

Briefing Note

Report title:	Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17
Responsible Chief Officer:	Executive Director of Finance – Simon George
Strategic impact The Council's budget plans to date have been based on estimates of government funding reflecting high level government announcements. This report provides members with an update on the Council's financial position following the announcement of the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17.	

Executive summary

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the Spending Review on Wednesday 25 November. The Spending Review set out plans for departmental budgets for the next four years, up to the next general election in 2020. This announcement incorporated the annual Autumn Statement.

The Government has made assumptions in its financial planning based on councils raising Council Tax in line with CPI inflation and also taking full advantage of the additional discretion available to levy a social care precept (2%, amounting to £6.300m in 2016-17).

A 1.2% increase in Council Tax, in line with the OBR's assumptions about CPI published at the Spending Review, would raise approximately £3.800m in 2016-17 for the Council. The implications of the Government's assumptions are set out in the sections on Spending Power and Council Tax later in this report.

The provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17 was subsequently published on 17 December 2015 for consultation.

This paper sets out details of the key announcements and changes to the Council's funding forecasts based on the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement.

Norfolk's adjusted Settlement Funding Assessment for 2015-16 was £279.113m, in 2016-17 the provisional settlement sets out a headline reduction of £28.733m to £250.38m. At the same time, the Government has made a number of changes to the funding model for 2016-17, including changing the way in which reductions in funding are allocated to different types of Authority.

As a result of these changes, like for like comparisons with 2015-16 are more difficult to make, however compared to our expectations reported to Members of Policy and Resources Committee in October, the Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA), made up of Revenue Support Grant and Business Rates funding, is £3.267m

higher than expected in 2016-17. However, there have also been adjustments to specific grants, including a number of grants being transferred in and out of the main SFA, which mean specific grants are £7.616m lower than previous budget planning assumptions.

This means that the Council's overall position following the Provisional Settlement announcement reflects a **worsening by £4.349m** when compared to previous assumptions. No Council Tax Freeze Grant is on offer for 2016-17.

Additional announcements about specific grant allocations are anticipated during December and January which may have a further impact on the Council's position, and these will be reported to Committees during their budget-setting meetings in January and February.

Recommendations:

Members are asked to:

- 1. Consider the changes to funding announced within the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement, and the implications for the Council's budget;**
- 2. Note that these will be reported to Service Committees and Policy and Resources Committee as part of the service and financial planning process; and**
- 3. Note that the Council will respond to the consultation.**

1. Background

1.1. The Council's budget plans for 2016-17 have been based on estimates of government funding which incorporate the impact of high-level government expenditure announcements. The Spending Review 2015 in November, and the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17 published for consultation on 17 December 2015, have provided further clarity about the Council's funding for next year.

1.2. This paper sets out details of the key announcements and changes to the Council's funding forecasts based on the Spending Review, Autumn Statement and provisional Local Government Finance Settlement.

2. Spending Review 2015 and Autumn Statement

2.1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the outcomes of the Spending Review 2015 on Wednesday 25 November. The Spending Review set out plans for departmental budgets for the next four years, up to the next general election in 2020. This announcement incorporated the annual Autumn Statement.

2.2. The Spending Review announced that local government funding from central government is expected to decrease by 56% in real terms, although this is

expected to be offset in part by increased Business Rates and Council Tax. The Government anticipates overall local government spending to rise by £0.2bn in cash terms (from £40.3bn in 2015-16 to £40.5bn in 2019-20), representing a total real terms decrease of 6.7%, based on current inflation forecasts. It is important to note that this is based on Government assumptions about local decisions to raise Council Tax, and forecast growth in the Council Tax base, explained in further detail in the section on Spending Power below.

2.3. The Chancellor made a number of announcements with implications for local government. These included:

- Confirming plans to move to a system of full Business Rates retention by the end of the Parliament, and the phasing out of Revenue Support Grant funding;
- A transfer of “new responsibilities” to local government;
- Greater flexibility to raise Council Tax to fund Adult Social Care;
- Changes to distribution mechanisms for funding, taking into account the ability to raise revenue locally; and
- Changes to New Homes Bonus grant funding.

