

CABINET



Report subject	Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update
Meeting date	29 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>This report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aims to ensure the council presents a legally balanced 2026/27 budget.• Presents an update on the MTFP position of the council.• Presents an update on the letters of the Leader of the Council and Director of Finance in writing to Government to seek assurance around the council's ability to continue to cashflow the significant and growing Dedicated Schools Grants deficit within the statutory framework.• Provides details of the council's responses to two government consultation documents namely the Local Government Fair Funding Review and Modernising and Improving the administration of council tax.
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Acknowledges the ongoing progress being made to address the funding gap for 2026/27.b) Endorses the latest position regarding the developing 2026/27 Budget and MTFP position.c) Notes the update on the conversation with government around the impact that the DSG deficit is having on the financial sustainability of the council.d) Continue to express concern to government at the existential challenge to the Councils ability to set a legally balanced budget for 2026/27 posed by having the lack of cash to fund the special educational needs and disability service (SEND).
Reason for recommendations	To comply with accounting codes of practice and best practice which requires councils to have a rolling multi-year medium term financial plan.

	To provide Cabinet with the latest high-level overview of the 2026/27 Budget and 3-year medium-term financial plan. To provide an update on the letters submitted to MHCLG in July 2025 regarding the difficulties presented by the accumulating DSG deficit.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Mike Cox, Portfolio Holder for Finance
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Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Cabinet on the 13 May 2025 received an MTFP Update reports which set out the framework in support of the delivery of the 2026/27 budget including the proposed.
 - a) Budget planning process.
 - b) Budget timeline.
 - c) Financial strategy underpinned by scenario planning exercise that guides the level of activity that might be needed.
2. As a reminder the February 2025 council approved budget for 2025/26 and Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) has the following key features.
 - a) A balanced MTFP over the 3-year period to 31 March 2028 based on conventional local government financial management processes and revenue sources.
 - b) A 4.99% council tax increase for 2025/26 with a financial planning assumption of the same increase in each of the following years consistent with the projections from the Office Budget Responsibility.
 - c) Assumed delivery of £9.6m in annual savings, efficiencies, and additional resources to balance the 2025/26 budget as itemised and supported with individual delivery plans. This was a significant reduction from the £38m assumed in support of the 2024/25 Budget.
 - d) A target of £19m in capital receipts from the disposal of assets to fund the council's ongoing transformation projects over the 2-year period 2024/25 and 2025/26.
 - e) An ongoing request to government to honour their pledge to provide full compensation in respect of their Employers National Insurance increases on staff directly employed by the Council. Since the budget was published analysis by the

Local Government Association suggests that over 60% of council tax increases nationally will be consumed by the rise in employers' National Insurance through direct or indirect effects.

- f) Management of numerous financial risks. Principle amongst these is the existential threat to the financial viability and sustainability of the Council caused by the accumulated deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The 2025/26 budget assumed additional temporary borrowing through the Council's Treasury Management powers to fund the excess Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) High Needs revenue expenditure above the grant made available by government via the DSG. This shortfall was budgeted to be £57.5m in 2025/26 with the consequential impact that the cumulative DSG deficit would be increased from £108m on 31 March 2025 to a predicted £165.5m on 31 March 2026. This Treasury Management mechanism is only being made available as a temporary solution on the pretext that the government have committed to returning the SEND system to financial sustainability during 2025.
3. In addition, on the 16 July 2025 Cabinet received a further MTFP Update report which not only presented an update on the progress being made towards setting a legally balanced budget for 2026/27 but also included details of
 - the correspondence of the Leader of the Council and Director of Finance who had written to Government to seek assurance around the council's ability to continue to cashflow the significant and growing Dedicated Schools Grants deficit within the statutory framework.
 - Details of two consultations documents issued on the 20 June 2025 namely the Local Government Fair Funding Review and Modernising and Improving the administration of council tax.

