

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING COMMITTEE**

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE SETTLEMENT 2003-04**

#### **Purpose**

1. This paper is intended to seek the Committee's views on the provisional Local Government Revenue Settlement for 2003-04. The settlement was announced on 28th November 2002, and the provisional Local Government Finance Report for 2003-04 is attached at Annex 1.

#### **Timing**

2. The statutory consultation period is between 28th November 2002 and 9<sup>th</sup> January 2003. The Committee is invited to set out its views before 9th January 2003.

#### **Compliance**

3. Before making determinations about the overall amount of Revenue Support Grant, and the respective shares of Revenue Support Grant and Non-Domestic Rates to be distributed among receiving authorities and specified bodies, the National Assembly is required to consult councils and police authorities in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The Local Government Finance report is made under section 78 (A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992. On 1 July 1999 these powers transferred to the National Assembly for Wales by virtue of the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999, No.672. The report will have effect for the financial year 2003-04 if it is duly approved by resolution of the National Assembly. There are no issues of propriety or regularity.

#### **Background**

4. The Local Government Finance Report sets out how much Revenue Support Grant (RSG) the Assembly proposes to distribute to county and county borough councils and to police authorities in 2003-04. The report also sets out how Non-Domestic Rates will be distributed to councils and to police authorities, and states the amount of RSG the Assembly proposes to pay to specified bodies providing services to local government.

5. The key points of the announcement are:

- The settlement provides an increase of 6.2% in overall Assembly support for local authorities.
- £3,082 million is being made available as Assembly general funding, net of specific grants, towards local authority spending in 2002-03, comprising £2,422 million for distributed revenue support and £660 million provisionally specified as the non-domestic rate distributable amount.

6. A separate announcement was made on the distribution of £20 million deprivation grant and £30 million Performance Incentive Grant. These grants provide additional non-hypothecated funding for authorities.

6. Details of the police settlement will be made available when the Home Office have announced details of the Police Grant and the police SSA Formula.

7. In addition to the announcement of the Provisional settlement, a schedule of specific grants has been made available showing the amounts available to local authorities where known, and the individual allocations or dates when individual allocations to authorities will be announced. This schedule is included at Annex 2.

**Edwina Hart**

**December 2002**

**Annex 1**

**National Assembly for Wales**

# **LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE REPORT 2003-2004**

**(Provisional Settlement)**

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## **SECTION ONE: PURPOSE OF REPORT AND MAIN PROPOSALS**

### Chapter 1. Purpose of report

**1.1 This report is made in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 ("the 1988 Act"). It sets out how much revenue support grant (RSG) the National Assembly for Wales proposes to distribute to county and county borough councils (hereafter referred to as councils) and to police authorities in 2003-04. The report also sets out how Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) will be distributed to councils and to police authorities; and states the amount of RSG the Assembly proposes to pay to specified bodies providing services to local government.**

1.2 Before making determinations about the overall amount of RSG and the respective shares of RSG and NDR to be distributed among receiving authorities and specified bodies, the National Assembly will consult councils and police authorities, as required by the 1988 Act. The consultation period will be between 28th November 2002 and 9<sup>th</sup> January 2003. Elements of the information concerning the police settlement have been left blank in the report and will be updated once the Home Office has announced details of the Police Grant and the SSA formula for 2003-04.

### Chapter 2. Main Proposals

#### ***Revenue Support Grant***

2.1 The amount of RSG for councils in 2003-04 is £2,422 million. In addition, £2,519,569 of RSG is to be paid to specified bodies.

2.2 Under the system of distribution determined in this report, the amount of RSG to be paid to an individual council or police authority is determined by its SSA, taking account of the amount of NDR it will receive and also of the amount of council tax it is assumed to be able to raise. Part Two of this report describes how this process works in respects of councils. Part Three describes how the process works for police authorities.

### ***Distributable amount: Non Domestic Rates***

**2.3 The distributable amount of NDR for 2003-04 is £660 million. The National Assembly has determined that 90 per cent of the distributable amount shall be for councils (£594 million) and 10 per cent (£66 million) for police authorities. The basis upon which NDR is distributed to councils is described in Chapter 4; police authorities' NDR is dealt with in Chapter 7.**

## **SECTION TWO: COUNCILS**

### **Chapter 3. Calculation of the amount of RSG for each council**

3.1 This chapter specifies the basis on which the National Assembly will distribute the amount of RSG to be paid to councils in 2003-04. Grant will be distributed so that if each council were to have a budget requirement at the level of its Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) then, subject to certain qualifications as set out in the Explanatory Notes (Annex 4), all councils could set broadly the same council tax for dwellings listed in the same valuation band.

2. The method by which SSAs for councils have been calculated is set out in Chapter 6. The calculation makes use of information reflecting the demographic, physical, economic and social characteristics of each area. For Cardiff, the figure is adjusted downwards by £227,617, while the figure for the Vale of Glamorgan is adjusted upwards by £227,617 to account for the change in provision of Welsh Medium secondary education for pupils living in the Vale of Glamorgan.
3. In order to calculate the amount of grant to be paid to each council, the Assembly will first calculate the SSA for that authority. For this purpose, it is assumed that there is no use of, or contribution to, financial reserves.

The RSG entitlement for each council is calculated by applying the formula:

$$A - B - (C \times D)$$

where:

A is the SSA for the council as calculated in accordance with Chapter 5;

B is the council's share of the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account as calculated in accordance with Chapter 4;

C is the standard tax element for the council as specified in Table 3.1; and

D is the council tax base for RSG purposes for the council area as specified in Table 3.2.

### **Standard tax elements for calculating RSG entitlements**

3.4 The National Assembly will distribute RSG so as to enable (subject to the qualifications specified in Annex 3) broadly the same council tax, known as Council Tax for Standard Spending, to be set for dwellings listed in the same valuation band in all areas. Table 3.1 below sets out for valuation Band D the appropriate share of Council Tax for Standard Spending, known as the "standard tax element" for councils.