2.4. These issues are discussed in further detail within this briefing document.

2.5. Following the Spending Review, the Council’s budget planning assumptions remained broadly unchanged.

3. Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17

3.1. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) announced the detail of the provisional finance settlement for local government on 17 December 2015. This provided provisional details of the following for 2016-17:

- Settlement Funding Assessment including:
 - Business Rates
 - Revenue Support Grant
 - Figures for the Norfolk Business Rates Pool
- Some specific grants

3.2. The publication of the settlement represents the start of the consultation period for the 2016-17 Draft Local Government Finance Report. The deadline for the submission of responses to the consultation is 15 January 2015.

3.3. Most of the Council’s central government funding is received via the Business Rates Retention Scheme and Revenue Support Grant, with some additional funding paid as specific grants. A council funding share is published as its Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) which is made up of Revenue Support Grant and the Business Rate Retention Scheme (incorporating the council’s local share of retained rates, plus a top-up amount). The local share

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of Business Rates has been fixed for 2016-17 and the Government is consulting on changes to the system with a view to moving to 100% local retention before the end of the parliament. The local share provides councils with an incentive to promote growth. As a result of these arrangements, changes to the Settlement Funding Assessment (for example to distribute reductions in overall Local Government Departmental Expenditure Limits) are made through adjustments to the Revenue Support Grant amounts.

3.4. For 2016-17 the Government has made some fundamental changes to the Settlement Funding Assessment. The Government has therefore published adjusted 2015-16 Settlement Funding Assessment figures for comparative purposes. The table below shows the breakdown of the provisional 2016-17 Settlement Funding Assessment compared to the actual and adjusted 2015-16 allocations.

	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Adjusted	2016-17 Provisional	% Change (actual to provisional)	% Change (adjusted to provisional)
	£m	£m	£m		
Upper-tier funding within Baseline Funding Level		133.542	134.655		0.83%
Fire and Rescue within Baseline Funding Level		7.156	7.215		0.83%
Total Baseline Funding Level	140.698	140.698	141.870	0.83%	0.83%
Upper-tier funding within RSG		138.803	101.696		-26.73%
Fire and Rescue within RSG		8.006	6.816		-14.86%
Total Revenue Support Grant	138.416	146.809	108.511	-21.60%	-26.09%
Total Settlement Funding Assessment	279.113	287.507	250.382	-10.29%	-12.91%

3.5. This funding will be received as follows:

	2015-16 Actual £m	2016-17 Provisional £m
Settlement Funding Assessment	279.113	250.382
<i>Received through:</i>		
Revenue Support Grant	138.415	108.511
Business Rates Baseline	140.698	141.870
<i>Via: Top-up</i>	<i>114.729</i>	<i>115.685</i>
<i>Retained Rates</i>	<i>25.969</i>	<i>26.18</i>

3.6. The Government did not publish any indicative allocations for the 2016-17 Settlement Funding Assessment in 2015-16 and as such the Council's forecasts for next year's budget have up to now been based on high-level estimates of Government spending reductions.

3.7. The Provisional Settlement Funding Assessment indicates a lower overall reduction, of £28.732m, compared to the previous forecast for a reduction of £32.000m, reported to Policy and Resources Committee in October. However, the settlement includes a number of significant changes, and in particular most of the individual funding streams which used to be separately identified within the Settlement Funding Assessment have now been consolidated into the "Upper Tier Funding" allocation. The net result of these changes is a reduction in the resources available to the Council as set out below.

3.8. The remaining funding streams within the Settlement in 2016-17 are:

- Upper Tier Funding
- Fire and Rescue Funding

3.9. The following funding streams from 2015-16 have been consolidated into the Upper Tier and Fire and Rescue lines in the 2016-17 Settlement Funding Assessment:

- Council Tax Freeze Compensation Part 1 (2015-16 £8.483m)
- Early Intervention Funding (2015-16 £20.084m)
- Lead Local Flood Authority Funding (2015-16 £0.195m)
- Learning Disability and Health Reform Funding (2015-16 £41.550m)
- Rural Services Delivery Funding (now to be paid as a specific grant 2015-16 £0.762m)
- Council Tax Freeze Compensation Part 2 (2015-16 £7.003m)
- Local Welfare Provision (2015-16 £1.713m)

