

BUDGET BOOK

2026-2027



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REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2026

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 24 February 2026

Report of: Strategic Director of Corporate Resources

Title: General Fund Estimates and Capital Programme 2026/27

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

1.1 To propose the General Fund revenue estimates for 2026/27 and to recommend the Band D level of Council Tax for 2026/27. This report also includes the proposed Capital Programme for 2026/27 and future years.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 It is recommended that:

2.1.1 The Council's overall revenue spending proposals in respect of its General Fund are recommended to Council for approval.

2.1.2 The Council's General Fund Capital Programme is recommended for approval.

2.1.3 Members consider the budget assessment by the Section 151 Officer in Section 11 in agreeing the recommendations.

2.1.4 The General Fund minimum Balance be set at £3.010 million for 2026/27.

2.1.5 The Council Tax for each Band be recommended to the Council as set out in section 12 subject to Devon County Council, OPCC Devon and Cornwall and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority confirming their Band D levels respectively; and

2.1.6 When the actual Council Tax amounts for Devon County Council, Devon and Cornwall Police and Crime Commissioner and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority are set then the revised council tax levels be submitted to Council on 24 February 2026 for approval.

2.1.7 The Council's Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy is recommended for approval, as set out in Appendix 10.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 To ensure that the Council can set a balanced budget and determine the Council Tax for the City of Exeter in line with the statutory timeframe.

4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources?

4.1 Section 8, 9 and 11 of the report sets out the resource implications of the proposed budgets.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 The Government has concluded the review of Local Government funding, reset the Business Rates and delivered the first multi-year financial settlement in a decade. Whilst, as expected the reset of Business Rates removed a significant amount of funding from the Council, changes to the formula and the introduction of a Funding Floor Grant to ensure that the Council receives the same amount as it did in 2025/26 meant that the anticipated reductions of £3.5m were no longer required.

5.2 It is important for Members to recognise that after taking inflation into account, this settlement provides less funding in real terms over the three-year period. The Council will receive the same amount in 2028/29 as it did in 2025/26 and that assumes that Council Tax is increased by its maximum each year.

5.3 However given that the Council was preparing for significant reductions, overall the settlement has allowed a balanced budget to be set using previously approved reductions and some straightforward budget adjustments that do not impact on service provision.

5.4 The balanced budget will be deliverable over the life of the three-year settlement. This is based on a number of caveats. The budget and Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is based on a number of assumptions. Any changes to actual inflation, interest rates etc. will have an impact on the position. The budget is based on the existing activity of the Council and any additions will require budget reductions as in previous years.

5.5 The Capital programme remains constrained by high interest rates. Whilst the existing programmes impacts are built into the MTFP any further projects will have an impact on the revenue budget.

5.6 For the first time, a flexible use of capital receipts strategy is being proposed. This is required to allow the Council to apply to Government to use capital receipts to cover expenditure that would normally be revenue. It has been used in many Councils previously as a way of balancing the budget, but Exeter is only seeking approval to cover the transitional costs associated with Local Government Reorganisation. The Council has no need to use capital receipts for its ordinary business, but as set out in the bid to Government they will be essential to supporting the costs of LGR. At present the Council has £1.5m of capital receipts which when added to the proposed, one-off revenue budget of £500,000 will give a budget of £2m which should be sufficient for this year's required expenditure.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 As part of the budget and the Council Tax fixing process, the Council is required by the Local Government Finance Act 1992 to make various specific calculations and decisions:-

- (a) it must calculate its budget requirement in accordance with Section 32 of the Act;
- (b) it must calculate the City Council element of the Council Tax - first for Band D and then for all bands - in accordance with Sections 33 to 36;
- (c) it must set the overall Council Tax for each band in accordance with Section 30.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 Legislation does not prescribe how much the minimum level of reserves should be. The Section 151 officer is tasked with recommending the minimum level of reserves required as part of the budget setting process having regard to elements of risk in the Council's finances. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the S.151 officer to report on the adequacy of the Council's financial resource.

7.2 The Monitoring Officers' comments are intended to assist all members of the Council in consideration of the complex legal background to their budgetary and Council Tax decisions and to set out the legal factors and requirements which Members of the City Council need to consider in reaching decisions on the budget and Council Tax.

7.3 In coming to a decision in relation to the revenue budget and the council tax, the City Council and Councillors have the following legal duties:

- a) To act in accordance with their statutory duties and responsibilities;
- b) To act reasonably; and
- c) To have careful regard to their fiduciary duty to its rate payers and Council taxpayers.

7.4 The City Council has a clear legal duty to set a balanced budget. A resolution not to set a Council tax would be unlawful so would be a resolution to set a Council tax which deliberately did not balance the budget.

7.5 When deciding, councillors are reminded of the obligation to act reasonably and in accordance with the principals set down in the Wednesbury case. This means that councillors are required to consider all relevant considerations and ignore any irrelevant considerations. Put simply, it would be unlawful for the Council to come to a view which is unreasonable in the sense that it is so irrational that no reasonable authority could have reached it.

7.6 The meaning of fiduciary duty is more difficult to define but can be summarised as a duty to conduct administration in a business-like manner with reasonable care, skill and caution and with due regards to the council's rate payers. When discharging their fiduciary duties councillors will need to consider the following:

- a) Prudent use of the council's resources, including the raising of income and the control of expenditure;
- b) Financial prudence both long and short term;
- c) Striking a fair balance between the interest of the council tax payers on the one hand and the community interest and adequate and efficient services on the other hand; and
- d) Acting in good faith with a view to complying with statutory duties and exercising its statutory powers for the benefit of the community.

7.7 The S.151 officer has given very clear advice in paragraphs 5 above. Members are obliged to have regard advice to this advice when making decisions about the Council's finances

7.8 Restriction on voting:

Members' attention is drawn to the provisions of S.106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 which applies to members where:

- (a) They are present at a meeting of full Council, the Executive or Committee and at the time of the meeting an amount of Council tax and has remained unpaid for at least 2 months; and
- (b) Any budget or Council tax calculation or recommendation or decision which might affect the making of any such calculation, is the subject of consideration at the meeting.

7.9 In these circumstances, any such members shall at the meeting and as soon as practical after its commencement disclose the fact that S.106 applies to them and shall not vote on any question concerning budget setting.

7.10 Failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence unless such member can prove that they did not know S.106 applied to them at the time of the meeting or that the matter in question was the subject of consideration at that meeting.

8. Report details:

8.1 Local Government Provisional Finance Settlement 2026-27

8.1.1 3 year Settlement

On 17 December 2025, the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government published the provisional 2026/27 local government finance settlement. The local government finance settlement is the annual determination of funding to local government, referred to Core Spending Power.

Core Spending Power is the measure of resources available to local authorities to fund service delivery, comprising funding from the Settlement Funding Assessment, council tax and centrally funded grants. Appendix 1 sets out the Core Spending Power for each of the Devon authorities for 2026/27.

The Government consulted on significant reforms to how funding from central government is allocated between English councils, referred to as the 'Fair Funding Review 2.0'. From 2026-27, there will be a new system for allocating funding. The new funding distribution is subject to transitional arrangements and is being introduced gradually over the period of the three-year settlement, from 2026/27 to 2028/29. This is the first multi-year settlement in a decade.

8.2 Business Rates

8.2.1 As part of the 'Fair Funding Review 2.0' the Government have re-set the Baseline Funding Level for retained business rates.

The Business Rates Retention System (BRRS) was introduced in 2023-14. Under the BRRS, each authority was assigned a Baseline Funding Level which determined how much of its relative funding need was to be met through retained business rates income. This was then compared to a measure of their individual ability to raise business rates. Where a local authority raised more in business rates than their assessed level of need – they were required to pay a tariff. Conversely, if an authority's business rates income was below their assessed level of need – they received a top-up.

The BRRS was designed to be periodically re-set, to ensure that the distribution of resource is realigned with need. It has been over a decade since the BRRS was introduced without a re-set. This has meant that many local authorities, including Exeter, have grown their business rates income in excess of their Business Rates Baseline and have benefited from retaining business rate growth. For Exeter, this equates to a loss of circa £4m, but due to transitional arrangements the authority will have a phased reduction down to the new Baseline Funding Level over 3 years, so the loss is smoothed.

As a result of the business rates re-set there is greater risk and little potential benefit to being part of a pooling arrangement and therefore the Devon authorities have agreed to revoke the pool for 2026/27.

8.3 Council Tax

8.3.1 The new funding allocation system includes an assessment of how much councils can raise via council tax, based on modelled revenues if their tax rates was equal to the average rate across all councils.