**Table 3.1**

£

Council tax for standard spending to be added

Standard tax element for councils 640.81

*Note: Figures shown in the above table are rounded versions of those actually used.*

### **Council tax base for distributing RSG**

**3.5 Each council is required to calculate its council tax base in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995 (as amended by National Assembly statutory instrument no. 2935 1999).**

- 6. The council tax base figures for the purpose of distributing RSG are set out in Table 3.2 on next page. Actual figures will be known for the final settlement, but are not yet available for the provisional settlement. Therefore last year's figures have been increased by 0.5% to provide an estimate of the council tax base for the purposes of calculating the provisional settlement.**

**Table 3.2 Council tax base: number of band D equivalent properties**

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	
Isle of Anglesey	26,716
Gwynedd	45,767
Conwy	45,349
Denbighshire	34,109
Flintshire	54,933

Wrexham	43,938
Powys	51,543
Ceredigion	27,426
Pembrokeshire	45,631
Carmarthenshire	62,022
Swansea	81,942
Neath Port Talbot	46,055
Bridgend	46,964
The Vale of Glamorgan	50,341
Rhondda Cynon Taff	71,740
Merthyr Tydfil	16,981
Caerphilly	55,425
Blaenau Gwent	20,837
Torfaen	30,686
Monmouthshire	38,570
Newport	48,373
Cardiff	114,341
<i>Wales total</i>	1,059,689

*Note: Figures shown in the above table are rounded versions of those actually used.*

*Note: An explanation of Band D equivalent properties is given in Annex 4 – Explanatory Notes.*

#### **Chapter 4. Calculation of the amount of non-domestic rates for each council**

4.1 This chapter specifies the basis on which the National Assembly will distribute among councils the appropriate share of the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account for 2003-04. It will be distributed pro rata to adult population in each council's area, using the formula below:

$$(E \times 90\%) \times \frac{F}{G}$$

G

*where:*

E is the distributable amount, specified in paragraph 6 of the introduction to this Report;

F is the resident population aged 18 years and over at 30 June 2001 for the council area, as derived from estimates by the Registrar General and specified in Table 4.1 on next page;

G is the population of Wales on the same basis.

**Table 4.1 Resident population aged 18 years and over at 30 June 2001**

	<i>Prescribed figure</i>
Isle of Anglesey	52,012
Gwynedd	91,419
Conwy	86,816
Denbighshire	72,446
Flintshire	114,190
Wrexham	99,743
Powys	98,659
Ceredigion	60,803
Pembrokeshire	86,822
Carmarthenshire	135,432
Swansea	175,376
Neath Port Talbot	104,475
Bridgend	99,119
The Vale of Glamorgan	90,386
Rhondda Cynon Taff	177,528
Merthyr Tydfil	42,291
Caerphilly	128,405
Blaenau Gwent	53,182
Torfaen	69,018
Monmouthshire	65,800
Newport	102,577
Cardiff	234,638
<i>Wales total</i>	2,241,137

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## Chapter 5. Calculation of the SSA for each council

5.1 No part of the RSG for councils is earmarked for particular services. The relevant tables referred to in this section do not form a basis for calculating a notional allocation of either SSA or grant to individual councils for particular services.

**5.2 The SSA of each council is determined following the methodology recommended by the Distribution Sub-Group (DSG) of local government and National Assembly officials and approved by the Partnership Council.**

- The DSG methodology has identified a set of need indicators;
- the SSA units are those that are appropriate to apply to the indicators given in the table, following the DSG methodology; the size of the unit gives an indication of the appropriate level of spending associated with that indicator;
- each SSA unit shown alongside a need indicator is multiplied by the value of that need indicator;
  
- the sum of the resulting figures, together with an amount for debt financing and other items, comprises that council's SSA.

**5.3 The indicators used to determine the SSA for each council, and their definitions, are set out in Section 4, Annex 2.**

## SECTION THREE: POLICE AUTHORITIES

### Chapter 6. Calculation of the amounts of Revenue Support Grant for each Police Authority

6.1 As a result of the shared responsibility between the Assembly and the Home Office for police funding, the Assembly cannot finalise the settlement for police authorities until the Home Office's final grant decisions are known.

6.2 This chapter specifies the best possible estimate of the basis on which the National Assembly will distribute among police authorities the amount of RSG which is to be paid to them for 2003-04 under Part V of the 1988 Act. The assumptions made to reach this estimate are set out in Annex 3 {to be added}. Grant is to be distributed so that if each authority were to have a budget requirement at the level of its Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) then, subject to certain qualifications which will be set out when the supplementary information on police funding is issued following the Home Office announcements, all authorities could set broadly the same council tax for dwellings listed in the same valuation band.

6.3 The National Assembly will distribute RSG among police authorities on the basis of the police SSA figures published by the Home Office. These figures are derived from a formula, which incorporates information reflecting the demographic, physical, economic and social characteristics of each area, and also incorporate a debt-financing element, which has been individually calculated for each authority.

This formula has been subject to a detailed review in 2002. Details of the Home Office SSA formula will be found in The Police Grant Report 2003-04 and The Local Government Finance Report (England) 2003-04, when the UK Government make their announcements in due course. An explanation of the formula is published on the Home Office Internet site: [www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk).

6.4 In order to calculate the amount of grant it will pay to each police authority, the Assembly will take the SSA figure for that authority, assuming that there is no use of, or contribution to, financial reserves.

6.5 The RSG entitlement for each police authority is to be calculated by applying the formula:

$$A - B - (C \times D)$$

where:

A is the SSA for the authority;

B is the authority's share of the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account as calculated in accordance with Chapter 8;

C is the standard tax element for the authority as specified in Table 7.1; and

D is the council tax base for RSG purposes for the area of the authority as specified in Table 7.2.

### ***Standard tax elements for calculating RSG entitlements***

6.6 RSG will be distributed so as to enable (subject to the qualifications set out in the Explanatory Notes, Annex 4) broadly the same council tax, known as Council Tax for Standard Spending, to be set for dwellings listed in the same valuation band in all areas. The table below sets out for valuation Band D the appropriate shares of Council Tax for Standard Spending, known as "standard tax elements" for police authorities in Wales.

#### **Table 6.1 (to be updated)**

£

Council tax for standard spending xxx.xx

Standard tax element for police authorities xx.xx

*Note: Figures shown in the above table are rounded versions of those actually used.*

**6.7 The council tax base figures for the purpose of distributing RSG for police authorities, set out in table 7.2, are calculated by adding together the figures of the county and county borough councils in their respective areas.**

**Table 6.2 Council tax base: number of band D equivalent properties**

<i>Police Authorities</i>		
	Dyfed Powys	186,622
	Gwent	193,891
	North Wales	250,812
	South Wales	428,364
<i>Wales total</i>		1,059,689

*Note: Figures shown in the above table are rounded versions of those actually used.*

#### Chapter 7. Calculation of the amount of non-domestic rates for each police authority

7.1 This chapter specifies the basis on which the National Assembly will distribute among police authorities the appropriate share of the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account for 2003-04. It will be distributed pro rata to adult population in each authority's area, using the formula:

$$(E \times 10\%) \times \frac{F}{G}$$

G

where:

