standard Spending, and vice versa. It is therefore important that the methods used to calculate these assessments should be fair and right.

10. If authorities were each to spend at the level of their SSA, the community charge in each area would be about £278. The final figure will not be known until we know the number of people on Community Charge Registers. This figure, the Community Charge for Standard Spending, will be the benchmark for accountability. It will appear on the Bill which each chargepayer will receive and will help chargepayers to assess the policies and performance of their authorities. In this way councils will be made accountable to those who must pay for their activities.

11. The existing system of Grant Related Expenditure Assessments had become over-complex and difficult to explain. We have therefore introduced a simpler, more understandable method. As now, the method is applied to each authority, using objective measures of the cost of providing services such as the number of pupils to be educated and the number of miles of road to be maintained. There has been discussion about the factors to be taken into account and the weight to be attached to each, and the Associations have put forward a range of alternative suggestions. In my view the proposals I have made represent the fairest judgment between the various view points. I believe they provide the best basis that can be devised for distributing grant.

12. In place of the 63 separate assessments in the present GRE system there will be 13 components: 11 covering the five major services (education, social services, fire and civil defence, police, and highway maintenance), another covering all other services, and one reflecting the financing costs of capital expenditure. In general, the method proposed involves fixing a unit cost of providing each service and multiplying this by the number of clients for that service. Our original proposals were placed in the Library last December. For some services we have amended these proposals after discussion. In particular, in response to representations we are proposing to include an allowance for overnight visitors (in order to reflect the demands tourists make on local services), and to recognise separately the costs of flood defence and coast protection work. I know that these matters are of particular concern to Hon Members from the areas affected.

13. The consultation paper also describes the transitional arrangements. As my Noble Friend Lord Hesketh announced on 11 October, it is intended that the area safety net will be for one year only. For the following three years the Exchequer will pay for protection for those areas which lose as a result of introducing the community charge and related changes. In 1990/91 chargepayers in these areas will be expected to find the first

£25 of any loss to their area, but above that there is full protection. Gaining areas will receive about half their gains in the first year, and the full gain in the second year. It is right that the new system should be phased in, but gainers will still see substantial gain from the start.

14. My RHF proposed in July two transitional grants to provide extra help for charge payers for inner London boroughs, and in areas with very low domestic rateable values. These grants will significantly reduce community charges in some areas.

15. I have included with the consultation paper exemplifications showing the amounts which each area would receive under these proposals. I should stress, however, that figures for authorities are provisional at this stage, and will change (though in most cases only marginally) when local authorities notify me in December of the number of adults they have included in their community charge registers.

16. The exemplifications also show what the community charge would be in each area if local authorities spend at the same level as their income from rates and grant in 1989/90, adjusted for changes in function, and increased to be consistent with spending of £32.8 billion in total. It is these charge levels which it is intended should form the basis of the transitional relief scheme announced last month to help principally those former ratepayers, pensioners and the disabled who would otherwise face increases of more than £3 a week. This relief scheme will cost about £300 million in 1990/91. In addition, 9½ million people will receive help through community charge benefits. Many individuals will therefore see their bills substantially reduced.

17. Mr Speaker, I have asked the local authority associations to respond to these proposals by 4 December. I hope to lay the formal documents before the House in early January for debate later that month. The proposals amount to a substantial package of support for local authorities. The amount of external support has increased by 8½%. If authorities budget sensibly and spend

in line with the Government's assumptions the average community charge next year should be about £278. If they can do better, charges will be lower. But if their spending increases faster charges will be higher. Local authorities are now answerable to their chargepayers for their decisions.



MEM (DOE)

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 November 1989

Dear Roger,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Thank you for your letter of 3 November enclosing the exemplifications which will be issued with your Secretary of State's statement today. The Prime Minister has seen this material which she has noted without comment.

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries of members of E(LG), the Chief Whip and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Yours,
PGL*

PAUL GRAY

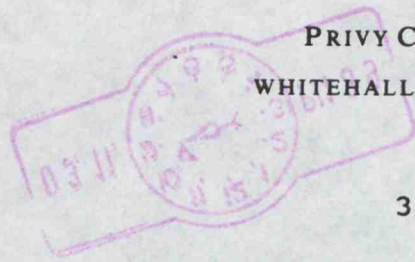
Roger Bright Esq.,
Department of the Environment

MEM



CCPV

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT



3 November 1989

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Dear Roger,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The Lord President has seen your letter of 31 October to Paul Gray and Carys Evans' letter of 2 November commenting on the draft statement.

The Lord President agrees with the Chief Secretary about the importance of making clear that the Government is prepared to use its charge capping powers, if necessary. He feels that it is right that there should be some mention of this, if not in the statement, then in a supplementary question and answer.

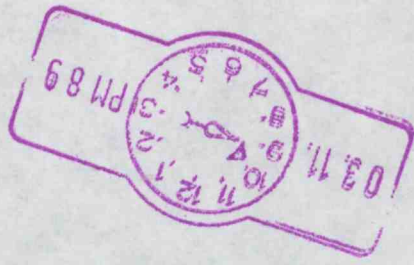
I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries of the members of E(LG) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Yours sincerely,

Gillian Baxendine

GILLIAN BAXENDINE
Private Secretary

Roger Bright Esq
PS/Secretary of State for the Environment



Local Govt
future of Rates p. 9

CONFIDENTIAL



NBM

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2/11

CJA

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street SW1P 3AG

Roger Bright Esq
 Private Secretary to the
 Secretary of State for the Environment
 Department of the Environment
 2 Marsham Street
 London
 SW1

2 November 1989

Dear Roger

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 31 October to Paul Gray enclosing a draft statement by your Secretary of State.

2. The Chief Secretary has one point of substance on the statement. As presently drafted it makes no reference to community charge capping. Indeed, the final sentence literally interpreted would seem to exclude capping. The Government did however consciously decide to take capping powers and be prepared to use them, in case of need, not least during the early years of the community charge system before the full impact of accountability is felt.

3. The Chief Secretary thinks it important that your Secretary of State should take the opportunity provided by this statement to mention the capping power again, so that local authorities may be influenced towards restraint in drawing up their budgets for next year and will not be able to say subsequently that the Government failed to give adequate advance warning about capping.

4. With this in mind, the Chief Secretary asks that the last sentence of the draft be deleted or revised so as to remove any suggestion that there will be no capping. He would also like the closing section of the speech to include the point that the Government will not hesitate to use its capping powers if it considers the spending increases budgeted by individual authorities to be excessive. Our understanding is that your Secretary of State is willing to make this point but would prefer to make it in reply to a supplementary question after the statement. The Chief Secretary would see this as less than ideal but would be prepared to go along with it provided that your

- into Pa?

Secretary of State can guarantee to ensure that the necessary question and his answer do actually happen. He would also be grateful to know what precise form of words your Secretary of State would have in mind.

5. On a separate point, the Chief Secretary and your Secretary of State reached agreement yesterday that a NNDR multiplier of 36p in the pound should be assumed for the purpose of calculating the NNDR distributable amount. The numbers in the draft statement will need amendment in the light of this.

6. We have in addition a number of technical and presentational suggestions on the draft statement which officials are passing to their opposite numbers in DOE.

7. I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries of members of E(LG) and to Trevor Woolley.

Yours

Miss C Evans

MISS C EVANS
Private Secretary





ccps

2 MARSHAM STREET
LONDON SW1P 3EB
01-276 3000

Prime Minister

My ref:

Your ref:

Paul Gray
Private Secretary to
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
LONDON
SW1A 2AA

*Table 2 gives the
implied community charges for
standard spending (£316 for Bristol).*

RCC6

3 November 1989

3/11

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Dear Paul

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

See below

In my letter of 31 October, I promised to circulate the exemplifications which will be issued to MPs and to local authorities with my Secretary of State's statement on Monday.

I attach two tables. These show for the first time the Standard Spending Assessment for each authority, calculated in accordance with the methodology that has been agreed. There is also shown the community charge which would result in each area if authorities budget at the same level as 1989/90 but up-rated so that expenditure in total equals £32.8 billion. These figures are provisional, and will change slightly when the settlement is made in late December or early January. The main reason for this change is that we shall be using population figures derived from community charge registers, and these will not be available until early December.

I am sending copies of this to the Private Secretaries of Members E(LG), the Chief Whip and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

R Bright

R BRIGHT
Private Secretary

Table 1: Provisional 1990/91 Standard Spending Assessments (SSAs), Business Rates and Revenue Support Grant Entitlement

Column 1: shows the OPCS based adult population for each notifiable authority. For charging authorities this is the calculation described in paragraph 4 of the draft Population Report. For other notifiable authorities it is the sum of the adult populations of charging authorities in their area*.

Column 2: shows the provisional standard spending assessment (SSA) for 1990/91 for each notifiable authority in £ million, calculated as described in Section 3 of the draft Distribution Report. Notifiable authorities are: County Councils; District Councils; London Borough Councils; the City of London; Metropolitan County Police Authorities; Metropolitan County and London Fire and Civil Defence Authorities; and the Isles of Scilly.