The review is intended to achieve 'full equalisation' of revenue-raising capacity, to ensure councils receive the same share of overall funding that they are assessed to need, if they were to set their council tax level to the national average. For Exeter, this equates to gain of circa £3m, due to its low council tax levels.

In terms of Council Tax increases, the Government have maintained core referendum principles as they were in 2025-26 over the multi-year Settlement, with a council tax referendum principle of up to 3% or £5 increase for District Councils. This is in line with the medium-term financial plan. As a result, Exeter's budget strategy for next year assumes that council tax will increase by 2.99%, which, along with the estimated surplus on the collection fund of £82,783 and increase in the taxbase will raise an extra £264,260.

The Government have also consulted on modernising and improving the administration of council tax, this includes proposals to spread council tax payments over 12 monthly instalments by default, rather than the current default 10 monthly instalments.

8.4 New Homes Bonus

8.4.1 The Government has now confirmed that the New Homes Bonus will come to an end after 2025-26, with funding absorbed into the core local government finance settlement from 2026-27 onwards. This reflects the move away from specific grants towards a broader assessment of local authority need and resources.

8.5 Recovery Grant

8.5.1 The Recovery Grant continues across the multi-year Settlement at 2025-26 levels. The Recovery grant targeted funding towards areas with greater need and demand for services and equates to £271k p.a. for Exeter.

8.6 Extended Producer Responsibility

8.6.1 2026/27 will be the second year of the Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging. These payments are excluded from Core Spending Power. The scheme works by charging fees to businesses that use packaging to meet the costs of collecting and recycling it and to encourage businesses to reduce the amount of packaging they use, shift to more recyclable materials and design new products that can be recycled and reused more easily.

8.7 Grants Simplification

8.7.1 On 18 December, the day following the provisional settlement, MHCLG published allocations of the four new consolidated grants.

As part of the 'Fair Funding Review 2.0' the Government consolidated several grants to simplify the local government funding landscape. In the current funding system, local authorities receive millions of pounds from grants outside the Settlement. They are often uncertain, announced after local authorities have set their budgets, and have associated burdensome conditions and reporting requirements.

For Exeter, the key changes are that funding for:

- Homelessness, rough sleeping and domestic abuse grants have been become part of core spending power and will be ring-fenced (£2.677m 26/27)

- Discretionary Housing Payments form part of Crisis and Resilient Fund allocations and will continue at 2025-26 levels in Years 1 and 2 and will be ring-fenced (£0.156m)

8.8 Transitional Arrangements

Transitional funding, including a minimum funding floor, to protect councils from the full impact of the funding changes. There will be a 3-year transition to new funding allocations.

8.9 Local Government Reorganisation

The provisional settlement sets out multi-year allocations based on existing councils. These allocations are to set the ‘funding envelope’ for the new local authorities created through reorganisation.

Where new unitary authorities mean existing authorities are split the Government states it is for local authorities to agree how to divide funding. The Government will provide guidance for local authorities on how to arrive at local agreements and a timeline for when these agreements should be reached. If areas are unable to reach agreement the MHCLG Secretary of State will make a determination on the share of the settlement allocations to new authorities.

8.10 Key Assumptions

8.10.1 An overall allowance of £0.971m has been set aside for inflation. The inflationary increases allowed in the budget are:

Pay Award	2.5%
Pay – Increments	0.5%
Electricity	4.0%
Gas	0.0%
Water	3.5%
Insurance	5.0% - 18.0%
Rates	3.6%
Motor Fuel	0.0%
General Inflation	3.6%
Income (excluding Car Parks)	3.0%

8.10.2 A thorough review of all budgeted costs and income has been performed to help ensure adequate provision is made for inflation and where allowance has been made for a general inflationary increase, it has been provided for at 3.6% in-line with August 2025 CPI. Pay has been increased by 2.5% although there is a risk that this again may be lower than the actual amount agreed.

8.10.3 Interest is based on the existing loans that have been taken out and the amounts available for investment. Future borrowing requirements are based on rates of around 3.5% and the Council will seek to internally finance borrowing until rates stabilise from the present highs of around 5.8%.

8.11 Equality Impact Assessment

8.11.1 Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA) form part of the Council's decision-making process and are a tool to help the Council identify what effect or possible effects its work may have on different groups of people. All local authorities have a legal responsibility to assess their policies and functions, and to set out how they will monitor any possible negative impact on equality target groups.

8.12.2 An EQIA assessment has been undertaken for each of the 2026/27 budget proposals.

8.13 Latest Medium Term Revenue Plan (Appendix 2)

8.13.1 The latest Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is set out in Appendix 2. The MTFP indicates that a balanced budget can be achieved within requiring any further savings required, with proposals of £2.081m already identified, as set out in Appendix 3.

8.13.2 There are further uncertainties and factors that could affect the future financial position. These include potential costs arising from the Local Government Reorganisation, the annual pay award and additional borrowing and revenue costs in respect of any new capital programme commitments.

8.14 Balances and Reserves

8.14.1 The Council's current policy is that the minimum level of the General Fund Balance will remain above £3.100 million with a slight reduction to £3.010 million from 2026/27. As the Council is reliant on less secure forms of income such as car park and commercial rent income it is prudent to hold reserve levels at this level to offset sudden losses of income or unexpected expenditure. Section 11 below provides an assessment of the risk factors used to underpin the minimum level of reserves.

8.14.2 At the Quarter 2 stage of 2025/26 financial year, it was forecast that the Council's General Fund Balance would dip below the minimum level to £2.925 million. The latest estimated position of the General Fund Balance is that it will return to £3.267 million as at 31 March 2026, equivalent to 13.4% of Exeter's net revenue budget. The Council's latest medium-term financial plan (Appendix 1) indicates that the General Fund Balance will stand at to £3.350 million by the end of 2028/29, if the proposed reductions are delivered. This is in line with the minimum level required.

8.14.3 The Council also has other reserves that have been earmarked for specific purposes. The Council's proposed revenue budget for 2026/27 includes a net transfer to earmarked reserves of £0.261 million. This is broken down as follows:

Transfer to/(from) reserves:

	2026/27
	£'000
Transfers to Reserves	
Devon Home Choice	26
Surplus Income from Guildhall Shopping Centre (ring-fenced)	500
Sub total	526
Transfers from Reserves	
Governance Review	(53)
Household Support Admin	(82)
Well-being Exeter	(118)
Asset Improvement Maintenance	(200)
Leisure VAT refund	(215)
Net Zero Exeter	(119)
Sub total	(787)
Net Transfer to/(from)	(261)

8.14.4 Additionally, there is an earmarked reserve to control the impact of additional reliefs granted, and funded, by Government in respect of Business Rates. To provide consistency in the figures reported, these movements are shown in Business Rates income to allow Councillors to compare the impact on the Council's Business Rates funding to previous years.

8.15 Revenue Estimates 2026/27

8.15.1 Subject to the reductions being agreed, Service Committee Expenditure for 2026/27 is £19,484,43, an increase of £3,314,190 compared to 2025/26.

8.15.2 Once agreed by Council, Appendix 3 sets out the proposed reductions and additional income that will be reflected in the published budget book.

8.15.3 Once agreed by Council. Appendix 4 sets out the proposed budget increases to reflect unavoidable cost pressures or already committed from previous years and new revenue bids.

8.15.4 In addition, there are other items to consider, referred to as 'below the line' as they do not form part of the individual service controllable budgets. These include an estimate of £1,300,000 for net interest payments in respect of investments and borrowing, £3,084,000 towards repaying debt in respect of the Council's capital programme and transfers in respect of balances and reserves. The Council's total General Fund Expenditure budget requirement for 2026/27 is proposed at £23,948,160, an increase of £2,048,010 compared to 2025/26 as shown in Appendix 5.

8.15.5 Attached at Appendix 6 is a breakdown of the movements for each management unit taking out the amounts that have been removed or added, but that don't actually impact on the Council Tax. This is either because they have been transferred to / from another part of the budget or because there is a statutory override, which means that the costs are removed elsewhere in the budget.

8.16 Council Tax Budget Requirement 2026/27 (Appendix 7)

8.16.1 As stated above, the Government is setting the referendum trigger for District Councils at above £5 or 3%, whichever is higher. The budget has been set based on a 2.99% increase, although this is ultimately a Member decision. A 2.99% increase generates around £22,102 more for the Council than an increase of £5.

8.16.2 When all the Government Grant and Business Rates funding is taken into account the resultant net expenditure to be financed from council tax is £7,770,860 (indicated in Appendix 4), an increase of £264,070 compared to 2025/26.

