

WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
3RD FEBRUARY 2016
REVISED MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2015-2025
REPORT OF FRANK WILSON, STRATEGIC DIRECTOR
(Contact: Frank Wilson, Tel: (01993) 861291)

(The Committee is invited to pass its comments to Cabinet who will propose recommendations to Council)

1. PURPOSE

To consider the annual refresh of the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee passes its comments to Cabinet on the revised Medium Term Financial Strategy; spending targets and principles supporting it, as set out in the Appendices.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1. In January 2015 Council approved a revised Medium Term Financial Strategy. The strategy built upon the previous year including the consequences of significant changes in local government funding methodology in light of the introduction of the Business Rates Retention scheme and New Homes Bonus. This move increased local control over funding streams but generated increased risks borne locally rather than by central government. Generally this move has been positive to date for the Council given the District's growth trajectory but potential changes over the next two years gave causes for concern when considered last year.
- 3.2. The key aspects of the approved strategy were:-
- Continuing real terms cuts in Revenue Support Grant (RSG);
 - Improved Business Rates income due to local growth but significant appeals provision creating a drag on this growth performance;
 - A slightly slower trajectory of interest rate rises;
 - Improvements in the Year End outturn position;
 - Council Tax Capping (Referendum Criteria) of 2% but incentive payment for Council Tax Freezes;
 - Depletion of Capital reserves over the life of the strategy;
 - Continued public sector pay restraint;
 - Significant budget pressures arising from County Council waste funding changes, National Insurance increases, and, pension contribution increases.

- 3.3. The approved strategy sought to rebalance the budget over the medium term by extending the savings targets remaining in the strategy from £1.2m to £1.34m over the time horizon to the end of the strategy in 2023/24.

4. CHANGES TO THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT 2015

- 4.1. Over the last 12 months since the current strategy has been in force there has been significantly less certainty moving forward than officers would have hoped. Risks have increased in respect of the future of New Homes Bonus as the government has launched a further consultation paper and additionally significant business rates appeals have significantly reduced the benefits of growth seen since 2013. The key components of the funding regime are set out below.

Revenue Support Grant

- 4.2. In theory this remains the balancing factor between the **needs** of the Council as determined by the formula grant formulae set by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the **resources** of the Council as determined through the Council Tax base and Business Rates base. This is however hugely influenced by control totals set at national level by HM Treasury which are driving significant reductions in RSG funding.
- 4.3. The level of RSG for 16/17 and a four year indicative settlement has been set out in the draft local government finance settlement released in December 2015 and is incorporated into the appendices. As part of the sectors contribution to balancing the government deficit RSG is effectively being removed over a four year period.

Business Rates

- 4.4. The new business rates baseline introduced in April 2013 has been very positive for this Council with increases in rates income initially outstripping falls in RSG when combined with New Homes Bonus.
- 4.5. The government baseline set at the outset for the Councils business rates income for 15/16 was around £2m whilst our budgeted income in 2015/16 was some £3m – this increase exceeded the Councils expectations for the scheme and led to its decision to form a business rates pool with Cherwell District Council and Oxfordshire County Council in 2014/15, the additional benefits of which are discussed below.
- 4.6. This positive start to the new business rates regime has been partly offset by significant appeals against the business rates valuations which were originally set in 2010. These backdated appeals represent a significant business risk to the Council and have led to significant swings in business rates income as a consequence with our budgeted income falling significantly compared to last year.
- 4.7. To manage these significant revenue swings Council approved the establishment of the Business Rates Movement Reserve as part of the closedown of the 14/15 accounts and this will continue to be utilised to manage these revenue flows. Indeed the full reserve is anticipated being used as part of the 2016/17 budget.
- 4.8. Officers have begun to examine the business rates reset in 2020. In the absence of any other information from DCLG it appears the funding stream reverts back to the funding baseline thereby creating an immediate growth pressure of a £600,000 ‘cliff edge’ reduction in funding. This further demonstrates the uncertainties within the new funding regime caused by the complexities of legislation which introduced the new scheme.

