

Leaders' Committee

Local Government Finance - update

Item 5

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Date: 8 December 2020

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Summary

This report updates Leaders' Committee on the outcome of the Spending Review on 25th November 2020, which sets government departmental expenditure limits for the next financial year (2021-22).

It is too early to confirm what the exact impact will be, and more detail is likely to emerge over time, however this paper outlines for Leaders the finance and policy announcements that impact upon London local government.

It also provides the latest update of the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on London local government based on the latest funding announcements and October MHCLG survey.

Recommendations Leaders' Committee is asked to note:

- the outcome of the Spending Review;
 - the proposed approach (set out in paragraph 12) to further finance lobbying that will be required ahead of the key events that are due in 2021-22; and
 - the latest estimates of the financial impact of Covid-19 on London local government.
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Local Government Finance update

Introduction

1. On 25th November 2020 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rishi Sunak, delivered Spending Review 2020 (SR20). It confirmed broad plans for public spending in the 2021-22 fiscal year and contained a number of policy and funding announcements that will impact on London local government.
2. This report summarises the outcome of the Spending Review, highlighting a number of key issues that arise for London local government and looks ahead to the local government finance settlement in December as well as some of the key challenges for finance lobbying next year.
3. Following the previous finance update reports to Leaders' Committee and the Executive, a summary of the current estimates of the financial impact of Covid-19 pandemic on London local government.

Spending Review 2020

Lobbying

4. Prior to the Spending Review, London Councils submitted a detailed representation to HM Treasury in September that reflected priorities for a three-year CSR. Following confirmation of the review being downgraded to one year, the key priorities set out were for the Government to take immediate steps to address the short-term impact of Covid-19 on local government funding; for certainty regarding funding for 2021-22 as soon as possible; and for that funding to reflect above-inflation increase. A series of detailed asks were also set out to support boroughs in delivering the economic and social recovery the country needs. This was broadly supportive of the wider case made across the local government sector.
5. A range of lobbying activity followed, including publication of press releases on key issues within the submission, social media campaigning, a series of briefings with London MPs, journalists, business groups and other key stakeholders, and sharing oral and written parliamentary questions with London MPs and a template letter with London borough Leaders for them to write to their local MPs reflecting the key lobbying priorities, should the wish to.

Outcome and response

6. Having been downgraded from a multi-year to a one-year review, SR20 focussed on short term emergency measures to manage the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, addressing immediate pressures and setting out initial steps towards the economic recovery.
7. With regard to local government finance, the key lobbying priorities identified ahead of the SR - to ensure London boroughs are supported financially with the immediate and ongoing impact of Covid-19; to deliver an above inflation increase in overall funding next year; and to provide as much certainty as possible ahead of the 2021-22 finance settlement - have, in broad terms, been met (see paragraphs 17-27).
8. On the key asks in supporting core services, there were some welcome announcements on social care funding, new funding for rough sleeping and homelessness, and continuation of the Troubled Families programme. However, wider asks in relation to pressures being felt in specific services – including public health, children’s social care, growing high needs deficits within the Dedicated Schools Grant, and support for people with No Recourse to Public Funds – have not been met and significant pressures in these areas are likely to remain next year (see paragraphs 28-35).
9. With regard to core lobbying asks in support of the economic recovery, investment in roads maintenance, electric vehicle infrastructure, housing delivery, fire safety, and a reduction in the PWLB borrowing rate are welcome. However, the scale of the asks around investing in the Green Recovery, skills devolution, a devolved approach to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) and supporting business and the high street have not been met. More broadly, the direction of travel regarding wider capital investment through the revisions to the Green Book, the stated priorities for the UKSPF and the Levelling Up Fund, and the ending of work on Cross Rail 2, present significant immediate and longer term challenges for London and London boroughs (see paragraphs 36-39).
10. London Councils’ response welcomed the overall 4.5% increase in funding for next year, and the short-term certainty provided over funding, but raised concerns regarding the continuing financial impact of Covid-19 and the need for longer term certainty beyond 2021-22¹. It aligned with the wider response from the sector².