Column 3: shows the estimated SSA for 1990/91 for each receiving authority area. It is calculated by summing the SSAs per adult of the receiving authority and of all notifiable authorities precepting on the receiving authority*. It is the result of the calculation described in paragraph 2.3 of the draft Distribution Report.

* See also Annex E of the draft Distribution Report

Column 4: shows the estimated share of the business rates (the Distributable Amount) for each receiving authority as described in paragraph 2.5 of the draft Distribution Report. It is the same amount per adult in every receiving authority (about £292).

Column 5: shows the yield which would result from the number of adults shown in column 1 paying a common community charge - the Community Charge for Standard Spending. In these exemplifications this charge is about £278, a figure based on the adult population for England shown in column 1.

Column 6: shows the estimated Revenue Support Grant entitlement for each receiving authority in 1990/91 in £ million. Revenue Support Grant is sufficient to meet the difference between: the SSA for the receiving authority; and the sum of income from business rates and the Community Charge for Standard Spending. The sum of columns 4, 5 and 6 is equal to the SSA for the receiving authority. As a consequence, before transitional adjustments, the common standard of service represented by SSAs can be provided in each area for the Community Charge for Standard Spending (see Section 2 of the draft Distribution Report).

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
GREATER LONDON						
City of London	2,592.2	42.051	42.149	0.758	0.720	40.671
Camden	131,658.6	151.357	171.691	38.491	36.575	96.625
Greenwich	157,838.0	153.962	178.339	46.145	43.847	88.347
Hackney	137,485.0	206.209	227.443	40.195	38.193	149.055
Hammersmith and Fulham	115,525.8	132.805	150.648	33.775	32.093	84.780
Islington	125,578.4	159.900	179.295	36.714	34.886	107.695
Kensington and Chelsea	86,511.4	96.905	110.267	25.292	24.033	60.941
Lambeth	176,461.8	241.984	269.237	51.590	49.021	168.626
Lewisham	168,478.0	178.328	204.348	49.256	46.803	108.289
Southwark	160,092.8	194.453	219.178	46.804	44.474	127.900
Tower Hamlets	122,491.2	173.789	192.707	35.811	34.028	122.868
Wandsworth	193,993.6	202.093	232.054	56.716	53.891	121.447
Westminster	119,192.4	170.643	189.052	34.847	33.112	121.093
Barking and Dagenham	110,984.4	90.654	106.930	32.447	30.831	43.651
Barnet	224,052.0	159.734	192.592	65.503	62.242	64.847
Bexley	169,720.2	114.754	139.644	49.619	47.148	42.876
Brent	194,432.2	214.987	243.500	56.844	54.013	132.643
Bromley	230,503.6	142.323	176.126	67.390	64.034	44.703
Croydon	237,148.0	189.453	224.230	69.332	65.880	89.019
Ealing	223,976.0	204.169	237.015	65.481	62.220	109.314
Enfield	196,053.4	165.967	194.718	57.318	54.464	82.937
Haringey	141,103.6	171.245	191.938	41.253	39.199	111.486
Harrow	147,378.6	117.641	139.254	43.087	40.942	55.225
Havering	180,516.2	116.501	142.974	52.775	50.147	40.051
Hillingdon	172,387.2	128.095	153.375	50.399	47.889	55.087
Hounslow	139,321.2	125.628	146.059	40.732	38.703	66.624
Kingston-upon-Thames	103,977.6	73.631	88.880	30.399	28.885	29.596
Merton	125,009.6	99.785	118.118	36.548	34.728	46.842
Newham	149,006.0	196.307	218.159	43.563	41.394	133.202
Redbridge	175,518.2	129.502	155.242	51.314	48.759	55.169
Richmond-upon-Thames	125,013.8	75.081	93.414	36.549	34.729	22.137
Sutton	128,048.6	88.091	106.870	37.436	35.572	33.862
Waltham Forest	159,410.4	161.920	185.298	46.605	44.284	94.409
London Fire & CD Authority	5,031,460.0	190.514				
Metropolitan Police	5,377,968.0	598.258				

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
GREATER MANCHESTER						
Greater Manchester Police Authority	1,903,974.0	114.703				
Greater Manchester Fire & CD Authority	1,903,974.0	53.929				
Bolton	196,779.6	158.016	175.445	57.530	54.665	63.249
Bury	131,391.8	92.335	103.972	38.413	36.501	29.058
Manchester	307,126.4	339.985	367.186	89.791	85.320	192.076
Oldham	162,872.8	138.617	153.042	47.617	45.246	60.179
Rochdale	151,302.0	127.064	140.465	44.234	42.032	54.199
Salford	171,460.6	148.047	163.233	50.128	47.632	65.473
Stockport	221,849.4	148.016	167.665	64.859	61.630	41.175
Tameside	165,078.8	124.250	138.871	48.262	45.859	44.750
Trafford	163,775.8	120.246	134.752	47.881	45.497	41.374
Wigan	232,336.8	164.301	184.879	67.926	64.543	52.411
MERSEYSIDE						
Merseyside Police Authority	1,061,476.2	77.222				
Merseyside Fire & CD Authority	1,061,476.2	36.230				
Knowsley	111,334.8	112.982	124.882	32.550	30.929	61.403
Liverpool	332,437.6	348.202	383.733	97.191	92.351	194.192
St Helens	141,037.4	109.051	124.125	41.233	39.180	43.711
Sefton	225,119.6	158.373	182.434	65.816	62.538	54.080
Wirral	251,546.8	199.171	226.057	73.542	69.880	82.635
SOUTH YORKSHIRE						
South Yorkshire Police Authority	968,937.4	49.201				
South Yorkshire Fire & CD Authority	968,937.4	22.261				
Barnsley	166,821.4	111.745	124.049	48.772	46.343	28.934
Doncaster	218,562.6	158.898	175.018	63.899	60.717	50.402
Rotherham	188,945.4	137.372	151.307	55.240	52.489	43.578
Sheffield	394,608.0	292.585	321.689	115.367	109.622	96.700

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
TYNE AND WEAR						
Northumbria Police Authority	1,070,822.2	58.543				
Tyne and Wear Fire & CD Authority	844,480.4	24.466				
Gateshead	157,707.2	119.033	132.224	46.107	43.811	42.306
Newcastle upon Tyne	203,332.6	175.122	192.129	59.446	56.486	76.198
North Tyneside	147,373.4	110.061	122.388	43.086	40.940	38.362
South Tyneside	117,525.8	97.780	107.610	34.360	32.649	40.602
Sunderland	218,541.4	177.969	196.248	63.892	60.711	71.645
WEST MIDLANDS						
West Midlands Police Authority	1,922,909.6	112.659				
West Midlands Fire & CD Authority	1,922,909.6	53.205				
Birmingham	712,293.6	726.852	788.293	208.245	197.875	382.173
Coventry	219,473.8	193.176	212.107	64.165	60.970	86.972
Dudley	235,871.0	156.836	177.182	68.959	65.525	42.698
Sandwell	219,770.6	192.850	211.807	64.252	61.052	86.503
Solihull	156,294.2	103.619	117.101	45.694	43.418	27.989
Walsall	196,252.6	156.769	173.697	57.376	54.519	61.802
Wolverhampton	182,953.8	173.606	189.387	53.488	50.825	85.075
WEST YORKSHIRE						
West Yorkshire Police Authority	1,512,161.0	86.888				
West Yorkshire Fire & CD Authority	1,512,161.0	37.481				
Bradford	330,864.0	316.889	344.101	96.731	91.914	155.457
Calderdale	148,599.0	110.330	122.552	43.444	41.281	37.827
Kirklees	275,409.8	219.315	241.966	80.518	76.509	84.939
Leeds	522,556.4	393.085	436.063	152.774	145.166	138.124
Wakefield	234,731.8	160.152	179.458	68.626	65.208	45.624

