

**Agenda Item No:** 9.1 **Report No:** 1/16

**Report Title:** Finance Update – Including 2016/17 Budget Overview and Tax Base Setting.

**Report To:** Cabinet **Date:** 7 January 2016

**Cabinet Member:** Councillor Bill Giles

**Ward(s) Affected:** All

**Report By:** Alan Osborne, Director of Corporate Services

**Contact Officer(s)-**

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**Purpose of Report:**

To provide an update on financial matters affecting the General Fund Revenue Account, the Housing Revenue Account and the approved Capital Programme. The report also recommends the setting of the council tax base for 2016/17.

**Officers Recommendation(s):**

**That Cabinet:**

- 1 Notes the emerging 2016/17 budget context and proposals.
- 2 Approves the calculation of the Council Tax Base for 2016/17.
- 3 Approves that, in accordance with The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, the 2016/2017 Council Tax Base for the whole of the area shall be 35,797.1 and that the Council Tax Base for each of the Town and Parish areas of the District shall be as set out in Appendix 3 of this report.
- 4 Delegates the setting of the business rate tax base for 2016/17 to the Director of Corporate Services.
- 5 Notes that the Council has operated within its limits set for treasury management activity for the period up to 30 November 2015.

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**Reasons for Recommendations**

- 1 A report on funding issues in relation to the Council's General Fund Revenue Account, Housing Revenue Account and Capital Programme is made to each meeting of the Cabinet to ensure that the Council's financial health is kept under continual review.

- 2 The Council's budget setting process is well underway for 2016/17 and the report sets out some of the national and local context as well as some of the main assumptions that are being made. It will act as part of the consultation process with stakeholders including the scrutiny committee.
- 3 The Council's Treasury Management function deals with high value transactions on a daily basis as well as monitoring the limits set by the Council under the prudential code.
- 4 Cabinet is required to approve the Tax Base which will be used for the purposes of calculating the 2016/17 Council Tax in respect of Town and Parish Councils and Special Expenses.

## **Information**

### **5 Treasury Management**

- 5.1 In accordance with the Council's approved Treasury Strategy Statement, the Audit and Standards Committee reviews all treasury activity that takes place in order to confirm that it has been undertaken in accordance with the approved Strategy. Should the Audit and Standards Committee have any observations they would be recorded in its minutes and referred to the Cabinet.
- 5.2 All activity in the period to 30 November 2015 is in accordance with the strategy and limits set.

### **6 Council Tax Base 2016/17**

- 6.1 The Council is required by law to set the Council Tax Base before 31 January each year. This will enable East Sussex County Council, Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner and East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service to apportion their precepts between the billing authorities in the county on the basis of their tax bases.
- 6.2 The Tax Base will be used in the 2016/17 calculation of:
  - Lewes District Council's own council tax demand.
  - The amount of Special Expenses which will be charged to taxpayers in each area of the District.
  - The council tax of each Town and Parish Council.
- 6.3 Council has delegated to Cabinet the authority to approve the Council Tax Base. The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012 set out the basis of calculating the Council Tax Base.
- 6.4 The Council Tax Base must be expressed in terms of equivalent "Band D" properties. The Government's Valuation Office Agency assesses the relative value of every property within the district and places it in one of eight bands A to H. A conversion factor is then applied to each of the Bands A to H in order to obtain the equivalent number of "Band D" properties as set out below.

<u>Valuation (at 1 April 1991)</u>	<u>Band</u>	<u>Conversion Factor</u>
Less than £40,000	A	6/9 of Band D
Less than £52,000	B	7/9 of Band D
Less than £68,000	C	8/9 of Band D
Less than £88,000	D	9/9 of Band D
Less than £120,000	E	11/9 of Band D
Less than £160,000	F	13/9 of Band D
Less than £320,000	G	15/9 of Band D
Greater than £320,000	H	18/9 of Band D