**E** is the distributable amount, specified in paragraph 2.3 of Part One of this Report;

**F** is the resident population aged 18 years and over at 30 June 2000 for the area of the authority, as derived from estimates by the Registrar General and specified in Table 8.1;

**G** is the population of Wales, on the same basis

**Table 7.1 Resident population aged 18 years and over at 30 June 2001**

<i>Police Authorities</i>		
	Dyfed Powys	381,716
	Gwent	418,982
	North Wales	516,626
	South Wales	923,813
<i>Wales total</i>		2,241,137

#### **SECTION FOUR - ANNEXES TO THE REPORT**

**Annex 1 Amount of Revenue Support grant to be paid to Specified Bodies**

**Annex 2 Indicators used in the calculation of councils' SSAs**

**Annex 3 Police authority SSA and Grant assumptions (to be provided)**

**Annex 4 Glossary and Explanatory Notes**

**Annex 5 Statutory Basis for the Report**

#### **ANNEX 1: AMOUNTS OF RSG TO BE PAID TO SPECIFIED BODIES**

The amount of RSG that the National Assembly will pay to each specified body is the amount shown against its name in the right hand column of the table below:

<b>Specified Body</b>	<b>£</b>
Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government	425,810

Employer's Organisation for Local Government	315,011
Fire Services Examinations Board	26,358
Public Private Partnerships Programme	106,883
National Foundation for Educational Research	76,037
National Institute of Adult Continuing Education	40,105
Local Government International Bureau	88,517
Local Authorities Co-ordinating Body on Food and Trading Standards	152,630
Education Psychology Service	253,218
Commission for Local Administration in Wales	1,035,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,519,569</b>

**ANNEX 2: INDICATORS AND VALUES USED IN THE CALCULATION OF COUNCILS' SSAS**

**Table 1 Indicators and data used to calculate SSAs for councils**

Need indicator	Note	Data Year	SSA Unit (£)
Population, all ages	1	2001	181.962201
Population aged 4 to 11	1	2001	44.974578
Population aged 5 to 16	1	2001	239.680289
Population aged 11 to 20	1	2001	51.319986
Population aged 18 to 64	1	2001	72.959055
Population aged 16 and over	1	2001	4.571062
Population aged 18 and over	1	2001	3.925837
Population aged under 60	1	2001	1.602835
Population aged 60 and over	1	2001	49.508077
Population aged under 18 with a double weighting for those aged under 8	1	2001	46.858953
Population aged 11 to 15 and secondary school pupils aged 16 and over	2	2001	101.086950
Population aged 16 to 18 other than at school	3	2001	24.255734
Enhanced population	4	2000	25.994335
Primary school pupils and modelled nursery school pupils	5	2002	2,302.726023
Secondary school pupils	6	2002	2,419.350558
Secondary school pupils aged 14 and 15	7	2002	1,048.022283
Primary school pupils entitled to free school meals	8	2002	1,163.978189
Secondary school pupils entitled to free school meals	9	2002	1,731.143819
Area per modelled primary school numbers	10		262.471780
Area per modelled secondary school numbers	11		59.813488
Dependent children in households where head is in a low socio-economic group	12		2,651.775133
Dependent children in lone adult households	13		301.935925

Persons aged under 18 with a limiting long-term illness	14		1,404.519679
Pensioners living alone in households	15		619.537299
Pensioners living in households which lack central heating and/or the exclusive use of basic amenities	16		577.156801
Pensioners with a limiting long-term illness	17		378.783245
Pensioners who are head of households in owner-occupied houses	18		10.111802
Population in households where head is in low socio-economic group	19		567.290280
Adults with a limiting long-term illness	20		89.148204
Adults living alone in households	21		179.450588
Population aged under 18 in wards with weighted density greater than 1.5 times the Welsh average	22		127.063650
Dispersion threshold 2,500	23		0.003903
Dispersion threshold 5,000	23		0.004438
Dispersion threshold 7,500	23		0.000491
<b>Need indicator</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>SSA Unit (£)</b>
Settlement threshold 1,000	24		69.278898
Settlement threshold 7,500	24		36.918528
Settlement threshold 12,500	24		2.887490
Settlement threshold 30,000	24		9.930625
Settlement threshold 40,000	24		6.187159
Population within settlement threshold 50,000	25		15.094622
Total income support and job seekers allowance claimants	26	2002	97.604431
Dependent children in families receiving income support / JSA	27	2002	411.271983

Income support and JSA claimants aged under 60	28	2002	125.939888
Income support recipients aged 60 and over	29	2002	855.874890
Expenditure on preserved rights for adults	30	2000	0.993827
Expenditure on preserved rights for elderly	30	2000	0.901837
Nursing care	31	2000	1,031.057922
Number of deaths from all causes	32	2001	167.112088
Population of electoral divisions that are in the top 25% of Index of Multiple Deprivation values (employment domain)	33		6.809889
Population of electoral divisions that are in the top 50% of Index of Multiple Deprivation values (employment domain)	33		3.568294
Population of electoral divisions that are in the top 25% of Index of Multiple Deprivation values (income domain)	33		6.336337
Population of electoral divisions that are in the top 50% of Index of Multiple Deprivation values (income domain)	33		3.480616
Local tax benefit caseload	34	2002	31.904362
Weighted homelessness cases	35	2002	6,378.705242
Weighted housing renovation grant applications received	36	2002	13,255.213115
Planning applications received	37	2002	285.911852
Urban road length	38	2002	1,260.447403
Weighted road length	39	2002	2,179.543152
Street lighting units	40	2002	70.889867
Length of artificially protected coastline	41	2002	9,059.249498
Ships arriving at ports	42	2001	36.443681
All dwellings	43	2002	11.086918
Land area (excluding national parks)	44		0.662171
Land area of areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs)	45		2.911870
Food premises	46	2002	86.873163

Trading premises	47	2002	12.082654
Gross expenditure on rent allowances	48	2000-2001	68.383814
Land drainage levies	49	2002-2003	1.060000
National park levies	50	2003-2004	1.000000
Sea fisheries levies	51	2002-2003	1.024999
Cash limits for magistrates' courts committees	52	2003-2004	0.245383
Detruncked roads	53	2002	1.024008

## Notes to Table 1

### Definitions of indicators used in the calculation of council SSAs

[NOTE: references to forms used to collect statistical data are National Assembly forms]

#### 1. Population

For the purpose of this Report, the population of an area and, except where otherwise indicated, the number of persons of any description in an area shall be the number at 30 June of the data year estimated by the Registrar General as usually resident in that area, or the number derived from those estimates.