¹ <https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/press-release/25-november-2020/%E2%80%98spending-review-offers-some-short-term-help-%C2%A3500m-shortfall-still>

² <https://www.local.gov.uk/lga-responds-spending-review>

Next steps

11. Looking ahead, there are a number of key events in 2021-22 that will shape the future direction of local government finance over the coming years, including: a likely multi-year Spending Review; the Devolution White Paper; the long-awaited reforms to Adult Social Care; the outcome of the fundamental review of business rates; as well as decisions over the future of business rates retention and the distribution of funding via the Fair Funding Review. London Councils will lobby to influence each of these key events and continue to urge the Government to take a holistic approach to them, setting out a clear vision for local government finance rather than treating them in isolation.
12. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake further work in the New Year to develop a clearer London Councils view of how the finance system should be reformed, with fuller detailed proposals for how specific taxes could be devolved, which could involve closer working with other stakeholders in the sector, particularly in urban areas. Further work will also be done to ensure there is a robust evidence base regarding the impact of deprivation in driving the need for local government services in cities, in preparation for expected resumption and completion of the Fair Funding Review.
13. More immediately, while the SR has provided a helpful indication of the overall funding package for next year, there remain a number of funding streams that have not yet been confirmed, and further detail is required regarding some of the key funding announcements. London Councils will continue to seek clarity on these issues, and to lobby on behalf of London local government between now and the provisional local government finance settlement due in mid-December.
14. The remainder of the report summarises the detailed announcements in the Spending Review followed by the latest update on the financial impact of Covid-19.

SR20 – Detailed announcements

Headlines for London local government

15. The Spending Review contained a number of policies and announcements that are likely to impact on local government. The key headlines are summarised below:
 - **Total departmental spending will increase by £14.8 billion (4%)** in 2021-22.
 - Local government **Core Spending Power is estimated to increase by 4.5%** in 2021-22 (an increase of £2.2 billion nationally and approximately £330 million across London boroughs).

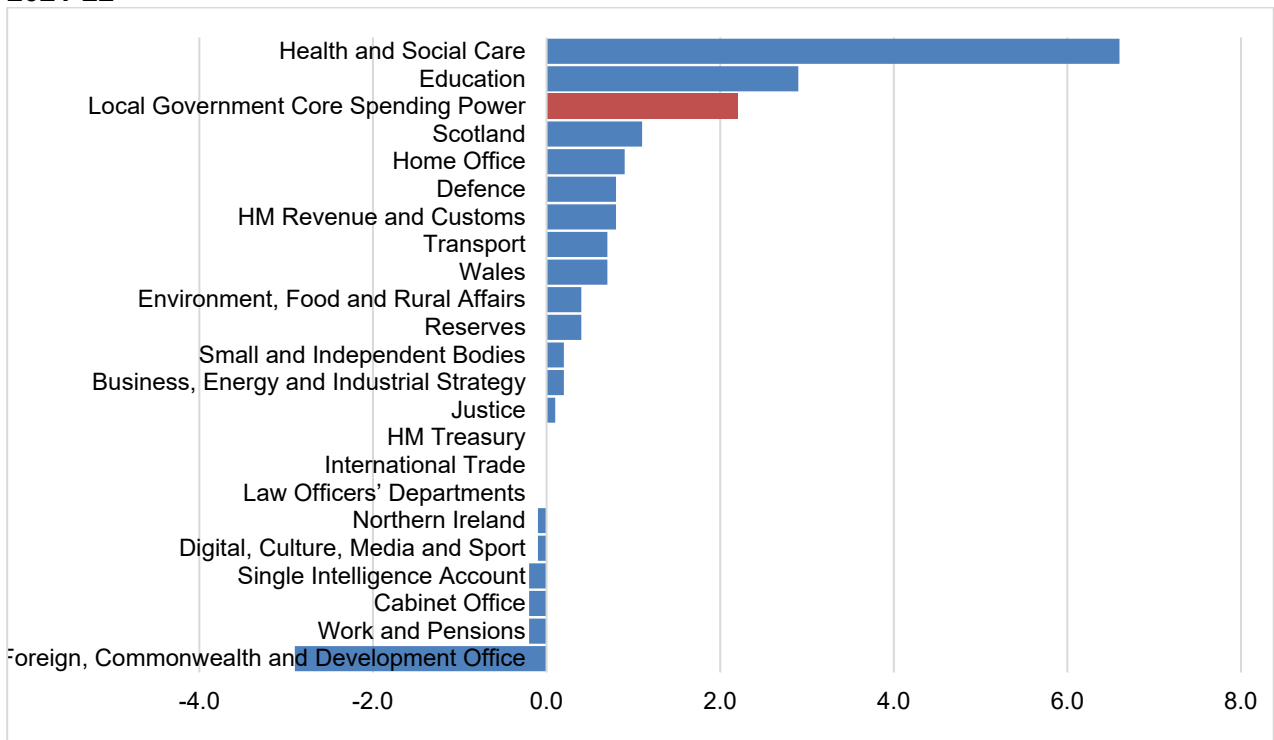
- **A further £3 billion of funding for COVID pressures will be provided in 2021-22, including:**
 - **£1.55 billion** of additional grant funding;
 - a compensation scheme for **75% of “irrecoverable” council tax and business rates losses** (estimated at £765 million nationally);
 - an **extension of the existing sales, fees and charges compensation scheme** to the first three months of 2021-22; and
 - a further **£670 million** of funding to support households least able to afford council tax payments.
- The Government will consult on a main **Council Tax referendum limit of 2% and an Adult Social Care Precept limit of 3%** in 2021-22 to be confirmed in the final LGF Settlement.
- An extra **£300 million was confirmed for social care** (to be spent on both adult and children’s social care), of which it is estimated London boroughs will receive around £48 million.
- **All the existing social care grants will continue at current cash levels** including the Social Care Grant (£1.4 billion nationally and £223 million London) and the Improved Better Care Fund (£2.1 billion nationally and £336 million across London).
- The **Public Health Grant will also continue at current levels** (£3.3 billion nationally and £658 million across London).
- Proposals for the **“sustainable improvement of the adult social care system” are to be published next year.**
- The **business rates multiplier will be frozen in 2021-22**, with councils fully compensated for any losses.
- The **existing business rates grant schemes will end in March** and decisions over the continuation of reliefs schemes (for example retail hospitality and leisure businesses) will be taken in the new year.
- A further **£254 million will be allocated for rough sleeping** (including £103 million that had been announced earlier in the year).
- A **National Home Building Fund will be set up, worth £7.1 billion** over the next four years (£2.3 billion of which is new money).
- The overall **Schools budget will increase by £2.2 billion** in 2021-22, but there is no new funding beyond what was announced at SR19.
- **£220 million will fund a pilots programme** in 2021-22 to help areas prepare for the introduction of the UKSPF.