3.10. In addition to these changes, Care Act funding and the Lead Local Flood Authority funding previously paid as specific grants have been included in the settlement totals. New funding is to be received within the settlement for Sustainable Drainage Systems relating to new duties to act as statutory consultees (£0.018m in 2016-17). These changes have the effect of increasing the amounts for the Upper Tier and Fire and Rescue streams by £51.055m compared to the actual allocations for 2015-16. However this is more than offset by the removal of all the remaining streams listed above, which amount to £79.789m. The amounts for historic Council Tax Freeze Grant have been allocated to the two remaining streams based on the respective proportions of formula funding before floor damping in 2013-2014. This consolidation has the effect that all these previously distinct funding streams will be subject to the overall reductions which are applied to the Council's Revenue Support Grant.

3.11. Outside the settlement, there are also a number of changes to our assumptions about specific grants as follows:

Increases:

- Rural Services Delivery Grant (£0.762m in 2015-16) has been removed from core settlement funding and will now be paid as a separate grant increasing to £0.983m in 2016-17.
- Compensation for business rates caps imposed in 2014-15 and 2015-16 will continue (£2.052m in 2015-16).

Decreases:

- Care Act funding has been rolled into the settlement (£5.629m in 2015-16).
- The previously non-RSG element of Lead Local Flood Authority funding has been rolled into the settlement (£0.207m in 2015-16).
- Council Tax Freeze Grant for 2015-16 has been rolled into the settlement (£3.542m).
- New Homes Bonus grant payable will be £0.819m lower than forecast.
- Reduction in Education Services Grant increased by £0.454m.

3.12. As set out above, the Settlement Funding Assessment, made up of Revenue Support Grant and Business Rates funding, is **£3.267m higher** than expected in 2016-17. However, the adjustments to specific grants, including those grants being transferred in to and out of the main settlement, mean that specific grants are forecast to be **£7.616m lower** than previous budget planning assumptions.

3.13. This means that the Council's overall position following the Provisional Settlement announcement reflects a **worsening by £4.349m** when compared to previous assumptions.

4. Spending Power

4.1. The Government has previously published details of changes in spending power, which included the Better Care Fund and Public Health Grant. This year the Government has introduced a replacement measure of **core spending power**, which consists of:

- Settlement Funding Assessment (Business Rates Baseline Funding and RSG)
- New Homes Bonus
- The local government element of the Improved Better Care Fund (from 2017-18)
- Rural Services Delivery Grant
- Council Tax Requirement

4.2. Core funding is thus intended to more closely reflect the resources over which councils have discretion.

4.3. In 2016-17 the assessment of core funding has been used as a mechanism to distribute reductions in Revenue Support Grant to ensure that within each

tier of Local Government (upper-tier, lower-tier, fire and rescue, and GLA other services), authorities of the same type receive the same percentage change in settlement core funding. The inclusion of Council Tax in this calculation represents a significant change in Government policy. The Spending Review document stated that this is intended to *“rebalance support including to those authorities with social care responsibilities by taking into account the main resources available to councils, including council tax and business rates.”* (Spending Review, Para 1.242).

4.4. Analysis by the Society of County Treasurers has identified that amongst authorities with social care responsibilities, shire counties experience the greatest loss of funding in the settlement as a result of the inclusion of council tax requirements in the funding distribution calculation. This is due to the gearing effect whereby shire counties tend to derive a higher proportion of their funding from Council Tax. For shire counties the new calculation means an average reduction in Revenue Support Grant of 30.0% from 2015-16 to 2016-17. However, as a result of Norfolk’s relatively low percentage of core funding from Council Tax (51.5% in 2015-16), the Council is comparatively protected from this, facing a reduction of 21.6% to RSG.

4.5. It is important to note that the Government’s new methodology for funding distribution assumes that:

- Councils will raise Council Tax in line with the Office for Budget Responsibility’s (OBR) forecast for CPI inflation (an annual average of 1.74% over the period)
- Relevant councils will raise the maximum 2% Adult Social Care precept in each year.
- Average annual growth rates in the Council Tax base between 2013-14 and 2015-16 will recur for the period to 2019-20.