Business Rates Pooling

- 4.9. As part of the new Business Rates Retention scheme Councils can pool with neighbours to benefit jointly from growth or spread the risk. The financial benefit of pooling is to reduce the government levy on growth above the Council baseline which is set at a rate of 50%. This levy is reduced in exchange for the safety net (government risk) being taken away. Effectively, therefore, if a Council is willing to take on additional risk it can reap additional reward.
- 4.10. In the first year of the new scheme no Oxfordshire Councils pooled but when the benefits to Oxfordshire became clear this Council and Cherwell set up a pool in 14/15 together with the County Council as an enabling partner. Other districts considered joining but the overall savings would have lowered with more partners and their positions were less clear cut than both this Council and Cherwell. The Council accrued a benefit of £568,000 in 14/15 and these funds were utilised to create the Business Rates Movement Reserve.
- 4.11. In 15/16 the pool remained in its 14/15 form and a further dividend is expected to be announced post April 2016. For 16/17 it is likely that other Oxfordshire Councils will choose to benefit from the pool and as a consequence this Council's share will fall significantly in 16/17. Given the uncertainties in business rates flows it does not seem appropriate for the Council to budget for any return with any surplus being dealt with as part of the closedown report with other business rates movements. For the purposes of the financial strategy therefore they have continued to be treated as one off and excluded from the strategy.
- 4.12. At the time of writing, claims for rate relief have been put in across the country by NHS Trusts – should these become eligible for relief then this potentially could have a very significant impact on business rates income and may require the Councils to terminate the pool arrangements to avoid refunds back to 2010 impacting upon Council income. Officers will monitor the situation and are lobbying the Local Government Association and representative bodies for compensatory changes to the system should these claims be accepted.

New Homes Bonus

- 4.13. The New Homes Bonus revenue stream was originally introduced in 2011/12 as a 'reward' to Councils who generated additional house building within their districts as part of the government's initiative to stimulate the housing sector. One of the drawbacks of the old formula grant scheme was that additional taxbase driven by new housing growth created new resource capacity for a district and therefore, under the resource equalisation mechanism, reduced RSG. So whilst a district with increased housing might have seen slightly increased needs assessment, typically (in an area like West Oxfordshire) the increased resource available through Council Tax gets offset by a reduction in RSG leaving the Council largely in an unchanged revenue position. The New Homes Bonus sought to resolve this contradiction by rewarding growth for a period of six years before full resource equalisation set in.
- 4.14. Over the period since New Homes Bonus was introduced the Council has seen this funding stream increase as RSG has fallen – this is anticipated to continue up to the sixth year in 16/17. In the following years the oldest year of NHB funding is intended to fall out to be replaced by a new year thereby always keeping a rolling six years of funding. As part of the Local Government Finance Settlement DCLG have announced that they intend to change the system and are consulting on various changes which lead to a reduction of at least 33% funding for this Council.

- 4.15. The Councils actual and estimated future funding trajectory of New Homes Bonus is shown below based upon the existing regime. However, as it has become clear that this will now change to enable increased funding to be provided to Social Care the table below now also shows a revised trajectory based upon the minimum changes anticipated arising from the government consultation paper:-

Year	Existing Scheme	New Scheme Estimate	Housing Completion Rate
2011/12	£350,000	£350,000	300
2012/13	£670,000	£670,000	270
2013/14	£1,123,000	£1,123,000	385
2014/15	£1,510,000	£1,510,000	330
2015/16	£1,831,000	£1,831,000	270
2016/17	£2,240,000	£2,240,000	328
2017/18 (estimate)	£2,240,000	£1,423,000	300
2018/19 (estimate)	£2,450,000	£1,563,000	450