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

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	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
AVON	715,745.8	452.177				
Bath	61,903.8	6.416	45.524	18.098	17.197	10.229
Bristol	268,071.4	35.841	205.197	78.373	74.470	52.354
Kingswood	69,781.2	5.183	49.267	20.401	19.385	9.481
Northavon	99,856.6	7.375	70.460	29.194	27.740	13.526
Wansdyke	65,130.6	4.250	45.397	19.041	18.093	8.262
Woodspring	151,002.2	10.988	106.384	44.147	41.948	20.289
BEDFORDSHIRE	394,219.6	278.856				
North Bedfordshire	102,126.0	10.518	82.758	29.857	28.371	24.530
Luton	122,540.2	18.036	104.717	35.826	34.042	34.849
Mid Bedfordshire	84,169.2	6.218	65.757	24.608	23.382	17.767
South Bedfordshire	85,384.2	6.639	67.037	24.963	23.720	18.354
BERKSHIRE	553,976.0	377.278				
Bracknell	73,096.8	6.247	56.028	21.370	20.306	14.352
Newbury	103,234.4	8.226	78.533	30.181	28.678	19.673
Reading	94,447.0	12.339	76.660	27.612	26.237	22.811
Slough	74,760.4	12.355	63.269	21.857	20.768	20.644
Windsor and Maidenhead	93,027.8	7.932	71.287	27.197	25.843	18.247
Wokingham	115,409.6	7.337	85.935	33.741	32.061	20.133
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	472,750.0	326.532				
Aylesbury Vale	108,865.2	9.671	84.865	31.828	30.243	22.795
South Bucks	45,684.6	3.112	34.667	13.356	12.691	8.620
Chiltern	65,589.2	4.260	49.563	19.176	18.221	12.167
Milton Keynes	136,600.6	13.060	107.412	39.936	37.948	29.528
Wycombe	116,010.4	9.566	89.695	33.917	32.228	23.551
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	477,446.0	315.489				
Cambridge	63,544.8	8.515	50.505	18.578	17.653	14.274
East Cambridgeshire	46,910.0	3.719	34.716	13.715	13.032	7.970
Fenland	58,221.8	5.322	43.794	17.022	16.174	10.599
Huntingdonshire	105,020.0	9.018	78.414	30.703	29.175	18.536
Peterborough	114,341.0	11.340	86.895	33.429	31.764	21.703
South Cambridgeshire	89,408.4	6.758	65.838	26.139	24.838	14.861
CHESHIRE	720,210.6	473.658				
Chester	88,671.0	8.315	66.631	25.924	24.633	16.075
Congleton	67,019.6	4.286	48.363	19.594	18.618	10.151
Crewe and Nantwich	73,528.2	7.008	55.365	21.497	20.426	13.442
Ellesmere Port and Neston	59,617.0	5.689	44.897	17.430	16.562	10.906
Halton	89,569.8	8.852	67.759	26.186	24.882	16.690
Macclesfield	116,338.4	8.416	84.928	34.012	32.319	18.597
Vale Royal	85,471.4	6.497	62.708	24.988	23.744	13.976
Warrington	139,995.2	12.131	104.201	40.929	38.891	24.382

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
CLEVELAND	405,507.0	338.793				
Hartlepool	64,623.8	7.967	61.959	18.893	17.952	25.114
Langbaugh-on-Tees	107,195.6	9.719	99.279	31.340	29.779	38.160
Middlesbrough	101,528.4	13.907	98.732	29.683	28.205	40.844
Stockton-on-Tees	132,159.2	12.052	122.469	38.638	36.714	47.117
CORNWALL	359,532.2	235.081				
Caradon	58,117.6	4.528	42.529	16.991	16.145	9.393
Carrick	63,497.2	5.619	47.137	18.564	17.640	10.934
Kerrier	66,804.2	6.214	49.894	19.531	18.558	11.805
North Cornwall	56,348.6	5.045	41.889	16.474	15.654	9.761
Penwith	47,595.8	4.537	35.658	13.915	13.222	8.521
Restormel	67,168.8	5.648	49.566	19.637	18.659	11.269
CUMBRIA	376,886.8	243.980				
Allerdale	74,797.6	6.356	54.777	21.868	20.779	12.131
Barrow in Furness	54,546.4	5.013	40.324	15.947	15.153	9.224
Carlisle	77,538.0	7.593	57.788	22.669	21.540	13.579
Copeland	54,077.2	4.638	39.645	15.810	15.023	8.813
Eden	36,439.6	3.191	26.780	10.653	10.123	6.004
South Lakeland	79,488.0	6.278	57.735	23.239	22.082	12.414
DERBYSHIRE	706,772.4	444.651				
Amber Valley	87,733.4	6.070	61.266	25.650	24.372	11.244
Bolsover	52,870.4	3.820	37.083	15.457	14.687	6.938
Chesterfield	77,822.8	5.899	54.859	22.752	21.619	10.488
Derby	160,001.6	19.005	119.666	46.778	44.448	28.440
Erewash	83,392.6	6.420	58.885	24.381	23.166	11.338
High Peak	63,555.4	5.283	45.268	18.581	17.656	9.031
North East Derbyshire	75,088.0	4.526	51.766	21.953	20.859	8.954
South Derbyshire	54,511.2	4.118	38.413	15.937	15.143	7.333
Derbyshire Dales	51,797.0	4.297	36.884	15.143	14.389	7.352
DEVON	785,617.6	484.108				
East Devon	95,268.4	6.958	65.664	27.852	26.466	11.346
Exeter	69,856.2	7.783	50.829	20.423	19.406	11.000
North Devon	65,320.6	5.874	46.125	19.097	18.146	8.882
Plymouth	192,471.4	23.055	141.658	56.271	53.468	31.919
South Hams	60,968.0	4.890	42.459	17.824	16.937	7.698
Teignbridge	85,565.0	6.830	59.556	25.016	23.770	10.770
Mid Devon	48,962.2	4.351	34.522	14.315	13.602	6.606
Torbay	93,114.2	8.099	65.477	27.223	25.867	12.388
Torrige	40,500.4	3.590	28.547	11.841	11.251	5.455
West Devon	33,591.2	2.907	23.607	9.821	9.332	4.454

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority (£m)	SSA for area of receiving authority (£m)	Business rate income (£292/adult) (£m)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult) (£m)	Revenue Support Grant (£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DORSET	522,314.4	291.330				
Bournemouth	123,943.2	13.996	83.127	36.236	34.431	12.460
Christchurch	33,542.0	2.113	20.822	9.806	9.318	1.698
North Dorset	43,020.0	3.488	27.483	12.577	11.951	2.955
Poole	103,859.6	7.519	65.448	30.364	28.852	6.232
Purbeck	36,448.0	3.033	23.362	10.656	10.125	2.581
West Dorset	68,118.4	5.645	43.640	19.915	18.923	4.801
Weymouth and Portland	49,646.0	4.188	31.879	14.514	13.792	3.573
East Dorset	63,737.2	3.536	39.086	18.634	17.706	2.746
DURHAM	446,312.8	300.577				
Chester-Le-Street	40,770.8	2.740	30.198	11.920	11.326	6.952
Darlington	75,570.6	8.038	58.933	22.094	20.993	15.845
Derwentside	65,746.0	5.252	49.530	19.221	18.264	12.044
Durham	60,082.8	5.155	45.619	17.566	16.691	11.362
Easington	70,876.0	6.293	54.026	20.721	19.689	13.615
Sedgefield	65,642.0	5.568	49.776	19.191	18.235	12.350
Teesdale	19,049.6	1.799	14.629	5.569	5.292	3.767
Wear Valley	48,575.0	4.718	37.431	14.201	13.494	9.736
EAST SUSSEX	554,453.6	326.119				
Brighton	111,240.0	14.972	80.401	32.522	30.902	16.977
Eastbourne	62,423.4	6.244	42.960	18.250	17.341	7.369
Hastings	62,599.4	8.371	45.191	18.301	17.390	9.499
Hove	68,860.8	9.487	49.990	20.132	19.130	10.728
Lewes	72,579.0	4.787	47.477	21.219	20.162	6.096
Rother	69,646.4	5.363	46.328	20.362	19.348	6.619
Wealden	107,104.6	7.464	70.461	31.313	29.754	9.395
ESSEX	1,166,212.4	763.937				
Basildon	118,379.2	9.667	87.448	34.609	32.886	19.953
Braintree	88,041.8	7.068	64.916	25.740	24.458	14.718
Brentwood	53,425.6	3.624	38.727	15.619	14.842	8.266
Castle Point	65,022.2	4.718	47.441	19.010	18.063	10.368
Chelmsford	114,370.0	8.729	83.875	33.437	31.772	18.667
Colchester	111,310.0	9.456	82.592	32.542	30.922	19.128
Epping Forest	84,901.2	6.425	65.516	24.822	23.586	17.109
Harlow	52,530.4	5.527	40.042	15.358	14.593	10.092
Maldon	41,766.8	3.126	30.569	12.211	11.603	6.755
Rochford	56,772.8	3.911	41.214	16.598	15.771	8.844
Southend-on-Sea	130,472.0	14.007	99.733	38.145	36.245	25.344
Tendring	106,710.0	8.364	78.477	31.198	29.644	17.636
Thurrock	92,306.6	8.156	68.806	26.987	25.643	16.176
Uttlesford	50,203.8	3.835	36.821	14.677	13.947	8.197