4.6. Therefore **any decision to raise Council Tax by less than the government’s inflation assumptions, or a decision not to exercise the full discretion to raise a social care precept, will lead to a progressively greater underfunding of the Council through the Spending Review period.** At this point it is unclear whether future year settlements will be adjusted for local decisions about Council Tax, but the settlement announcement indicates that changes will only be made in exceptional circumstances, suggesting this is unlikely.

4.7. The table below sets out the changes to our funding assumptions following the Provisional Settlement compared to the position reported to Policy and Resources Committee in October.

Funding Changes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Provisional Settlement change in Settlement Funding Assessment	3.267	-0.890	2.170
New Homes Bonus forecast	-0.819	0.029	-1.981
Improved Better Care Fund indicative allocation	0.000	1.900	15.800

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Council Tax Freeze Grant rolled into Settlement	-3.542	0.000	0.000
S31 Business rates capping continuing	2.052	0.000	0.000
Academy conversion - Education Service Grant	-0.454	0.000	0.000
Rural Services Grant rolled out of Settlement	0.983	0.737	0.738
Care Act rolled into Settlement	-5.629	0.000	0.000
Lead local flood rolled into Settlement	-0.207	0.000	0.000
Total	-4.349	1.776	16.727

4.8. The Provisional Settlement for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is broadly in line with expectations, with the exception of the indicative allocations for the Improved Better Care Fund, further details of which are set out Section 12 below. These amounts are subject to consultation.

5. Dedicated Schools Grant

5.1. On 17 December 2015, the Department for Education announced Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocations of £553.675m for 2016-17 (compared to £546.548m in 2015-16, which was subsequently updated in November 2015 to £553.605m). This funding is ring-fenced for schools.

5.2. The schools block unit of funding has been adjusted in respect of former non-recoupment academies, to include the cash amount added in 2015-16. There has also been an increase in the number of pupils, which results in an increase in the schools block funding.

5.3. The early years block is unchanged from 2015-16 comprising:

- the three and four year old entitlement – set at the 2015-16 per pupil rate;
- funding for disadvantaged two year olds – set at the 2015-16 per child rate; and
- the early years pupil premium – set at the 2015-16 per pupil rate.

5.4. The high needs block includes the high needs block baseline for 2015-16 plus an additional £1.344m high-needs block top-up funding.

5.5. The DSG allocation is subject to deductions for the following:

- academies recoupment from the schools block;
- updates to the funding for three and four year olds;
- updates to the funding for disadvantaged two year olds;
- updates to the early years pupil premium; and
- deductions for national copyright licences.

6. Education Services Grant

6.1. The Department for Education has also confirmed allocations of Education Services Grant (ESG). The ESG settlement for 2016-17 includes:

- the ESG retained duties rate maintained at £15 per pupil;
- the ESG general funding rate reduced to £77 per pupil as a first step towards achieving the savings announced in the Spending Review; and
- continued protection to limit reductions in academy budgets as a result of changes to the ESG.

6.2. The Council will receive ESG amounting to £6.855m in 2016-17, a reduction of £1.180m compared to the £8.035m received in 2015-16.

7. Rural Services Delivery Grant

7.1. The Government has confirmed that funding for the most sparsely populated rural areas will be continued and from 2016-17 this will be paid as a separate grant. Nationally, the grant is being increased from £15.5m this year to £65m in 2019-20.

7.2. At a Norfolk level this translates to an increase of £0.221m in 2016-17 meaning we will receive £0.983m next year. By 2019-20 the indicative allocations show it will increase by a total of £2.433m compared to 2015-16, reaching £3.195m.

8. Local Welfare Assistance

8.1. This funding has ceased in 2016-17, having been rolled into upper tier funding within the Settlement. The impact of this is reflected within the overall changes in the Settlement.

9. Extended Rights to Free Travel

9.1. It has been announced in a bulletin published 17 December that the grant for extended rights to home to school transport grant will continue in 2016 to 2017. Specific allocations will be confirmed in early 2016.

10. Public Health

10.1. The Government confirmed in the Spending Review that Public Health Grant will continue as a separate ring-fenced grant in 2016-17 and 2017-18. In subsequent years, the Government has indicated that this funding may be included within the Business Rates Retention Scheme, although this will be subject to consultation and is not shown in the four-year allocations published.

