



Northumberland
County Council

Revenues and Benefits Service
Rate Relief Policy

Introduction

1. This policy applies to National, Non-Domestic Rates (Business Rates) and provides the framework under which applications for rate relief will be considered.
2. Rate Relief can be either mandatory, discretionary or both and is granted in accordance with the Local Government and Rating Act 1997 and the Local Government Finance Acts 1988 and 2012 (as amended).
3. The policy specifies the factors that will be considered when deciding if an award can be made. Each case will be treated strictly on its merits and all customers will be treated equally and fairly.

Policy Aims

5. The aim of this policy is to ensure consistent and transparent decision making in relation to the discretionary elements of Rate Relief. The policy is intended to provide evidence that the interests of the council tax payer in granting rate relief are well served.
6. Awards should be consistent with wider Council and community objectives and provide greatest support to those organisations with closest alignment with those objectives.
7. This policy applies agreed criteria through a combination of some set awards for certain categories of organisation and a scoring matrix to determine the level of award for others.

Policy

8. The policy relates to awards concerning:
 - Rural Rate Relief
 - Charities and Not for Profit Organisations
 - Hardship Relief
 - Section 44A (relief on the grounds of part occupation)
 - Supporting Small Business Relief
 - Business Rates Revaluation Relief Scheme
 - Pub Relief Scheme
 - Newspaper Relief
 - Retail Discount Scheme 2019/20
 - Expanded Retail Discount Scheme 2020/21
 - Nursery Discount Scheme 2020/21
 - Local Discretionary Discount
 - Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Discount
 - Improvement Relief

Overview – Discretionary Rate Relief

9. The Council is empowered to offer a range of discretionary reliefs against national, non-domestic (business) rates. The cost of granting relief is borne both by Central Government and the Council and is determined by the type of relief as follows:

Relief Type	Cost to Council	Cost to Govt.
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Rural	50%	50%
Charities – 20% top up to mandatory relief	50%	50%
Not for profit organisations and sports clubs	50%	50%
Hardship	50%	50%
Section 44A Partly Occupied Property	50%	50%
Supporting Small Business Relief	0%	100%
Pub relief	0%	100%
Business Rates Revaluation Relief Scheme	0%	100% up to the funding limit
Newspaper Relief	0%	100%
Retail Discount Scheme	0%	100%
Local Discretionary Discount	50%	50%
Expanded Retail Discount Scheme	0%	100%
Nursery Discount Scheme	0%	100%

Where relief is granted under Section 47 of the 1988 Act (Discretionary Relief) to organisations that are situated in an area designated as an Enterprise Zone 100% of the cost of relief will be funded by the Government.

10. The legislation that provides these reliefs allows the Council broad opportunity to exercise its discretion in how much to grant and under what circumstances. This discretion is welcomed but presents its own problems in that ratepayers and the general public need to be assured that decisions are taken equitably and openly and that Council money is directed appropriately.
11. To be effective the policy should ensure the greatest community gain from the finite funds the Council has available. The criteria should enable the Council to:
 - direct funds in accordance with the Council and community priorities;
 - allow transparent and consistent decision making;
 - assist businesses/organisations by making clear the criteria that they will be judged against, allowing them to adjust their business or organisational objectives to fit with the aims of the council, should they so wish; and
 - provide some protection against dispute
12. The criteria should be reviewed at such time that there is any substantial change in direction for the Council's Corporate Plan.
13. Eligibility for any relief and the relief itself will be assessed and calculated on a daily basis.
14. In each case the applicant ratepayer will be expected to provide financial and other details in support of their application without which the application will be refused.

Rural Rate Relief

15. The Local Government and Rating Act 1997 (as amended) provides for relief to qualifying rural business properties. The relief is provided under two broad categories:

- **mandatory relief** - 50% for qualifying rural businesses – sole general store, post office, petrol filling station, public house or any food shop
- **discretionary relief** – up to 100% for other rural business or as a top up to mandatory relief.

Note: From 1 April 2017 mandatory rural rate relief will be doubled to 100%. The Government intends to change the relevant primary legislation but expects Councils to use discretionary powers to increase relief to 100% from 1 April 2017.

Note:The Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023 has now been given Royal Assent and has altered the legislation so that with effect from 1 April 2024 Rural Rate Relief will be 100% mandatory.