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	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	404,518.2	250.259				
Cheltenham	64,564.0	6.812	46.755	18.876	17.936	9.943
Cotswold	57,562.8	4.747	40.359	16.829	15.991	7.539
Forest of Dean	60,788.4	4.786	42.393	17.772	16.887	7.734
Gloucester	66,037.2	7.304	48.159	19.307	18.345	10.507
Stroud	87,082.6	6.252	60.127	25.459	24.192	10.476
Tewkesbury	68,483.2	4.779	47.146	20.022	19.025	8.100
HAMPSHIRE	1,157,505.8	753.937				
Basingstoke and Deane	103,905.2	8.964	76.642	30.378	28.865	17.400
East Hampshire	78,930.6	5.780	57.191	23.076	21.927	12.188
Eastleigh	76,863.8	5.082	55.147	22.472	21.353	11.323
Fareham	78,463.6	5.081	56.188	22.939	21.797	11.451
Gosport	56,258.4	5.113	41.757	16.448	15.629	9.681
Hart	64,706.0	4.297	46.443	18.917	17.975	9.551
Havant	87,086.8	8.120	64.844	25.461	24.193	15.191
New Forest	128,480.6	9.923	93.608	37.562	35.692	20.354
Portsmouth	135,189.4	19.783	107.839	39.524	37.556	30.759
Rushmoor	55,733.2	5.785	42.086	16.294	15.483	10.310
Southampton	140,872.2	18.250	110.006	41.185	39.134	29.687
Test Valley	79,629.8	5.760	57.626	23.280	22.121	12.225
Winchester	71,386.2	5.768	52.265	20.870	19.831	11.564
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER	512,036.4	314.283				
Bromsgrove	67,732.2	4.521	46.095	19.802	18.816	7.477
Hereford	37,267.6	3.214	26.089	10.895	10.353	4.840
Leominster	30,993.0	3.128	22.151	9.061	8.610	4.481
Malvern Hills	67,350.6	5.433	46.772	19.691	18.710	8.371
Redditch	57,008.4	5.132	40.123	16.667	15.837	7.619
South Herefordshire	39,956.0	3.547	28.071	11.681	11.100	5.290
Worcester	61,967.4	5.490	43.525	18.117	17.215	8.194
Wychavon	78,149.8	5.681	53.649	22.848	21.710	9.091
Wyre Forest	71,611.4	5.526	49.480	20.936	19.894	8.651
HERTFORDSHIRE	739,586.8	478.069				
Broxbourne	63,190.8	4.756	48.331	18.474	17.554	12.302
Dacorum	99,541.4	8.445	73.479	29.102	27.653	16.725
East Hertfordshire	90,230.0	6.434	65.385	26.379	25.066	13.940
Hertsmere	65,833.4	5.341	52.372	19.247	18.288	14.836
North Hertfordshire	85,519.2	7.076	62.950	25.002	23.757	14.190
St Albans	94,548.4	7.838	69.610	27.642	26.266	15.703
Stevenage	54,456.0	4.894	40.473	15.921	15.128	9.424
Three Rivers	59,720.8	4.358	43.376	17.460	16.590	9.325
Watford	55,800.4	6.956	43.413	16.314	15.501	11.598
Welwyn Hatfield	70,746.4	5.335	51.813	20.683	19.653	11.477

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	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
HUMBERSIDE	633,205.0	465.757				
Beverley	88,161.4	5.710	70.557	25.775	24.491	20.291
Boothferry	49,446.2	4.793	41.163	14.456	13.736	12.971
Cleethorpes	52,083.2	4.693	43.003	15.227	14.469	13.307
Glanford	56,389.2	5.135	46.613	16.486	15.665	14.462
Great Grimsby	64,541.2	7.052	54.526	18.869	17.930	17.727
Holderness	39,204.6	3.375	32.212	11.462	10.891	9.859
Kingston upon Hull	171,439.0	25.593	151.696	50.122	47.626	53.949
East Yorkshire	68,587.6	5.150	55.600	20.052	19.054	16.494
Scunthorpe	43,352.6	4.477	36.365	12.674	12.043	11.647
ISLE OF WIGHT	102,944.8	63.117				
Medina	56,773.4	5.363	40.172	16.598	15.772	7.802
South Wight	46,171.4	3.862	32.170	13.499	12.826	5.845
KENT	1,149,482.6	769.239				
Ashford	72,804.2	6.248	54.969	21.285	20.225	13.459
Canterbury	97,584.2	9.446	74.750	28.530	27.109	19.111
Dartford	56,994.4	5.468	43.609	16.663	15.833	11.113
Dover	82,057.2	7.515	62.428	23.990	22.795	15.643
Gillingham	70,149.2	7.040	53.984	20.509	19.487	13.988
Gravesham	67,109.8	6.461	51.371	19.620	18.643	13.108
Maidstone	104,488.0	9.216	79.140	30.548	29.027	19.565
Rochester upon Medway	109,327.2	11.598	84.760	31.963	30.371	22.426
Sevenoaks	79,381.8	6.048	59.171	23.208	22.052	13.910
Shepway	67,481.8	6.556	51.715	19.729	18.746	13.240
Swale	88,931.4	7.805	67.318	26.000	24.705	16.614
Thanet	101,656.0	10.370	78.398	29.720	28.240	20.438
Tonbridge and Malling	77,222.8	5.904	57.581	22.577	21.452	13.552
Tunbridge Wells	74,294.6	6.609	56.327	21.721	20.639	13.967
LANCASHIRE	1,029,991.8	740.364				
Blackburn	93,722.0	15.717	83.085	27.400	26.036	29.649
Blackpool	111,555.6	13.977	94.164	32.614	30.990	30.560
Burnley	61,172.6	8.233	52.204	17.884	16.994	17.326
Chorley	73,094.4	5.506	58.047	21.370	20.306	16.371
Fylde	56,706.0	4.368	45.128	16.578	15.753	12.797
Hyndburn	58,532.8	6.594	48.667	17.113	16.260	15.294
Lancaster	95,506.8	9.970	78.621	27.922	26.532	24.167
Pendle	62,242.6	6.920	51.661	18.197	17.291	16.172
Preston	94,515.0	13.277	81.215	27.632	26.256	27.327
Ribble Valley	38,249.2	2.882	30.376	11.182	10.626	8.568
Rossendale	48,145.0	4.477	39.084	14.076	13.375	11.633
South Ribble	75,717.4	5.242	59.668	22.137	21.034	16.497
West Lancashire	77,582.0	6.593	62.359	22.682	21.552	18.125
Wyre	83,250.4	6.524	66.365	24.339	23.127	18.899

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	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
LEICESTERSHIRE	655,576.8	458.654				
Blaby	65,248.8	4.079	49.728	19.076	18.126	12.526
Charnwood	109,380.4	7.883	84.408	31.978	30.386	22.044
Harborough	52,474.4	3.488	40.200	15.341	14.577	10.281
Hinckley and Bosworth	74,620.0	4.823	57.029	21.816	20.729	14.484
Leicester	195,109.2	36.685	173.187	57.042	54.201	61.944
Melton	33,597.0	2.476	25.981	9.822	9.333	6.826
North West Leicestershire	61,578.8	4.518	47.600	18.003	17.107	12.490
Oadby and Wigston	37,260.0	2.746	28.813	10.893	10.351	7.569
Rutland	26,308.2	2.070	20.476	7.691	7.308	5.476
LINCOLNSHIRE	455,874.6	291.426				
Boston	40,641.4	4.000	29.980	11.882	11.290	6.808
East Lindsey	95,515.6	9.815	70.875	27.925	26.534	16.416
Lincoln	61,320.0	6.800	46.000	17.927	17.035	11.038
North Kesteven	65,447.2	4.810	46.648	19.134	18.181	9.333
South Holland	53,382.8	4.935	39.061	15.607	14.830	8.624
South Kesteven	81,838.6	6.933	59.250	23.926	22.735	12.589
West Lindsey	57,729.0	5.018	41.922	16.878	16.037	9.007
NORFOLK	576,468.6	350.272				
Breckland	80,304.6	6.491	55.285	23.478	22.309	9.499
Broadland	81,945.0	5.277	55.068	23.957	22.764	8.347
Great Yarmouth	69,329.8	6.704	48.830	20.269	19.260	9.301
North Norfolk	77,635.2	6.642	53.815	22.697	21.567	9.551
Norwich	83,074.8	10.496	60.974	24.288	23.078	13.608
South Norfolk	78,506.2	5.634	53.336	22.952	21.809	8.575
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	105,673.0	9.761	73.970	30.894	29.356	13.719
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	432,225.6	297.270				
Corby	37,101.2	4.043	29.560	10.847	10.307	8.406
Daventry	47,609.6	3.721	36.465	13.919	13.226	9.320
East Northamptonshire	51,979.6	4.007	39.757	15.197	14.440	10.120
Kettering	57,482.6	5.154	44.689	16.806	15.969	11.915
Northampton	137,457.0	14.095	108.634	40.187	38.186	30.261
South Northamptonshire	50,386.2	3.664	38.318	14.731	13.997	9.590
Wellingborough	50,209.4	4.599	39.131	14.679	13.948	10.504
NORTHUMBERLAND	226,341.8	139.567				
Alnwick	23,406.4	2.106	17.819	6.843	6.502	4.474
Berwick-upon-Tweed	20,955.2	1.737	15.804	6.126	5.821	3.857
Blyth Valley	58,731.2	4.594	44.019	17.171	16.316	10.533
Castle Morpeth	36,058.8	2.985	27.191	10.542	10.017	6.632
Tynedale	42,613.6	3.428	32.034	12.458	11.838	7.738
Wansbeck	44,576.6	3.823	33.747	13.032	12.383	8.331