8.16.3 Each year the Council must estimate the likely surplus or deficit position on its Collection Fund and any such amounts must be taken into account when determining the band D Council Tax amount. For next year, it is estimated that the collection fund will have a surplus of £82,783 (Exeter's share), which will be used to fund part of the expenditure to be financed from Council Tax.

8.16.4 After taking into account the surplus and the taxbase of 40,186, the proposed band D council tax for 2026/27 is £191.31, which means that the council tax would increase annually by £5.55 or 2.99%.

9.0 General Fund Capital Programme Resources (Appendix 8)

9.1 Historically, the annual capital programme was financed from Government allocated grants together with money from the Council's own capital receipts and capital reserves. However the funding from these sources has now reduced and as a result the Council has to use borrowing instead to fund a significant part of its proposed capital programme. This also has an ongoing impact on the Council's revenue budget, as borrowing incurs interest costs and repayment of debt (through a minimum revenue provision). The Council must ensure that any borrowing decisions remain affordable and to this end, has to adopt a number of prudential indicators, which are set out in the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities developed by CIPFA. A separate report to this meeting of the Executive sets out the Council's Prudential Indicators for approval by Members. Section 9.3.2 below sets out the current position, that without a robust, positive financial business case, the Council cannot afford to borrow any further than is already planned in the MTFP at this time.

9.2 The following capital resources are available for the General Fund (£17.769m) in 2026/27. The Capital Programme totals £27.513 million in respect of the General Fund. The borrowing requirement for the General Fund is £13.118 million. Appendix 8 sets out the forecast use of the resources available for the General Fund and the likely amounts of borrowing that will be necessary to fund the capital programme in the future.

9.3 General Fund Capital Programme (Appendix 9)

9.3.1 The proposed capital programme is set out in Appendix 9. The programme for 2026/27 totals £27.513 million. Other than £1.184 million for Digital and Data projects in accordance with the Strata Business Plan, there are no new schemes being requested at this stage. The rest of the programme consists of schemes approved in 2025/26 or before, that have already been deferred to 2026/27 at the earliest. It is anticipated that the programme will increase substantially at year end when further schemes from the 2025/26 capital programme are deferred into the new year.

9.3.2 As Members are aware, the costs of borrowing are prohibitive and the additional costs will simply require greater reductions in service provision, potentially in-year. The Council is therefore seeking to minimise any external borrowing until such time as interest rates reduce.

9.4 Flexible Use of Capital Receipts (Appendix 10)

9.4.1 Given the significant transitional costs of Local Government Reorganisation, it is proposed that the Council holds its capital receipts to fund these costs, rather than capital expenditure. Local authorities are currently permitted to utilise capital receipts (excluding right to buy receipts) to fund the revenue costs of transformation projects.

To enable the Council to make use of the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Direction, it must prepare and approve a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy, which is set out in Appendix 10 for 2026/27.

10. Consultation

10.1 The Council undertook a public consultation on priorities in relation to the Council's Corporate Plan to help inform the setting of the budgets for 2026/27 and future years, which ran from 19 November to 31 December 2025. The survey was available on the Council's website to enable a wide audience of residents, visitors, and businesses to have their say. It resulted in 58 responses received.

A summary of responses to the Budget Consultation are set out in Appendix 11.

11. Risk Assessment

11.1 It has already been mentioned above in this report that our financial forecasts are based on a number of assumptions including the level of inflation, interest rates, income levels, support from the government and general prevailing economic conditions. The main risks to the Council's financial position are as follows:

- Economic volatility, higher interest rates and inflation have added substantial costs to running services. Whilst price inflation has settled, it still exceeds the increase in the Council's available resources.
- To deliver the services the Council operates, it is overly reliant on less secure forms of income such as car park income to balance its budget. Indeed the cost of providing our statutory functions with associated support services and legal liabilities is well over £20 million. The Council has experienced significant volatility in a number of its income budgets in the last 12 months. Whilst these have been addressed in the production of this budget, it does demonstrate the risk of reliance on less secure income streams.

- The Council has a range of statutory obligations, which do not form part of a standard district council and for which it therefore receives no funding from Government. These include responsibility for the River Exe and Canal, the Roman Wall a host of historic listed buildings and a number of bridges. These add significant pressure to the budget and require significant maintenance, which will add further pressure;
- Local government reorganisation (LGR) is remodelling local government across large parts of England, redrawing boundaries, merging institutions and reframing democratic representation. However, implementing reorganisation while establishing new strategic authorities represents significant challenges, including financial risks.

11.2 Although the Council faces risks from the assumptions and uncertainties outlined above these have been mitigated by the following:

- The first multi-year provisional local government finance settlement in a decade provides greater certainty for financial planning
- Adopting a prudent approach to financial forecasting which involves obtaining information from external professional sources;
- Continuous monitoring and review of the key factors together with regular reports to Members on any key issues;
- Regular budget monitoring meetings with budget managers to ensure that budget pressures are identified at the earliest opportunity;
- The adoption of robust financial management arrangements including option appraisal, risk assessment and financial monitoring;
- Long-term borrowing at fixed interest rates
- Rigorous and robust financial planning has been performed in relation to LGR to help ensure cost savings are realistic and that transitional costs are accounted for
- Retaining a prudent level of reserves and balances.

11.3 As part of the general budget-setting process the Council needs to also consider the risks inherent in the budgets set and the adequacy of the measures put in place to manage the potential risks.

11.4 Section 25 Statement of The Robustness of Estimates and Adequacy of Reserves

There is a requirement under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 that requires the chief finance officer of a local authority to formally report to its members on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of its reserves when it is considering its budget and council tax.

11.5 Robustness of Estimates

This report has outlined the key assumptions that have been made in the budget proposals for next year including an assessment of the risks and mitigating factors. To assess the robustness of the estimates, the following have been considered:

- The strength of the medium term financial planning process in operation including the identification of significant service pressures, both unavoidable and through policy decisions;
- The strength of the budget monitoring process in identifying weaknesses and pressures in the existing budgets;
- The use of an annual process of engagement with senior managers and members to test out the robustness of proposals;
- Finance staff providing advice throughout the process on robustness, including vacancy factors, increments, current demand, and income levels.

The Section 151 Officer for this Council therefore considers that the budget estimates for 2026/27 that have been prepared are both robust and achievable.

11.6 Adequacy of Reserves and Balances

The Council's current policy is that the minimum level of the General Fund Balance will be £3.100 million. This equates to 14.2% of the net revenue budget, which is at the top end of what would normally be expected.

11.7 General Fund Working Balance

The Council provides more Services than you would normally expect a District Council to provide. It also has some significant funding streams from fees and charges and historic commercial property leases that are fundamental to producing a balanced budget. These are reliant on a vibrant economy delivering the income required.

There are a range of risk factors that must be taken into account and the Section 151 Officer has taken a risk based approach to assessing the level of reserves required. The framework for assessing the risks surrounding the budget needs to consider the following:

- Inflationary pressures;
- Planned savings measures;
- Reliance on income from fees & charges;
- Business Rates volatility;
- Insurance excesses;
- Risk of litigation (including Planning appeals);
- Volume variations on demand led services (e.g. Homelessness);
- Interest Rate variations.

Area of Risk	Explanation	Amount
Inflationary pressures	As set out above, the budget is based on a set of assumptions. In particular, the impact of the pay award is not known when budgets are set. As Local Government tries to stay ahead of the National Living Wage, pay awards have outstripped estimates over recent years. A 1% increase would add £330,000 to costs. Similarly, a 1% variation in inflation on premises, supplies, services & transport £270,000 to costs.	600,000
Planned savings	There is a risk that for a number of reasons some proposed savings will not be achieved or will be achieved later than planned. This is particularly true in respect of additional income targets. The Council has a good track record of delivering planned savings. A 10% reduction would add £160,000 to costs	160,000
Income from fees & charges	The Council is reliant on significant income from fees & charges and rental income to balance the budget. A 5% reduction would add £1.6 million to the budget	1,600,000
Business Rates volatility	The risk element in relation to business rates is minimised for 2026/27 due to the Government's guarantee to ensure that 100% of income is protected	0
Insurance excesses	The Council does not budget for insurance excesses. The property insurance excess is £100,000 each claim and therefore 2 claims in a year would potentially cost £200,000	200,000
Risk of litigation	Planning appeals are expensive. It can cost the Council around £100,000 to defend an appeal.	100,000
Volume variations	Volume variations can impact on the Council's budget in services which are demand led. A cushion is therefore held to protect the financial position.	150,000
Interest Rates	A 0.5% variation in interest rates would cost the Council £200,000	200,000
		3,010,000

It is therefore proposed to reduce minimum reserves to £3.010 million. The latest estimated position of the General Fund Balance is that it will be £3.267 million as at 31 March 2027, equivalent to 13.6% of Exeter's net revenue budget. The Council's revised medium-term financial plan (Appendix 2) indicates that the General Fund Balance will be £3.350 million by the end of 2028/29, if the proposed reductions are delivered.