- 6.5** Occupiers qualifying for disabled relief who are in properties above Band A move down a band for Council Tax purposes. Occupiers qualifying for disabled relief in Band A properties receive relief equivalent to 1/9th of a Band D tax.
- 6.6** Deductions are made from the aggregate number of properties in each band in respect of exempt properties and single person discounts. As agreed by the Council, no discount is given for second homes and long-term empty properties attract a 50% premium. An adjustment is also made to reflect the potential impact of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme.
- 6.7** In setting the Tax Base, an assessment is made of the anticipated in-year collection rate of the Council Tax. It is considered appropriate to set the anticipated collection rate at 98.0%, a reduction of 0.5% compared with the current year. This reduction is in response to changes to the Council Tax Reduction Scheme, notably the introduction of a 20% minimum payment from all claimants which may prove difficult to collect. Collection performance is closely monitored throughout the year.
- 6.8** **Appendix 2** sets out details of the Tax Base for the whole District. The total number of dwellings in the District (line 2) on 30 November 2015 (the prescribed date of this calculation) was 44,268 an increase of 203 on the previous year.
- 6.9** The Tax Base calculation includes an estimate for the number of new properties which will be subject to the council tax for the first time in 2016/17 (line 34). A number of data sources including Planning department records have been used to project the number of dwellings which are considered likely to be constructed or converted in the year.
- 6.10** The total Tax Base, net of the collection rate adjustment) increases by 817.3 from 34,979.8 to 35,797.1 Band D Equivalents. The increase can be analysed as follows:

	Band D equivalents
Increase in chargeable properties	194.0
Change to CTRS	806.0
Increase allowance for non-collection	-182.7
Net increase	<b>817.3</b>

The increase in chargeable properties is consistent with the projection used in the Council's Medium Term Finance Strategy, which estimated 220 additional Band D equivalent dwellings in 2016/17.

- 6.11** Cabinet is recommended to approve the constituent parts of the total tax base relating to Towns and Parishes shown at **Appendix 3**. These will be used to calculate the Special Expenses council tax amounts for 2016/17, as well as the council tax requirement of each Town and Parish Council to meet their own budget (precept) requirements. The Towns and Parishes have been provisionally advised of these individual tax bases in order that each can assess the impact of the precept in its area.

## **7 Retained Business Rates Income**

- 7.1** The final estimate of business rate income for 2016/17 is being prepared. This estimate will include a provision for appeals as well as the impact of the Government's schemes for Small Business Rates Relief, and Retail Relief. Any erosion of the retained rates in respect of these national measures are compensated for by "Section 31" Grants direct from Government.
- 7.2** The income estimates will be notified to the Government in January 2016, setting the basis for transactions to and from the East Sussex Business Rates pool. The report seeks delegation to the Director of Corporate Services as the Council's statutory Chief Finance Officer to determine the final demand on the business rates collection fund for 2016/17.
- 7.3** The East Sussex business rates pool was set up in 2015/16 and will lead to additional retention of business rates over time. The Council has agreed to set aside the additional rates towards economic regeneration activities include the business rate relief scheme. The additional retention is expected to be around £100k per annum.
- 7.4** In the Chancellor's Autumn Statement it was announced that the Council had been successful in obtaining enterprise zone status for part of Newhaven. This will allow further relief against business rates in particular areas. Details of the scheme, which is expected to be introduced on 1 April 2017, are currently being worked on and Cabinet will be informed of its implications in due course.
- 7.5** Overall for 2016/17 the retained business rates and Section 31 grants are expected to be broadly consistent with the current year (£3.007m) as any increase in the rate multiplier is likely to be offset by increases in the provision for appeals.

## **8 National and Local Context to the 2016/17 Budget**

### National

- 8.1** The Government's "stability" budget in July 2015 and the ensuing comprehensive spending review (CSR) set the scene for the funding of local government primarily via the Department of Communities and Local

Government (DCLG) although some grants such as the Housing Benefit Administration Grant are via the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP).