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH YORKSHIRE	547,488.4	329.812				
Craven	38,855.2	3.179	26.586	11.360	10.794	4.432
Hambleton	59,699.6	4.711	40.675	17.454	16.585	6.637
Harrogate	113,137.0	8.773	76.928	33.077	31.429	12.422
Richmondshire	39,849.4	3.330	27.335	11.650	11.070	4.615
Ryedale	71,045.8	4.959	47.757	20.771	19.736	7.250
Scarborough	82,367.8	7.913	57.532	24.081	22.882	10.570
Selby	68,604.0	6.061	47.389	20.057	19.058	8.274
York	73,929.6	8.130	52.666	21.614	20.538	10.514
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	752,323.6	514.801				
Ashfield	82,699.6	5.708	62.298	24.178	22.974	15.146
Bassetlaw	79,709.8	6.741	61.285	23.304	22.143	15.838
Broxtowe	83,855.0	5.861	63.241	24.516	23.295	15.431
Gedling	84,668.0	6.578	64.515	24.753	23.521	16.241
Mansfield	75,203.4	6.209	57.669	21.986	20.891	14.791
Newark and Sherwood	78,844.8	6.950	60.902	23.051	21.903	15.948
Nottingham	190,793.6	29.715	160.272	55.780	53.002	51.489
Rushcliffe	76,549.4	5.183	57.564	22.380	21.265	13.919
OXFORDSHIRE	408,044.8	250.838				
Cherwell	83,225.0	7.684	58.845	24.332	23.120	11.394
Oxford	68,964.6	11.790	54.185	20.162	19.158	14.864
South Oxfordshire	97,268.8	7.484	67.278	28.437	27.021	11.820
Vale of White Horse	84,165.6	6.009	57.748	24.607	23.381	9.761
West Oxfordshire	74,420.8	5.771	51.520	21.758	20.674	9.088
SHROPSHIRE	303,986.6	206.806				
Bridgnorth	39,040.8	3.195	29.755	11.414	10.846	7.496
North Shropshire	42,876.8	3.595	32.765	12.535	11.911	8.318
Oswestry	25,171.8	2.057	19.182	7.359	6.993	4.830
Shrewsbury and Atcham	68,386.2	5.307	51.831	19.993	18.998	12.840
South Shropshire	29,523.8	2.798	22.884	8.632	8.202	6.050
Wrekin	98,987.2	8.978	76.321	28.940	27.499	19.883
SOMERSET	352,189.0	224.764				
Mendip	70,737.2	5.927	51.071	20.681	19.651	10.740
Sedgemoor	74,694.4	6.099	53.769	21.838	20.750	11.181
Taunton Deane	72,173.0	5.900	51.960	21.100	20.050	10.810
West Somerset	24,968.0	2.379	18.313	7.300	6.936	4.078
South Somerset	109,616.4	8.906	78.862	32.047	30.451	16.363

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
STAFFORDSHIRE	783,080.6	497.366				
Cannock Chase	66,956.0	5.526	48.052	19.575	18.600	9.877
East Staffordshire	73,712.6	7.400	54.217	21.550	20.477	12.190
Lichfield	71,743.2	5.124	50.691	20.975	19.930	9.786
Newcastle-under-Lyme	87,167.6	6.729	62.092	25.484	24.215	12.393
South Staffordshire	83,127.4	5.520	58.317	24.303	23.093	10.922
Stafford	88,842.8	7.223	63.650	25.974	24.680	12.996
Staffordshire Moorlands	74,249.6	5.866	53.025	21.707	20.627	10.691
Stoke-on-Trent	186,964.4	19.514	138.262	54.661	51.939	31.663
Tamworth	50,317.0	3.997	35.955	14.711	13.978	7.266
SUFFOLK	460,477.8	293.123				
Babergh	60,049.2	4.792	43.018	17.556	16.682	8.780
Forest Heath	29,206.6	3.448	22.040	8.539	8.114	5.388
Ipswich	83,228.2	9.197	62.177	24.332	23.121	14.724
Mid Suffolk	59,748.8	4.901	42.935	17.468	16.598	8.869
St Edmundsbury	68,408.4	5.633	49.179	20.000	19.004	10.176
Suffolk Coastal	76,609.0	7.147	55.914	22.397	21.282	12.235
Waveney	83,227.6	7.062	60.042	24.332	23.121	12.589
SURREY	742,146.6	448.652				
Elmbridge	80,324.6	5.894	57.983	23.484	22.314	12.185
Epsom and Ewell	48,538.4	3.959	36.602	14.191	13.484	8.927
Guildford	89,477.2	8.015	63.361	26.159	24.857	12.345
Mole Valley	58,195.6	3.969	39.966	17.014	16.167	6.785
Reigate and Banstead	83,981.8	6.644	60.281	24.553	23.330	12.398
Runnymede	52,933.8	5.573	38.315	15.476	14.705	8.135
Spelthorne	65,444.6	5.297	49.310	19.133	18.180	11.997
Surrey Heath	63,597.0	4.455	43.793	18.593	17.667	7.533
Tandridge	55,310.2	4.361	38.573	16.170	15.365	7.037
Waverley	80,607.2	6.299	56.159	23.566	22.393	10.200
Woking	63,736.2	5.825	45.249	18.634	17.706	8.909

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
WARWICKSHIRE	368,699.0	227.668				
North Warwickshire	44,914.4	3.387	31.122	13.131	12.477	5.513
Nuneaton and Bedworth	89,119.2	6.966	61.997	26.055	24.757	11.185
Rugby	64,719.8	5.901	45.865	18.921	17.979	8.964
Stratford on Avon	82,954.0	6.265	57.488	24.252	23.045	10.192
Warwick	86,991.6	7.589	61.305	25.433	24.166	11.707
WEST SUSSEX	549,143.8	321.708				
Adur	44,381.6	3.186	29.187	12.975	12.329	3.882
Arun	105,091.8	7.800	69.367	30.724	29.194	9.448
Chichester	83,765.4	6.883	55.956	24.490	23.270	8.196
Crawley	64,047.0	6.036	43.557	18.725	17.792	7.040
Horsham	82,335.0	6.408	54.643	24.071	22.873	7.699
Mid Sussex	90,554.0	6.220	59.270	26.474	25.156	7.640
Worthing	78,969.0	7.131	53.394	23.087	21.938	8.370
WILTSHIRE	422,097.2	265.514				
Kennet	48,867.4	4.212	34.951	14.287	13.575	7.089
North Wiltshire	87,259.4	6.816	61.705	25.511	24.241	11.954
Salisbury	75,098.2	6.536	53.775	21.956	20.862	10.957
Thamesdown	129,050.2	11.863	93.040	37.729	35.850	19.461
West Wiltshire	81,822.0	5.887	57.356	23.921	22.730	10.704
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITY						
Isles of Scilly	1,492.2	1.721	1.721	0.436	0.415	0.870

TABLE 1: PROVISIONAL 1990/91 STANDARD SPENDING ASSESSMENTS (SSAs), BUSINESS RATES AND REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT ENTITLEMENTS

	OPCS based adult population	SSA for notifiable authority	SSA for area of receiving authority	Business rate income (£292/adult)	Community Charge income at standard spending (£278/adult)	Revenue Support Grant
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL England	35,670,284.2	29,805.300	29,805.300	10,428.500	9,909.193	9,467.607
TOTAL Shire districts	22,423,393.4	2,039.538	16,695.721	6,555.663	6,229.211	3,910.847
TOTAL Shire counties	22,423,393.4	14,605.831				
TOTAL Metropolitan districts	8,213,938.6	6,772.703	7,487.115	2,401.412	2,281.829	2,803.873
TOTAL Metropolitan Police Authorities	8,440,280.4	499.214				
TOTAL Metropolitan Fire Authorities	8,213,938.6	227.572				
TOTAL inner London boroughs incl. City	1,697,899.2	2,104.479	2,366.408	496.395	471.676	1,398.338
TOTAL outer London boroughs	3,333,560.8	2,765.468	3,254.335	974.594	926.062	1,353.679
Metropolitan Police	5,377,968.0	598.258				
London Fire & CD Authority	5,031,460.0	190.514				
TOTAL Shire areas	22,423,393.4	16,645.369	16,695.721	6,555.663	6,229.211	3,910.847
TOTAL Metropolitan areas	8,213,938.6	7,499.489	7,487.115	2,401.412	2,281.829	2,803.873
TOTAL London	5,031,460.0	5,658.720	5,620.743	1,470.989	1,397.738	2,752.017

Table 2: Assumed 1990/91 spending figures, safety nets, transitional grants and community charges

- Column 1:** shows the average domestic rate bill per adult in 1989/90 for each charging authority, increased by 4 per cent. This is the amount assumed to be raised from the domestic sector in 1989/90 after making an allowance for inflation, calculated as in paragraph 2 of Annex D to the consultation paper, and divided by the OPCS based adult population in column 1 of Table 1.
- Column 2:** shows a spending figure for 1990/91 for each notifiable authority in £ million, calculated (other than for the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police) as described in paragraph 3.1(i) to (vi) of Annex D to the consultation paper. This is based on 1989/90 rate income and grant, adjusted for changes in function and uprated by 4.76% to be consistent with TSS of £32.8bn.
- Column 3:** shows a spending figure for 1990/91 for the area of each receiving authority in £ per adult, calculated as described in paragraph 3.1(vii) of Annex D to the consultation paper and corresponding to the spending figures in column 2.
- Column 4:** shows an underspend (negative) or overspend (positive) figure, relative to SSA, for each receiving authority in £ per adult, if authorities in its area spent at the level shown in column 2. It is calculated by deducting the SSA in column 3 of Table 1, expressed as an amount per adult, from column 3 of this table.
- Column 5:** shows the provisional long run community charge (ie without a safety net) for each receiving authority if authorities in its area spent at the

level shown in column 2. This is calculated by adding the underspend or overspend in column 4 to the community charge for standard spending of about £278.