10.2. The Department of Health has confirmed that public health grant allocations for 2016-17 will not be announced until the New Year. A letter from Public Health England, on 27 November 2015, has indicated that the savings to be achieved from the Public Health grant amount to a real terms reduction of 3.9% annually to 2020-21. The letter also indicates that the overall funding amount for 2016-17 would be reduced by 2.2% from a 2015-16 baseline which assumes 0-5 funding was available for the whole year and

took account of the £200m in-year reduction which was made to the grant. This would equate to a reduction of £0.925m for Norfolk, assuming cuts are evenly distributed across all local authorities.

11. Care Act

- 11.1. The Government has incorporated funding for the implementation of the Care Act in the Settlement, with the exception of those elements funded as part of the Better Care Fund, and the separate specific grant for social care in prisons. The funding rolled into the main settlement totalled £5.629m in 2015-16.

12. Better Care Fund

- 12.1. It has been confirmed in the Settlement that the Better Care Fund (BCF) will continue. Nationally, the NHS has set aside £3.519bn in 2016-17 compared to £3.460bn in 2015-16 (a £59.000m increase). Locally discussions are ongoing with Community Commissioning Groups (CCGS) to agree the share of BCF that will be allocated to the Council in 2016-17.
- 12.2. The Government has also set out further details of an “Improved” Better Care Fund which will see an additional £1.5bn of funding for Local Authorities to deliver Adult Social Care services by 2019-20. However this funding, which will be paid as a specific grant, will not start to appear until 2017-18 when it will be worth £105.000m nationally and then £825.000m in 2018-19. It is proposed that this funding be allocated using a methodology which provides greater funding to those authorities with the least scope to raise additional Council Tax. This will be subject to consultation, but the indicative allocations see Norfolk receiving £1.900m in 2017-18, £15.800m in 2018-19 and £28.400m in 2019-20.

13. New Homes Bonus

- 13.1. Provisional New Homes Bonus allocations for 2016-17 have been announced, and the Government has confirmed that this will be paid on the same basis as in 2015-16. The Council will receive £5.300m in 2016-17 (£4.581m in 2015-16).
- 13.2. The Government announced as part of the Settlement that the New Homes Bonus would be retained “indefinitely” but that it will also be consulting on proposals to “sharpen the incentive to reward communities for additional homes.” This includes proposals to reduce the grant period from six years to four, and to make savings of at least £800m which will be made available to support adult social care cost pressures.

14. Council Tax

- 14.1. As part of the Spending Review, the Chancellor announced that there would be greater flexibility for councils providing social care to levy a precept

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of up to 2% on Council Tax annually. This is to be used exclusively to fund Adult Social Care, and is over and above the existing Council Tax referendum limit.

14.2. The Local Government Finance Settlement confirmed that the Council Tax referendum limit would be set at 2%.

14.3. A 2% increase in Council Tax would yield approximately £6.3m in 2016-17.

14.4. No Council Tax Freeze Grant is on offer for 2016-17, and historic allocations for Council Tax Freeze grants have been rolled into the main settlement funding streams. As set out in the spending power section above, the Government has made assumptions in its financial planning which are based on Councils raising Council Tax in line with CPI inflation and also taking full advantage of the additional discretion available to levy a social care precept.

14.5. The table below sets out the Council Tax increases being assumed in the Provisional Settlement, which include an assumption for both annual increases in line with CPI, plus growth in the Council Tax Base. **A 1.2% increase in Council Tax, in line with the OBR's assumptions about CPI published at the Spending Review, would raise approximately £3.800m in 2016-17.**

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Council Tax for previous year in DCLG spending power assumptions	311.433	321.328	333.173	345.794
DCLG assumed Council Tax increase including tax base growth and levels increasing by CPI	9.895	11.845	12.621	13.451
Total DCLG assumed Council Tax for year (excluding amounts for Adult Social Care)	321.328	333.173	345.794	359.245
Cumulative additional Council Tax revenue from 2% precept for Adult Social Care	6.344	13.253	20.812	29.089
Grand Total DCLG assumed Council Tax including Adult Social Care precept	327.672	346.426	366.605	388.334

15. Business Rates and Business Rates Pool

15.1. Norfolk County Council currently is part of a business rates pool with Breckland District Council, Broadland District Council, Borough Council of

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King's Lynn & West Norfolk, North Norfolk District Council, South Norfolk District Council, and Norwich City Council.