Government Consultation Documents:

Fair Funding Review 2.0

4. On 20 June 2025 the Deputy Prime Minister Rt Hon Angela Rayner released a consultation document on government plans for a new local government funding formula based on factors such as population and poverty aimed at allocating more resources to deprived areas and in doing so directing more resources towards the North of the country. The consultation pledges protections to limit sudden drops in grant income and to maintain support for rural and coastal areas with high costs.
5. This consultation document was discussed as part of the 16 July 2025 Cabinet report with details of the 46 questions to be answered by the 15 August deadline included as an appendix.
6. **Appendix A** to this report now provides details of the Council's final response to the Fair Funding Review 2.0 consultation document.
7. One of the government's principles objectives of the fair funding review is to simplify the funding landscape by reducing the number of specific grants as well as the number of bids for grants. In support of this objective the indication is that the following grants will be rolled into the annual unringfenced Revenue Support Grant (RSG).

Figure 1: Government Funding Reforms grants **likely** to be included in Revenue Support Grant

£4.416m 2025/26 Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

Grants to be rolled into (included) within future RSG settlements

£39.520m Social Care Grant

£11.644m Business Rates compensation for under indexing the annual multiplier

£7.655m ASC Market Sustainability & Improvement Grant

£3.318m Employers National Insurance Contributions Grant

£0.974m Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Grant

£63.113m Total

£67.527m 2025/26 Rebased RSG

8. In addition, the indication is that the following grants will remain as specific grants.

Figure 2: Grants that are **not** likely to be rolled into RSG

£23.379m Public Health Grant

£16.579m Local Authority Better Care Fund

£4.212m Homelessness Prevention Grant

£1.046m Children's Social Care Prevention Grant

£45.216m Total

Modernising and improving the administration of council tax.

9. Also, on the 20 June 2025 the government released a consultation document exploring options to improve support towards council tax and improve the council tax collection, and enforcement processes to deliver a fairer and more efficient system for taxpayers and councils. They believe there are clear opportunities to modernise the administration of the council tax system and take the view that deliberate tax avoidance should not be tolerated.
10. Further details of this consultation were set out in the 16 July 2025 Cabinet report alongside details of the 36 questions to be answered by the 12 September 2025 deadline included as an appendix.
11. **Appendix B** to this report now provides details of the Councils final response to the Modernising and improving the administration of council tax consultation document.

2025 National Autumn Budget announcement

12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the Autumn budget will take place on the 26 November 2025 with the indication being that she will be looking to ensure there is sufficient money to fund public services whilst also stimulating growth and investment. This event will be almost a month later than last year when it took place on the 30 October 2024. Consequentially there is a concern that this will have an impact on the stated intent to have an earlier release of the annual provisional Local Government Finance Settlement than previous years. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) have subsequently confirmed that the settlement is now

likely to be in line with normal timings and that they will seek to publish as much information as possible through a policy statement in late October early November.

Latest draft 2026/27 budget and MTFP position

13. The budget for 2026/27 and the MTFP should be seen in the context of a rolling, evolving process structured to enable the ongoing proactive management and prioritisation of the council's resources. As a sector local authorities have been grappling with sustained financial pressures since 2010. Recently councils have had to become more efficient in navigating the uncertainty and volatility caused by global macro-economic factors, the legacy and long-term consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, alongside those caused by the recent cost-of-living crisis, and changes in public policy.
14. In support of the process the May Cabinet MTFP Update report considered the level of uncertainty and therefore risk that will apply to the key assumptions underpinning the MTFP. In line with good practice these assumptions were then tested via a process of sensitivity analysis and several different models developed that highlight their impact. At the extremes they indicated there could be an improvement in the position or alternatively a deterioration which would lead to a funding gap of up to £44m for 2026/27. Ultimately as part of the financial strategy services were asked to produce savings plans based on cash limited budgets for 2026/27 which required them to develop £13.3m of proposals in support of the financial planning process.
15. As part of a dynamic, agile approach to financial management Portfolio Holders have been working with Corporate Directors, Service Directors, and Budget Holders to prepare these additional potential proposals for balancing the 2026/27 budget should they be required. These will be considered at the Cabinet and Corporate Management Board meeting before being brought forward should they be required.
16. Figure 1 below sets out the latest MTFP position to 2028. As a reminder to Cabinet, the table sets out changes in the revenue budgets on an annual basis, either positive numbers which represent additional costs to be met, or negative numbers which represent forecast cost reductions, savings or additional income. The variances are shown in the year in which they are expected to be first seen and are then assumed to recur on an ongoing basis in each of the following years. One-off changes will be seen as an entry in one year and will then be reversed out in a following year.