Column 6: shows the provisional transitional adjustments - described as safety net receipt (positive) or contributions (negative) - for each receiving authority in £ per adult. Their calculation is as described in paragraph 4 of Annex D to the consultation paper. In short:

(a) Where column 5 exceeds column 1 by more than £25 per adult, it is the amount needed to bring that excess down to £25, expressed as a positive amount;

(b) Where column 1 exceeds column 5 it is about 52.7% of that excess subject to a maximum of £75 per adult, expressed as a negative amount.

Column 7: shows the provisional special grants in 1990/91 in £ per adult for all relevant receiving authorities. The special grants are those in respect of inner London authorities and authorities with low average domestic rateable values.

Column 8: shows the provisional community charge which is the 1990/91 charge with the safety net and special grants, if authorities spent at the level shown in column 2. It is equal to column 5 less the sum of columns 6 and 7. This is a provisional estimate of the charge which will be used in the calculation of community charge transitional relief.

The actual community charge in each area will depend on local authorities' own budget decisions.

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4% (£/adult)	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GREATER LONDON								
City of London	823	77.772	30,042	13,782	362	-75	81	356
Camden	505	156.788	1,347	43	321	-75	51	345
Greenwich	295	193.252	1,381	251	529	209	72	248
Hackney	361	209.708	1,682	27	305	-29	48	287
Hammersmith and Fulham	389	160.461	1,545	241	519	105	59	355
Islington	475	173.609	1,539	111	389	-45	62	372
Kensington and Chelsea	489	93.983	1,243	-32	246	-75	43	278
Lambeth	330	259.587	1,627	102	380	24	54	301
Lewisham	290	204.979	1,373	160	438	123	63	253
Southwark	295	225.042	1,562	193	471	151	59	261
Tower Hamlets	279	204.202	1,824	250	528	224	74	229
Wandsworth	212	215.615	1,268	72	349	112	56	181
Westminster	703	166.624	1,554	-32	246	-75	60	261
Spending figures for City of London and Inner London Boroughs include spending on education inherited from ILEA which will be offset in part by a special transitional grant.								
Barking and Dagenham	249	100.724	1,056	93	371	96		274
Barnet	379	152.266	828	-31	246	-70		316
Bexley	248	117.831	843	20	298	25		273
Brent	495	250.661	1,438	185	463	-17		480
Bromley	258	139.355	753	-11	267			267
Croydon	276	161.959	832	-114	164	-59		223
Ealing	328	207.348	1,074	16	294	-18		312
Enfield	326	158.038	955	-38	239	-45		285
Haringey	563	208.579	1,627	267	544	-10		554
Harrow	340	111.601	906	-39	239	-53		292
Havering	261	120.353	815	23	301	15		286
Hillingdon	340	147.270	1,003	113	391	26		365
Hounslow	393	135.528	1,121	73	351	-22		373
Kingston-upon-Thames	328	76.840	888	33	311	-9		320
Merton	290	98.660	938	-7	271	-10		281
Newham	367	199.923	1,490	26	304	-33		337
Redbridge	234	122.088	844	-40	238			238
Richmond-upon-Thames	374	78.304	775	28	306	-36		342
Sutton	319	89.856	850	16	294	-13		307
Waltham Forest	335	156.892	1,133	-30	248	-46		294
London Fire & CD Authority		200.481						
Metropolitan Police		598.258						

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4% (£/adult)	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GREATER MANCHESTER								
Greater Manchester Police Authority		110.875						
Greater Manchester Fire & CD Authority		53.504						
Bolton	241	156.856	883	-8	270	3		266
Bury	309	99.256	842	50	328			328
Manchester	356	332.089	1,168	-28	250	-56		306
Oldham	240	140.973	952	12	290	25	3	262
Rochdale	265	138.060	999	70	348	58	10	280
Salford	303	152.394	975	23	301	-1		302
Stockport	313	151.724	770	14	292	-11		303
Tameside	253	132.114	887	45	323	45	4	274
Trafford	290	116.003	795	-28	250	-21		271
Wigan	267	185.782	886	90	368	76		292
MERSEYSIDE								
Merseyside Police Authority		78.464						
Merseyside Fire & CD Authority		37.945						
Knowsley	313	113.383	1,128	6	284	-15		300
Liverpool	327	345.836	1,150	-4	273	-28		302
St Helens	262	114.492	921	41	319	32		287
Sefton	292	160.807	824	14	291	0		292
Wirral	386	217.747	975	77	354	-17		371
SOUTH YORKSHIRE								
South Yorkshire Police Authority		46.122						
South Yorkshire Fire & CD Authority		27.049						
Barnsley	223	127.939	842	99	377	129	25	223
Doncaster	252	178.729	893	92	370	93	13	264
Rotherham	249	153.238	887	86	364	90	18	256
Sheffield	294	336.902	929	114	392	73	15	304

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4% (£/adult)	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure Less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TYNE AND WEAR								
Northumbria Police Authority		59.080						
Tyne and Wear Fire & CD Authority		25.540						
Gateshead	253	128.883	903	64	342	64	17	261
Newcastle upon Tyne	299	187.458	1,007	62	340	17		324
North Tyneside	317	123.543	924	93	371	29		342
South Tyneside	242	102.966	962	46	324	56	9	258
Sunderland	221	181.471	916	18	296	49	16	230
WEST MIDLANDS								
West Midlands Police Authority		107.312						
West Midlands Fire & CD Authority		51.903						
Birmingham	295	660.778	1,010	-96	182	-60		241
Coventry	330	201.413	1,001	34	312	-10		322
Dudley	299	155.758	743	-8	270	-15		285
Sandwell	287	183.495	918	-46	232	-29		261
Solihull	316	97.671	708	-42	236	-42		278
Walsall	308	157.531	885	0	278	-16		294
Wolverhampton	315	162.918	973	-62	216	-52		268
WEST YORKSHIRE								
West Yorkshire Police Authority		83.386						
West Yorkshire Fire & CD Authority		45.032						
Bradford	224	317.385	1,044	4	282	33	25	224
Calderdale	237	128.464	949	125	403	141	25	237
Kirklees	223	238.736	952	73	351	103	25	223
Leeds	232	385.117	822	-13	265	8	3	254
Wakefield	238	178.463	845	81	358	96	19	244

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4% (£/adult)	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AVON		465.027						
Bath	277	6.745	759	23	301			301
Bristol	332	49.203	833	68	346			346
Kingswood	261	3.494	700	-6	272			272
Northavon	290	6.310	713	7	285	-2		288
Wansdyke	267	4.337	716	19	297	5		292
Woodspring	290	10.474	719	15	292			292
BEDFORDSHIRE		272.481						
North Bedfordshire	311	6.776	758	-53	225	-45		270
Luton	360	13.217	799	-55	222	-73		295
Mid Bedfordshire	320	4.736	747	-34	244	-40		284
South Bedfordshire	357	7.468	779	-6	271	-45		317
BERKSHIRE		341.274						
Bracknell	296	7.524	719	-48	230	-34		265
Newbury	299	5.057	665	-96	182	-62		244
Reading	297	13.688	761	-51	227	-37		264
Slough	262	6.530	703	-143	135	-67		202
Windsor and Maidenhead	374	10.749	732	-35	243	-69		312
Wokingham	321	6.536	673	-72	206	-60		266
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE		308.309						
Aylesbury Vale	285	4.312	692	-88	190	-50		240
South Bucks	476	2.246	701	-58	220	-75		295
Chiltern	488	4.124	715	-41	237	-75		312
Milton Keynes	294	10.171	727	-60	218	-40		258
Wycombe	391	6.877	711	-62	216	-75		291
CAMBRIDGESHIRE		300.259						
Cambridge	393	8.151	757	-38	240	-75		315
East Cambridgeshire	229	1.967	671	-69	209	-11		219
Fenland	211	3.844	695	-57	221			221
Huntingdonshire	253	4.413	671	-76	202	-27		229
Peterborough	265	11.718	731	-29	249	-9		258
South Cambridgeshire	292	1.788	649	-87	190	-54		244
CESHIRE		473.366						
Chester	310	7.888	746	-5	273	-20		292
Congleton	275	4.056	718	-4	274	-1		275
Crewe and Nantwich	300	7.746	763	10	287	-7		294
Ellesmere Port and Neston	291	6.083	759	6	284	-4		288
Halton	259	9.393	762	6	283			283
Macclesfield	362	7.527	722	-8	270	-49		318
Vale Royal	267	5.705	724	-10	268			268
Warrington	262	12.967	750	6	283			283