- 4.16. The figures for 2018/19 represent a significant increase in build rate and assumes that West Witney will be generating significant housing completions by that stage. As discussed in last year's strategy given the scale of this revenue stream the relative risks to the financial strategy are also increased should any there be changes to the methodology of the funding stream. It appears this risk has now materialised and initial modelling suggests this will have a very major impact on the funding of this Council with a loss of in excess of £800,000 per annum from 2017/18 onwards.
- 4.17. Given the breadth of issues raised in the consultation paper, at this stage the MTFs will utilise the underlying indicative figures quoted in the local government finance settlement of £1.36m for New Homes Bonus rather than the estimates set out above. Officers have also assumed the new methodology commences in 17/18 as stated in the consultation paper rather than the indicative settlement (which suggests 18/19).
- 4.18. In respect of the 16/17 budget the amount of New Homes Bonus to be utilised within the revenue account remains to be determined by Council - officers have proposed that the revenue account allocation of New Homes Bonus will be in line with 15/16 amount of £1.831m. It is assumed any additional receipt will be set aside in an earmarked reserve to go towards funding the Council Plan objective in respect of Carterton Leisure Centre Phase 2 which remains unfunded at this stage or to top up the Business Rates Reserve.

Other Changes

- 4.19. In the grant settlements in December 2013 and 2014 the government kept the tax increase threshold at 2% but did not continue the de-minimus approach to Council Tax capping allowing the lowest levying Councils to raise tax by up to £5 irrespective of the %. This flexibility, which was hard won in 2012, has now been reintroduced.

- 4.20. Further changes in the strategy at Appendix B include an acceleration of the increased budget growth to reflect increased budget pressures from external sources, principally the County Council and Central Government.
- 4.21. Other budget growth includes the following provisions:-
- £362,000 phased reductions in waste incentive grant and garden waste recycling credits from County Council;
 - £100,000 provision for increase in pension contributions upon triennial actuarial review in 2017;
 - £150,000 provision (in 2016/17) for Employers National Insurance increase to pay for National Minimum State Pension;
 - £250,000 reductions in funding from OCC in respect of highways grass cutting and schools swimming (as part of end of pool dual use arrangement) and increased tipping charges for trade waste at the OCC facility;
- 4.22. Budget growth in respect of the new waste contract is phased in 2017/18 and 18/19 to meet the contract renewal dates.

2020 Vision

- 4.23. The savings from the 2020 Vision Programme have been increased to reflect the latest business case of £1.47m per annum built up over a five year period but the set up costs have been excluded from the financial strategy as it is proposed they are funded via one off sources and reserves as set out below:-

Total Set Up Costs	£1.73m
Funded by:-	
Change Management Reserve	£0.55m
Budget U/spend 15/16	£0.34m
Housing & Planning Delivery Grant	£0.51m
General Reserves	£0.33m

Capital

- 4.24. Capital balances remain depleted with the majority of the underlying capital expenditure being financed by revenue contributions. There are no major assets available for sale which could readily enhance the level of capital receipts without having a negative impact on the revenue account.
- 4.25. Any major new capital items will therefore need to be either financed from borrowing or other external sources such as capital grants or section 106 agreements. Any additional New Homes Bonus above the levels specified in the final approved MTFS could also be utilised to finance new capital expenditure.