- The legislation provides the basic tests for the discretionary relief, though it falls to individual local authorities to establish more detailed awarding criteria should they wish to.
- The legislation currently provides for the discretionary relief to be granted where:
 - The property falls within an identified rural area. To define this area the Council is required to establish and maintain a Rural Settlement List;
 - For applications of relief as a top up to mandatory the rateable value of the post office, general store and food store must be £8,500 or less. For the Public House and Petrol Filling Station the rateable value must be £12,500 or less;
 - For any other business the rateable value is not more than the specified threshold - currently £16,500 for discretionary relief only applications;
 - The property is not a qualifying general store, post office, petrol filling station, public house etc (these qualify for mandatory relief and can apply for a discretionary top-up);
 - The property benefits the local community; and
 - It is reasonable to award relief having reference to the council tax payers that part-fund the scheme.
- Whilst many of these criteria are easily tested the degree of community benefit is subjective. Without judging criteria any decisions may be viewed as arbitrary and become subject to dispute. By specifying the criteria, the Council can direct financial support in a way that meets the objectives of the Corporate Strategy and provides some measure of community benefit and reassurance that the interests of the council tax payer are met.
- The criteria will enable decisions to be based on the relative worth of a small range of key community benefits.
- The key criteria, based on community benefits and linking to the Council's priorities and objectives, are:

Community Benefit	Reason for including	Corporate Plan Principles
Scarcity of service/business provision	Recognise limitations of access to sparse local services	How, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values

Community Benefit	Reason for including	Corporate Plan Principles
Employment	Providing employment opportunities	Connecting, Learning and Thriving values
Additional community services	Business extends beyond its core activity to support communities	How, Living, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values
Business aimed at serving local community – within County and up to 5 miles beyond boundary	Helps maintain viability of communities and assists community cohesion whilst recognising that some communities extend beyond the County boundary	How, Living, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values
Business aimed at tourism and culture	Links to tourism led regeneration and supporting cultural heritage	How, Living, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values
Provides visitor accommodation	Encourages provision of overnight visitor accommodation and supports tourism led regeneration	How, Living, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values
Supports healthy/active lifestyles	Encourage healthy activity either by local people or visitors	Living, Enjoying, , Learning and Thriving values
Provides services to other local business or promotes local produce/products	Supports other local business – strengthens local economy	How, Living, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values
Provides essential basic community need	Support basic needs of settlement - nursery, dentist, newsagent, hairdresser, repairing garage	Living, Enjoying, Connecting, Learning and Thriving values

21. Discretionary relief up to a maximum of 100% of the 50% rates liability will be awarded where the ratepayer is in receipt of mandatory rural relief. Any other rural business not in receipt of rural mandatory relief will be considered for relief up to a maximum of 100% of the rates liability.
22. Each case will require an application form to be completed.

Charities and Not For Profit Organisations

23. The Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) provides for relief to charities under Section 43 and not for profit organisations under Section 47. The relief is provided under two broad categories:
 - **mandatory relief** - 80% for qualifying charitable organisations and community amateur sports clubs
 - **discretionary relief** – up to 100% for not for profit organisations including a top up to mandatory relief. To be eligible for consideration the ratepayer

must be a non profit making body and the property used for charitable, philanthropic or religious purposes, or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature or fine arts, or used wholly or mainly for recreation by a not for profit club or society.

24. The legislation provides basic qualifying criteria. The Council is free to determine the basis for any award itself.

Criteria for Charities and Not For Profit Organisations

25. The criteria shown below and expanded on in annex 1 and 2 are to be applied to all applications that are not automatic awards (see paragraph 27 to 32).

General criteria

26. The following criteria are to be used to determine applications. The criteria are based on establishing community value of the organisation and demonstrating consistency with Corporate Plan priorities 2023-26 of achieving value for money, tackling inequalities and driving economic growth.
27. Applications are considered by scoring against the following criteria. Appendices 1 and 2 show the weighted scoring and award levels based on that scoring.

Community Benefit	Reason for including
Majority of users/membership from within County or surrounding area (5 miles of boundary)	Target support for local communities but recognise that some communities extend beyond the County boundary
Openness of use/membership	Whilst some limitations may be legitimate, through sporting ability perhaps, broad access should be provided
Encouraging users/membership from particular groups	Provide directed support to the disadvantaged or those requiring greater assistance to access opportunities
Reasonable membership fees	Fees not at a restrictive level
Facilities used by the community/other organisations	Rate relief would provide wider benefits
Affiliation to local or national representative bodies	Demonstrates the standing of the organisation
Education, training, coaching provided	Encourages personal development and increased employment/health prospects
The organisation attracts grant aid or raises income through fund raising	Be consistent and complementary in support of organisation
The service supports or assists in the provision of a service to help the Council to achieve its objectives?	Meets legitimate community need and frees the resources of other organisations. This may be were the need is new and has been identified as a community priority.

Automatic Awards

28. The Council has identified certain types of organisation that make a significant contribution to the County and its residents. In addition to the mandatory relief to which they are entitled and in recognition of the contribution that these organisations make, a 20% top-up of discretionary rate relief will be awarded

in all cases. In order to ease the administration of these types of applications the qualifying criteria will be accepted as being met unless the following apply:

- a. The majority of users that benefit are not Northumberland residents
- b. There is a restricted access to the service or facility
- c. The fees/costs or membership are excessive or restricted.

In such cases a reduction in relief of 5% will be made for each element.

The organisations that will receive automatic relief are:

- Village Halls / Community Centres
- Scouts / Guides / Youth Clubs
- Leisure Centres

These organisations will be identified from their applications and supporting information.

29. Village Halls / Community Centres

Village Halls and Community Centres are an important asset within local communities and especially to the rural communities of Northumberland. Supporting these organisations, supports the Council's Corporate Strategy in promoting sustainable communities.