#### 2. Population aged 11 to 15 and secondary school pupils aged 16 and over

The population of the council area (see note 1) plus the number of pupils at January of the year following the data year aged 16 and over at maintained secondary schools in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1, and information from councils).

#### 3. Population aged 16 to 18 other than at school

The population of the council area (see note 1) less the number of pupils at January of the year following the data year aged 16 and over at maintained secondary schools in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1, and information from councils).

#### 4. Enhanced population

The total population of the council area (see note 1) plus the number of overnight visitors from within and outside the United Kingdom and the number of day visitors, based on estimates provided by the Scarborough Tourism and Economic Activity Model (compiled from information collected by Tourism South and West Wales in the publication 'STEAM in Wales: Executive Summaries 2001').

#### 5. Primary school pupils and modelled nursery school pupils

The number of pupils aged 4 and over at January of the data year at maintained primary and nursery schools excluding special schools in the council area, plus pupils aged 5 to 10 inclusive at independent schools excluding special schools and special education for whom the council pays full tuition fees. An

estimate for nursery pupils aged 3 is also included by taking the population of that age group in the council and scaling the number down by the proportion of 3 year olds in nursery schools for Wales as a whole. Part-time pupils have been given a weighting of one-half (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1, and information from councils).

#### *6. Secondary school pupils*

The number of pupils aged between 11 and 15 at January of the data year at maintained secondary schools in the council area excluding special schools; plus pupils aged between 11 and 15 at independent schools for whom the council pays full tuition fees, excluding special schools and special education (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1 and information from councils).

#### *7. Secondary school pupils aged 14 and 15 years old*

The number of pupils aged 14 and 15 years old at January of the data year at maintained secondary schools in the council area excluding special schools; plus pupils at independent schools for whom the council pays full tuition fees, excluding special schools and special education (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1 and information from councils).

#### *8. Primary school pupils entitled to free school meals*

The number of pupils entitled to free school meals at January of the data year at maintained primary schools in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1).

#### *9. Secondary school pupils entitled to free school meals*

The number of pupils entitled to free school meals at January of the data year at maintained secondary schools in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on form STATS1).

#### *10. Area per modelled primary school numbers*

The land surface divided by a modelled number of primary schools for the council. The modelled number of schools is derived using regression methods, taking into account the number of pupils in maintained primary schools (see note 5) and the population settlement indicator with a threshold of 1000 (see note 24). Modelled rather than actual school numbers are used to avoid perverse incentives. See note 44 for a definition of land area. Distribution Sub Group paper 41 (2000) describes the calculation of modelled number of schools.

#### *11. Area per modelled secondary school numbers*

**The land surface divided by a modelled number of secondary schools for the council. The modelled number of schools is derived using regression methods, taking into account the number of pupils in maintained secondary schools (see note 6,7) and the population settlement indicator with a threshold of 7500 (see note 24). Modelled, rather than actual, school numbers are used in order to avoid perverse incentives. See note 44 for a definition of land area. Distribution Sub Group paper 50 (2000) describes the calculation of modelled number of schools.**

#### *12. Dependent children in households where head is in a low socio-economic group*

The number of dependent children resident in households where the head of household is, or if economically inactive was last employed as, a personal service worker, semi-skilled or unskilled manual worker or farm worker (socio-economic group 7, 10, 11 or 15), calculated from the 1991 Population Census (10 per cent sample data) including special tabulations on the previous socio-economic grouping of economically inactive heads of households.

13. *Dependent children in lone adult households*

The number of dependent children resident in households where there is only one resident adult (1991 Population Census).

14. *Persons aged under 18 with a limiting long-term illness*

**The number of usually resident persons aged under 18 with a limiting long-term illness (1991 Population Census).**

15. *Pensioners living alone in households*

The number of persons of pensionable age (females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over) residing alone in households (1991 Population Census).

16. *Pensioners living in households which lack central heating and/or the exclusive use of basic amenities*

The number of persons of pensionable age (females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over) resident in households which lack central heating and/or the exclusive use of one or more basic amenities (inside WC or bath/shower) (1991 Population Census).

17. *Pensioners with a limiting long-term illness*

The number of usually resident persons of pensionable age (females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over) with a limiting long-term illness (1991 Population Census).

18. *Pensioners who are head of households in owner-occupied houses*

**The number of heads of household of pensionable age (females aged 60 and over, males aged 65 and over) resident in a household and with tenure of owned (either with a mortgage or outright).**

19. *Population in households where head is in a low socio-economic group*

The number of persons resident in households where the head of household is, or if economically inactive was last employed as, a personal service worker, semi-skilled or unskilled manual worker or farm worker (socio-economic group 7, 10, 11 or 15), calculated from the 1991 Population Census (10 per cent sample data) including special tabulations on the previous socio-economic grouping of economically inactive heads of households.

20. *Adults with a limiting long-term illness*

The number of usually resident persons aged between 18 and 64 with a limiting long-term illness (1991 Population Census).

21. *Adults living alone in households*

The number of persons aged between 18 and 64 residing alone in households (1991 Population Census).

## **22. Population aged under 18 in wards with weighted density greater than 1.5 times the Welsh average**

The total number of persons aged under 18 usually resident in the council area who reside in wards where the result of multiplying the usually resident population aged under 18 by the usually resident population and dividing by the area in hectares is greater than 1.5 times the average over all Welsh wards (1991 Population Census).

### *23. Dispersion, with various thresholds*

This is a measure designed to capture the additional time and distance costs associated with service delivery to dispersed communities. The parameter is calculated to settlement centroids within each authority with "key" settlements defined on the basis of varying population threshold criteria (report commissioned from Pion Economics and NWRRL "The Derivation of Population Distribution Measures for Use in the Calculations of SSAs in Wales").

### *24. Settlement, with various thresholds*

The population in each authority outside settlements above the specified threshold population size using the population figures from the 1991 Population Census (report commissioned from Pion Economics and NWRRL "The Derivation of Population Distribution Measures for Use in the Calculations of SSAs in Wales").

### *25. Population within settlement threshold*

The population in each authority within settlements above the specified threshold population size using the population figures from the 1991 Population Census (report commissioned from Pion Economics and NWRRL "The Derivation of Population Distribution Measures for Use in the Calculations of SSAs in Wales").

### *26. Total income support or income based job seekers allowance claimants*

The estimated number of recipients of income support, or income based Jobseekers Allowance, averaged over the four quarters up to and including that ending in February of the data year (Department of Work and Pensions).