- A **Levelling Up Fund** will be established for local infrastructure projects worth £4 billion.
- The National Infrastructure Strategy was published, confirming funding for the **completion of Crossrail**, but that **work on Crossrail 2 will stop** and, more broadly, that the Government is “**pivoting investment away from London**”, as part of its levelling up agenda.
- **PWLB lending rates will be cut** to gilts + 100bps for Standard Rate and gilts + 80bps for Certainty Rate.

Departmental spending

16. Overall, departmental spending will increase by £14.8 billion next year (4%). A table showing the change in all departmental expenditure limits can be found at **Appendix A**. The chart below shows how the change in local government Core Spending Power compares with the overall change in resources for other departments. These figures represent changes in core budgets, not including any additional funding due to Covid-19.

Chart 1 - Change in core funding (excl. C19 funding) by department (£bn) - 2020-21 to 2021-22



Local government funding

17. One of London Councils' main asks ahead of the Spending Review was for financial certainty, and the Government has provided a good indication of the likely level of funding

for local government for next year, final details for which will be confirmed in the provisional local government finance settlement in December.

Core Spending Power

18. Overall, Core Spending Power (CSP) is estimated to increase by 4.5% in cash terms (£2.2 billion at the national level and approximately £330 million for London boroughs) next year. However, this assumes all councils raise council tax and the adult social care precept (ASCP) by the maximum allowed (see paragraph 20).

19. This represents an above inflation increase – again in line with what London Councils had called for ahead of the Spending Review. The table below shows the change in the resources going to local government from the Local Government Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit (RDEL) and the overall change in CSP, which represents a broad measure of overall resources available to councils, consisting of Council Tax, Settlement Funding Assessment, and some specific grants.