11.8 The Council's estimated General Fund revenue reserves are as follows: -

<u>Earmarked</u>	31/03/2026	31/03/2027	31/03/2028
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Total Earmarked Reserves*	7,774	7,513	7,545
<u>Non-Earmarked</u>			
General Fund Balance	2,925	3,267	3,560

* Excludes Business Rates earmarked reserve to cover the deficit on the Collection Fund.

12. Precepts

12.1 Devon County Council, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Devon and Cornwall (OPCC Devon and Cornwall) and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority will all precept separately upon the council taxpayers in Exeter. The County Council, Devon and Cornwall OPCC and Devon & Somerset Fire Authority will meet on the 19 February, 30 January and 16 February respectively. The precepts will be tabled at the Council meeting for approval.

	2025/26	2026/27	Change	Change
	£	£	£	%
Devon County Council	1,801.26	x,xxx.xx	xx.xx	x.xx
OPCC Devon and Cornwall	288.20	303.20	15.00	5.20
Devon and Somerset Fire Authority	104.68	xx.xx	xx.xx	x.xx
Total Precept	2,194.14	x,xxx.xx	xx.xx	xx.xx

12.2 Final Position

12.2.1 Based upon the recommendations above the aggregate requirements of Exeter City Council, Devon County Council, OPCC Devon and Cornwall and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority will result in a council tax for the City of Exeter for 2026/27 of £x,xxx.xx per Band D property.

12.2.2 This is an overall increase of £xxx.xx (x.xx%) on the amount of £2,379.90 levied for 2025/26.

12.2.3 The detailed figures are: -

Band	Exeter £	DCC £	Police £	Fire £	Total £
A	127.54	xxx.xx	202.13	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
B	148.80	xxx.xx	235.82	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
C	170.05	x,xxx.xx	269.51	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
D	191.31	x,xxx.xx	303.20	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
E	233.82	x,xxx.xx	370.58	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
F	276.34	x,xxx.xx	437.96	xxx.xx	x,xxx.xx
G	318.85	x,xxx.xx	505.33	xxx.xx	x,xxx.xx
H	382.62	x,xxx.xx	606.40	xxx.xx	x,xxx.xx

13. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

13.1 The budget underpins the Corporate Plan by determining the amount of funds available to the Council to deliver its priorities.

14. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

14.1 The key risks are set out in section 11 above.

15. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

15.1 Under the Act's Public Sector Equalities Duty, decision makers are required to consider the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;

- advance equality by encouraging participation, removing disadvantage, taking account of disabilities and meeting people's needs; and
- foster good relations between people by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

15.2 In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

15.3 In making decisions the authority must take into account the potential impact of that decision in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

15.4 Any proposals made that require an EQIA will need to address this prior to implementation.

16. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

16.1 The report allocates resources and therefore does not in itself have carbon footprint implications. The impact of the Council's overall carbon footprint is reported separately.

17. Are there any other options?

17.1 Not applicable.

Strategic Director for Corporate Resources, Dave Hodgson

Author: Strategic Director for Corporate Resources, Dave Hodgson

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:- None

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Core Spending Power - Devon Authorities

Authority	Revenue Support Grant £ million	Baseline Funding Level £ million	Better Care Grant £ million	Council Tax Requirement £ million	Homeless, rough Sleeping & Domestic Abuse £ million	Families First Partnership £ million	Transitional payments £ million	Recovery Grant £ million	Total Core Spending Power £ million
Devon	127.5	121.6	35.9	614.3	1.8	7.4	0.0	0	908.5
Plymouth	69.1	75.9	16.0	157.1	3.8	4.0	0.0	7.1	333.0
Torbay	42.6	36.5	10.9	102.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	7.9	204.4
East Devon	8.2	3.3	0.0	11.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	24.3
Exeter	7.8	5.5	0.0	7.7	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	24.2
Mid Devon	4.6	2.3	0.0	7.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.2
North Devon	6.0	3.2	0.0	8.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.1
South Hams	4.0	1.5	0.0	9.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3
Teignbridge	6.2	3.3	0.0	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2
Torridge	3.9	2.00	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.2
West Devon	2.1	1.6	0.0	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.3

MEDIUM TERM REVENUE PLAN (2024/25 - 2028/29)

	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000
Resources					
Revenue Support Grant	1,799	1,113	7,759	7,023	6,238
Business Rates Income	8,858	9,929	5,452	5,576	5,689
SFA	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery Grant	0	271	271	271	271
Funding Floor	0	0	277	659	1,217
CIL income	774	798	862	793	793
New Homes Bonus	486	872	0	0	0
Extended Producer Responsibility Fund (EPR)	0	1,410	1,557	1,557	1,557
Council Tax	7,170	7,507	7,771	8,006	8,338
Likely resources	19,087	21,900	23,949	23,885	24,103
Expenditure					
Service net expenditure	18,059	22,089	21,100	19,690	19,867
Net Interest	1,277	1,648	1,300	1,300	1,300
Repayment of debt	1,805	2,680	3,084	3,035	3,115
RCCO	115	406	0	0	0
	21,256	26,823	25,484	24,025	24,282
Other funding					
Contribution to/ (from) earmarked reserves	(1,592)	(2,543)	(261)	32	31
Contribution to/ (from) balances - Other	(577)	(2,380)	342	293	(210)
	(2,169)	(4,923)	81	325	(179)
Further reductions required		0	0	0	0
Potential reductions identified		0	(1,616)	(465)	0
Total Net Budget	19,087	21,900	23,949	23,885	24,103
Balanced Budget	0	0	0	0	0

Opening General Fund Balance		5,882	5,305	2,925	3,267	3,560
Closing General Fund Balance	22	5,305	2,925	3,267	3,560	3,350
Balance as a percentage of budget		27.8%	13.4%	13.6%	14.9%	13.9%

Saving Proposals Identified - 26/27 Budget Cycle

Appendix 3

Service	Proposal	2026/27 Revenue Estimate (Income/cost reduction) (£)	2027/28 Revenue Estimate (Income/cost reduction) (£)	EQIA Assessment	Description
Energy	Review of electricity & gas budgets	645,000	50,000	Financial review exercise and no impact on people	Budgets reduced to reflect Corporate Energy Manager projections in conjunction with review of spend patterns, schedules produced for breakdown by service cost centre
Various	Asset Maintenance Contracts Review of existing procurement arrangements across the various directorates in terms of asset maintenance contracts to provide BVM/Cost Savings i.e PPM, Auto doors, Asbestos etc		10,000	Change to a small number of contracts and unlikely to impact on people	Potential cost savings via consolidated contracts. Requires support from Procurement. Expected benefits from economies of scale
Parks & Green Spaces	Events	10,000		Financial review exercise and no impact on people	Increase budget income recognising annual over performance
Parks & Green Spaces	Rental Income	23,000		Financial review exercise and no impact on people	Increase budget income recognising annual budget over performance
Waste Operations	Recyclate income	100,000		Financial review exercise and no impact on people	Realign budget with historic sales
Fleet	Reduced fuel costs	30,000		Financial review exercise and no impact on people	Savings can be realised due to electric vehicles powered by solar farm
Fleet	Fleet hire costs	100,000		Contractual arrangement, unlikely to have any impact on people	More vehicles migrated across to the fleet contract with SFS
Homecall	Homecall	5,000	5,000	EQIA completed in relation to the increase in customers to meet the target income increase, and associated comms campaign. A further EQIA will be developed later for the overall review of Homecall	Work with Devon LA's in collaborative working for ECC to run and manage their respective systems. Comms campaign to increase customer base across Exeter and the wider area. Review of Homecall with a report presented to SMB winter 2025.
Local Plans	Cut Local Plan Evidence Budget	33,000		Financial review exercise and no impact on people	In base budget but not required on a recurring basis
Culture	Cultural Redesign Phase 2	30,000		EQIA completed and appended to the report	This is in addition to the savings being made in 2025/6. Further details to be scoped.
Culture	RAMM Exhibition income	10,000		EQIA completed and appended to the report	This is charging for exhibition space currently not charged for.
Sales and Marketing	Increased income	40,000		Income target will be raised through employment of extra post. There is no impact on the current team so an EQIA is not required	The figure listed for 26/27 is based on current establishment capacity.
	IDENTIFIED DURING 26/27 BUDGET CYCLE	1,026,000	65,000		
Various	Digitalisation	500,000	400,000		Implement digitalisation - up to £1.2m over 3 years (£0.3m in Year 1)
Markets	Increased income	90,000			Increase budget income recognising annual budget over performance
	PREVIOUSLY AGREED	590,000	400,000		
TOTAL REDUCTIONS IDENTIFIED		1,616,000	465,000		

