Introduction

The Localism Act of 2011 ("the Act") amended the discretionary powers available to Councils with effect from 1st April 2012. Specifically, section 69 of the Act amended section 47 of the Local government Finance Act 1988 ("the 88 Act"). Section 47 of the 88 Act enables the Local Authority to grant relief to any ratepayer, including profit making organisations and individuals, with the proviso that awarding relief is in the interests of its Council Tax payers.

Any use of this additional discretionary power would normally have to be funded in full by the local authority, as government funding is not normally available to offset the cost of granting this relief.

Since the introduction of The Act, the Government has introduced a number of measures aimed at providing business rate relief to qualifying ratepayers whilst guaranteeing to reimburse local authorities for the local share of discretionary relief by way of a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003 ("the 2003 Act").

This additional Appendix to the Bath and North East Somerset Council Non Domestic Rate Relief Policy gives guidance to officers administering claims for discretionary relief under discretionary powers provided by the Act.

Appendix J covers:

- 1) Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief 2023/24
- 2) 2023 Supporting Small Business Relief

1) Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE RELIEF SCHEME AND MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH DCLG GUIDANCE.

THE AUTHORITY IS ADOPTING A SCHEME THAT FOLLOWS DCLG GUIDANCE ON PROPERTY CRITERIA AND ELIGIBILITY. THE AUTHORITY WILL ONLY OFFER RELIEF THAT WILL BE FUNDED FULLY BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

A COPY OF THE RELEVANT GUIDANCE CAN BE FOUND AT:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/business-rates-relief-202324-retail-hospitality-and-leisure-scheme-local-authority-guidance/business-rates-relief-202324-retail-hospitality-and-leisure-scheme

Background

The Government have announced that for the financial year 2023/24 the 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.

Which properties will benefit from relief?

- 1. Hereditaments that meet the eligibility for Retail, Hospitality and Leisure scheme will be occupied hereditaments which meet all of the following conditions for the chargeable day:
- a. they are wholly or mainly being used:
- i. as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas or live music venues,
- ii. for assembly and leisure; or
- iii. as hotels, guest & boarding premises or self-catering accommodation
- 2. We consider 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

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.
 Hereditaments cannot be considered a live music venue for the purpose of
 business rates relief where a venue is wholly or mainly used as a nightclub
 or a theatre, for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Use
 Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).
 - Hereditaments can be a live music venue even if used for other activities, but only if those other activities (i) are merely ancillary or incidental to the performance of live music (e.g. the sale/supply of alcohol to audience members) or (ii) do not affect the fact that the primary activity for the premises is the performance of live music (e.g. because those other activities are insufficiently regular or frequent, such as a polling station or a fortnightly community event).
 - There may be circumstances in which it is difficult to tell whether an activity
 is a performance of live music or, instead, the playing of recorded music.
 Although we would expect this would be clear in most circumstances,
 guidance on this may be found in Chapter 16 of the statutory
 guidance issued in April 2018 under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 3. We consider 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

- 4. We consider 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
- 5. 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.
- 6. The list set out above is not intended to be exhaustive as it would be impossible to list the many and varied uses that exist within the qualifying purposes. However, it is intended to be a guide for authorities as to the types of uses that the government considers for this purpose to be eligible for relief. Authorities should determine for themselves whether particular properties not listed are broadly similar in nature to those above and, if so, to consider them eligible for the relief. Conversely, properties that are not broadly similar in nature to those listed above should not be eligible for the relief.
- 7. The list below sets out the types of uses that the government does not consider to be an eligible use for the purpose of this discount. Again, it is for local authorities to determine for themselves whether particular properties are broadly similar in nature to those below and, if so, to consider them not eligible for the discount under their local scheme.
- 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, betting shops)
 - Medical services (e.g. vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors)
 - Professional services (e.g. solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/ financial advisers, employment agencies, estate agents, letting agents)
 - Post office sorting offices
- ii. Hereditaments that are not reasonably accessible to visiting members of the public

How much relief will be available?

Subject to the £110,000 cash cap per business, the total amount of government-funded relief available for each property for 2023/24 under this scheme is:

a. For chargeable days from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, 75% of the chargeable amount.

The relief will be awarded after all other reliefs have been awarded.

2023 Supporting Small Business Relief

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https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/business-rates-relief-2023-supporting-small-business-relief-local-authority-guidance/business-rates-relief-2023-supporting-small-business-relief-local-authority-guidance

Background

At the 2022 Autumn Statement the Chancellor announced that the 2023 Supporting Small Business Relief (SSBR) 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. This cap will increase eligible bills by £600 year on year until the scheme ends on 31 March 2026.

Which properties will benefit from relief?

2023 SSBR will help those ratepayers who as a result of the change in their rateable value at the revaluation are losing some or all of their Small Business, Rural Rate Relief or 2017 SSBR and, as a result, are facing large increases in their bills. Charities and Community Amateur Sports Clubs, who are already entitled to mandatory 80% relief, are not eligible for 2023 SSBR.

How much relief will be available?

To support these ratepayers, 2023 SSBR will ensure that the increase in the bills of these ratepayers is limited to a cash value of £600 per year. This cash maximum increase ensures that ratepayers do not face large bill increases in 2023/24 after transitional relief and small business rate relief (as applicable) have been applied. In order to simplify the scheme, the 2023 SSBR will not include minimum percentage bill increases (unlike the 2017 scheme).

Those on 2023 SSBR whose 2023 rateable values are £51,000 or more will not be liable to pay the supplement (1.3p) to fund small business rate relief while they are eligible for 2023 SSBR.

The 2017 SSBR scheme was provided to support small and medium ratepayers who had seen large increases in their bills at the 2017 revaluation. They have, therefore, had 6 years of support to allow them to adjust to their full 2017 bills. Therefore, for those ratepayers receiving 2017 SSB relief in 2022/23, any eligibility for 2023 SSBR will end on 31 March 2024.

All other eligible ratepayers remain in 2023 SSBR for either 3 years or until they reach the bill they would have paid without the scheme. A change of ratepayers will not affect eligibility for the Supporting Small Business scheme but eligibility will be lost if the property falls vacant or becomes occupied by a charity or Community Amateur Sports Club.

There is no second property test for eligibility for the 2023 SSBR scheme. However, those ratepayers who during 2022/23 lost entitlement to Small Business Rate Relief (because they failed the second property test) but have, under the rules for Small Business Rate Relief, been given a 12 month period of grace before their relief ended - can continue on the 2023 SSBR scheme for the remainder of their 12 month period of grace.