17. **Figure 1:** Latest updated MTFP position

	Updated Budget 2025/26 £m	Oct 2025 MTFP Position			
		26/27 £m	27/28 £m	28/29 £m	Total £m
Service Pressures (net of any specific grant changes)					
Wellbeing Directorate	176.0	11.1	7.7	8.1	26.9
Children's Directorate	110.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	17.9
Operations Directorate	37.7	0.6	3.0	3.1	6.7
- Operations Directorate: Waste & Extended Producer Responsibility	22.0	1.9	0.8	6.0	8.6
Resources Directorate	49.8	(0.0)	0.1	1.6	1.6
Service Pressures (net of any specific grant changes)	395.8	19.5	17.5	24.8	61.8
Savings, Efficiencies, Fees & Charges					
Wellbeing Directorate		(2.8)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(4.5)
Children's Directorate		(0.5)	0.0	0.0	(0.5)
Operations Directorate		(4.5)	(2.0)	(1.3)	(7.8)
Resources Directorate		(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(1.5)
Transformation		(3.5)	(5.6)	(0.7)	(9.7)
Savings, Efficiencies, Fees and Charges		(12.2)	(8.9)	(2.9)	(24.0)
Corporate Items - Cost Pressures	16.7	10.4	4.2	6.1	20.7
Funding - Changes	(409.9)	(14.1)	(18.7)	(22.4)	(55.2)
Debt interest due to accumulated SEND deficit	8.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	4.9
Annual – Net Funding Gap	2.8	5.4	(4.0)	6.7	8.1
Application of one-off business rates resources to MTFP	(2.8)	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
Annual – Net Funding Gap	0.0	8.2	(4.0)	6.7	10.9
Cumulative MTFP – Net Funding Gap		8.2	4.1	10.9	

Please note: The MTFP as presented does not provide for two specific known unknowns namely any potential impact of the governments funding reforms and future waste strategy.

18. The position as set out above continues to be underpinned by numerous key assumptions which have been informed by many factors such as government announcements, economic forecasts or targets, and professional judgements. The key assumptions currently being used in building the 2026/27 Budget and MTFP are summarised in Figure 2 below and explained in further detail in **Appendix C**.

19. **Figure 2:** Latest key assumptions

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Council Tax (Includes 2% Social Care Precept)	4.99%	4.99%	4.99%
Pay Award	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Minimum Increase in Fees & Charges	2%	2%	2%
National Living Wage (NLW) <i>% Increase in the National Living Wage</i>	4.1%	2%	2%
	Dec-25	Dec-26	Dec-27
Bank of England - Base Rate <i>Current BoE Base Rate: March 2025 4.5%</i>	4.00%	3.50%	3.25%

Please note:

a) The increase in fees and charges should be regarded as a minimum increase to those not set by statute. The principle of full cost recovery may mean increases above these levels for example based on the specific cost profile of the service.

Financial Strategy to support maintaining a balance budget for 2026/27.

20. Overall, the funding gap for 2026/27 has increased since the July 2025 Cabinet MTFP update report. The main changes are as set out below.

Annual Pay Award

- a) The February 2025 approved MTFP assumed annual pay awards from 2026/27 onwards of 2% in line with the governments inflationary target. In recognition that a 3.2% uplift has been agreed for 2025/26 and inflation currently remains stubbornly above 3%, the proposal is to move the financial planning assumption for 2026/27 to a 2.5% pay uplift.
- b) In addition, as a reminder Full Council approved enhancements to the pay and reward offer at its meeting in July 2025. This included recognition that the annual potential incremental drift liability, which is a cost borne and managed by services and therefore not included in the MTFP position shown in Figure 1. has been increased from £1.5m per annum to £4m per annum. This cost will be subject to issues including turnover and performance.