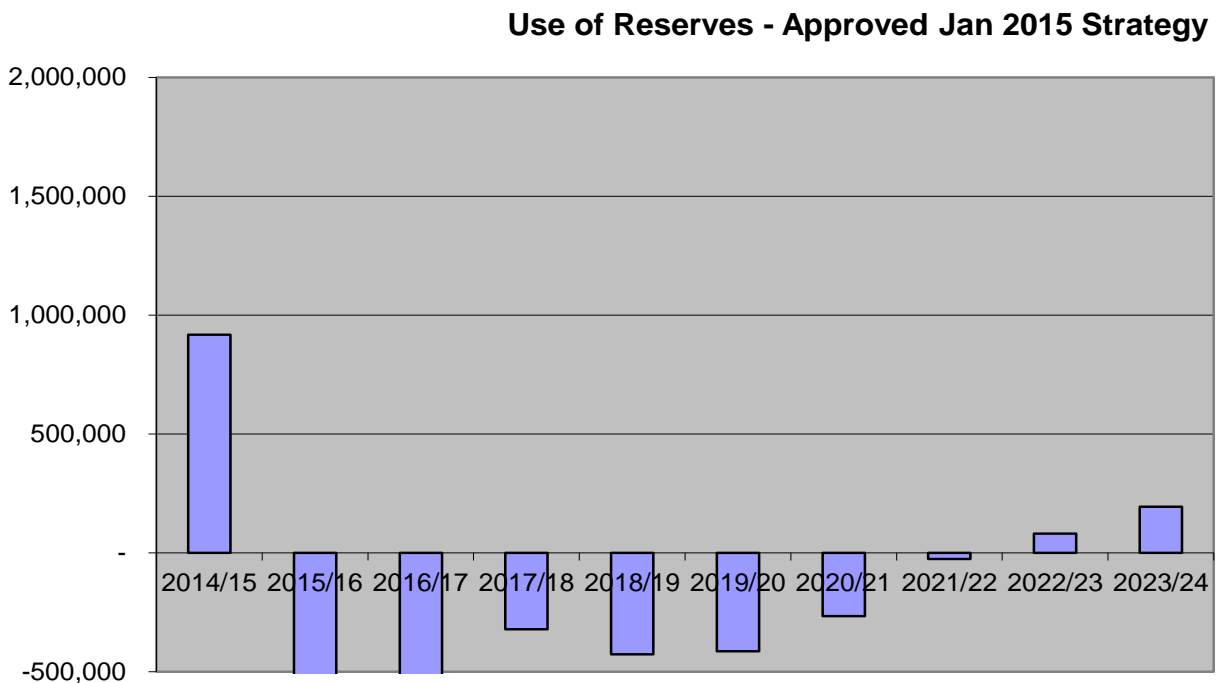
5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1. A summary of the updated current estimated position is shown below compared to the current approved strategy (Jan 2015) and an alternate partial re-balancing strategy showing the revenue balances figure in 2023/24 of each scenario.

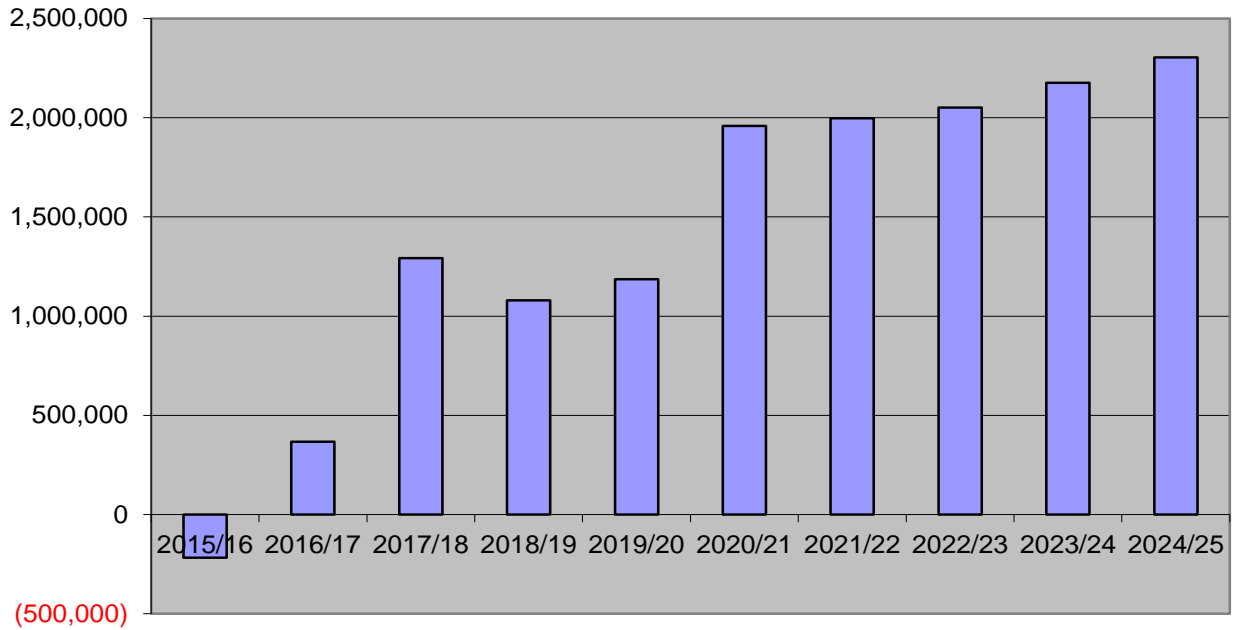
	Approved Strategy	Current Position	Alternate Strategy
Savings Target / Rev Improvement	£1,340,000	£1,472,000	£2,532,000
2023/24 Revenue Balances	£12,282,432	(£375,325)	£7,595,843
2023/24 Use of / (Contribution to) Balances	£193,630	(£2,175,923)	(£749,774)