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4% (£/adult)	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLEVELAND		348.008						
Hartlepool	257	9.050	998	39	317	35	8	274
Langbaugh-on-Tees	311	15.327	1,001	75	353	17		336
Middlesbrough	283	17.689	1,032	60	338	30		308
Stockton-on-Tees	294	14.007	964	38	315			315
CORNWALL		220.245						
Caradon	214	4.103	683	-49	229			229
Carrick	229	5.527	700	-43	235			235
Kerrier	194	5.549	696	-51	227	8	3	216
North Cornwall	217	4.492	692	-51	227			227
Penwith	198	3.975	696	-53	225	2	3	219
Restormel	200	4.734	683	-55	223			223
CUMBRIA		254.873						
Allerdale	196	5.909	755	23	301	79	25	196
Barrow in Furness	205	6.661	798	59	337	107	25	205
Carlisle	229	6.451	759	14	292	38	12	242
Copeland	193	4.906	767	34	312	93	25	193
Eden	202	2.346	741	6	284	57	24	203
South Lakeland	247	5.785	749	23	301	28		272
DERBYSHIRE		491.492						
Amber Valley	243	5.166	754	56	334	66		268
Bolsover	224	4.666	784	82	360	111	22	226
Chesterfield	256	7.029	786	81	359	78		281
Derby	309	15.315	791	43	321			321
Erewash	260	6.103	769	62	340	56		285
High Peak	254	5.343	779	67	345	66		279
North East Derbyshire	272	6.197	778	89	366	69		297
South Derbyshire	276	3.016	751	46	324	23		301
Derbyshire Dales	301	3.830	769	57	335	9		326
DEVON		460.511						
East Devon	238	6.292	652	-37	241			241
Exeter	238	7.510	694	-34	244			244
North Devon	183	4.993	663	-44	234	26	5	204
Plymouth	218	19.516	688	-48	229			229
South Hams	247	4.660	663	-34	244	-1		245
Teignbridge	226	6.387	661	-35	243			243
Mid Devon	189	3.861	665	-40	238	23		214
Torbay	264	13.606	732	29	307	18		289
Torrige	167	3.199	665	-40	238	46	25	167
West Devon	211	2.499	661	-42	236	0		236

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4%	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DORSET		269.518						
Bournemouth	259	16.317	648	-23	255	-2		257
Christchurch	309	2.564	592	-28	249	-31		281
North Dorset	206	2.131	566	-73	205	-1		205
Poole	287	7.385	587	-43	235	-28		262
Purbeck	222	1.911	568	-73	205	-9		214
West Dorset	220	4.140	577	-64	214	-3		217
Weymouth and Portland	202	4.336	603	-39	239	12		227
East Dorset	310	4.238	582	-31	247	-33		280
DURHAM		302.834						
Chester-Le-Street	237	3.751	771	30	308	45		262
Darlington	250	9.901	810	30	307	33		275
Derwentside	213	8.456	807	54	332	93	25	213
Durham	249	6.618	789	29	307	33		274
Easington	205	8.329	796	34	312	82	25	205
Sedgefield	233	10.011	831	73	351	93	25	233
Teesdale	189	1.303	747	-21	257	43	25	189
Wear Valley	211	7.487	833	62	340	104	25	211
EAST SUSSEX		302.308						
Brighton	340	23.298	755	32	310	-16		326
Eastbourne	359	7.897	672	-16	261	-52		313
Hastings	274	7.590	666	-55	222	-27		250
Hove	312	8.454	668	-58	220	-49		269
Lewes	301	4.809	611	-43	235	-35		270
Rother	317	5.041	618	-48	230	-46		276
Wealden	280	7.126	612	-46	232	-25		257
ESSEX		728.604						
Basildon	430	22.388	816	77	355	-40		395
Braintree	302	5.553	690	-48	230	-38		268
Brentwood	424	11.414	840	116	393	-16		409
Castle Point	338	4.083	690	-40	238	-53		290
Chelmsford	370	6.908	687	-46	232	-73		304
Colchester	292	7.473	694	-48	230	-33		262
Epping Forest	430	8.224	763	-9	269	-75		344
Harlow	453	14.682	906	144	422	-17		438
Maldon	318	2.308	682	-50	228	-47		275
Rochford	363	3.970	697	-29	249	-60		309
Southend-on-Sea	351	14.486	738	-27	251	-53		304
Tendring	295	8.208	704	-32	246	-26		272
Thurrock	370	14.121	780	34	312	-30		343
Uttlesford	361	3.064	688	-46	232	-68		300

TABLE 2: ASSUMED 1990/91 SPENDING FIGURES AND PROVISIONAL SAFETY NET, TRANSITIONAL GRANTS AND COMMUNITY CHARGES

	1989/90 average rate bill PER ADULT plus 4%	Spending figure for authority based on 1989/90 income (£m)	Spending figure for area of receiving authority (£/adult)	Spending figure less SSA for area (£/adult)	Long run community charge without safety net (£)	Safety net receipt (+) or contrib- ution (-) (£/adult)	Special grants (£/adult)	Community charge with safety net (£)
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-
GLOUCESTERSHIRE								
		242.241						
Cheltenham	290	7.343	713	-12	266	-13		279
Cotswold	285	3.662	662	-39	239	-24		263
Forest of Dean	195	3.703	660	-38	240	20		220
Gloucester	240	5.754	686	-43	234	-3		238
Stroud	241	5.680	664	-26	251			251
Tewkesbury	262	2.790	640	-49	229	-17		246
HAMPSHIRE								
		657.210						
Basingstoke and Deane	247	5.149	617	-120	158	-47		205
East Hampshire	276	5.281	635	-90	188	-46		234
Eastleigh	274	5.424	638	-79	199	-40		239
Fareham	274	5.080	633	-84	194	-42		236
Gosport	251	5.467	665	-77	201	-26		227
Hart	300	4.818	642	-76	202	-51		254
Havant	285	7.781	657	-87	190	-50		240
New Forest	259	10.413	649	-80	198	-32		230
Portsmouth	222	21.779	729	-69	209	-7		216
Rushmoor	244	5.325	663	-92	186	-31		217
Southampton	240	19.007	703	-78	200	-21		221
Test Valley	255	4.340	622	-101	176	-41		218
Winchester	302	5.665	647	-85	193	-57		250
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER								
		284.199						
Bromsgrove	270	3.232	603	-78	200	-37		237
Hereford	187	2.292	617	-83	194			194
Leominster	173	1.886	616	-99	179			179
Malvern Hills	260	4.813	627	-68	210	-26		236
Redditch	258	5.763	656	-48	230	-15		245
South Herefordshire	184	1.822	601	-102	176	-4		180
Worcester	254	6.112	654	-49	229	-13		242
Wychavon	272	5.182	621	-65	213	-31		244
Wyre Forest	240	6.638	648	-43	235	-3		238
HERTFORDSHIRE								
		477.961						
Broxbourne	326	4.582	762	-3	275	-27		302
Dacorum	381	6.801	722	-17	261	-63		325
East Hertfordshire	338	6.800	729	4	282	-29		311
Hertsmere	421	7.354	826	30	308	-59		368
North Hertfordshire	373	6.784	733	-4	274	-52		326
St Albans	409	6.738	724	-12	266	-75		341
Stevenage	399	8.040	801	58	335	-34		369
Three Rivers	422	4.849	734	8	286	-72		357
Watford	353	6.506	770	-8	270	-44		314
Welwyn Hatfield	433	10.121	800	67	345	-46		391

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HUMBERSIDE		485.641						
Beverley	308	5.874	834	33	311			311
Boothferry	211	4.584	860	27	305	69	17	218
Cleethorpes	264	6.225	886	61	339	49		289
Glanford	242	4.514	847	20	298	31		267
Great Grimsby	260	8.063	892	47	325	39		285
Holderness	252	2.853	840	18	296	19		277
Kingston upon Hull	257	29.463	939	54	332	49	25	257
East Yorkshire	225	6.458	861	50	328	78	11	239
Scunthorpe	300	7.429	938	99	377	52		325
ISLE OF WIGHT		60.465						
Medina	244	4.433	665	-42	236	-4		240
South Wight	259	4.014	674	-22	255	-2		257
KENT		685.277						
Ashford	236	5.741	675	-80	198	-20		218
Canterbury	231	9.031	689	-77	201	-16		217
Dartford	233	7.790	733	-32	245			245
Dover	194	6.592	676	-84	193	0		194
Gillingham	214	6.106	683	-86	191	-12		203
Gravesham	241	6.321	690	-75	203	-20		223
Maidstone	229	7.171	665	-93	185	-23		208
Rochester upon Medway	205	6.836	659	-117	161	-23		184
Sevenoaks	265	5.991	672	-74	204	-32		236
Shepway	289	8.503	722	-44	234	-29		263
Swale	191	8.368	690	-67	211			211
Thanet	230	11.254	707	-64	213	-9		222
Tonbridge and Malling	229	7.790	697	-49	229			229
Tunbridge Wells	251	6.206	680	-78	199	-27		227
LANCASHIRE		721.688						
Blackburn	195	14.067	851	-36	242	22	25	195
Blackpool	250	17.893	861	17	295	20		275
Burnley	184	8.691	843	-11	267	58	25	184
Chorley	225	4.793	766	-28	250	0		250
Fylde	278	4.542	781	-15	263	-8		271
Hyndburn	181	7.035	821	-11	267	61	25	181
Lancaster	224	10.156	807	-16	262	12		249
Pendle	173	8.035	830	0	278	80	25	173
Preston	236	10.142	808	-51	226	-5		231
Ribble Valley	234	3.014	779	-15	263	4		259
Rosendale	199	5.829	822	10	288	63	25	199
South Ribble	222	5.389	772	-16	262	15		247
West Lancashire	282	5.939	777	-27	251	-16		267
Wyre	234	6.570	780	-18	260	2		259