### *27. Dependent children in families receiving income support or income based job seekers allowance*

**The estimated number of dependent children in families receiving income support, or income based Jobseekers Allowance, averaged over the four quarters up to and including that ending in February of the data year (Department of Work and Pensions).**

### *28. Income support or income based job seekers allowance recipients aged under 60*

The estimated number of recipients of income support, or income-based Jobseekers Allowance, aged under 60 averaged over the four quarters up to and including that ending in February of the data year (Department of Work and Pensions).

### *29. Income support recipients aged 60 and over*

**The estimated number of income support recipients aged 60 and over averaged over the four quarters up to and including that ending in February**

of the data year (Department of Work and Pensions).

30. *Expenditure on preserved rights*

The estimated expenditure on preserved rights for adults and elderly based on the actual number and average weekly rate of recipients of preserved rights from the December 2000 100% scan and adjusted by a subsequent survey of local authorities (Department of Work and Pensions).

31. *Nursing care (transfer out)*

The estimated expenditure on nursing care for adults, elderly and preserved rights cases is based on the actual number and a weekly rate. For adult and elderly cases, the actual number is based on that reported by authorities on form AS2 as at March 2001. For preserved rights cases, the actual number is based on the December 2000 100% scan and adjusted by a subsequent survey of local authorities (Department of Work and Pensions)

32. *Number of deaths from all causes*

The number of deaths, as notified to the General Registrar, occurring within the councils area during the data year (Office for National Statistics).

33. *Population of electoral divisions that are in the top (25 / 50%) of Index of Multiple Deprivation values (income or employment domains)*

The population of electoral divisions within the council's area which have a multiple deprivation value amongst the top quarter / half of all electoral divisions in Wales. A high value indicates greater levels of deprivation. The population used for these purposes is taken from the 1998 National Health Service Administrative Register as the mid-year estimates of population are not available at electoral division level (Data published in the National Assembly for Wales' publication 'Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation', 2000 edition).

34. *Local tax benefit caseload*

The number of local tax benefit claimants averaged over the four quarters up to and including that ending in February of the data year (Department of Work and Pensions).

35. *Weighted homelessness cases*

A weighted sum of homelessness cases averaged over the twelve quarters up to and including that ending in June of the data year, as measured by the number of households for which written notification of final decisions was given for the eight quarters up to and including that ending in June of the data year. Unintentionally homeless priority households are allocated a weight of 0.375, intentionally homeless priority households are allocated a weight of 0.250, eligible non-priority homeless households are allocated a weight of 0.125, eligible not homeless non-priority households are allocated a weight of 0.125 and ineligible households are allocated a weight of 0.125 (as reported by councils on form WHO12).

36. *Weighted housing renovation grant applications received*

A weighted sum of valid housing renovation grant applications received, averaged over the twelve quarters up to and including that ending in June of the data year. HMO grant applications received are allocated a weight of 0.05, DFG mandatory grant applications received are allocated a weight of 0.40, home repair grant applications received are allocated a weight of 0.15 and renovation grant applications received are allocated a weight of 0.40 (as reported by councils on form WH06).

37. *Planning applications received*

**The number of planning applications received during each financial year averaged over the three financial years up to and including that ending in the data year (as reported by councils as part of the National Assembly Development Control Quarterly Survey).**

38. *Urban road length*

**The total length in kilometres at 1 April of the data year of those roads within the council's area, excluding trunk roads, subject to a speed limit not exceeding 40 miles per hour (as derived from estimates reported by councils on form TP1).**

39. *Weighted road length*

The total length in kilometres at 1 April of the data year, of those roads within the council's area, excluding trunk roads, with weightings of 2.7 for principal roads and 1.0 for all other local roads (as derived from estimates reported by councils on form TP1).

40. *Street lighting units*

The number of street lighting units at 1 April of the data year, within the council's area (as reported by councils).

41. *Length of artificially protected coastline*

**This is defined as the aggregate of the lengths in kilometres of coastline in August of the data year where capital works have been carried out under the Coast Protection Act 1949 or any earlier similar legislation, exclusive of those lengths owned and maintained by private interests or by public bodies other than councils.**

42. *Ships arriving at ports*

**The estimated number of ships arriving at ports in the council area in the data year, excluding vessels employed in supply, dredging or dumping at sea (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister).**

43. *Dwellings*

**The number of domestic hereditaments as at 30 September of the data year (Valuation Office Agency).**

44. *Land area (excluding national parks)*

**The area of land within the council boundaries, excluding that of national parks contained within the council boundaries. Council land area is defined as the high water mark area in hectares as at August 2001. The data are calculated by the Cartographic Unit, National Assembly for Wales, using Ordnance Survey's Boundary Line data. The area of National Park land within a council's boundaries is as shown in the Welsh Office Circular Letter 28 July 1995 - National Parks in Wales: The Establishment of National Park Authorities, as amended by Welsh Office Circular letter 5 October 1995 - National Park Reorganisation in Wales: Membership of Brecon Beacons National Park.**

45. *Land Area of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)*

**The area of land within the council boundaries of areas of outstanding natural beauty (Countryside Council for Wales).**

*46. Food premises*

**The number of business hereditaments falling within the classes Food (as defined by the National Assembly for Wales) as at 1 April of the data year (Valuation Office Agency).**

*47. Trading premises (including farms)*

**The sum of the number of business hereditaments falling within the classes trading (as defined by the National Assembly for Wales) as at 1 April of the data year (Valuation Office Agency) and the number of farms described as main holdings as at June 2001 taken from the National Assembly Agricultural Census 2002.**

*48. Gross expenditure on rent allowances*

**The gross expenditure on rent allowances for the financial year ending in the data year expressed in thousands of pounds.**

*49. Land drainage levies*

**The amounts levied on the council by the Environment Agency Flood Defence Committees and Internal Drainage Boards for the financial year.**

*50. National park levies*

**The amounts to be levied on councils by the National Park Authorities for the financial year. Where the levy is to be borne by more than one council, the apportionment is according to the percentages specified in The National Park Authorities (Levies) (Wales) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995/3019 as amended).**

*51. Sea fisheries levies*

**The amounts to be levied on councils for the financial year by the Sea Fisheries Committees.**

*52. Cash limits for magistrates' courts*

This is the cash limit expressed in pounds for the financial year ending in the data year for each magistrates' courts committee in respect of the magistrates' courts within its area, as issued by the Lord Chancellor's Department in December of the year prior to the financial year in question, apportioned to the constituent councils on the basis of population (see Note 1).