30. Scout/Guide/Youth Groups

These types of organisations provide a valuable framework of education and activities in order to engage the young people of the County to participate in positive activities, which develop their social skills, interests and talents. This supports the Council's objectives.

31. Leisure Centres

Leisure Centres are an essential part of the community and support the council's corporate objectives by offering affordable access to activities to improve the health of the residents of Northumberland.

32. All other applications for discretionary relief will be scored in accordance with the Council's rate relief criteria in annex 1 and 2.

33. Certain organisations or types of property may meet the essential criteria in order to be able to apply for relief, however, they either do not support the objectives of the Council or it is not in the interest of council tax payers to grant the relief. Applications from the following organisations will, therefore, not be supported in an application to receive top up discretionary relief:

- Schools, Learning Partnerships, Academies or similar. These organisations are centrally funded through the direct schools grant (these organisations will still be eligible to receive 80% mandatory relief).
- Community Asset Transfer arrangements after 1/4/12 (these organisations will still be eligible to receive 80% mandatory relief). This refers to the transfer of a service or a function that was previously provided by the Council and transferred to a charitable organisation. The Chief Executive

shall have the power to waive this decision, in conjunction with the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services, where the transfer under the Community Asset Transfer arrangements is seen to positively assist the County Council in achieving its objectives in a more cost-effective way and not to do so could cause unnecessary financial hardship to the community organisation.

- Housing Associations (these organisations will still be eligible to receive 80% mandatory relief). This exclusion applies to administrative offices but does not include applications in respect of community-based projects.

Specific situations

34. It is possible for the nature of the organisation to be at conflict with agreed community and Council objectives, for example, equalities and diversity, health inequalities and/or value for money for the local council tax payer. These conflicts require additional criteria to assist decision-making in specific situations.
35. **Existence of a bar** - A significant feature that should be taken into account in determining any relief is the existence of a bar and the significance of that bar against any other activity of the organisation. It could be viewed as inequitable to the council tax payer to support organisations whose dominant activity is the operation of a bar. Such support would not be consistent with promoting the Health & Wellbeing priority objective.
36. The initial test for the ratepayer, when applying for relief, is to establish the dominant objective of the organisation. For example, the dominant purpose may be to run a bar and premises for meeting purposes, such as a club or institute. Or the operation of a sports club with a bar may be ancillary in purpose to the furtherance of sporting activity.
37. No relief will be granted where the dominant objective of the organisation is the operation of a bar and associated activity.
38. **Charity shops** - Charity shops qualify for 80% relief and are able to apply for a 20% discretionary top up. Charity shops are a feature of most high streets and provide much needed opportunity for income generation for charitable organisations both of a national and local nature and provide a resource for those on low incomes.
39. Charity shops are increasingly competing with the high street at large and an increase in their number may affect the viability of the high street.
40. In accordance with this policy the 20% top up is not awarded for charity shops, with the exception of those shops that are occupied by 'local' charitable organisations in which case the 20% top up is awarded. The following definition of 'local' was agreed by the Executive:

"a charity established for purposes which are directed wholly or mainly to the benefit of residents and users in Northumberland (whether stated in the trusts of the charity or implicit in its purposes)".
41. **Interest groups** - The central premise of rate relief is the value that is achieved for the council tax payer in making such an award. This premise infers local benefit at local cost.

42. Demonstrating local value can be a challenge where the organisation is based locally but has wider interests; regionally or nationally perhaps. Whilst there is value in having the organisation within the County it may be seen as inequitable for the local council tax payer to bear the cost.
43. These organisations can be seen as being the following:
- **Administrative base** – degree of local benefit will depend on geographic area of interest and will range from substantial to minimal benefit. These could be a local trust who seeks to improve the local quality of life down to purely administrative offices for a national organisation.
 - **Advocacy organisations** – these groups provide a “voice” on issues affecting a broad range of people across the area in which they operate. They may not provide any specific or direct benefit to the people of Northumberland – their presence in the area is coincidental to their objectives and as such are less supportable in terms of rate relief and the costs that have to be borne by local people
 - **Support organisations** – these groups may be focused on specific issues, disability or health conditions across a wide geographic area but they provide tangible and direct benefits to local people. Their position within the County provides local people with greater opportunity than if the organisation were elsewhere and financial support is easier to justify.
44. The support provided to these organisations should be based on the degree of contribution to the County and its communities in accordance with the decision matrix at annex 1.
45. Any non-profit making organisation applying for discretionary rate relief (excluding a top up to mandatory relief) will be encouraged to apply for Small Business Rate Relief to reduce the potential cost of discretionary relief to the Council.
46. The legislation requires that a period of one years notice is give to ratepayers where a decision is made to vary the relief awarded where the variation results in the rates liability increasing.

The Localism Act 2011

47. Clause 69 of the Localism Act 2011 amends Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 to allow the Council to reduce the business rates of any local ratepayer (not just those that can be eligible for discretionary relief) by way of a local discount. The cost of funding any local discount that is granted will be met by way of a 50/50 split with Central Government.
48. Applications will need to be in writing and consideration will be given on a case by case basis in light of the guidance supplied and the full circumstances of each case.