Appendix 4

	2026/27 £000's	2027/28 £000's	2027/28 £000's
Unavoidable or Already Committed from Previous Years			
Living Wage	25	25	
Housing Benefit Admin grant reduction	60	60	
External valuations	(90)		
Pension backfunding		50	40
Business Rates revaluation	207		
Reinstate Arena budget	294		
Apprenticeship Levy	45		
Cemeteries Income	89		
Customer Support Team Leader - reinstate budget removed in error	52		
DBS Checks HR	5		
Strata - increase in budget contribution	100		
Homeless Prevention Grant	1,692		
Sub total	2,479	135	40
New Revenue Bids - Recurring			
Deletion of pay point 2 agreed as part of national pay award	12		
Members Allowances	3		
Revenues - contract for year end	7		
Community Safety	335		
CCTV - additional Night Staff	58		
Cash Collection	63		
Reduction in Commercial Property Income	632		
Reinstate Mace Seargants budget	18		
Commercial Assets restructure	27		
Civic Centre rental	335		
Sub total	1,490	0	0
New Revenue Bids - Non Recurring			
LGR - Preparation	500	(400)	(100)
Well-being Exeter (funded by earmarked reserves & CIL)	210	(210)	
Sub total	710	(610)	(100)
TOTAL	4,679	(475)	(60)

Appendix 5

	2025/26 Budget £	2026/27 Budget £	Change £
Chief Executive	1,139,480	1,650,220	510,740
Operations	12,591,810	13,455,340	863,530
Corporate Resources	(6,753,370)	(6,676,940)	76,430
People and Communities	6,401,250	8,645,310	2,244,060
Place	8,167,790	8,310,060	142,270
less Notional capital charges	(5,376,720)	(5,899,560)	(522,840)
Service Committee Net Expenditure	16,170,240	19,484,430	3,314,190
Net Interest	1,475,000	1,300,000	(175,000)
Revenue Contribution to Capital	88,760	0	(88,760)
Minimum Revenue Provision	2,702,000	3,084,000	382,000
General Fund Expenditure	20,436,000	23,868,430	3,432,430
Transfer To/(From) Working Balance	16,370	340,730	324,360
Transfer To/(From) Earmarked Reserves	1,447,780	(261,000)	(1,708,780)
General Fund Net Expenditure	21,900,150	23,948,160	2,048,010
Revenue Support Grant	(1,113,000)	(7,759,000)	(6,646,000)
Business Rates	(9,929,000)	(5,452,000)	4,477,000
Recovery Grant	(271,000)	(271,000)	0
Funding Floor	0	(277,000)	(277,000)
CIL income	(798,360)	(861,650)	(63,290)
Extended Producer Responsibility	(1,410,000)	(1,556,650)	(146,650)
New Homes Bonus	(872,000)	0	872,000
Council Tax	(7,506,790)	(7,770,860)	(264,070)
	0	0	0
Working Balance	March 2026 2,925,660	March 2027 3,266,390	

	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	BUDGET TRANSFERS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/27	EXPLANATION
Chief Executive									
83C7 ACTIVE & HEALTHY PEOPLE	0	8,930	0	0	0	(8,930)	0	0	No significant changes
86B7 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT	1,139,480	38,240	0	500,000	0	(26,770)	(730)	1,650,220	New budget for local government review work
Net Cost	1,139,480	47,170	0	500,000	0	(35,700)	(730)	1,650,220	
Operations									
81A1 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & LICENSING	922,670	37,790	0	0	(430)	(14,510)	(56,480)	889,040	Budget transfer to Human Resources to facilitate new Health & Safety roles
81A6 PARKS & GREEN SPACES	1,982,020	53,410	(40,160)	0	6,190	(94,490)	(6,960)	1,900,010	New proposals are due to increase in rent & events income plus small savings in utilities. There have been adjustments due to the reduction of superannuation costs and staffing budgets have been re-aligned across the Operations service
81B2 BEREAVEMENT SERVICES	120,550	2,520	81,870	0	(5,790)	25,860	(430)	224,580	A proposal to reduce cemetery income has been made, to reflect the move away from traditional burials to cremations.
81C3 AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0	0	No significant changes
81C5 SUNDRY LANDS MAINTENANCE	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	0	119,830	No significant changes
81D2 DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION	3,502,260	104,760	(130,000)	0	199,170	684,370	(540)	4,360,020	New proposals to reduce motor fuel & fleet hire cost budgets have been made. An adjustment to move income to 81D8 Materials Reclamation Facility was made to correctly align budget with actuals
81D4 STREET CLEANING	1,873,620	48,970	0	0	(37,560)	(3,000)	(1,130)	1,880,900	No significant changes
81D5 PUBLIC CONVENIENCES	234,920	6,200	(8,080)	0	(14,920)	1,200	(210)	219,110	No significant changes
81D6 WASTE CHARGEABLE SERVICES	(412,460)	20,900	0	0	(18,500)	99,200	0	(310,860)	Adjustments to realign staff budgets have resulted in movements between management units within the same service
81D7 WASTE STRATEGY AND FACILITIES	368,130	12,920	(4,840)	0	1,270	(1,410)	(2,040)	374,030	No significant changes
81D8 MATERIALS RECLAMATION FACILITY	988,380	23,620	(118,790)	0	(25,400)	(732,520)	(910)	134,380	New proposals include increaseing recyclates materials sales and decreasing utilities budgets. Adjustments have been made to move income from 81D2 Domestic Refuse collection (see above) as well as a movement in salaries due to budget realignments
83B4 ENGINEERING SERVICES	748,230	17,340	(29,360)	0	24,610	(14,190)	(270)	746,360	No significant changes
83C1 WATERWAYS	407,690	12,390	(9,020)	0	13,660	(12,070)	(790)	411,860	No significant changes
83C5 CORPORATE PROPERTY - ASSETS	1,139,020	60,050	(420)	0	(520)	420,550	(1,200)	1,617,480	Since the re-structure part of the internal recharge now comes from the Corporate Property - Estates budget
86B5 CORPORATE SUPPORT	600,700	28,110	337,360	0	113,240	(190,810)	0	888,600	The Civic Centre rental income budget has been reduced to reflect vacant office space within the building.
Net Cost	12,591,810	429,010	78,560	0	255,020	172,270	(70,960)	13,455,340	