Table 1 – Local Government Funding (£bn)

	2020-21	2021-22	Change	Change (%)
Resource DEL excluding depreciation	8.6	9.1	0.5	5.8%
Covid-19 resource DEL excluding depreciation	3.5	3.0	-0.5	-14.3%
<i>Total DEL</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.8%</i>
Core Spending Power (CSP)	49.0	51.2	2.2	4.5%

Source: SR20 Table 6.16, p74

NB – the table excludes any Covid-19 related funding

Council Tax

20. The Government will consult on a main Council Tax referendum threshold of 2% in 2021-22 and will continue the ASCP with an increased threshold of 3% to help fund pressures in adult social care. Police and Crime Commissioners (including the Mayor of London) will have the flexibility to increase funding up to a £15 limit on a Band D property.

SFA and business rates

21. Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA), which includes Revenue Support Grant and Baseline Funding (retained business rates), will increase in line with CPI inflation (0.5%), and councils will be compensated (through section 31 grants) for a freeze in business rates in 2021-22.

22. Alongside delaying the move to 75% Business Rates Retention and the implementation of the Fair Funding Review, as expected, the Government will not proceed with a reset of

business rates baselines in 2021-22. The SR confirms that the revaluation of business rates will proceed in 2023, and the final report of the fundamental review of business rates will be published in the Spring.

23. The SR confirms that the existing business grants schemes (for small businesses for businesses in the retail, hospitality and leisure sectors) will end. However, further details, and plans for new business rates reliefs, will be set out in the New Year.

Specific Grants

24. Two of the largest grants London boroughs receive - the Improved Better Care Fund and Public Health Grant - will continue at the current level (totalling almost £1 billion together for London), both of which fall short of lobbying asks for health and care related funding streams to be linked to increases in the NHS budget. The existing Social Care Grant, for adult and children's social care, worth £1.4 billion in 2020-21 (£223 million in London), will continue with a further £300 million to be allocated in 2021-22.
25. The New Homes Bonus will be extended for a further year, although won't attract legacy payments (as is the case in 2020-21). The Government will consult on reforms to the New Homes Bonus shortly, with a view to implementing reform in 2022-23. The Troubled Families Programme (£165 million) will also continue at current 2020-21 cash levels.

Covid-19 funding

26. An additional £3 billion of funding was set out for councils in 2021-22, including £1.55 billion of further un-ringfenced grant funding to deal with spending pressures (were London boroughs to receive the same share of this as the first 4 emergency tranches, they would receive approximately £270 million); a scheme that compensates councils for 75% of lost "irrecoverable" council tax and business rates income, which the Government estimates this to be worth £762 million nationally; £670 million to support local Council Tax Support schemes; and an extension of the Sales, Fees, and Charges reimbursement scheme for three months, to the end of June 2021.
27. Compensating tax losses resulting from the pandemic was one of London Councils' urgent priorities for the SR, so the 75% scheme, while not providing full compensation, is broadly welcome. However, the exact detail of how "irrecoverable" tax losses will be measured is still to be confirmed, and based on the Government's overall estimate of the costs of the scheme (£762m nationally) it looks unlikely that 75% of the £463 million of tax losses boroughs currently estimate for 2020-21 will be recovered.

Other key announcements

Health & social care

28. The NHS England budget will rise by £6.3 billion in 2021-22 – including an additional £3 billion next year to support the NHS recovery from the impacts of COVID-19 announced prior to the SR.
29. In addition to the continuation of the ASCP, confirmation of existing grants and additional £300 million for social care, the SR confirms the Government intends to bring forward proposals for the “sustainable improvement of the adult social care system” next year.

Housing

30. With regard to homelessness, £254 million of funding was set out to support rough sleepers and those at risk of homelessness during Covid-19, around £150 million of which is new money and will support frontline services through the Rough Sleeping Initiative. £87 million of capital funding will also be committed in 2021-22 to support prison leavers at risk of homelessness into private rental tenancies.
31. With regard to housing delivery, a National Home Building Fund (NHBF) initially worth £7.1 billion will be set up over the next four years to unlock up to 860,000 homes. Around £4.8 billion of this is capital grant funding that had already been set out for land remediation, infrastructure investment, and land assembly, meaning around £2.3 billion is new funding. Further funding for the NHBF will be confirmed at the next multi-year spending review.
32. An additional £30 million will be provided to help deliver the new building safety regime, taking resource funding to at least £70 million in 2021-22. This includes funding for a new building safety regulator to oversee a more stringent regime for higher-risk buildings. The SR also confirmed £1.6 billion of capital to remove unsafe cladding from high rise buildings.