Hardship Relief

49. Section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 allows the Council to reduce or remit business rates for any ratepayer that is suffering, or would suffer, hardship without the relief. In granting such relief the Council must consider if it is reasonable to do so, and be in the best interests of the council tax payer.

50. Considering applications on the basis of “reasonableness” and “the best interests of the council tax payer” are again subjective and open to suggestions of arbitrary decision making.
51. The guidance provided by the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister requires that the Council does not adopt a blanket approach and should decide each case on its merits. However, within this guidance, rules can be adopted to direct local decision making.
52. To take account of the wider interests of the council tax payer it is appropriate to base decisions on the contribution of the business to the aims of the Council. In addition the likely sustainability of the business should be considered as it will rarely be in the best interests of the council tax payer to support a failing business in the longer term, particularly if that business makes little contribution to the local economy.
53. Rate relief has a role in regeneration by supporting business within the delivery themes of the Council’s Corporate Plan. Applied too late, not at all, or with too strict a view of hardship, is likely to have an adverse impact on business survival rates and give poor value for the local tax payer. If relief is applied at the right time, for the business, the return on investment may be shown in the resurgence of the business and job creation or maintenance.
54. Hardship relief is intended as a short to medium term measure to allow a business to develop, recover or manage a decline.
55. The criteria for determining the community worth of the business should be assessed against evidence of the existence of hardship and the likely future of the business.
56. The following information will be sought to judge hardship and future business prospects:

Factor	Evidence (not exhaustive)	Judgement criteria
Existence of hardship	Accounts or other financial statements	Would the payment of rates cause hardship? Does the business have the funds to pay the rates bill? Is the situation caused by a temporary cash flow problem?
Period of decline/hardship	Accounts or other financial statements	Relief is aimed at the short/medium term
Reasons for current position	Statement on application	Was this caused by the ratepayers own improvidence, through external events, business set-up or some other reason? Does the ratepayer understand the cause of the position?
Actions taken by ratepayer to develop business, halt, reverse or manage decline	Statement on application	Is the ratepayer taking appropriate action? Is there a recovery plan in place? Is there a significant effect on local employment opportunities?

Factor	Evidence (not exhaustive)	Judgement criteria
Expected period support required for	Statement on application	Is there an understanding of the future need for support? Is the need for support in the short/mid term only?
Expected outcome	Statement on application	What are the prospects of the business in the short to medium term? Is the business likely to survive if support is given? What are the benefits for the community?
External funding or support available and applied for	Support of Business Link, bank etc	Has the ratepayer sought and applied for help and funding elsewhere? What help and funding has been received?
General trading history	Accounts or other financial statements	Is there a history of adverse trading or of a temporary decline?
Ratepayers history of business success or failure	Statement on application, rating records	Is the ratepayer repeating previous failures?
Is this the sole business of the ratepayer?	Statement on application, rating records	Are other parts of the ratepayers business interests capable of providing supporting?

57. Awards of relief will be made subject to regular reviews that fit the circumstances of the business.

Partly Occupied Property

58. Section 44A of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) provides the Council a discretion to grant relief where it appears that part of a property is unoccupied and will remain so for a 'short time only'.
59. It is not intended that Section 44A be used where part of a property is temporarily not used or its use is temporarily reduced. Instead, Section 44A is aimed at situations where there are practical difficulties in occupying or vacating a property in one operation perhaps because new accommodation to which the ratepayer is moving is not fully ready for occupation and it is phased in over a number of weeks or months. Similarly, where a building or buildings become temporarily redundant it might be reasonable to grant relief for the unoccupied part.
60. Where it is proposed that Section 44A discretion is granted an apportionment of the Rateable Value of the occupied and unoccupied parts of the property will be sought from the Valuation Office.
61. Each application will be looked at on its own merit.

62. The cost of funding Section 44A relief will be met by way of a 50/50 split between Central Government and the Council.

Newspaper Relief

63. A £1,500 discount is available for office space occupied by local newspapers, up to a maximum of one discount per local newspaper title, and per hereditament and subject to state aid limits.
64. The relief is available from 1st April 2017. It was originally for 2017/18 and 2018/19, but has been extended to 2024/25.
65. The relief is granted under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The Council will be compensated for the cost of the relief.

Supporting Small Business Relief – 2017 Revaluation

66. This relief was introduced in the 2017 Spring Budget to assist ratepayers who were losing some or all of their small business rate relief or rural rate relief as a result of the change to their rateable value at the 2017 revaluation. The relief applies for the 2017 rating list.
67. To support those ratepayers the supporting small business relief will ensure that the increase per year in the amount payable is limited to the greater of:
- A cash value of £600 per year (£50 per month), or,
 - The matching cap on increases for small properties in the transitional relief scheme
68. The relief is granted under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The Council will be compensated for the cost of the relief by way of a Section 31 grant from Government.