5.2. Clearly the financial outlook has significantly weakened for the Council over the last year and a long term balanced budget is no longer achievable without significant further action. Unless further action is taken to either increase efficiency savings, reduce service costs or increase revenue the Council will run out of revenue reserves by the end of 2023/24. Indeed the revenue surplus position in respect of 2015/16 is anticipated to turn into a revenue deficit of in excess of £1m by 2017/18 meaning early action is necessary to mitigate some of this.

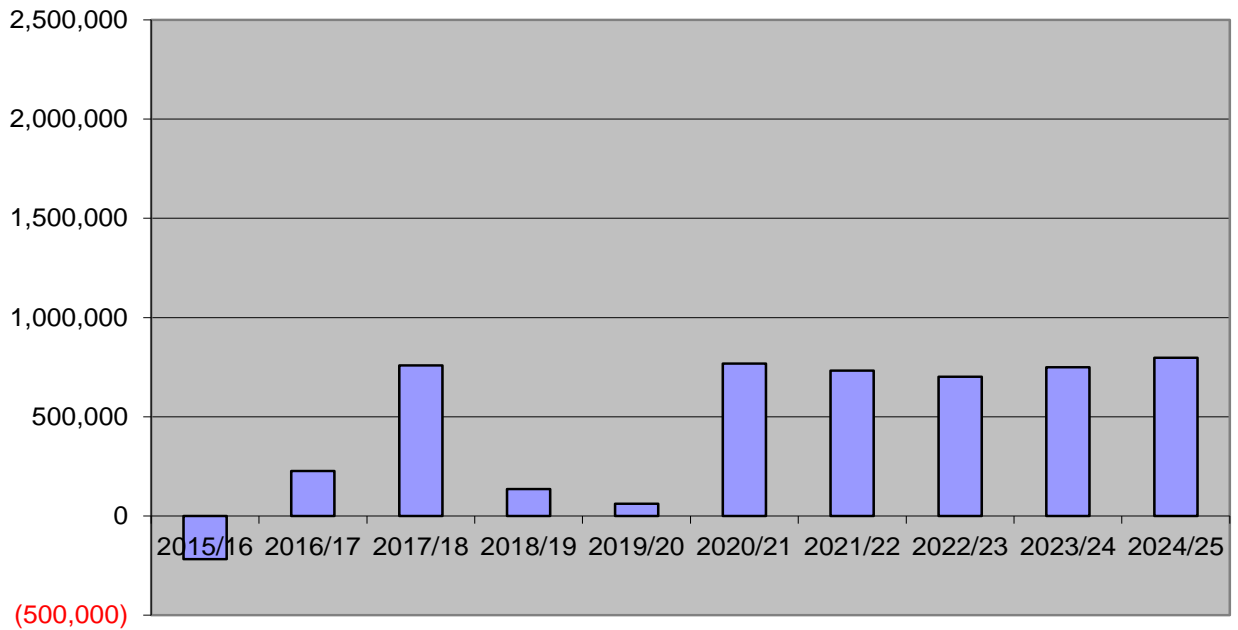
5.3. This change of outlook is shown graphically below :-



Use of Reserves - Current Position - Do Nothing Strategy



Use of Reserves - Alternate Strategy



5.4. In broad terms the Council will need to improve its annual revenue position by in the order of £1.6m by 2021 to maintain a sustainable long term financial position. Of this, in the order of £1.1m improvement will be required in the first half of the strategy period.