Education and skills

33. No new funding for the core Schools budget was set out, although the SR did it will increase by £2.2 billion in 2021-22 as announced at SR19.
34. Further relevant announcements included: £44 million for early years education in 2021-22 to increase the hourly rate paid to childcare providers for the government’s free hours

offers; £291 million for Further Education in 2021-22 to ensure that core funding for 16 to 19-year olds is maintained in real terms per learner; £375 million for the National Skills Fund in 2021-22; £2.5 billion for apprenticeships and further improvements for employers; and £220 million Holiday Activities and Food programme to provide enriching activities and a healthy meal for disadvantaged children in the Easter, summer and Christmas holidays in 2021.

Transport

35. With regard to transport, £1.7 billion will be awarded in 2021-22 for local roads maintenance and upgrades to tackle potholes, relieve congestion and boost connectivity (the distribution for which is awaited). A further £1.9 billion of investment was set out for electric vehicle charging infrastructure and grants for zero and ultra-low emission vehicles until 2024-25. Both of these align with London Councils' lobbying asks prior to the SR.

Capital and infrastructure

36. As part of plans to deliver over £600 billion of gross public investment over the next five years set out in the Budget in March, SR20 announced £100 billion of capital spending in 2021-22, a £27 billion real terms increase compared to 2019-20. This includes almost £19 billion of transport investment next year, of which £1.7 billion will be for local roads maintenance and upgrades.

37. There was a heavy emphasis on “levelling up” throughout the SR document and the National Infrastructure Strategy (NIS), published alongside it. A new Levelling Up Fund for England worth £4 billion will be established to invest in local infrastructure projects up to £20 million, with up to £600 million in 2021-22. This appears to be a competitive bidding process with the prospectus for the Fund and launch of the first round of competitions planned for the New Year. The NIS explicitly stated the Government’s intention is to “pivot investment away from London”, and while did confirm financing of the completion of Crossrail, development on Crossrail 2 will be stopped “to free up investment in public transport networks in the regional cities”. It also confirmed that a new National Infrastructure Bank will be based in the north of England and that the government will invest £210 million in 2021-22 in enabling departments to further relocate out of London. Changes to the Green Book methodology for assessing economic value of projects also signal a move away from investment in London and have been made with the explicit aim “to help achieve the aim of addressing regional imbalances.”

38. Plans for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) were set out with domestic UK-wide funding at least matching current EU receipts, and to reach an average of £1.5 billion a year with further details to be published in the Spring. In 2021-22, £220 million will be provided for areas to prepare for the introduction of the UKSPF. Again, there is an emphasis on levelling up and a portion of the fund will target areas such as “ex-industrial areas, deprived towns and rural and coastal communities”.
39. Revisions to PWLB lending terms were set out, with the aim of ending the use of the PWLB for investment property bought primarily for yield, and, encouragingly, the Government will cut PWLB lending rates to gilts + 100bps for Standard Rate and gilts + 80bps for Certainty Rate. However, there was no signal of a separate rate for Green investment that London Councils has called for.

Covid-19 - latest financial impact

40. Since the last report to Leaders’ Committee in October, there have been several further Covid-19 funding announcements, including confirmation of a fourth tranche of general emergency funding; Test and Trace support grants; a LA compliance & Enforcement grant; the Contain Outbreak Management Fund; funding for Clinically Extremely Vulnerable; the Covid Winter Grant; and rough sleeping funding for the Protect Programme and a Cold Weather Payment. All funding streams confirmed so far are listed in the table as Appendix B. London boroughs’ share of the overall England total for all targeted and general grants remains at around 16% (in line with the share of the overall population).
41. The latest monthly MHCLG C19 financial impact survey (undertaken in October) showed the overall impact across London boroughs in 2020-21 was forecast to have increased slightly to **£2.1 billion**, with an estimated **£1.1 billion in lost income** and over **£1 billion in additional expenditure** (see Table 2 below). Taking into account the £1.4 billion of funding received by London boroughs (£805 million in general emergency funding, £348 million in targeted grants, and the estimated SF&C compensation for the whole year £233 million), leaves an **estimated funding gap of £696 million** for the year as a whole.
42. However, the October survey was undertaken before the second national lockdown began and before the emerging impact of London being placed in tier 2 under the COVID alert tier system would have been fully known. It is highly likely that the estimated impact, both in terms of additional expenditure and on lost income, will see significant increases in the November returns.