National Living Wage (NLW) uplift

- c) The latest MTFP position assumes that the National Living Wage will be increased by 4.1% in 2026/27 (from £12.21 per hour in 2025/26 to £12.71 in 2026/27). This is a further 2.1% increase over the inflation based 2% assumption included in the MTFP approved in February 2025. This forecast increase is based on the Low Pay Commission's estimate published in August 2025. The current estimate is that the impact of the 4.1% uplift in the NLW will be an extra £6m cost for commissioned care for adult services which is £3m more than the February 2025 estimate.

Debt Interest on accumulating SEND Deficit

- d) The current estimate is that in 2026/27 the councils general fund will be required to cover in the region of £9.9m interest on the accumulating debt on the Dedicated Schools Grant as pertaining to the expenditure on Special Educational Needs and Disability. As set out below the deficit for 2025/26 is now forecast to be just under £10m more than the £57.5m deficit assumed as part of the original budget for the year. This higher deficit alongside interest rates which are now forecast not to fall as per the Bank of Interest base rate mean a significantly larger amount needs to be provided for.

Quarter One 2025/26 Budget Monitoring

- e) As set out in a report to Cabinet on the 1 October 2025 the council is currently forecasting that it will overspend its 2025/26 approved budget by £3.7m. The report also set out a number of actions and mitigations that will now be implemented in an attempt to bring expenditure back within the parameters of the approved budget framework for 2025/26. Consequently, no adjustments have been made to the current developing draft budget for 2026/27 other than a couple of relatively minor assumed 2025/26 savings that are no longer deliverable due to the withdrawal of the BCP Local Plan and CIL Charging schedule.

Savings, efficiencies and additional income

- f) A financial strategy in support of the 2026/27 budget process was agreed as part of the May 2025 Cabinet MTFP Update report. To ensure the council has considered and planned for all eventualities the intent was for services to produce savings plans based on cash limited budgets for 2026/27. Therefore, services were asked to develop savings proposals of circa £13.3m in support of the financial planning process. Working with their Portfolio Holders, Corporate Directors, Service Directors, and Budget Holders had initially until the 5 September 2025 to prepare these potential additional proposals for balancing the 2026/27 budget should they be required. To date Figure 1 includes £3.5m of these proposals with ongoing consideration of the necessary further proposals via the Bi-weekly Cabinet/Corporate Management Board meetings.
21. Work will now focus on further refining the MTFP as presented and as the current financial planning assumptions are tested further. Any changes will be reviewed alongside the potential for bringing forward additional proposals for balancing the 2026/27 budget.
 22. In support of this further work, it is proposed to use resources already made available to ICT Programme and Project Management to increase business analysts on a fixed term basis. This will enable us to scope and shape crosscutting invest to save and

continuous improvement programmes. The closure report for the Transformation Investment Programme set out that the council had laid strong foundations but in areas such as data, technology and innovation there were further opportunities as the organisation matured. This approach aligns with our corporate ambitions and corporate digital strategy and will ensure we are well-positioned to deliver sustainable savings through a structured and evidence-led programme and support the Council's financial resilience.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Deficit - Update

23. The concern about the existential threat posed by the accumulating DSG deficit just continues to grow. As set out in the 1 October Quarter One budget monitoring report to Cabinet the in-year deficit is now likely to be £67.2m with the deficit now forecast to grow to an accumulated £180.5m on the 31 March 2026. This is just not sustainable; a national long-term solution is required.
24. As set out in the July MTFP Update report the Leader of the Council and the Director of Finance have separately written to Government to seek assurance around the council's ability to continue to cashflow this significant and growing Dedicated Schools Grants deficit within the statutory framework.
25. As an update senior officers of the council met with representatives of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on the 25 September 2025. The outcome was that MHCLG confirmed that government recognise the need for reform to the SEND system and are committed to the reform timetable however they recognise it will not be easy, and that they are not complacent about this. As part of the conversation, it was highlighted that government were considering what actively could be done in support of the council's position with an announcement most likely as part of the provisional local government finance settlement for 2026/27 due just before the Christmas recess. It is likely that any support will be in the context of a reflection as to whether the current statutory override is helping or hindering the position, a reflection that some local authorities do not have deficits, and a reflection as to whether there is a need to have incentives for local authorities to manage the system as effectively as possible. In addition, MHCLG confirmed that the legislation does not allow interest on the cost of borrowing to finance the DSG deficit to be charged anywhere other than the General Fund of councils and that it is highly unlikely that councils would be given any council tax flexibility to help support the High Needs Budget.