*53. Detrunked roads*

**The estimated amount for each relevant authority for roads detrunked during the financial year.**

**Table 2 Sum to be added to the value calculated using the formula set out in Table 1 for debt financing and other items**

<i>Councils</i>	£
Isle of Anglesey	7,731,019.28
Gwynedd	12,977,874.46
Conwy	10,128,006.27
Denbighshire	10,612,321.30
Flintshire	13,240,346.55
Wrexham	11,289,657.78
Powys	14,620,444.11
Ceredigion	9,810,405.11
Pembrokeshire	13,375,637.62
Carmarthenshire	17,428,402.19
Swansea	24,074,324.60
Neath Port Talbot	14,216,836.11
Bridgend	12,498,664.40
The Vale of Glamorgan	10,550,275.46
Rhondda Cynon Taff	23,734,430.63
Merthyr Tydfil	6,422,259.93
Caerphilly	17,270,091.12
Blaenau Gwent	8,200,303.48
Torfaen	10,494,878.54
Monmouthshire	6,924,190.42

Newport	13,783,031.59
Cardiff	29,513,414.60

## Notes to Table 2

The sum shown for each council comprises the following items:

1. An assessment in respect of Best Value audit and inspection costs.
2. Debt financing component of SSAs for councils. The components of debt financing are repayments and interest (calculated from the notional credit ceiling for 2003-04), leasing charges, a reduction in respect of capital financing grants and the revenue consequences of Private Finance Initiative projects supported by a notional credit approval. The rate of repayment assumed is 4 per cent and the rate of interest used is the pool rate interest for 2003-04, which is 6.5%. A detailed description of the calculation is given in paragraphs (a) to (k) below.

**Note:** In paragraphs (a) to (k) below wherever information is only available for areas other than the areas of the county or county borough councils, it is apportioned to the councils on the basis of the number of persons at 30 June of the year in question, estimated by the Registrar General as usually resident in the areas concerned, except where different apportionments have been agreed between specific county or county borough councils (as notified by the Assembly).

**(a)** The component in respect of loan charges for debts incurred on or before 31 March 2002 and attributed to county or county borough councils is derived by assuming that the notional levels of credit ceiling are the figures derived from those reported on the COR5 returns for 2002 for the county or county borough councils and fire authorities. The assumed credit ceilings are given in Table 3.

The debt-financing component of each county or county borough council's SSA is the sum of the amounts described in (g), (h), (i) and (k), less the amount described in (j) below.

**(b)** County or county borough councils are assumed to repay 4% of the balance of any notional credit ceiling as at 1 April 2002 and 1 April 2003 in respect of the amounts in (a).

Table 3 Notional credit ceiling at 31 March 2002

<i>County or county borough councils</i>	<b>Credit Ceiling</b>	
	£000	£ per head of population
Isle of Anglesey	67,703	1,015
Gwynedd	114,911	984

Conwy	89,501	815
Denbighshire	91,230	980
Flintshire	121,779	819
Wrexham	99,201	772
Powys	130,804	1,035
Ceredigion	65,835	874
Pembrokeshire	107,456	951
Carmarthenshire	153,678	885
Swansea	219,391	983
Neath Port Talbot	126,619	942
Bridgend	109,070	847
The Vale of Glamorgan	91,407	766
Rhondda Cynon Taff	206,023	888
Merthyr Tydfil	55,151	985
Caerphilly	121,902	719
Blaenau Gwent	69,908	999
Torfaen	89,121	980
Monmouthshire	62,218	732
Newport	124,042	905
Cardiff	266,017	872
<b>Wales</b>	<b>2,582,968</b>	<b>890</b>

**Note: figures include relevant apportionment of fire authority credit ceiling**

**(c) Interest payments on any notional credit ceiling in respect of (a), as reduced by the annual repayment described in (b), are determined as the result of applying the pool rate of interest to the average notional total credit ceiling 2003-04.**

**(d) The component of SSAs in respect of capital financing for debts incurred after 31 March 2002 and attributed to county or county borough councils is derived by assuming that the debt incurred during 2002-03 and 2003-04 is equal to the total credit approval figure**

for the relevant year available to the National Assembly, Home Office, Lord Chancellor's Department and the DTLR when their calculations were made.

(e) County or county borough councils are assumed to repay 4% of the balance of any notional outstanding loan debt as at April 2003 in respect of the amounts in (d).

(f) Interest payments on any notional credit approval in respect of (d) are determined as the result of applying the pool rate of interest to the average notional total credit ceiling for 2003-04 in line with the assumptions described in (d) and (e) above.

(g) The capital-financing component of each county or county borough council in respect of debts incurred on or before 31 March 2002 is the sum of:

the repayments for 2003-04 described in (b) above and the interest payments described in (c),

(h) The capital-financing component of each county or county borough council in respect of debts incurred on or before 31 March 2002 is the sum of:

the repayments for 2003-04 described in (e) above and the interest payments described in (f),

(i) The component in respect of leasing charges and attributed to county or county borough councils is assumed to be equal to a weighted average of the latest three years of financial data on leasing charges available to the National Assembly when the calculations were made, derived from those figures reported on the RA 2000-01, RA 2001-02 and RA 2002-03 forms.

(j) The component in respect of capital financing grants from debts incurred on or before 31 March 1990 by probation committee areas and magistrate's court committee areas and attributed to county or county borough councils is derived from information on the amount payable to each probation committee area and magistrate's court committee area in the year 2002-03, provided by the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's Department, less four per cent on the assumption that these debts will be fully paid within 25 years.

(k) An assessment in respect of the revenue consequences of the Private Finance Initiative projects based on payments over the lifetime of project contracts, calculated using the pool rate of interest applicable at the time each contract was signed, taking into account any part year effects.

### **ANNEX 3: POLICE AUTHORITY SSA AND GRANT ASSUMPTIONS**

1. Details for this annex will follow.

### **ANNEX 4: GLOSSARY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES**

This glossary offers explanations of some of the key technical terms used in the report.

**Band D equivalent properties** For the purposes of the council tax, each property has been given a valuation in terms of a band. These bands range from

band A up to band H and the council tax bills for each band vary according to a set of multipliers. These multipliers vary from sixth ninths for a band A property to two for a band H property while the multiplier for a band D property is one. The number of band D equivalent properties in an authority is the total number of domestic dwellings expressed in terms of their relation to band D. For example, one band H property is equivalent to two band D properties, because it pays twice as much council tax.

**Billing Authorities** are local authorities empowered to set local charges and issue bills for the council tax and the non-domestic rates on behalf of itself and other authorities in the area. In Wales, the billing authorities are county and county borough councils.

**Council Tax Base** of an area is equal to the number of band D equivalent properties, after adjustment for discounts and exemptions. Discounts are available to people who live alone, and to owners of homes that are not anyone's main home. Council Tax is not charged for certain properties, known as exempt properties, such as those lived in only by students.