- 8.2** Overall the Government has agreed a reduction of 30% in funding to DCLG for the remainder of this parliament. The actual effect on Local Government could be in the region of 40% depending on the split between local government and the department's own spending.
- 8.3** The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is broadly in line with these announcements and can be reviewed routinely in turn with the budget setting process in February.
- 8.4** The Government announced that by the end of the parliament it wishes to phase out the revenue support grant (RSG) and instead allow a greater proportion of business rates (currently 50%) to be retained by local government. Detail on these announcements is awaited including the mechanism for redistribution between areas of high yield relative to need and vice versa.
- 8.5** The actual amount of support to LDC via the RSG and retained business rates mechanisms was not known at the time of writing this report but is estimated at a reduction of 20% in the first year (£350k) offset partially by an RPI increase in business rates (£50k)
- 8.6** The Government has made various other announcements previously in relation to changes in pensions, national insurance and the advent of a mandatory national living wage effective from 2016/17 at £7.20 per hour rising to £9 per hour by 2020. The chancellor has also announced that public sector pay increases will be capped at 1% for the next four years.
- 8.7** The Government has been slowly introducing universal credit and has been reducing the direct grant receivable for the administration of housing benefit over the last few years. A reduction of 0-20% is estimated for 2016/17 (mid-point assumed). This would cost the Council £50,000 in lost grant. There is a possibility that the Government will delay a reduction due to the slower than anticipated roll out of universal credit.
- 8.8** The Government has signalled that it wishes to retain the New Homes Bonus (NHB) (currently £1.4m for LDC) but wishes to consult on the scheme being a 4 year scheme (currently 6 years) Currently the income from the NHB is used to finance economic regeneration initiatives and the transformation programme via the capital programme.
- 8.9** No announcements have yet been made in respect of capping council tax increases however the level of capping has been generally guided by the Government's own inflation target of 2%. Upper tier authorities may also be able to increase council tax by a further 2% in order to partially fund increased demand on care budgets.

Local

- 8.10** In addition to the effects of the above, there are various effects on the LDC general fund budget from existing policies that need to be factored into the budget setting process for 2016/17.
- 8.11** The Council has a good track record of delivering against budget and has a healthy level of reserves which are used for investment as well as contingency.
- 8.12** From the 2014/15 outturn and from the budget monitoring reported quarterly to Cabinet there is one area that requires addressing in relation to the base budget, namely income from recycling materials. An adjustment of approximately £200k to the base budget of £350k per annum is required to address the shortfall which will likely prevail over the medium term.
- 8.13** There is a requirement to grow the revenue contribution to the Council's capital programme and recognise the effect on the general fund of debt repayments by the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) overall the effect of these is estimated at £100k per annum.
- 8.14** The Council has a medium term savings and income programme which the MTFs identifies as being in the region of £2.7m per annum by 2020. Progress on the savings measures is positive and there are three primary sources:
- Leisure savings via Wave Leisure (£400k)
  - New income generation (£600k)
  - Transformation and shared services (£1.6m) in line with the high level business case agreed at Cabinet in September 2015.
- 8.15** The Council applies inflation to its fees and charges and a detailed report can be found elsewhere on this agenda. In total the Council will grow its income budgets by approximately £80k per annum should the fees and charges recommended be accepted.
- 8.16** In keeping with most Councils inflation on goods and services is only budgeted for where there is a contractual liability to apply. The grounds maintenance budget and the Council's own business rates liabilities are examples. Overall this requires estimated growth of £20k per annum.
- 8.17** Pay awards and contractual increments add approximately £140k per annum to the Council's cost of employees for 2016/17.
- 8.18** Changes to employers National Insurance due to the loss of the rebate for "contracting out" will cost the Council in the region of £100k per annum from 2016/17.
- 8.19** A summary of the estimated main movements in the budget between 2015/16 and 2016/17 is shown at **appendix 1**.

- 8.20** At this point in the budget setting cycle although there are many detailed figures to be applied as they become available, the Council should be able to produce a budget for 2016/17 with no draw on reserves for recurring expenditure.
- 8.21** The overall budget has the ability to finance one off service investments directly from reserves, although it should be noted that opportunity to use reserves is available at any time as the budget requirement and level of council tax is not affected.

## **9 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) 2016/17**

### National Factors

- 9.1** The Council keeps a separate HRA which statutorily contains all transactions that appertain to its landlord role with tenants as well as leaseholders that have exercised the right to buy.
- 9.2** A 30 year business plan was put together in 2012 and adopted by the Council following the introduction of “self-financing” when the Government ended the housing subsidy regime that had been used to redistribute resources between Councils depending on local rent levels.
- 9.3** The Government has announced that a 1% rent reduction will apply in most circumstances each year for the next 4 years. This is instead of the previously agreed rent formula increase of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 1%, which the Council had also agreed to supplement with a maximum additional £3 per week increase for properties below target rent. The estimated effect of this change is a reduction in rents of £150k per annum from the existing budget levels. This is set to rise to an effect against current rent receipts of approximately £600k per annum by 2020.
- 9.4** Another announcement made in the July budget was that “high value” voided properties (defined as the top third) in each area would be made available for sale on the open market from 1 April 2017. Whilst the legislation to accompany this is not finalised it will mean an effective levy on the HRA based on previous void history. Proceeds from sales would have to be set aside to pay the “levy” and there would be a subsequent loss of stock. The process would also affect the stock mix as the high value properties sold are likely to be larger homes.
- 9.5** The Government has also announced that outside London “households” that have income in excess of £30k per annum will have to pay market rents instead of social or affordable rents from 1 April 2017. Any additional income raised by the change will be paid direct to Government and will not benefit the HRA. As well as being complex to administer, this change could lead to more tenants exercising their Right to Buy in preference to paying higher rent.
- 9.6** The proceeds from the measures outlined in 9.4 and 9.5 will be used to fund more starter homes and the loss of value suffered by housing

associations when the Right to Buy legislation is extended to include them.