Business Rates Revaluation Relief Scheme

69. In the Spring Budget on 8 March 2017 the Government announced the establishment of a £300 million discretionary fund over four years from 2017-18 to support those businesses that were facing the steepest increases in their business rates bills as a result of the 2017 revaluation.
70. The Government's intention is that each Council will be given a share of the funding to provide their own support to their local businesses by developing their own discretionary relief scheme to deliver targeted support to business ratepayers.
71. The level of funding for Northumberland County Council was confirmed at:

£000

2017-18	963
2018-19	468
2019-20	193
2020-21	28

72. The Government expects the Council to deliver this through the use of discretionary relief powers under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.
73. A copy of the scheme that was approved at County Council on 1 November 2017 is attached at Annex 3.

Retail Discount Scheme 2019/20

74. The Government announced in the Autumn Budget on 29 October 2018 that there would be a Retail Discount Scheme for occupied retail properties with a rateable value of less than £51,000 in each of the financial years 2019/20 to 2020/21. The value of the discount will be one third of the bill after mandatory reliefs and other discretionary reliefs funded by Section 31 grants have been awarded. This was amended by Government at the 2020 Budget as part of measures to assist businesses with the COVID-19 pandemic. The discount for 2020/21 was increased to 100% with and the scheme was expanded for the financial year 2020/21 (see Expanded Retail Discount Scheme below).
75. Retail Discount is granted under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and is subject to State Aid De Minimis Regulations. The Council will be compensated for the cost of the relief by way of a Section 31 grant from the Government.

Nursery Discount 2020/21 & 2021/22

76. As an extraordinary response to the coronavirus, the Government announced a business rates Nursery Discount on 18 March 2020. This relief will apply to hereditaments occupied by providers on Ofsted's Early Years Register and wholly or mainly used for the provision of the Early Years Foundation Stage and which are subject to business rates in the year 2020/21. There will be no rateable value limit on the relief. This is a measure for the 2020/21 financial year only.
77. The Government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, the Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended), to grant relief.
78. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to

grant relief under section 47 subject to State Aid limits. Central government will fully reimburse local authorities for the local share of the discretionary relief (using a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003).

79. Relief will be awarded to hereditaments occupied by providers on the Ofsted's Early Years Register and that are wholly or mainly used for the provision of the Early Years Foundation Stage. In a similar way to other reliefs (such as charity relief), this is a test on use rather than occupation.
80. As announced at the Budget on 3 March 2021 by the Chancellor, the government will continue to provide eligible nursery properties in England with 100% business rates relief from 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021. This will be followed by 66% business rates relief for the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022, capped at £105,000 per business for other eligible properties.

Expanded Retail Discount Scheme 2020/21

81. The Government announced in the Budget on 29 October 2018 that it would provide a Business Rates Retail Discount, to apply in the years 2019/20 and 2020/21. In response to the coronavirus pandemic, in the Budget on 11 March the Government announced that it would increase the discount to 100% and extend it to include the leisure and hospitality sectors. Following the announcement on 23 March 2020 of further measures to limit the spread of coronavirus, the Government confirmed that some of the exclusions for this relief have been removed, so that retail, leisure, and hospitality properties that will have had to close as a result of the restriction measures will now be eligible for the relief. This relief will apply to occupied retail, leisure and hospitality properties in the year 2020/21. There will be no rateable value limit on the relief. Annex 4 below lists the types of properties eligible for this relief.
82. As this is a measure for 2020/21 only, the Government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, the Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended), to grant relief. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47 subject to State Aid limits. Central government will fully reimburse local authorities for the local share of the discretionary relief using a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003).

Expanded Retail Discount Scheme 2021/22

83. On 3 March 2021 the government confirmed that the Expanded Retail Discount would continue to apply in 2021/22 at 100% for three months, from 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021, and at 66% for the remaining period, from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022.

84. The government confirmed that there would be no cash cap on the relief received for the period from 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021. From 1 July 2021, relief will be capped at £105,000 per business, or £2 million per business where the business is in occupation of a property that was required, or would have been required, to close, based on the law and guidance applicable on 5 January 2021. Annex 4 below sets out the types of properties eligible for this relief.

Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme 2022/23

85. At the Budget on 27 October the Chancellor announced the introduction of a new business rates relief scheme for retail, hospitality and leisure properties worth almost £1.7 billion in 2022/23.
86. The 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme will provide eligible, occupied, retail, hospitality and leisure properties with a 50% relief, up to a cash cap limit of £110,000 per business.
87. As this is a temporary measure for 2022/23 only, the government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, the Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) to grant relief. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47. Annex 4 below sets out the types of properties eligible for this relief.

Public Lavatories

88. In 2021 the Non-Domestic Rating (Public Lavatories) Bill came into force which gives public lavatories 100% relief from business rates, it applies retrospectively from 1 April 2020.
89. The relief will not apply to toilets of a larger unit of rateable property (a hereditament”), for example, toilets in public libraries. It amends Part 3 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 to ensure that, in relation to an eligible hereditament which consists wholly or mainly of a public lavatory, the chargeable amount will be zero. This provides, in effect, a 100% mandatory relief for eligible public lavatories in England and Wales.
90. The relief will be applied automatically to the business rates account.