**Council Tax for Standard Spending** is the level of council tax for a band D property which would be charged in all parts of Wales if all councils and police authorities spent at the level of their SSA. This figure is used to work out how the amount of RSG payable to councils should be shared among them, and similarly how the amount of RSG payable to police authorities should be shared out.

**Distribution Sub Group (DSG)** is a working group of the Partnership Council's Consultative Forum on Finance. Copies of its reports, remits and details of membership are available from the National Assembly's Local Government Finance Division.

**Non-Domestic Rates** are the property tax paid by businesses. All business rates are paid into a central pool administered by the National Assembly for redistribution to councils and police authorities.

**Qualifications affecting council tax calculation:** RSG is distributed to enable each council or police authority to set broadly the same council tax for dwellings listed in the same valuation band. For each council or police authority, it is assumed that the 2002-03 council tax base used for RSG distribution is calculated in accordance with the relevant secondary legislation (The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base)

(Wales) Regulations 1995, as amended by National Assembly statutory instrument no 2935 1999). Secondly, it is assumed that the application of section 35 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 ("special items") will result in the same council tax for dwellings listed in the same valuation band across the whole of a council's area.

**Receiving Authorities** are either councils or police authorities. RSG is paid to each receiving authority.

**SSAs** (Standard Spending Assessments) are notional assessments for RSG distribution purposes of each council's or police authority's need to spend on revenue services, excluding specific grants.

**Standard tax element** is the portion of the council tax for standard spending attributable to each class of receiving authority. It is a common figure for each authority within a class. The two classes of authorities in Wales are councils and police authorities.

## **ANNEX 5: STATUTORY BASIS FOR THE REPORT**

1. The Local Government Finance report is made under section 78A of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992. On 1 July 1999 these powers transferred to the National Assembly for Wales by virtue of the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999, No.672. The report will have effect for the financial year 2002-03 if it is duly approved by resolution of the National Assembly.

### ***Amount of RSG and redistributed non domestic rates***

2. **Section 78 of the 1988 Act requires the Assembly to determine the amount of RSG for each financial year; how much it proposes to pay to receiving authorities (county and county borough councils and police authorities) and how much it proposes to pay to specified bodies.**
3. Specified bodies are bodies which provide services for local authorities and are specified in the RSG (Specified Bodies) (Wales) Regulations 2000. The Commission for Local Administration in Wales is treated as a specified body by virtue of paragraph 6 of Schedule 4 to the Local Government Act 1974.

### ***Basis of distributing RSG***

4. Paragraph 10 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act inserted section 78A into the 1988 Act. Section 78A requires the National Assembly to make a report setting out its determinations under section 78 and to specify the basis on which RSG is to be distributed between receiving authorities.

### ***Commission for Local Administration in Wales***

5. Before deciding how much RSG to pay to the Commission for Local Administration in Wales the National Assembly took into account estimates of the expenses of the Commission as required by paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Local Government Act 1974 (as substituted by section 24 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989).

### ***Redistributed Non Domestic Rates***

6. Paragraph 9 of Schedule 8 to the 1988 Act requires the Assembly to specify in the report the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating

account. Under paragraph 10 of the same Schedule the National Assembly is required to set out in the report the basis on which the distributable amount will be distributed among receiving authorities.

## Annex 2

### Hypothecated Grants – Part 1

Name of Grant	Announcement Date	Statutory or other basis	Amount available to local authorities 2002-03	Amount available to local authorities 2003-04	Comments
Grants for Educational Support and Training	Indicative allocations announced Oct 2002, final allocations to be announced in Jan 2003.	s. 484 of the Education Act 1996: Education Standard Grant (Wales) regs In 2003-04 this will change to s14-18 of Education Act 2002	£34.810m (including 0.5m for disaffection)	33.8m	60% available to local authorities (as shown in figures). Other 40% to be distributed through RSG and is not hypothecated.
Grants for Bilingual Education	No formal announcement	Section 3 – Welsh Language Act 1993	2.242m	2.312 indicative	For <i>athrawon bro</i> posts in local authorities.
Grants for Education of Travellers Children	Unknown	Section 488 of the Education Act 1996	0.65m	0.8m	Demand led grant
National Park Grant	December 2002	S72 Environment Act 1995	8.529m	9.529m	Available direct to National Parks, not Local Authorities (National Park Revenue)
National Childcare Strategy	In Cymorth	Employment and Training Act 1973	3.8m	In Cymorth for 2003-04	
Training Support for Personal Social Services	Unknown	S28b(l) of the NHS Act 1977	3.25m	3.75m	Split for individual authorities not yet assessed

Waste Management	Announced	Section 85 of Government Wales Act	11m	22m	Formula grant for Sustainable Waste Management
Early Years	Unknown	S126-7 Housing grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996	6.2m	16m	To provide places in Nursery education for 3 yr olds. Scheme to rolled into RSG from 2005-06 (Funding for revenue and capital)
Additional Revenue funding for schools	Early 2003	S88b Local Govt Finance Act 1998	£25m for junior class sizes, KS3 and underperforming schools; £2m for rural and small schools ; £0.5m for projects to tackle disaffection	£36m	Reducing junior class sizes, improving attainment at KS3, assisting underperforming schools (£32m); support for rural schools (£3.5m); tackling disaffection (£0.5m) <i>NB distribution between individual purposes yet to be confirmed.</i>

## Hypothecated Grants – Part 2

### *Health and Personal Social Services*

Name of Grant	Announcement Date	Statutory or other basis	Amount available to local authorities 2002-03	Amount available to local authorities 2003-04	Comments
1. Children First	Dec 2002 – LA's already aware of how grants will be distributed on a formula basis	Section 28a of NHS Act 1977 as substituted by section 1 of the Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudication Act 1983.	£15.7m	24.6m	Grant based on children's SSA Formula

2a. Learning Disabilities: Support for community based Services	March / April 2003	S28b of the NHS Act 1977 as amended	28.920m	29.180m	Amounts for 2003-04 are estimates and liable to change.
2b. Learning Disabilities – Resettlement			23.157m	26.463m	
			52.007	55.643	
3. Cymorth	Announcement already made – confirmation of plans to be made early Jan 2003.		30.575m for Sure Start and CYP – see page 1 for National Childcare Strategy	39.135m	Grant replaces Sure Start, CYP and National Childcare Strategy, with an extra 300k available for start up costs.
4. Sustainable Health Action Research Programme (SHARP)		NHS Act 1977 s5 (2) (d) by virtue of NAW (Transfer of Functions Order 1999)	0.565m	0.565m	Bid based. Money available to Partnerships and not just LA's. Split not yet assessed.
5. Performance Management Development Fund	Unknown	S88b LGF Act 1988	2.65m	2.65m	Split for individual authorities not yet assessed
6. Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children	Unknown	S88b LGF Act 1988	0.325m	0.4m	Estimated costs.
7. Abolition of residential allowance	No decision made yet, but likely to be early 2003	Unknown	Nil	Unknown – indicative amounts should be available by final announcement	One year grant, will go into RSG for 2004-05 settlement
8. Carers Special Grant	Feb / March 2003	S88b LGF Act 1988	4.6m	6.04m	