- 15.2. An email has been received from the Department of Communities and Local Government confirming that the pool will continue for 2016-17 unless they receive notification that any member of the pool wishes to make a revocation within 28 days of the publication of the Provisional Settlement.
- 15.3. The settlement provides information for both individual councils and pools. The settlement therefore shows pools as a single authority for top-up/tariffs and levy and safety net purposes. This will enable authorities to see both their pooled and individual position relative to the pool figures and will allow them to establish if they still wish to pool.
- 15.4. Local authorities in the pool have 28 days to consider if they wish to continue to be designated as a pool. Provided that no authority within the pool requests the Secretary of State to make a revocation during that period, the pool will come in to effect on 1 April 2016, meaning that all local authorities covered by the designation will remain in the pool for the full financial year. However, if a member of the pool decides it no longer wishes to be designated as part of a pool for 2016-17 it must notify DCLG by 13 January 2016. If any council in the pool requests a revocation of the designation before this date the rest of the pool cannot continue. The Secretary of State will then revoke this designation and all local authorities identified as part of this pool will revert to their individual settlement figures.

15.5. The following settlement information is provided in relation to the Norfolk business rates pool.

Provisional Settlement information for the Norfolk Business Rates Pool 2016-17

	Breckland	Broadland	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	North Norfolk	Norwich	South Norfolk	Norfolk CC	Pool
Baseline funding level	£3,623,589	£2,631,654	£5,025,478	£2,951,673	£5,478,821	£2,856,693	£141,870,393	£164,438,301
Top-Up / (Tariff)	-£7,967,737	-£8,995,788	-£11,819,834	-£6,805,051	-£26,100,934	-£8,238,363	£115,685,468	£45,757,761
Levy Rate	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Safety Net Threshold	£3,351,820	£2,434,280	£4,648,567	£2,730,297	£5,067,909	£2,642,441	£131,230,113	£152,105,429

16. Summary

- 16.1. This paper provides an update on the funding announcements set out in the provisional local government finance settlement for 2016-17, which will have an impact on the strategic and financial planning process leading up to the setting of the Budget in February 2016.

Background Papers

Re-imagining Norfolk – a medium term strategy and financial plan – *report to Policy and Resources Committee 1st June 2015*

Developing Re-imagining Norfolk – *reports to Service Committees in September 2015*

Strategic and Financial Planning 2016-17 to 2018-19 – *report to Policy and Resources Committee 28th September 2015*

Re-imagining Norfolk: Service and Financial Planning 2016-17 to 2018-19 – *reports to Service Committees in October 2015*

Strategic and Financial Planning 2016-17 to 2018-19 – *report to Policy and Resources Committee 26th October 2015*

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APPENDIX 1 – Details of Provisional Settlement

	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Provisional
	£m	£m
Settlement Funding Assessment (RSG and Business Rates)	279.113	250.382
Other Grants / Funding		
New Homes Bonus	4.124	5.300
New Homes Bonus adjustment	0.457	0.000
Education Services Grant	8.035	6.855
Fire Revenue Grant	1.004	1.004
PFI Grant - Salt Barns	0.141	0.141
PFI Grant - Schools	4.839	4.839
PFI Grant - Street Lighting	3.066	3.066
Extended Rights to free travel	0.719	0.719
Inshore Fisheries*	0.152	0.152
Local Flood Grant	0.207	0.000
Local Reform and Community Voices*	0.563	0.563
S31 Grant for business rates initiative	2.052	2.052
Council Tax Freeze Grant	3.542	0.000
Rural Services Grant	0.000	0.983
New Burdens 15-16: Local Reform & Community Voices: new social care in prisons	0.371	0.371
New burdens 15-16: Early Assessment	3.121	0.000
New burdens 15-16: Deferred Payment agreement	1.542	0.000
New burdens 15-16: Carers & Care Act Implementation	0.966	0.000
Dedicated Schools Grant	546.548	553.675
Pupil Premium Grant	29.752	29.752
Public Health Grant	35.159	41.127
NHS Funding including Better Care Fund	56.381	56.381

Unconfirmed amounts are shaded in the table.

* Denotes grants where no information has been received in respect of 2016-17.