Transitional Relief Scheme 2023/24

91. Transitional relief limits how much a ratepayers business rate bill can change each year as a result of a business rates revaluation. The next revaluation will come into effect on 1 April 2023.
92. The Government has introduced a Transitional Relief Scheme for the 2023 Revaluation that will come into force on 1 April 2023.

For ratepayers whose bills increase as a result of the 2023 Revaluation the following table shows the maximum increases

Rateable value	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025	2025 to 2026
Up to £20,000 (£28,000 in London)	5%	10% plus inflation	25% plus inflation
£20,001 (£28,001 in London) to £100,000	15%	25% plus inflation	40% plus inflation
Over £100,000	30%	40% plus inflation	55% plus inflation

For ratepayers whose bills decrease as a result of the 2023 Revaluation that decrease will not be phased in and will be passed on in full

Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme 2023/24

93. At the Budget on 17 November the Chancellor announced the introduction of a new business rates relief scheme for retail, hospitality and leisure properties for 2023/24
94. The 2023/24 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme will provide eligible, occupied, retail, hospitality and leisure properties with a 75% relief, up to a cash cap limit of £110,000 per business.
95. As this is a temporary measure for 2023/24, the government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, the government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) to grant relief. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47. Annex 4 below sets out the types of properties eligible for this relief.

Supporting Small Business Relief - 2023 Revaluation

96. At the 2022 Autumn Statement the Chancellor announced that the 2023 Supporting Small Business (SSB) scheme will cap bill increases at £600 per year for any business losing eligibility for some or all Small Business Rate Relief or Rural Rate Relief at the 2023 revaluation. SSB was first introduced at the 2017 revaluation to support ratepayers facing bill increases greater than the Transitional Relief caps due to loss of Small Business Rate Relief or Rural Rate Relief.

97. For the period 2023/24 to 2025/26, the government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in the guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended), to grant 2023 Supporting Small Business relief.
98. To support those ratepayers the supporting small business relief will ensure that the increase per year in the amount payable is limited to the greater of:
 - A cash value of £600 per year (£50 per month), or,
 - The matching cap on increases for small properties in the transitional relief scheme
99. The relief is granted under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The Council will be compensated for the cost of the relief by way of a Section 31 grant from Government.

Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme 2024/25

100. In the Autumn statement on 22 November the Chancellor announced the extension of the rates relief scheme for retail, hospitality and leisure properties for 2024/25
101. The 2024/25 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme will provide eligible, occupied, retail, hospitality and leisure properties with a 75% relief, up to a cash cap limit of £110,000 per business.
102. As this is a temporary extension for 2024/25, the government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, the government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) to grant relief. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47. Annex 4 below sets out the types of properties eligible for this relief.

Improvement Relief 2024/25

103. The Government has announced a new relief to support investment in property improvements. The measure will be introduced in 2024, and will be reviewed in 2028 (end date is 2029)
104. To receive the improvement relief, ratepayers will need to demonstrate that their property meets 2 conditions:
 - (a) the VOA must be satisfied that the improvements meet the definition of qualifying works - the 'qualifying works' condition, and

(b) the relevant local billing authority must be satisfied that in the period since the qualifying works commenced the property has remained occupied and that the ratepayer has not changed – the ‘occupation’ condition.

105. Once the VOA is satisfied that the qualifying works condition has been met then it will issue a certificate of the increase in rateable value which is attributable to any works falling within the meaning of qualifying works. Northumberland County Council will then apply the relief using the certificate but only if the occupation condition has been met.

106. This relief will have the result of ratepayers who have undertaken qualifying works not seeing an increase in their bill for 12 months.

Rate Relief Decisions and Appeals

107. Rate relief decisions, with the exception of Hardship, Section 44a and Local Discretionary Discounts are delegated to the Revenues Section. Where the cost to the Council of granting relief is between £50,000 and £100,000 decisions are delegated to the Director of Finance and Procurement and the Executive Director – Transformation and Resources. Costs in excess of £100,000 are delegated to the Chief Executive.

108. Rate relief decisions for Hardship, Section 44a and Local Discretionary Discounts are delegated to the Senior Revenues Manager and the Head of Transactional Services. Where the cost to the Council of granting relief is between £50,000 and £100,000 decisions are delegated to the Senior Revenues Manager and the Director of Finance and Procurement. Costs in excess of £100,000 are delegated to the Chief Executive.

109. Requests for a review of a decision will be delegated to the Director of Finance and Procurement and the Executive Director – Transformation and Resources unless the original decision has been made by those officers whereby the Chief Executive will undertake the review. If the review relates to a case determined by the Chief Executive the relevant Portfolio Holder will carry out the review.

110. For 20% top up to mandatory relief and not for profit organisations and sports clubs notice will be served on the ratepayer at the time of the award decision limiting discretionary awards to 24 months. The duration of hardship relief and Section 44a awards will be in accordance with the individual circumstances of the application. For all other relief types the duration of the award will be in line with Government guidance.