Name of Grant	Announcement Date	Statutory or other basis	Amount available to local authorities 2002-03	Amount available to local authorities 2003-04	Comments
1. Health promotion for Schools and Young People	Ongoing scheme so announcement already made – further updates on allocations to be made in February 2003.	The Health Authorities Act 1995  The NHS Act 1977  The Govt of Wales Act 1998	£0.397m	£0.477m	Funding is for joint schemes between Health Authorities and Local Govt to develop local networks of health promoting Schools. Either partner may manage grant. Demand led.
2. Education ICT	Announced	S88b LGF Act 1988	1.2m	Nil	For pupil level data collection. Not intended to continue beyond 2003-04
3. Administrative Support for Schools	Unknown	Specific grant – powers unknown	Nil	£3m	New scheme for LEAs and schools. Likely to be bid based grant, although no criteria fully decided as yet. Possibly go into RSG in 2006-07
4. Assembly Learning Grant (ALG)	Proposed total amount announced in October 2002 – final announcements to be made in light of the final budget	Education (ALG) (Wales) 2002; LEA (Post Compulsory Education Awards) (Wales) Regs2002	£30.5m	£46m	To provide means tested support to students in Further and Higher Education
5. Education of Asylum Seekers	4 <sup>th</sup> December 2002	S88b LGF Act 1988	1.28m	unknown	To provide retrospective payments for asylum seeker children and adult education

*HOUSING*

Name of Grant	Announcement Date	Statutory or other basis	Amount available to local authorities 2002-03	Amount available to local authorities 2003-04	Comments
1 Social Housing Management (part 1)	March 2003	Housing Act 1985 as amended by s16 of the Housing & Planning Act 1986	£0.429m	Combined with part 2	To support / encourage improvements in, or provision of, public sector housing management services; to provide educational or training courses in housing management

2 Social Housing Management (part 2)	March 2003	s126 Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996	£0.075m	0.6m	To give financial assistance to persons engaged in activities which contribute to the regeneration or development of an are by improving health services for local people
3 Rent Officers	No longer a grant		2m	Nil	Service transfers to the NAFW from 2003-04
4 Housing Defects grant	Ongoing		1.052m	0.946m	To cover cost of loans issued by LA's.
5 Supporting People	4 December 2002		1.1m	Unknown	One year scheme to be reviewed for 2004-05 settlement, and likely to go into RSG.

**ENVIRONMENT, PLANNING AND COUNTRYSIDE**

Name of Grant	Announcement Date	Statutory or other basis	Amount available to local authorities 2002-03	Amount available to local authorities 2003-04	Comments
1. Support for Local Health Alliances		Health Authorities Act 1995  NHS Act 1977 Government of Wales Act 1998	0.484m	0.33m	To support local health alliances to improve the health of their communities. Rhondda Cynon Taff also get additional funding for Project Chain (£27k for 2002-03 and £27k for 2003- 04)
2. Cardiff development Corporation – Local authority succession funding		Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996	16.019m	15.819m	Figures include Revenue and Capital. Split not yet assessed.
3. Collection and Recovery of Fridges Special Grant	October 2002	S88b Local Government Finance Act 1988	2.4m	2.4m	Grant allocated on a formula basis to local authorities to assist in with the collection, storage and disposal of domestic refrigeration equipment.

4. Asset Management Plans	Announced – no allocation for 2003-04	S88b LGF Act 1988	1m	Nil	One off special grant to assist in the preparation of asset management plans
5. Aggregate Levies Sustainability Fund	Quarterly announcements of allocations in June, Sept and Dec 2003 and March 2004	S88 GOWA	Nil	1.7m	LAs allowed to bid for support from the fund. No specific allocation for local govt.
6. Grant for Restructuring the Planning service		S85 GOWA 1998	Nil	1m	Bid based, to be reviewed after 3 years.
7. Local Regeneration fund – match-funded revenue		Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996	3.6m estimate	5m estimate	To match fund revenue element of bids from European Funds

## COMMUNITIES

<b>Name of Grant</b>	<b>Announcement Date</b>	<b>Statutory or other basis</b>	<b>Amount available to local authorities 2002-03</b>	<b>Amount available to local authorities 2003-04</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Community Purposes (including Sustainable Communities, People in Communities and Communities First)	Individual allocations to local authorities will not be known at the time of the settlement.	s.126 of Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996	£25.85m	£34.5m	Figure includes revenue and capital and the split will be agreed between Local Authorities and relevant voluntary organisations. Total of £83m available for 2001-04

2. Local Authorities non-match fund Local Regeneration Fund		s.126 Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996	8.397m	8.397m	For regeneration projects outside the scope of European Structural Funds
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## TRANSPORT

<b>Name of Grant</b>	<b>Announcement Date</b>	<b>Statutory or other basis</b>	<b>Amount available to local authorities 2002-03</b>	<b>Amount available to local authorities 2003-04</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Road Safety Grant	Unknown	S88b LGF Act 1988	5.1m	6m	Formula based – revenue and capital spend
2. Local Roads Grant	Unknown	S88b LGF Act 1988	20m	25m	Includes funding for Child Pedestrian co-ordinators for each authority
3 Local Transport Services		S156 Transport Act 2000	7.3m	8.8m	
4 Regional Transport Co-ordinators		Ministry of Transport 1919	Nil	0.5m	For 5 authorities – RCT, Torfaen, Powys, Flintshire and Swansea



## CULTURE AND SPORT

<b><i>Name of Grant</i></b>	<b>Announcement Date</b>	<b>Statutory or other basis</b>	<b>Amount available to local authorities 2002-03</b>	<b>Amount available to local authorities 2003-04</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1. Capital of Culture		S32 GOWA 1998	0.68m	Nil	
2. Chamber Music		S32 GOWA 1998	0.15m	0.2m	
3. Island Games feasibility study	19 <sup>th</sup> April 2002	S32 GOWA 1998	0.01m	Nil	One off grant to Ynys Môn to undertake feasibility study for hosting the 2009 Island Games