#### Local Factors

- 9.6** East Sussex County Council has begun consultation with Districts over the withdrawal of 'Supporting People' funding. LDC currently receives £160k of this funding per annum.
- 9.7** The HRA has been setting aside funds to repay debt each year, leading to a reduction in debt costs of approximately £25k per annum from 2016/17. However, with rent income reducing it may no longer be possible to sustain these repayments.
- 9.8** The HRA has and will continue to receive benefits of efficiencies made in costs and will now have to make significant savings. The 30 year HRA business plan is currently being updated and will be used to inform the budget setting process in the medium term.

### **10 Legal Implications**

As noted above, the Tax Base must be calculated as required by the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012.

### **11 Risks**

- 11.1** The Council maintains an overview of its policy programme, its Medium Term Financial Strategy and the external factors that affect them. Without this constant analysis and review there is a risk that the underlying recurring revenue budgets will grow at a faster rate than the resources available to fund them. This risk is mitigated through regular reports to Cabinet on the Council's overall revenue and capital position and Cabinet's correcting actions taken in accordance with the objectives and principles it set for management of the Council's finances.
- 11.2** This Council, East Sussex County Council, the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner, and East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service will all use the Council Tax Base to calculate their individual council tax requirements for 2016/2017. If the tax base is overestimated, a shortfall in actual tax collected would arise, which would need to be recovered by an increase in the council tax in future years. Conversely, if the tax base is underestimated, council tax amounts will be higher than necessary in 2016/2017. The council has a track record in producing a small surplus each year as a product of the approach to setting the tax base.
- 11.3** The Council has been working for some years on a transformational efficiency agenda to improve services at the same time as reducing costs and increasing income. The changes to the Housing Revenue Account are new and far reaching. In reviewing the 30 year HRA business plan the Council will need to introduce measures to counteract the reduction in rents as well as the new "levy" on "high value" properties



that will be paid to Government subject to regulations. Failure to do so would require a fundamental look at how the Council's stock is managed.

## **12 Equality Screening**

This Finance Update is a routine report for which detailed Equality Analysis is not required to be undertaken. It gives an overview of the national and local context to the budget setting process for 2016/17 which will be concluded at the meetings of Cabinet and Council in February 2016. The equality implications of individual decisions relating to the projects/services covered in this report are addressed within other relevant Council reports.

## **13 Background Papers**

Treasury Strategy Statement <http://www.lewes.gov.uk/council/20987.asp>

Budget 2015/16 – February 2015

Council Financial Plan 2015/16 – March 2015

Audit Committee Minutes 2015/16

## **Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Summary of the General Fund emerging budget proposals 2016/17

Appendix 2 – Council Tax Base Calculation 2016/17 - Summary

Appendix 3 – Council Tax Base Calculation 2016/17 by Parish/Town Council area

## Appendix 1

Item	Basis	£'k
Reduction in RSG/Rates	Estimated 20%, RPI on Business Rates	300
Pay award	Chancellors Announcement 1%	70
Pay increments	Calculated on pay budget	70
Inflation on contracts	Calculated on key contracts	20
HB Grant reduction	Estimated 10% reduction (potentially delayed until 2017/18)	50
Capital Financing	Calculated on capital programme	100
National Insurance changes	Calculated on pay budget	100
Waste recycling income	Based on current position	200
Pension back funding	Known based on actuarial valuation	<u>40</u>
	Total additional costs / reduced income	<u>950</u>
Increase in Tax base	Assumed c2% overall	(155)
Fees and charges inflation	Based on January Cabinet Report	(80)
Wave Leisure Savings	Agreed	(100)
Reduced Parish grants	Previously Agreed programme	(35)
Shared services/transformation	Programme Target	(400)
Council Tax increase	Assumed 1.9%	<u>(135)</u>
	Total savings / new income	<u>(905)</u>