Financial Benchmarking

Unearmarked Reserves

26. Council generally holds two main forms of reserves. The focus of this benchmarking is on unearmarked reserves. Unearmarked reserves are set aside to help manage the risk to the council's financial standing in the event of extraordinary or otherwise unforeseen events and to mitigate the underlying operational risk associated with the operation of the council and the management of service expenditure, income, and the council's funding.
27. The latest analysis of the council's unearmarked reserves level as of 31 March 2025 in comparison with other Unitary Authorities is set out as **Appendix D1** and **D2**. They are shown on both an absolute (D1) and a net revenue expenditure (NRE) (D2) basis. The NRE basis is a common approach to factor in the different size of each of

the unitary authorities. It should be noted at the moment five unitary authorities have not yet reported their position.

28. As a reminder the council took proactive steps to improve its financial health and sustainability across both 2023/24 and 2024/25 by increasing unearmarked reserves to £27.3m which represents 7.91% on a net revenue expenditure basis. The minimum recommended level suggested by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) is 5%. This benchmarking demonstrates the steps taken have moved the council into the mid-range compared to other unitary councils.
29. As highlighted earlier in this report the total reserves (earmarked and unearmarked) are now insufficient to cover for the DSG deficit referenced earlier in this report.

Council Tax

30. BCP Council is highly geared toward Council Tax financing, and this is demonstrated with the analysis in **Appendix D3a** which compares the councils tax base (the number of properties a council can levy council tax on) compared to other unitary authorities and **Appendix D3b** which compares the amount generated in council tax revenue between local authorities.
31. Council tax increased in 2025/26 by 4.99%. This increase was broken down into a 2.99% increase in relation to general inflationary pressures and an additional 2% relating to the social care precept. It is government policy to fund cost pressure in local government principally through the ability to raise council tax, including the social care precept. Recognition should therefore be made of the need to ensure that every step is being taken to align the council's expenditure with the resources at its disposal.
32. The BCP Band D council tax for 2025/26 is £1,855.41. The equivalent of our nearest neighbour Dorset Council is over 13% higher at £2,101.05. This equates to approximately £37m per annum in additional resource BCP Council could be generating based on the BCP 2025/26 tax base (151,574.2) if it had Dorset Council's level of Council Tax. **Appendix D4** shows a comparison of 2025/26 council tax level to other unitary authorities. This demonstrates that the council tax for BCP Council continues to be below the unitary average. For 2025/26 it is 2.6% below the average which in resources terms is equivalent to £7.6m per annum.

Options Appraisal

33. Ultimately the budget process results in a consideration of alternative savings, efficiency, income generation and service rationalisation proposals. This may include consideration of alternative council tax strategies.

Summary of financial implications

34. Any financial implications of the report's recommendations are considered, alongside alternative options, elsewhere within this report.

Summary of legal implications

35. The council has a fiduciary duty to its taxpayers to be prudent in the administration of the funds on their behalf and an equal duty to consider the interests of the community which benefit from the services it provides.
36. It is the responsibility of councillors to ensure the council sets a balanced budget for the forthcoming year. In setting, such a budget councillors and officers of the council

have a legal requirement to ensure it is balanced in a manner which reflects the needs of both current and future taxpayers in discharging these responsibilities. In essence, this is a direct reference to ensure that Council sets a financially sustainable budget which is mindful of the long-term consequences of any short-term decisions.