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LEICESTERSHIRE		448.959						
Blaby	257	2.696	726	-36	242	-8		250
Charnwood	270	3.916	721	-51	227	-23		249
Harborough	293	3.246	747	-19	258	-18		277
Hinckley and Bosworth	248	3.531	732	-32	246	-1		247
Leicester	245	41.185	896	8	286	16		270
Melton	253	1.951	743	-30	247	-3		250
North West Leicestershire	254	4.445	757	-16	262			262
Oadby and Wigston	300	2.566	754	-20	258	-22		280
Rutland	246	1.170	729	-49	229	-9		238
LINCOLNSHIRE		270.761						
Boston	208	3.567	682	-56	222			222
East Lindsey	192	7.627	674	-68	210			210
Lincoln	198	6.685	703	-47	231	7	1	222
North Kesteven	203	4.096	657	-56	222			222
South Holland	197	4.602	680	-52	226	4		222
South Kesteven	213	6.571	674	-50	228			228
West Lindsey	202	4.614	674	-52	225			225
NORFOLK		333.707						
Breckland	221	5.133	643	-46	232			232
Broadland	247	4.006	628	-44	234	-7		240
Great Yarmouth	214	6.839	678	-27	251	12		239
North Norfolk	218	5.283	647	-46	232			232
Norwich	285	11.947	723	-11	267	-10		276
South Norfolk	250	5.399	648	-32	246	-2		248
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	195	7.236	647	-53	225	5		220
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE		288.610						
Corby	276	4.037	777	-20	258	-10		267
Daventry	296	3.618	744	-22	256	-21		277
East Northamptonshire	222	2.489	716	-49	229			229
Kettering	242	4.432	745	-33	245			245
Northampton	286	17.598	796	5	283	-1		285
South Northamptonshire	294	1.839	704	-56	222	-38		260
Wellingborough	240	2.982	727	-52	226	-8		233
NORTHUMBERLAND		150.775						
Alnwick	239	2.116	812	50	328	64		264
Berwick-upon-Tweed	234	1.712	803	49	327	68	17	242
Blyth Valley	270	7.059	841	92	370	75		295
Castle Morpeth	332	2.485	790	36	314	-10		323
Tynedale	260	3.016	792	40	318	33		285
Wansbeck	246	5.997	856	99	377	106	21	250

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH YORKSHIRE								
		327.613						
Craven	194	2.608	666	-19	259	40	10	209
Hambleton	221	3.763	661	-20	258	12		246
Harrogate	263	10.996	696	16	293	6		288
Richmondshire	177	2.620	664	-22	256	54		202
Ryedale	208	4.790	666	-6	271	38		233
Scarborough	204	8.612	703	4	282	53	8	222
Selby	201	5.648	681	-10	268	42		226
York	191	7.061	694	-18	259	43	18	198
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE								
		509.043						
Ashfield	203	5.739	746	-7	271	42	15	213
Bassetlaw	229	6.852	763	-6	272	18		254
Broxtowe	256	6.015	748	-6	272			272
Gedling	275	6.278	751	-11	267	-5		271
Mansfield	227	7.672	779	12	290	37	2	251
Newark and Sherwood	247	6.289	756	-16	262			262
Nottingham	257	26.250	814	-26	252	-3		255
Rushcliffe	287	4.327	733	-19	259	-15		274
OXFORDSHIRE								
		238.730						
Cherwell	294	5.272	648	-59	219	-39		258
Oxford	381	7.837	699	-87	191	-75		266
South Oxfordshire	334	5.087	637	-54	223	-58		282
Vale of White Horse	303	2.762	618	-68	210	-49		259
West Oxfordshire	266	3.122	627	-65	213	-28		241
SHROPSHIRE								
		198.031						
Bridgnorth	230	1.913	700	-62	216	-7		223
North Shropshire	192	2.761	716	-48	229	13		217
Oswestry	197	1.988	730	-32	246	24		222
Shrewsbury and Atcham	255	5.189	727	-31	247	-4		251
South Shropshire	197	1.893	716	-60	218			218
Wrekin	262	11.629	769	-2	276			276
SOMERSET								
		222.367						
Mendip	249	3.872	686	-36	242	-4		246
Sedgemoor	255	4.897	697	-23	255	0		255
Taunton Deane	255	4.306	691	-29	249	-3		252
West Somerset	269	2.082	715	-19	259	-5		265
South Somerset	256	6.754	693	-26	251	-2		254

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STAFFORDSHIRE		489.389						
Cannock Chase	237	5.562	708	-10	268	6		262
East Staffordshire	226	5.404	698	-37	241			241
Lichfield	289	3.685	676	-30	248	-22		269
Newcastle-under-Lyme	247	6.939	705	-8	270			270
South Staffordshire	282	3.564	668	-34	244	-20		264
Stafford	258	4.836	679	-37	241	-9		250
Staffordshire Moorlands	231	5.250	696	-18	259	3		256
Stoke-on-Trent	212	19.128	727	-12	266	28		237
Tamworth	255	3.542	695	-19	259			259
SUFFOLK		279.038						
Babergh	250	4.976	689	-28	250			250
Forest Heath	324	2.644	696	-58	220	-55		275
Ipswich	301	12.722	759	12	290	-6		296
Mid Suffolk	236	4.113	675	-44	234	-1		235
St Edmundsbury	233	3.679	660	-59	219	-8		226
Suffolk Coastal	310	6.933	696	-33	244	-35		279
Waveney	230	7.072	691	-30	247			247
SURREY		426.018						
Elmbridge	470	10.219	745	23	301	-75		376
Epsom and Ewell	427	7.253	791	37	315	-59		374
Guildford	355	5.130	645	-63	215	-74		289
Mole Valley	347	4.936	673	-14	264	-44		308
Reigate and Banstead	380	8.480	709	-9	269	-59		328
Runnymede	310	4.311	670	-54	223	-46		269
Spelthorne	312	4.454	710	-43	234	-41		275
Surrey Heath	335	3.822	648	-40	237	-52		289
Tandridge	318	6.250	701	4	281	-19		300
Waverley	379	5.667	658	-38	239	-73		313
Woking	383	8.721	725	15	293	-47		340

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WARWICKSHIRE		235.737						
North Warwickshire	312	4.308	735	42	320			320
Nuneaton and Bedworth	300	9.414	745	49	327	2		325
Rugby	311	5.146	719	10	288	-12		300
Stratford on Avon	370	4.783	697	4	282	-46		328
Warwick	379	6.902	719	14	292	-46		338
WEST SUSSEX		285.416						
Adur	293	5.083	634	-23	254	-20		275
Arun	268	8.955	605	-55	223	-24		247
Chichester	263	6.274	595	-73	204	-31		235
Crawley	273	10.349	681	1	279			279
Horsham	260	4.357	573	-91	187	-38		225
Mid Sussex	290	7.285	600	-54	223	-35		258
Worthing	251	7.631	616	-60	218	-18		236
WILTSHIRE		261.238						
Kennet	244	2.890	678	-37	241	-2		243
North Wiltshire	220	6.355	692	-15	262	18		245
Salisbury	271	3.948	671	-45	233	-20		253
Thamesdown	245	13.759	726	5	282	12		270
West Wiltshire	230	6.092	693	-8	270	15		255
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITY								
Isles of Scilly	223	1.685	1,130	-24	254	6		248

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL England	285	29,805.300	836	0	277		5	272
TOTAL Shire districts	273	2,037.371	723	-22	256	-9	2	263
TOTAL Shire counties		14,119.220						
TOTAL Metropolitan districts	280	6,946.376	933	21	299	17	6	276
TOTAL Metropolitan Police Authorities		485.240						
TOTAL Metropolitan Fire Authorities		240.972						
TOTAL inner London boroughs incl. City	368	2,341.622	1,535	142	399	64	59	276
TOTAL outer London boroughs	333	2,834.075	999	23	300	-17		317
Metropolitan Police		598.258						
London Fire & CD Authority		200.481						
TOTAL Shire areas	273	16,156.591	723	-22	256	-9	2	263
TOTAL Metropolitan areas	280	7,672.588	933	21	299	17	6	276
TOTAL London	345	5,974.435	1,180	63	333	10	20	303

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