111. Where the Government announce a new business rates scheme after this policy has been annually reviewed the Chief Executive will have delegated

powers in order to implement the scheme in line with the required legislation and timetable. This policy will then be updated at the next annual review.

Criteria Scoring

Charitable Organisations				
Not Supported	5%	10%	15%	20%
0 - 20	25	30	35	40

Non-Profit Making Organisations				
Not Supported	25%	50%	75%	100%
0 - 20	25	30	35	40

Annex 2

Discretionary Rate Relief - charities and not for profit organisations

	<30%	30-50%	50-70%	70%	
1 Do the majority of members / users come from the County or surrounding area? (5 mile outside boundary)	-10	3	6	10	<input type="text"/>
2 Is the organisation open to all members of the community?	Restricted	Limited Restriction	Open to all		<input type="text"/>
3 Does the organisation encourage membership / users from a particular group? (Ethnic Minorities, Disabled, Young Persons, OAP's, Working Parents)	0 No	5 Some	10 Actively		<input type="text"/>
4 Are the fees/costs reasonable for the service or facilities provided, which support accessibility and encourage participation / use?	0 No	5 Yes	10		<input type="text"/>
5 Is the building used by the organisation available to the community and other organisations?	0 No	10 Some Use	Substantial		<input type="text"/>
6 Is the organisation affiliated to a local or national representative body?	0 No	3 Yes	10		<input type="text"/>
7 Does the organisation provide education, training or coaching for its users/members?	0 None	10 Limited	Substantial		<input type="text"/>
8 Does the organisation attract grant aiding or generate income through fund raising activities or self help?	0 No	3 Yes	10		<input type="text"/>
9 Does the service support or assist in the provision of a service to help the Council to achieve its objectives?	0 No	10 Yes			<input type="text"/>
	0	20			<input type="text"/>
				Total	<input type="text"/>

Criteria Scoring and Relief Percentages for Non-Profit Making Organisations

Not Supported										Supported				
Nil					25%			50%		75%			100%	
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	66+	

Criteria Scoring and Relief Percentages for Charitable Organisations - 20% top up

Not Supported										Supported			
Nil					5%			10%		15%		20%	
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	66+

Annex 3



Northumberland
County Council

Revenues and Benefits Service

**Business Rates Revaluation Relief
Scheme**

Introduction

1. In the Spring Budget on 8 March 2017 the Government announced the establishment of a £300 million discretionary fund over four years from 2017-18 to support those businesses that were facing the steepest increases in their business rates bills as a result of the 2017 revaluation.
2. The Government's intention is that each Council will be given a share of the funding to provide their own support to their local businesses by developing their own discretionary relief scheme to deliver targeted support to business ratepayers.
3. The level of funding for Northumberland County Council was confirmed at:

	£000
2017-18	963
2018-19	468
2019-20	193
2020-21	28

4. The Government expects the Council to deliver this through the use of discretionary relief powers under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.
5. The Council will be compensated through a Section 31 grant for the cost to the Council of granting the relief up to the levels set out in paragraph 3 above.
6. There is a requirement to consult with major preceptors before a scheme is adopted.

Scheme Aims

7. The aim of this scheme is to ensure that support is provided to those businesses that are facing the steepest increases in their business rates bills as a result of the 2017 revaluation.
8. Support will be targeted at small and medium sized businesses adversely affected by the 2017 revaluation.
9. The Council is committed to ensuring the discretionary fund will be maximised in each financial year but not exceeded.
10. To support ratepayers facing an increase in business rates by limiting the impact of the revaluation.
11. To support businesses in a fair and proportionate manner in line with Government's intentions.
12. Relief will be applied to empty property as this will be an incentive to new businesses to take on empty properties.

Scheme Rules & Eligibility Criteria

13. A property qualifies if:
 - There was an entry in the Valuation List for the property on 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017.
 - There has been an increase in the rate liability as a result of the 2017 revaluation exceeding £300.
 - The Rateable Value of the property is less than 200,000 as at 1 April 2017.
14. Revaluation Relief will be applied to occupied and empty properties.
15. Revaluation Relief will be applied against the net rates bill after all other reliefs.
16. Eligibility for the relief and the relief itself will be assessed and calculated on a daily basis.
17. New ratepayers of qualifying properties after 1 April 2017 will benefit from the relief and it will be applied pro rata.
18. The amount of relief awarded will reduce and be apportioned where a ratepayer vacates the property during the year.
19. The amount of relief awarded will reduce and be apportioned where a ratepayer qualifies for any other relief during the year.
20. Where the rateable value of the property is reduced by the Valuation Office Agency the relief will be reduced or removed where the scheme rules and eligibility criteria are no longer met.
21. Where the rateable value of a property is increased with an effective date of after 1 April 2017 (by the Valuation Office Agency), the increase in rateable value will not qualify for additional relief under this scheme.
22. Revaluation Relief will be awarded as follows:

2017-18	relief provided to cap the increase in business rates as a result of the 2017 revaluation at £300 for all qualifying businesses*
2018-19	50% of the relief entitlement in Year 1 of the scheme*
2019-20	20% of the relief entitlement in Year 1 of the scheme*
2020-21	3% of the relief entitlement in Year 1 of the scheme*

* subject to annual review

Exclusions

Revaluation Relief will not be granted to the following:

23. Occupied or empty properties where the ratepayer is a multinational or national chain companies (including parent companies). The definition of multinational and national chain companies (including parent companies) is 'any company who owns a number of properties and/or businesses spread across various locations nationwide or world-wide'.