- 5.5. The key reasons for this significant worsening of the Councils position are:-
- A quickening in the pace of RSG decline than previously envisaged;
 - A decline in the underlying business rates income due to appeals (-£400k);
 - Significant reductions in New Homes Bonus income caused by new methodology (-£1m);
 - Reduced Investment Income due to reduced interest rates and lower balances as a consequence of the above changes (-£200k);
 - Increased cost pressures via County Council.
- 5.6. The strategy already requires significant savings to be made via the 2020 Vision Programme. If these savings fail to be made then the alternate savings programmes would also need to deliver those savings to the revenue budget.
- 5.7. A number of options remain open to the Council in respect of delivering these additional savings – a list of examples previously considered is set out below together with broad estimates of the savings achievable should members determine they are options they wish to pursue. Some of the options would require long lead in times and could be subject to periods of statutory consultation:-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising Council Tax at £5 annually | Up to £140,000 per occasion used – (i.e. £560,000 base effect if used for four years to 19/20) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Income eg. Garden Waste | £500,000 per annum |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discretionary Service Cuts | Up to £650,000 per annum |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in Cost of Democracy | £50,000 per annum |
- 5.8. Given that the Council has substantial revenue reserves the Council does not need to take immediate action in respect of the full anticipated revenue deficit. However delaying taking any action will mean that the cuts that need to be taken later will need to be larger and some of the options such as Council Tax raises of £5 may not be available in the future.
- 5.9. Appendix C shows a potential solution in respect of the level of additional revenue improvement that needs to occur to deliver a longer term revenue improvement. The example shown is based upon the first two options set out in 5.6 above delivering a £1.06m base budget revenue improvement over four years and allows the Council to largely deliver a balanced budget in 2019/20. As these savings are phased in over four years the Council will have utilised in excess of £1m in revenue balances to support the revenue budget in the meantime. This is indicative only and the Council could choose alternate options of similar scale.
- 5.10. Beyond 2020 further savings are likely to be necessary in the order of a £0.5m improvement in annual revenue but at this stage officers have not put forward any proposals pending the outcome of the New Homes Bonus and Business Rates consultations.

6. RISKS

- 6.1. The key risks to the Council are associated with the principal variable revenue streams of New Homes Bonus and Business Rates. These risks carry both estimation and delivery risk, and, particularly in respect of New Homes Bonus, significant political risk in respect of policy changes within central government.
- 6.2. The draft Local Government Finance Settlement includes a consultation paper on changes to the New Homes Bonus which is likely to see West Oxfordshire income fall by at least one third but other options in the consultation paper indicate a reduction of up to 2/3rds. In such a scenario the revenue improvement targets are likely to increase substantially as the modelling has to date been based upon the former scenario of a third reduction.
- 6.3. Risks in respect of business rates income are focused mainly around appeals risk and this is mitigated by the holding of an appeals reserve in the Collection Fund. From April 2017 a new rating list will come into force and there is a risk that rateable values will fall from the levels of the 2010 list and this could therefore have an impact upon business rates income. At the time of writing, claims for rate relief have been put in across the country by NHS Trusts – should these become eligible for relief then this potentially could have a very significant impact on business rates income and may require the Councils to terminate the pool arrangements.
- 6.4. In 2020 a business rates reset is anticipated and there is a risk that the balance of RSG and Business Rates could alter significantly at the reset leading to significant cliff edges in funding streams. This is currently estimated at around £600,000 per annum reduction but officers will keep this under review as the reset approaches.
- 6.5. The savings required to be made to deliver the strategy and forecasts set out are significant in addition to the already significant savings to be delivered through the 2020 Vision Programme.. Failure to meet these targets or delayed implementation will lead to a reduction in the council reserves and a requirement for increased savings later in the strategy.