## Appendix 2

<b>Council Tax Base Calculation 2016/2017 - Summary</b> <b>The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012</b>										
	DISA	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	Total
<b>1 Chargeable Dwellings</b>										
<b>2</b> Valuation List Totals		4,221	5,974	13,278	9,543	5,758	2,974	2,297	223	44,268.00
<b>3</b> Less: Exempt Dwellings Class A - W		99	93	160	107	82	26	18	5	590.00
<b>4</b> Less: Demolished Properties		1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	6.00
<b>5</b> Disabled Banding Reductions -)		5	19	81	82	57	35	26	14	319.00
<b>6</b> Disabled Banding Reductions +	5	19	81	82	57	35	26	14	0	319.00
<b>7 ITEM H Chargeable Dwellings</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>13,119</b>	<b>9,409</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>43,672.00</b>
<b>8 Discounts</b>										
<b>9</b> <u>Dwellings entitled to Single Person Discount</u>	4	2,664	2,718	4,476	2,792	1,410	555	321	15	14,955.00
<b>10</b> Discount Percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	
<b>11</b> <b>D1</b> Adjustment for Single Person Discount	1.00	666.00	679.50	1,119.00	698.00	352.50	138.75	80.25	3.75	3,738.75
<b>12</b> <u>Dwellings entitled to a '2 x 25%' Discount</u>	0	0	8	7	9	5	12	20	2	63.00
<b>13</b> Discount Percentage	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	
<b>14</b> <b>D2</b> Adj for Dwellings entitled to a '2 x 25%' Discount	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	2.50	6.00	10.00	1.00	31.50
<b>15</b> <u>Second Homes</u>	0	28	46	84	82	49	21	21	5	336.00
<b>16</b> Discount Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>17</b> <b>D3</b> Adj for Second Homes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>18</b> <u>Prescribed Class A Empty Discounts</u>	0	12	6	14	16	8	2	8	0	66.00
<b>19</b> Discount Percentage 50% UP TO ONE YEAR	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	
<b>20</b> <b>D4</b> Adj for Class A Exempt Dwellings	0.00	6.00	3.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	33.00
<b>21</b> <u>Prescribed Class C Empty Dwellings</u>	0	37	25	41	19	4	1	2	0	129.00
<b>22</b> Discount Percentage 100% for 1 month	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
<b>23</b> <b>D5</b> Adj for Class C Empty Dwellings	0.00	37.00	25.00	41.00	19.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	0.00	129.00
<b>24</b> <u>Annexe Discount</u>	0.38	11.64	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	15.40
<b>25</b> Discount Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
<b>26</b> <b>D6</b> Adj for Annexes	0.38	11.64	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	15.40
<b>27 ITEM Q Discounts (D1+D2+D3+D4+D5+D6)</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>720.64</b>	<b>712.50</b>	<b>1,171.50</b>	<b>730.38</b>	<b>363.00</b>	<b>146.75</b>	<b>96.75</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>3,947.65</b>

	DISA	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	Total
28 Premiums										
29 Dwellings (Long Term Empty)	0	31	9	12	14	4	3	1	0	74.00
30 Premium Percentage (50% = 150% charge)	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	
31 D6 Adj for Dwellings (Long Term Empty)	0.00	15.00	4.50	6.00	7.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	37.00
32 ITEM E Premiums	0.00	15.50	4.50	6.00	7.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	37.00
33 Dwellings - Estimated changes in year										
34 Estimate of new dwellings	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	150.00
35 Less: Exempt dwellings at 0% of total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
36 Estimate of net new dwellings	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	150.00
37 Discounts - Estimated changes in year										
38 Estimate of new discounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
39 Discount Percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	
40 Estimated value of discount changes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41 ITEM J Adjustment for dwelling and discount changes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00
42 ITEM Z Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme	0.00	1,089.52	1,210.58	1,485.74	547.76	165.04	38.55	10.90	0.00	4,548.10
43 (ITEM H - ITEM Q + ITEM E + ITEM J) - ITEM Z	3.62	2,340.34	4,024.42	10,467.76	8,287.86	5,127.96	2,754.20	2,158.85	198.25	35,363.25
44 Ratio Item F	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	
45 Ratio Item G	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	
46 (ITEM H - ITEM Q + ITEM E + ITEM J) - ITEM Z) x( F/G) *	2.0	1,560.4	3,130.2	9,304.8	8,288.2	6,267.3	3,979.0	3,598.8	397.0	36,527.7
47 ITEM A Band D Equivalents										36,527.7
<b>Calculation of the Tax Base</b>										
ITEM A Total Relevant Amounts (Band D)						36,527.7				
ITEM B Collection Rate						98.0%				
COUNCIL TAX BASE (ITEM A x ITEM B)						35,797.1				