	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	BUDGET TRANSFERS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/27	EXPLANATION
Corporate									
83A1 CORPORATE PROPERTY - ESTATES	(4,865,430)	74,690	731,940	0	2,580	(402,380)	(300)	(4,458,900)	New proposals are a combination of a reduction in Senate Court rent (£632k), additional costs from staff reorganisation (£27k) and increased rates of £175k partially offset by a reduction in valuation fees (£90k). The majority of other adjustments relate to a review of support services recharges to other cost centers which increased by c£300k
83A3 PARKING SERVICES	(7,154,250)	(214,660)	(153,000)	0	454,190	1,840	(4,030)	(7,069,910)	New proposals are a combination of £141k electricity and £75k rates cost reductions partially offset by a £63k increase in staff costs for the Cash Collection team
83B9 MARKETS	(606,940)	7,040	(93,470)	0	(80,180)	(900)	0	(774,450)	New proposals are a combination of £90k increase in Auctioneers income and a small combined reduction in energy and rates costs
86A1 REVENUES & BENEFITS	2,035,120	105,960	67,000	0	0	0	(510)	2,207,570	New proposals are a combination of £60k reduction in expected subsidy, £20k for year end managed services for Council Tax and Business Rates, partially offset by £13k income from BID Administration
86A2 ELECTIONS & ELECTORAL REGISTRATION	405,080	12,510	0	0	(1,550)	(5,770)	0	410,270	No significant changes
86A3 CORPORATE	(55,160)	(2,760)	(500,000)	0	0	10,320	0	(547,600)	New proposal relates to savings anticipated from the implementation of digitisation
86A5 DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION	723,920	23,570	3,230	0	(3,910)	(5,810)	(10,380)	730,620	No significant changes
86A7 UNAPPORTIONABLE OVERHEADS	1,323,690	8,150	0	0	0	(12,840)	0	1,319,000	No significant changes
86B1 FINANCIAL SERVICES	937,960	33,860	0	0	0	9,690	(100)	981,410	No significant changes
86B2 INTERNAL AUDIT	121,290	(10)	0	0	0	4,350	0	125,630	No significant changes
86B4 LEGAL SERVICES	257,640	22,270	0	0	0	(32,930)	(20)	246,960	Adjustments were made to reflect the reduction in superannuation costs and an increase to support service recharges.
86B8 PROCUREMENT	123,710	7,370	0	0	0	22,870	(1,490)	152,460	No significant changes
Net Cost	(6,753,370)	77,990	55,700	0	371,130	(411,930)	(16,830)	(6,676,940)	
People & Communities									
81C2 HOUSING NEEDS & HOMELESSNESS	1,206,630	134,890	1,112,650	0	(38,050)	545,280	(2,220)	2,959,180	The budget includes £577k which was removed from the 25/26 budget and a request for £1,112k to replace the loss of grant anticipated in 2026/27.
81E1 GF HOUSING - PROPERTY	78,640	6,950	(1,560)	0	0	(25,660)	0	58,370	No significant changes
86A6 DIGITAL & DATA	266,940	8,090	0	0	0	5,450	(240)	280,240	No significant changes
86B3 HUMAN RESOURCES	821,670	21,950	50,000	0	0	(280)	59,350	952,690	A new proposal to increase the apprenticeship levy budget has been added. A transfer of budget from 81A1 Environmental Health & Licensing has been included to facilitate new Health & Safety roles
86B6 IT SERVICES	2,390,700	(3,070)	100,000	0	91,530	(109,710)	(350)	2,469,100	A new budget proposal was added due to the increase in the annual contract agreement with Strata. An adjustment was made to increase the support service recharges, after a review was carried out across all relevant services.
86B9 EXETER COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAMME	555,380	3,860	0	0	0	181,260	120,000	860,500	Adjustments were made to reflect the decrease in funding from the Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy. Additional budget for the new Consultation & Engagement cost centre has been transferred across from various services across the Council.
86C3 CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE	975,180	31,330	51,850	0	0	(62,620)	(570)	995,170	A new budget proposal was added to re-instate a Team Leader post. Adjustments were made to remove 2025/26 non-recurring budgets for the Security & Assistance Officer and security patrol

	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	DEPRECIATION ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	BUDGET TRANSFERS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/27	EXPLANATION
86C4 ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE	43,470	30	0	0	(43,020)	(480)	0	0	No significant changes
86C6 PRIVATE HOUSING	62,640	10,250	0	0	0	(2,830)	0	70,060	No significant changes
Net Cost	6,401,250	214,280	1,312,940	0	10,460	310,090	175,970	8,645,310	
Place									
83A4 NET ZERO AND BUSINESS	860,570	20,130	(21,870)	0	320	5,730	(33,840)	831,040	Budgets have been transferred between Net Zero and Community Safety (see 86C7 below) to reflect operational needs
83A5 CULTURE	372,810	9,860	(89,650)	0	(3,700)	21,500	(139,610)	171,210	New proposals due to reduction in utilities and rates. Also the second phase of the Cultural redesign has been included in the Corn Exchange (where this saving will actually come from has yet to be determined). Budget transfers have been made to remove 2025/26 savings from phase one of the Cultural redesign which was added to Museum Services (see 83C2 below)
83A6 TOURISM	0	2,120	0	0	0	(2,120)	0	0	No significant changes
83A9 BUILDING CONTROL & LAND CHARGES	72,680	600	0	0	0	(130)	(150)	73,000	No significant changes
83B5 PLANNING SERVICES	869,850	27,090	(33,000)	0	23,560	(55,640)	(250)	831,610	The new proposal is from the removal of budget from Local Plan Evidence. An error in calculating national insurance was made in 2025/26 so this has been corrected as an adjustment
83C2 MUSEUM SERVICE	2,556,740	91,780	(227,850)	0	(69,770)	(57,610)	218,850	2,512,140	New proposals include material savings against utilities. The saving due to phase one of the Cultural redesign has now been removed so the budget transfer nets off with other transfers across the Culture service
83C3 LEISURE & SPORT	2,412,690	24,040	357,980	0	(36,120)	(117,480)	(34,060)	2,607,050	The budget for Exeter Arena has now been re-instated as a new proposal. A £34k budget was transferred as a contribution to the new Consultation & Engagement cost centre
83C9 VISITOR FACILITIES	89,090	5,240	(22,120)	0	(140)	26,980	(56,850)	42,200	The budget transfer reflects the removal of phase one Cultural redesign savings
86A4 CIVIC CEREMONIALS	260,020	6,060	5,890	0	(11,730)	(1,250)	6,870	265,860	No significant changes
86A8 COMMUNICATIONS	95,430	3,810	(40,240)	0	0	16,570	(82,070)	(6,500)	Advertising revenue has been increased as a new proposal. Budgets have been transferred to remove the 2025/26 savings from phase one of the Cultural redesign, as well as a £10k contribution toward the Consultation & Engagement budget
86C5 CCTV & HOMECALL	572,910	11,720	39,740	0	(16,190)	430	(150)	608,460	New proposals include an additional budget for two central controllers which has been offset with reductions in utilities and rates.
86C7 COMMUNITY SAFETY	5,000	180	335,000	0	0	0	33,810	373,990	The new proposal is a budget for a permanent Community Safety team. This also include a budget transfer from 83A4 Net Zero & Business (see above)
Net Cost	8,167,790	202,630	303,880	0	(113,770)	(163,020)	(87,450)	8,310,060	
TOTAL	21,546,960	971,080	1,751,080	500,000	522,840	(128,290)	0	25,383,990	

**EXETER CITY COUNCIL
2026/27 COUNCIL TAX - SUMMARY**

APPENDIX 7

	2025/26		2026/27	
Council Tax Base	39,852		40,186	
	Total Expenditure £	Band D Council Tax £	Total Expenditure £	Band D Council Tax £
General Fund Budget	7,506,790	188.37	7,770,860	193.37
Collection Fund (Council Tax) Surplus	(103,692)	(2.60)	(82,783)	(2.06)
TOTAL	7,403,098	185.76	7,688,077	191.31

GENERAL FUND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

GENERAL FUND	2025-26 £	2026-27 £	2027-28 £	2028-29 £	FUTURE YEARS £	TOTAL £
CAPITAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE						
Capital Receipts Brought Forward	0					0
GF Capital Receipts	9,104,506	3,375,000	0	0	0	12,479,506
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay	406,406	0	0	0	0	406,406
Disabled Facility Grant	1,216,990	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	3,616,990
Community Infrastructure Levy	1,815,042	6,848,504	0	0	0	8,663,546
Other - Grants/External Funding/Reserves/S106	3,100,019	6,745,706	1,454,000	0	0	11,299,725
Total Resources Available	15,642,963	17,769,210	2,254,000	800,000	800,000	36,466,173
GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME						
Capital Programme	26,175,170	27,512,651	11,866,060	1,263,910	1,263,910	68,081,701
Total General Fund	26,175,170	27,512,651	11,866,060	1,263,910	1,263,910	68,081,701

UNCOMMITTED CAPITAL RESOURCES:						
Capital Receipts Brought Forward	0	9,104,506	12,479,506	12,479,506	12,479,506	0
Resources in Year	15,642,963	17,769,210	2,254,000	800,000	800,000	37,266,173
Less Capital Receipts to carry forward	(9,104,506)	(12,479,506)	(12,479,506)	(12,479,506)	(12,479,506)	(12,479,506)
Less Spend in Year	(26,175,170)	(27,512,651)	(11,866,060)	(1,263,910)	(1,263,910)	(68,081,701)
Borrowing Requirement	19,636,713	13,118,441	9,612,060	463,910	463,910	43,295,034

GENERAL FUND - CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2026/27 AND FUTURE YEARS