7. REASONS

To be recognised as a leading Council that provides efficient, value for money services and maintain the Council's position within the ten lowest levying district councils in England.

Frank Wilson
Strategic Director

(Author: Frank Wilson, Tel: (01993) 861291; EMail: frank.wilson@westoxon.gov.uk)
Date: 24 January 2016

Background Papers:

None

APPROVED STRATEGY JAN 2015

APPENDIX A

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Assumptions									
Inflation	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Taxbase	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
External Support	0.90	0.87	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.00
Interest Rates	1.9	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4	4	4	4
Tax Increase	1.000	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020
Base	10,173,550	10,552,308	10,549,537	10,621,807	10,905,644	11,126,587	11,349,119	11,576,101	11,807,623
Savings Target	- 200,000	- 400,000	- 430,000	- 80,000	- 30,000				
Capital Financing	400,000								
Unavoidable Growth	- 28,150	190,375	294,000	150,000	32,775				
Target Budget (NOE)	10,345,400	10,342,683	10,413,537	10,691,807	10,908,419	11,126,587	11,349,119	11,576,101	11,807,623
Financed by:									
Revenue Support Grant	1,568,224	900,000	700,000	500,000	300,000	150,000			
Business Rates Share	2,864,144	2,957,349	3,053,319	3,152,133	3,253,871	3,253,871	3,253,871	3,253,871	3,253,871
Renewables	170,000	173,400	176,868	180,405	184,013	187,694	191,448	195,277	199,182
less Grant to Parishes	- 148,188	- 139,866	- 137,646	- 137,646	- 128,765	- 122,105	- 115,445	- 115,445	- 115,445
New Homes Bonus	1,831,431	2,250,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Tax Freeze Grant	35,978								
Investment Income	650,000	747,873	924,400	1,097,824	1,276,842	1,372,265	1,376,643	1,371,423	1,361,922
Collection Fund	140,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Pension Fund Adjust	473,000	473,000							
Council Tax	3,361,181	3,462,689	3,567,262	3,674,994	3,785,978	3,900,315	4,018,104	4,139,451	4,264,463
Use of Reserves	- 600,371	- 531,762	- 320,667	- 425,903	- 413,520	- 265,453	- 25,503	81,524	193,630
TaxBase	41,175.81	41,587.57	42,003.44	42,423.48	42,847.71	43,276.19	43,708.95	44,146.04	44,587.50
Band D	81.63	83.26	84.93	86.63	88.36	90.13	91.93	93.77	95.64
Tax increase	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total Revenue Balances	10,574,779	11,106,541	11,427,208	11,853,111	12,266,631	12,532,084	12,557,586	12,476,062	12,282,432