Table 2 – C19 financial impact on London boroughs 2020-21 – October 2020 summary

	2020-21
Additional expenditure - ASC	350
Additional expenditure - Unachieved savings	148
Additional expenditure - All other	512
TOTAL ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL SPENDING	1,010
Reduced income - Sales, fees and charges	444
Reduced income - Council Tax (local share)	226
Reduced income - NNDR losses other (local share)	237
Reduced income - HRA	72
Reduced income - Commercial Income	49
Reduced income - Other	45
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME LOSS	1,072
TOTAL ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT	2,082
Emergency funding received so far	-805
Relevant ringfenced specific grants received so far	-348
SFC Compensation scheme	-233
FUNDING GAP	696

43. Around £463 million of the overall impact relates to the estimated local share of council tax and business rates losses. As set out in paragraph 27, the Government committed to funding 75% of “irrecoverable” tax losses in the Spending Review, but the exact detail of how this will be measured is still to be confirmed. Based on what has been published in the SR, it is unlikely that 75% of the £463 million of tax losses London boroughs currently estimate for 2020-21 will be recovered.

44. London Councils has updated modelling of the potential additional costs and income losses that may result from the second wave of COVID-19 in the remaining months of the current financial year using the data collected from the first 7 MHCLG surveys. This attempts to take account of the latest national lockdown and makes assumptions about the subsequent level of recovery by the end of March. It also takes into account the potential compensation that further SF&C, council tax and business rates losses would deliver – making assumptions about the new 75% tax compensation scheme. The modelling suggests there could still be a funding gap in excess of £500 million across London boroughs as a result of the impact of Covid-19 on expenditure and income losses incurred in 2020-21, but it is worth noting that the proportion of this that relates to tax losses will not hit budgets until 2021-22.

Recommendations

45. Leaders' Committee is asked to note:

- the outcome of the Spending Review;
- the proposed approach (set out in paragraph 12) to further finance lobbying that will be required ahead of the key events that are due in 2021-22; and
- the latest estimates of the financial impact of Covid-19 on London local government.

Financial Implications for London Councils

None

Legal Implications for London Councils

None

Equalities Implications for London Councils

None

Appendix A – Resource DEL (excluding depreciation) by department 2020-21 to 2021-22 (with and without Covid-19 funding)

£ billion	Core funding					Covid-19 funding		Total including Covid-19		
	2019 baseline	2020 baseline	Plans	Nominal uplift	Year-on-year real growth	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans	Year-on-year real growth
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21 vs 2021-22	2019-20 to 2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20 to 2021-22
Resource DEL excluding depreciation										
Health and Social Care	132.4	140.5	147.1	6.6	3.5%	50.1	20.3	190.6	167.4	10.4%
<i>of which: NHS England</i>	123.7	129.9	136.1	6.3	3.0%	9.5	3.0	139.4	139.1	4.1%
Education	64.0	67.8	70.7	2.9	3.2%	1.4	0.4	69.2	71.1	3.5%
<i>of which: schools</i>	44.4	47.6	49.8	2.2	3.9%	0.0	0.0	47.6	49.8	3.9%
Home Office	12.0	12.8	13.7	0.9	4.9%	1.2	0.0	14.0	13.7	5.0%
Justice	7.6	8.3	8.4	0.1	3.3%	0.3	0.2	8.6	8.7	4.8%
Law Officers' Departments	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	8.0%	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	8.0%
Defence	29.7	30.7	31.5	0.9	1.1%	0.0	0.0	30.7	31.5	1.1%
Single Intelligence Account	2.0	2.4	2.2	0.1	2.3%	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	2.3%
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	9.5	10.3	7.4	-2.9	-15.5%	0.0	0.0	10.4	7.4	-15.5%
MHCLG Local Government	6.1	5.4	8.5	2.0	7.8%	14.5	3.0	19.9	11.5	24.2%
MHCLG Housing and Communities	1.6	2.7	1.9	0.2	8.9%	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.1	13.6%
Transport	3.5	4.0	4.7	0.7	13.8%	12.6	2.1	16.6	6.8	36.4%
Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.3	3.3%	18.6	1.3	20.8	3.7	27.1%
Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.0	2.3%	2.0	0.0	3.7	1.6	2.3%
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1.9	3.9	4.3	0.4	46.1%	0.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	46.1%
International Trade	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.8%	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.8%
Work and Pensions	5.6	5.8	5.6	-0.2	-1.7%	1.8	3.6	7.6	9.2	25.9%
HM Revenue and Customs	3.7	4.0	4.8	0.8	10.6%	0.1	0.0	4.1	4.8	10.9%
HM Treasury	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0%	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	8.9%
Cabinet Office	0.5	0.8	0.6	-0.2	3.3%	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	3.3%
Scotland	28.3	30.6	31.7	1.0	3.9%	8.2	1.3	38.8	33.0	6.0%
Wales	11.9	12.8	13.5	0.7	4.7%	5.0	0.8	17.8	14.3	7.6%
Northern Ireland	10.7	12.0	11.9	0.0	3.8%	2.8	0.5	14.8	12.5	6.1%
Small and Independent Bodies	2.1	2.2	2.4	0.2	5.1%	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	5.1%
Reserves	6.0	7.7	8.1	0.4	14.3%	21.3	21.3	24.1	29.4	117.4%
Adjustment for baselined funding	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A
Total Resource DEL excluding depreciation	343.0	369.9	384.6	14.8	3.8%	141.1	55.0	506.1	439.6	11.0%
Allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.0	-6.1	N/A
Total Resource DEL excluding depreciation, post allowance for shortfall	343.0	369.9	384.6	14.8	3.8%	141.1	55.0	494.1	433.5	10.2%
Memo:										
Local Government Core Spending Power	46.2	49.0	51.2	2.2	3.3%					