37. As a billing authority, failure to set a legal budget by 11 March each year may lead to intervention from the Secretary of State under section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999. It should however be noted that the deadline is, in reality, 1 March each year to allow sufficient time for the council tax direct debit process to be adhered to.

Summary of human resources implications

38. There are no direct human resources implications associated with this report. However, the 2026/27 budget is likely to have a direct impact on the level of services delivered by the council, the mechanism by which those services are delivered and the associated staffing establishment.

Summary of sustainability impact

39. The 2025/26 approved budget protected the staffing resources associated with climate change and ecological emergency activity. In addition, as at the 31 March 2025 £0.962m was available in an earmarked reserve to support project activity.

Summary of public health implications

40. The Department of Health and Social Care public health grant allocations for 2025/26 is £23.379m for BCP Council which is an increase of 5.87% from the 2024/25 allocation. It has been agreed that £10.988m will be contributed towards shared contracted services with Dorset Council as part of the phased transition away from shared public health service.
41. In addition to the basic allocation, we have also received the following additional allocations.
- £3.023m drug & alcohol treatment and recovery improvement grant (DATRIG)
 - £429.9k for the local stop smoking and support grant (LSSSASG)

Summary of equality implications

42. Officers are expected to deliver the services they are responsible for with due regard to the equality's implications. A full equalities impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the final February 2026 report to members as part of the annual budget process.

Summary of risk assessment

43. The risks inherent in the financial position of the council include the following issues set out in detail as part of the 11 February 2025 report to full council in relating to the 2025/26 budget and medium-term financial plan.
- Accumulating DSG Deficit.
 - Cashflow Crisis
 - New Pay and Grading Structure.

- Council Tax – Taxbase
 - Financial Outturn 2024/25
 - Legal Claims.
 - Uncertainty.
 - Pay Award
 - Local Government Funding Reforms.
 - Extended Producer Responsibility
 - Loss or disruption to IT systems and Networks from a cyber-attack.
 - Council Owned Companies and Joint Ventures.
 - Intervention.
 - Children’s Services.
 - Wellbeing Services.
 - Housing: Temporary Accommodation including Bed and Breakfast
 - Delivering savings, efficiencies, and additional income generation.
 - Realisation of capital receipts to fund the council’s transformation programme.
 - Carters Quay.
44. These risks will continue to be monitored and were possible any appropriate mitigation strategies considered. At the time of writing this report particular developing financial risks which will continue to be closely monitored with any mitigations being explored include.
- Ongoing concern about the existential challenge to the council financial sustainability caused by the accumulating DSG deficit.
 - uncertainty caused by global macroeconomic factors.
 - 2025/26 in-year financial performance with a £3.7m forecast overspend predicted for the year based on the Quarter One report to Cabinet on 1 October 2025.
 - current £8.2m funding gap for 2026/27 net of the current progress in developing the necessary savings strategies required to deliver a legally balanced budget.
 - governments agenda for the NHS and particularly Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) and their consequential impact on council operations and funding arrangements.

Background papers

45. December 2024: Assessing the serious cashflow issue caused by ever-increasing demand and cost outstripping High Needs Dedicated Schools Grant government funding.
<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=5906&Ver=4>
46. February 2025: Budget 2025/26 and Medium-Term Financial Plan report.

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=284&MId=6294&Ver=4>

47. May 2025: Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update report.

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=6062&Ver=4>

48. July 2025: Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update report

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=6064&Ver=4>

49. October 2025: Quarter One Budget Monitoring Report 2025/26

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=6066&Ver=4>

Appendices

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| Appendix A: | Fair Funding 2.0: Consultation response |
| Appendix B: | Modernising and improving the administration of council tax: Consultation response |
| Appendix C: | Detailed MTFP Summary and key budget assumptions |
| Appendix D1: | Unearmarked reserves unitary authorities: Absolute levels. |
| Appendix D2: | Unearmarked reserves unitary authorities: net revenue expend |
| Appendix D3a: | Council Tax Taxbase levels 2025/26 |
| Appendix D3b: | Council Tax Requirement 2025/26 |
| Appendix D4: | Council Tax levels 2025/26 |