APPENDIX B

CURRENT ESTIMATED POSITION

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Assumptions										
Inflation	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Taxbase	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
External Support	0.91	0.82	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.78	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Interest Rates	1.90	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50
Tax Increase	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Base	10,445,400	10,594,300	10,328,563	10,582,339	10,309,412	10,435,811	10,644,527	10,857,418	11,074,566	11,296,057
Savings Target	(200,000)	(419,000)	(181,000)	(561,000)	(111,000)					
Budget Rebasings										
Exercise		(454,800)								
Capital Financing										
Requirement	400,000	(142,900)								
Unavoidable Growth	(300,000)	648,700	330,000	186,000	32,775					
Target Budget (NOE)	10,345,400	10,226,300	10,477,563	10,207,339	10,231,187	10,435,811	10,644,527	10,857,418	11,074,566	11,296,057
Financed by:										
Revenue Support Grant	1,568,224	1,057,446	636,596	372,528	77,568			0	0	0
Business Rates Share	2,903,400	2,626,473	2,652,738	2,679,265	2,706,058	2,160,179	2,203,382	2,247,450	2,292,399	2,338,247
Renewables	170,000	250,000	252,500	255,025	257,575	262,727	267,981	273,341	278,808	284,384
less CTS Grant to										
Parishes	(148,188)	(128,765)	(88,687)	(76,962)	(63,865)	(60,421)	(60,421)	(60,421)	(60,421)	(60,421)
New Homes Bonus to										
Revenue	1,831,431	1,831,431	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770
Tax Freeze Grant/ Rural										
grant	35,978	31,347	54,857	78,367	101,878					
Investment Income	550,000	657,500	705,455	731,544	758,535	782,970	774,876	752,103	667,849	579,232
Collection Fund	291,013	78,325	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Council Tax	3,361,181	3,456,061	3,560,434	3,677,038	3,797,461	3,921,828	4,050,268	4,182,914	4,309,238	4,439,377
Use of Reserves	(217,639)	366,482	1,292,900	1,079,763	1,185,207	1,957,758	1,997,671	2,051,260	2,175,923	2,304,468
TaxBase	41,176	41,512	41,927	42,451	42,982	43,519	44,063	44,614	45,060	45,511
Band D	81.63	83.25	84.92	86.62	88.35	90.12	91.92	93.76	95.63	97.55

Tax increase	0%	1.99%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Total Revenue Balances	11,258,639	11,365,157	10,072,257	8,992,494	7,807,287	5,849,528	3,851,858	1,800,598	(375,325)	(2,679,794)

APPENDIX C

ALTERNATE REVENUE IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY

Error! Not a valid link.

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Assumptions										
Inflation	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Taxbase	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
External Support	0.91	0.82	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.78	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Interest Rates	1.90	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50
Tax Increase	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Base	10,445,400	10,594,300	10,328,563	10,329,839	9,801,887	9,918,135	10,116,498	10,318,828	10,525,204	10,735,709
Savings Target	(200,000)	(419,000)	(181,000)	(561,000)	(111,000)					
Revenue Improvement Target			(250,000)	(250,000)						
Budget Rebasing Exercise		(454,800)								
Capital Financing Requirement	400,000	(142,900)								
Unavoidable Growth	(300,000)	648,700	330,000	186,000	32,775					
Target Budget (NOE)	10,345,400	10,226,300	10,227,563	9,704,839	9,723,662	9,918,135	10,116,498	10,318,828	10,525,204	10,735,709
Financed by:										
Revenue Support Grant	1,568,224	1,057,446	636,596	372,528	77,568			0	0	0
Business Rates Share	2,903,400	2,626,473	2,652,738	2,679,265	2,706,058	2,160,179	2,203,382	2,247,450	2,292,399	2,338,247
Renewables	170,000	250,000	252,500	255,025	257,575	262,727	267,981	273,341	278,808	284,384
less CTS Grant to Parishes	(148,188)	(128,765)	(88,687)	(76,962)	(63,865)	(60,421)	(60,421)	(60,421)	(60,421)	(60,421)
New Homes Bonus to Revenue	1,831,431	1,831,431	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770	1,360,770
Tax Freeze Grant/ Rural grant	35,978	31,347	54,857	78,367	101,878					
Investment Income	550,000	657,500	708,608	748,410	803,058	865,225	902,642	933,958	896,925	858,222
Collection Fund	291,013	78,325	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Council Tax	3,361,181	3,596,187	3,841,785	4,102,063	4,368,248	4,511,309	4,659,054	4,811,638	4,956,949	5,106,649

Use of Reserves	(217,639)	226,356	758,396	135,372	62,371	768,346	733,089	702,092	749,774	797,856
TaxBase	41,176	41,512	41,927	42,451	42,982	43,519	44,063	44,614	45,060	45,511
Band D	81.63	86.63	91.63	96.63	101.63	103.66	105.74	107.85	110.01	112.21
Tax increase	0%	6.13%	5.77%	5.46%	5.17%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Total Revenue										
Balances	11,258,639	11,505,284	10,746,887	10,611,515	10,549,144	9,780,798	9,047,709	8,345,617	7,595,843	6,797,986