Appendix B – All funding measures announced since the start of COVID-19

All funding measures announced since the start of COVID-19

	Date	Type of funding	ENGLAND	LONDON BOROUGHS	% share
Rough Sleeping Fund	16-Mar	Targeted	3.2	0.9	26.6%
Hardship Fund	24-Mar	Compensation	500.0	89.5	17.9%
Emergency funding (tranche 1)	27-Mar	General	1,600.0	254.2	15.9%
Business Grants Fund	01-Apr	Compensation	11,010.2	1607.7	14.6%
C-19 Business Rates reliefs	22-Apr	Compensation	10,130.7	3040.0	30.0%
Emergency funding (tranche 2)	28-Apr	General	1,594.0	245.0	15.4%
Discretionary Business Grants Fund	01-May	Compensation	550.5	80.4	14.6%
Infection control fund for adult social care (tranche 1)	15-May	Targeted	600.0	50.7	8.5%
Active Travel Fund	23-May	Targeted	221.6	20.0	9.0%
Reopening High Streets Safely	24-May	Targeted	50.1	8.0	16.0%
Test and Trace	10-Jun	Targeted	300.0	60.2	20.1%
Welfare support grant	11-Jun	Targeted	63.0	10.1	16.1%
Emergency funding (tranche 3)	16-Jul	General	494.0	87.4	17.7%
Local Lockdown Grant Fund	09-Sep	Compensation	1,005.4	261.1	26.0%
Next Steps Accommodation Programme	17-Sep	Targeted	91.5	23.0	25.1%
Infection control fund for adult social care (tranche 2)	01-Oct	Targeted	546.0	56.9	10.4%
Test and trace support grants	06-Oct	Targeted	50.0	8.4	16.8%
LA compliance & Enforcement grant	08-Oct	Targeted	30.0	5.3	17.7%
Protect Programme (housing)	13-Oct	Targeted	15.0	TBC	TBC
Emergency funding (tranche 4)	22-Oct	General	919.0	218.0	23.7%
Contain Outbreak Management Fund*	23-Oct	Targeted	465.0	72.3	15.6%
Additional Restrictions Grant.	03-Nov	Compensation	1,130.9	179.2	15.8%
Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Support Grant	02-Nov	Targeted	32.8	4.7	14.5%
Covid Winter Grant	11-Nov	Targeted	170.0	27.4	16.1%
Cold Weather Payment (housing)	05-Nov	Targeted	10.0	TBC	TBC

General	4,607.0	804.6	17.5%
Targeted	2,648.1	347.9	13.1%
Compensation	24,327.7	5,257.9	21.6%
Total	31,582.8	6,410.4	20.3%