Schemes	NEW BID	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Future Years	Financed by	What the scheme is trying to achieve
		£	£	£	£		
Operations							
Depot Improvement Works		7,516,560				CIL / borrowing	Waste Depot improvement works including the MRF.
Capitalised Staff Costs		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	Borrowing	To provide for the cost of certain Council employees, which will be directly involved in the construction or acquisition of assets and qualify as capital expenditure, including engineers and surveyors.
Bowling Green Marshes Coastal Defence Scheme		386,260				Grant	To repair the coastal defences to retain the level of protection to the freshwater marshes. The scheme is entirely funded by the Environment Agency.
Parks Infrastructure		210,083				Borrowing	To ensure public safety in parks and open spaces. Works include resurfacing parking areas and repairs to steps, railings and gates.
Cemeteries & Churchyards Infrastructure Improvements		90,608				Borrowing	Reactive infrastructure improvements to cemeteries and churchyards.
Pinhoe Playing Field Upgrades		19,450				S106	Works to upgrade Pinhoe playing fields.
Cricklepit Bridge		84,000				Grant	Full Repair (specification dependent upon PI Report findings) & redecoration. Last full paint coat was 15 years ago and is due for renewal
Trews Weir refurb		5,877,782				Grant / borrowing	Stabilise and refurbish damaged weir.
District Street Lighting		200,000	200,000			Borrowing	Complete stock replacement of aging lighting columns to drop-down type and to LED lamps over 5 year programme.
Piazza Terracina		158,560				Borrowing	Repaving and landscaping Terracina, with new service points to improve suitability for events. Could include spaces for street food and pop-up stalls similar to Guildhall. Potential income from stalls and events which would help to offset some of the costs.
Ash Die Back Tree Replacement		75,000				Borrowing	Tree Removal & Replacement.
Fleet Lease costs		2,329,910	2,066,520			Borrowing	Fleet vehicles and plant replacement programme.
Bromhams Farm Playing Fields		14,669	15,000			Grant	Works to upgrade Bromhams Farm Playing Fields.
Farm Hill Retaining Walls (23 no.)		265,000				Borrowing	Stabilising works and other remedial actions.
Bonhay Rd/Andlaw House Footpath		104,815				Borrowing	Remedial works to replace existing gabion baskets or shore up existing gabion baskets - plus resurfacing of path with tarmac.
Heavitree Paddling Pools		526,690				CIL	Redesign and rebuild paddling pools, add new splash pad and replace dated plant and plant room.
Play Areas		303,630				CIL	Supply & Installation of new play equipment at multiple play areas across the city to replace old, end of life equipment. Cost includes 2 potential full redesigns where all equipment is old and the site could provide better play value and more accessible play in areas of multiple indices of deprivation (Lakeside Avenue & Chestnut Avenue).

Schemes	NEW BID	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Future Years	Financed by	What the scheme is trying to achieve
Landfill Gas Extraction Systems		156,101				Borrowing	Significant upgrade or replacement of all three extraction systems.
Mincinglake Valley Park Reed Beds & Pipe Inlet		100,000				Borrowing	Re-lining of the lagoon to minimise leaks, coupled with design and construction of new debris screens to minimise blockage risks.
ECC Bridge Repair Programme		463,745				Borrowing	Due to number of required repairs identified in Principal Inspections, create new project for all bridge repairs.
Oxford Road Car Park Retaining Wall		100,000				Grant	ECC contribution towards retaining wall repairs
Outdoor Leisure Facilities - Newcourt		121,270				S106 / borrowing	To provide facilities at Newcourt.
Riverside Walls at Quay		50,000				Borrowing	Underpinning or sheet piling existing Quay walls. Potential opportunity to deliver alongside Trews Weir.
SUB TOTAL		19,304,131	2,431,520	150,000	150,000		
Corporate Resources							
BLRF - Clifton Hill		201,930				Grant	Brownfield Land Release Fund for Clifton Hill site.
SUB TOTAL		201,930	0	0	0		
People & Communities							
Annual Contribution to Strata		53,910	53,910	53,910	53,910	All Borrowing	IT projects
IT Replacement Programme		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
EUC model equipment (replacement laptops)		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000		
Telephony - Phase 2	NEW	35,936					
Purview	NEW	3,594					
Corporate Asset Management System	NEW	150,000					
Azure Virtual Desktop	NEW	25,155					
System Upgrades	NEW	35,936					
Civic Centre Closure	NEW	400,000					
XLPrint - Cloud Migration	NEW	12,578					
IKEN - Cloud Migration	NEW	28,749					
SDWANT (Discovery)	NEW	26,952					
AI Implementation plan	NEW	17,968					
Digitalisation of paper records	NEW	53,000					
Exeter Tickets Website	NEW	12,500					
One Housing Migration	NEW	100,000					
Parks and Green spaces self-service	NEW	20,000					
Exeter RIT	NEW	120,000					
Waste Management self-service	NEW	30,000					
Telephony routing	NEW	3,594					
Strata staff cost Capitalisation	NEW	107,808					
Disabled Facility Grants		800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	Grant	To meet the legal duty to pay grants to enable disabled people to remain in their homes.
SUB TOTAL		2,197,680	1,013,910	1,013,910	1,013,910		
Place							
Riverside & RAMM Decarbonisation Phase 4		2,591,290	1,454,000			Grant	Decarbonisation works including roof, heating and cooling replacement works.
New Solar PV sites		1,029,500				Borrowing	To install Solar PV on 6 Council owned sites.
Leisure Equipment Replacement Programme		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Borrowing	To ensure there is a pot available to replace equipment that is damaged or at the end of its useful life.
SUB TOTAL		3,720,790	1,554,000	100,000	100,000		

Schemes	NEW BID	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Future Years	Financed by	What the scheme is trying to achieve
		£	£	£	£		
SUB TOTAL PLANNED CAPITAL PROGRAMME							
		25,424,531	4,999,430	1,263,910	1,263,910		
APPROVED COMMITTED SCHEMES WITH EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT IMPACT ON DELIVERY TIMESCALES							
Guildhall Shopping Centre Enhancements		2,000,000	6,866,630			Borrowing	Enhancements to Guildhall shopping centre.
St Nicholas Priory Roof		88,120				Borrowing	Contribution towards works on St Nicholas Priory roof.
TOTAL		2,088,120	6,866,630	0	0		
GENERAL FUND SERVICES TOTAL							
		27,512,651	11,866,060	1,263,910	1,263,910		

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts

1.0 Introduction

Capital receipts are the money councils receive from asset sales, the use of which is normally restricted to funding other capital expenditure or paying off debt. The receipts cannot usually be used to fund revenue costs.

Since 2016, the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Direction has allowed local authorities to use the proceeds from asset sales to fund the revenue costs of projects that result in ongoing cost savings or improved efficiency.

In November 2024, the Local Government Finance Policy Statement announced the extension of the flexible use of capital receipts to 2030.

Before the Council can flexibly use capital receipts it must prepare, publish, and maintain a 'flexible use of capital receipts strategy'. This must consider the impact of the flexibility on the affordability of borrowing and its prudential indicators.

Full Council must approve the strategy before any qualifying expenditure is incurred.

2.0 Qualifying Expenditure

The key criteria to use when deciding whether expenditure can be funded by the capital receipts flexibility is that it is forecast to generate ongoing savings to an authorities', or several authorities, and/or to another public sector body's net service expenditure.

Qualifying expenditure means expenditure on a project where incurring up-front costs will generate ongoing savings. Set up and implementation costs of any new processes or arrangements can be classified as qualifying expenditure. The ongoing revenue costs of the new processes or arrangements cannot be classified as qualifying expenditure.

3.0 Qualifying Disposal

Capital receipts used under the direction must be from qualifying disposals. That is, disposals where the authority does not retain an interest, directly or indirectly, in the assets once the disposal has occurred. Where the authority retains some exposure to the risks and rewards of the assets following disposal, it must not use any capital receipts from that disposal.

The direction does not allow authorities to use capital receipts generated by a disposal to an entity that is within the authority's group structure (subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures).

4.0 Accountability

Each authority should disclose the individual projects that will be funded or part funded through capital receipts flexibility to full Council. This requirement can be satisfied as part of the annual budget setting process.

It is a condition of the direction that authorities must send details setting out their planned use of the flexibility to the Secretary of State, in advance of its use for each financial year and must include:

- The amount of planned capitalisation using the flexibility
- The purpose of the expenditure to be capitalised
- The amount of expenditure that was capitalised using the flexibility in the prior year
- The efficiency savings that are directly attributable to the use of the flexibility that were achieved in the prior year

If any of this information is unavailable or unknown, the council must set this out with a description as to why it cannot be provided.

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy 2026/27

1.0 Objectives and Purpose

1.1 This strategy is intended to enable the Council to make use of the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Direction.