\*This is the aggregate of the individual Town and Parish tax bases in accordance with legislation. It is not the product of line 43 \*(line 44/line 45)

# Appendix 3

	Council Tax Base Calculation 2016/2017 - Band D Equivalents										
Town/Parish Area	DISA	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	Total	98.0%
Barcombe	-	10.5	25.0	88.6	94.4	106.8	127.5	166.7	16.0	635.5	622.8
Beddingham/Glynde	-	4.7	5.8	65.5	13.9	23.7	21.2	29.7	20.0	184.5	180.8
Chailey	0.8	28.9	38.1	157.7	140.1	198.1	288.9	400.8	47.6	1,301.0	1,275.0
Ditchling	-	7.5	17.2	65.0	69.6	307.5	171.5	412.8	70.0	1,121.1	1,098.7
East Chiltington	-	1.6	4.5	54.4	40.2	9.5	17.8	53.0	18.0	199.0	195.0
Falmer	-	0.7	7.0	13.8	18.5	16.4	3.6	9.7	2.0	71.7	70.3
Firle	-	3.1	9.7	18.3	24.3	29.1	9.8	24.2	7.6	126.1	123.6
Hamsey	-	10.2	14.7	48.6	30.6	37.5	33.5	53.3	16.0	244.4	239.5
Iford	-	0.7	3.8	3.1	11.6	34.5	16.3	18.3	6.0	94.3	92.4
Kingston	-	9.7	3.6	4.7	14.8	56.6	186.8	145.8	12.6	434.6	425.9
Lewes	0.4	203.1	644.2	1,802.4	1,301.0	885.1	644.9	688.0	24.0	6,193.1	6,069.2
Newhaven	0.4	289.7	894.4	1,261.4	785.9	362.1	33.8	28.7	-	3,656.4	3,583.3
Newick	-	8.7	12.4	120.6	204.0	239.2	237.3	258.2	12.0	1,092.4	1,070.6
Peacehaven	0.4	336.7	407.2	1,898.8	1,381.7	473.5	141.0	26.0	2.0	4,667.3	4,574.0
Piddinghoe	-	2.3	0.5	22.3	9.5	25.3	40.9	30.5	-	131.3	128.7
Plumpton	-	7.9	10.5	93.2	143.8	107.3	100.1	190.8	21.0	674.6	661.1
Ringmer	-	15.5	55.3	306.0	592.8	400.3	302.9	182.5	24.0	1,879.3	1,841.7
Rodmell	-	5.3	10.7	25.1	12.9	20.4	35.1	83.0	21.6	214.1	209.8
St Ann Without	-	2.0	1.6	4.7	6.8	4.6	11.3	10.0	-	41.0	40.2
St John Without	-	1.3	-	5.6	3.5	2.2	3.8	12.2	4.0	32.6	31.9
Seaford	-	497.1	716.8	2,098.2	2,214.9	2,299.6	1,295.8	427.7	6.0	9,556.1	9,365.0
Southeast	-	-	0.8	1.1	1.8	3.7	5.8	8.3	2.0	23.5	23.0
South Heighton	-	19.6	23.3	163.3	24.5	17.1	6.5	13.0	2.0	269.3	263.9
Streat	-	0.7	0.4	7.2	12.8	9.5	9.4	36.7	6.0	82.7	81.0
Tarring Neville	-	2.0	0.8	3.4	0.8	1.2	-	1.7	-	9.9	9.7
Telscombe	-	78.8	201.3	834.3	950.8	352.4	64.7	27.5	4.0	2,513.8	2,463.5
Westmeston	-	6.1	1.9	7.6	15.5	29.6	26.4	54.2	23.6	164.9	161.6
Wivelsfield	-	6.0	18.7	129.9	167.2	214.5	142.4	205.5	29.0	913.2	894.9
TOTAL	2.0	1,560.4	3,130.2	9,304.8	8,288.2	6,267.3	3,979.0	3,598.8	397.0	36,527.7	35,797.1