24. In accordance with Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 certain properties are excluded from discretionary business rates relief. These are properties that are occupied in full, or part, by the billing authority or a precepting authority.
25. Properties owned or occupied by ratepayers who receive funding from central government.
26. New properties, newly constituted property and split or merged property.
27. Businesses who receive full Small Business Rates Relief for the property are not included in the scheme as they have no rates liability.
28. Periods of occupation for known rates avoidance schemes.

Awards of Revaluation Relief

29. Relief will be awarded automatically for qualifying properties and there will be no application process. A signed declaration will be required to confirm that state aid limits have not been exceeded (see 32 below).

Notice Periods

30. A termination notice will be served on the ratepayer at the time of the award decision initially limiting the award to 31 March 2019. This is in line with the requirements of the Non-Domestic Rating (Discretionary Relief) Regulations 1989 (S.I. 1989/1059).
31. Termination dates for years 3 and 4 of the scheme will be 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021 respectively.

State Aid

32. The awarding of discretionary relief under this scheme will be subject to state aid to the European Union State Aid de-minimis limits and therefore a declaration of previous state aid received will be required to be completed.

Appeals

33. Requests for a review of a decision will be delegated to the Section 151 Officer and the Revenues & Benefits Manager.

Review

34. The scheme will be subject to a review as required.

Annex 4 – Qualifying properties for the purposes of the Expanded Retail Discount Scheme for 2020/21, 2021/22 and Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme 2022/23 and 2023/24

Properties that will benefit from the relief will be occupied hereditaments that are wholly or mainly being used:

- a. as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues,
- b. for assembly and leisure; or
- c. as hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation.

It is considered that shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues to mean:

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of goods to visiting members of the public:

- Shops (such as: florists, bakers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers, jewellers, stationers, off licences, chemists, newsagents, hardware stores, supermarkets, etc)
- Charity shops
- Opticians
- Post offices
- Furnishing shops/ display rooms (such as: carpet shops, double glazing, garage doors)
- Car/caravan show rooms
- Second-hand car lots
- Markets
- Petrol stations
- Garden centres
- Art galleries (where art is for sale/hire)

ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:

- Hair and beauty services (such as: hairdressers, nail bars, beauty salons, tanning shops, etc)
- Shoe repairs/key cutting
- Travel agents
- Ticket offices e.g. for theatre
- Dry cleaners
- Launderettes
- PC/TV/domestic appliance repair
- Funeral directors
- Photo processing
- Tool hire
- Car hire
- Employment agencies
- Estate agents and letting agents
- Betting shops

iii. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of food and/or drink to visiting members of the public:

- Restaurants
- Takeaways
- Sandwich shops

- Coffee shops
- Pubs
- Bars

iv. Hereditaments which are being used as cinemas

v. Hereditaments that are being used as live music venues:

- Live music venues are hereditaments wholly or mainly used for the performance of live music for the purpose of entertaining an audience.

It is considered assembly and leisure to mean:

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of sport, leisure and facilities to visiting members of the public (including for the viewing of such activities).

- Sports grounds and clubs
- Museums and art galleries
- Nightclubs
- Sport and leisure facilities
- Stately homes and historic houses
- Theatres
- Tourist attractions
- Gyms
- Wellness centres, spas, massage parlours
- Casinos, gambling clubs and bingo halls

ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the assembly of visiting members of the public.

- Public halls
- Clubhouses, clubs and institutions

It is considered hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation to mean:

i. Hereditaments where the non-domestic part is being used for the provision of living accommodation as a business:

- Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses
- Holiday homes
- Caravan parks and sites

To qualify for the relief the hereditament should be wholly or mainly being used for the above qualifying purposes. In a similar way to other reliefs (such as charity relief), this is a test on use rather than occupation. Therefore, hereditaments which are occupied but not wholly or mainly used for the qualifying purpose will not qualify for the relief. For the avoidance of doubt, hereditaments which have closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID19 will be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief.

The list set out above is not intended to be exhaustive and there may be properties that are not listed but are broadly similar in nature to those above and may be considered separately.

The list below sets out the types of uses that the Council does **not** consider to be an eligible property use for the purpose of this relief.

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public

- Financial services (e.g. banks, building societies, cash points, bureaux de change, short-term loan providers)
- Medical services (e.g. vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors)
- Professional services (e.g. solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/financial advisers)
- Post office sorting offices

ii. Hereditaments that are not reasonably accessible to visiting members of the public.