The objectives of this Strategy are to:

- Outline the methodology for funding projects using this flexibility
- Identify actual and potential capital receipts that could be utilised to fund transformation projects
- Identify projects that are considered to be eligible, and which could flexibly be funded from capital receipts
- In subsequent years, report on the progress of projects approved in previous years

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 To make use of this flexibility, capital receipts must arise in the period 2016/17 to 2029/30, and qualifying expenditure must take place in the same period.
- 2.2 If projects are identified in the Strategy, they can still be financed in whole or in part from other sources, e.g. revenue budgets. Having approved the Strategy, the Council is not obliged to fund these projects from capital receipts. It is Council policy that capital receipts are not relied upon to fund any expenditure until they are realised and as new capital receipts might not necessarily be available during the period of the Strategy, it is essential that alternative sources of funding are levered in, if necessary.

3.0 Project Details

- 3.1 In November 2025, the Council made a joint submission with Plymouth City Council for Local Government Reorganisation in Devon.

Across the Devon area (including Plymouth and Torbay), it is estimated that our proposal will deliver annual, ongoing efficiency savings of around £50m - £70m per annum. These figures are estimates based on detailed modelling and a range of assumptions. Savings from a number of categories are projected:

- Service consolidation savings
- Corporate service consolidation
- Optimising senior leadership
- Optimising costs of democracy
- Property rationalisation
- Service transformation savings
- Harmonisation of fees and charges

Project	2026/27 £m	2027/28 £m	2028/29 £m
Local Government Re-organisation transitional costs			
Redundancy / workforce exit	0	3.0	5.0
Programme Delivery Team	0.9	2.1	0.5
External communication and branding	0	0.3	0.3
Workforce onboarding and culture development	0	0.2	0.2
ICT set up and consolidation	0.5	5.0	3.0
New council establishment – policy & process	0.2	0.2	0.1
Shadow authority costs	0.4	0.8	0
Property rationalisation	0	0.2	0.3
Programme contingency	0	1.0	1.0
Total Estimate	2.0	13.8	10.4

3.2 It is for individual authorities to decide whether or not a project qualifies for the flexibility. Guidance sets out a wide range of projects that could generate qualifying expenditure and includes:

- Activities which support or enable efficiency savings, improved service delivery or transformation as part of local government re-organisation

On this basis, it is assessed that the project qualifies for the flexibility.

4.0 Eligible Capital Receipts and Impact on Prudential Indicators

4.1 The planned use of the flexibility shown in Section 3 for 2026/27 is set out below:

	2026/27 £m
Eligible General fund Capital Receipts b/fwd	1.5
Projected Capital Receipts	11.8
Planned Use of Flexible Use Direction	(1.5)
Eligible General Fund Capital Receipts c/fwd	11.8

- 4.2 It should be noted that the Council does not currently hold any other significant capital receipts in addition to those set out in the table above.
- 4.3 As it is Council policy not to rely on capital receipts until they are realised, the projected capital receipts above have not been factored into the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) by way of either reducing debt or financing capital expenditure. Consequently, the use of these receipts under this flexibility will have no effect on the Council's prudential indicators.
- 4.4 The capital receipts, received to date, have also not been earmarked as funding for any other proposed capital expenditure and therefore there is no anticipated additional impact on the Council's prudential indicators as set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.
- 4.5 The Council will also have due regard to the Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice when determining and including the entries required from undertaking and funding this activity within the 2026/27 Statement of Accounts.

5.0 Approval

For 2026/27, the Council will approve the budgeted funding of the projects in the Strategy when approving the General Fund Budget and Capital Programme

January 2026

Balanced Budget 2026/27: Consultation findings

Due to the fact Exeter City Council expect to be able to put forward a balanced budget for 2026-27 without having to consider cutting or reducing services, the format of this consultation was different to last years.

Instead, we wanted to get a picture of what was important to residents in relation to:

- ✓ Local Economy
- ✓ People
- ✓ Homes
- ✓ Sustainable Environment
- ✓ A Well-run Council

To do this we asked people to rank their priorities for these 5 focus areas, giving us quantitative data. We also asked people for their opinions on these 5 focus areas through free text responses, giving us qualitative data.

Additionally, people we also asked to feedback via free text what they feel should be protected from any potential future cuts, and what they felt should be more open to future cost savings/ reductions.

We have displayed this feedback below, demonstrating what people thought was most important to them through the quantitative data, and theming responses from the qualitative data.

Moreover, we have also linked this feedback (where relevant to do so) to the information and data provided in the 2025 Resident Survey.

It should be noted that 58 people took part in the Balanced Budget 2026/27 survey and a total of 1882 people took part in the 2025 Resident Survey.

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Local Economy: Priorities and Key Themes

Respondents ranked these options in order of priority for the local economy, with number 1 being the highest priority.

1. Supporting independent shops and reducing empty retail units
2. Improving access to employment and skills
3. Attracting new businesses to Exeter
4. Community Safety Initiatives
5. Investing in cultural and tourism events and facilities

These themes come from all free text comments relating to the local economy:

1. City Centre Vitality & Footfall

- Reduce parking charges; make parking free after certain times.
- Encourage visitors and shoppers with cleaner streets and safer public spaces.
- Support independent shops and fill empty units.
- Address antisocial behaviour that deters footfall.

2. Business & Development

- Accelerate planning decisions and make development easier (e.g., disused sites).
- Support local SMEs through procurement rules rather than large consultancies.
- Promote street markets and cultural attractions as economic drivers.

3. Housing's Role in the Economy

- More truly affordable housing to support workforce retention.
- Better use of empty properties; convert unused spaces above shops.
- Prioritise local residents over students; apply stronger rules to student developers.

4. Tourism & Cultural Economy

- Invest in culture, museums, markets, murals, heritage, and green spaces.
- Consider introducing a tourist tax for hotel visitors.

5. Transport Infrastructure

- Improve public transport reliability to support the economy.
- Park & Ride expansion, better cycling infrastructure, congestion reduction.

People: Priorities and Key Themes

Respondents ranked these options in order of priority for people, (e.g. communities, wellbeing and social inclusion), with number 1 being the highest priority.

1. Supporting vulnerable groups and families
2. Reducing health inequalities
3. Maintaining Community buildings and facilities
4. Supporting community resilience and inclusion
5. Improving access to leisure and cultural activities

These themes come from all free text comments relating to people, communities, wellbeing and social inclusion:

1. Youth & Teen Provision

- More youth clubs, teen activities, safe spaces, library/RAMM programmes.
- Concern over cuts to youth work and SEND support.

2. Support for Vulnerable Groups

- Homeless outreach, addiction support, relocation of some services outside main shopping areas.
- More community builders and community initiatives.
- Better SEND services and support for families.

3. Accessibility & Inclusion

- Make public consultations easier; offer non-digital options.
- More welcoming events for autistic/ASD residents.
- More services for immigrant, trans and queer communities.

4. Community Pride & Local Spaces

- Cleaner streets, graffiti removal, weeding, better parks.
- Support community-run groups, neighbourhood collaboration and face-to-face contact.

5. Safety

- Tackle street drinking and antisocial behaviour, especially Sidwell/South Street.
- Improve evening safety and city centre enforcement.

Homes: Priorities and Key Themes

Respondents ranked these options in order of priority related to homes, with number 1 being the highest priority.

1. Building more affordable and social housing
2. Providing temporary accommodation to prevent homelessness
3. Improving housing standards and energy efficiency
4. Funding disabled facilities and warm home grants
5. Supporting tenants and landlords

These themes come from all free text comments relating to homes:

1. More Social & Affordable Housing

- Build more council homes; reduce homelessness.
- Ensure affordability for local residents, not just students or high-income earners.
- Use empty homes; repurpose underused buildings.

2. Quality & Maintenance of Existing Housing Stock

- Address damp, mould, asbestos; improve MEARS responsiveness for housing tenants.
- Improve maintenance and estate management.
- Ensure adapted homes for disabled residents are available and well-managed.

3. Housing Allocation & Planning Policy

- Stop prioritising developers who fail on affordable housing obligations.
- Ensure families or vulnerable residents are placed appropriately.
- Reduce over-focus on co-living blocks and student accommodation.

4. Infrastructure Must Match Housing Growth

- Doctors, schools, roads, transport must come with new developments.
- Concern that rapid housing expansion increases flooding risk.

5. Financial & Policy Measures

- Higher charges for second/third homes.
- Stricter enforcement on private landlords.
- Consider congestion or visitor taxes to support housing investment.

Sustainable Environmental: Priorities and Key Themes

Respondents ranked these options in order of priority for a sustainable environment, with number 1 being the highest priority.

1. Enhancing green spaces and biodiversity
2. Having cleaner streets
3. Improving recycling rates
4. Reducing carbon emissions from Council buildings and services
5. Expanding electric vehicle infrastructure

These themes come from all free text comments relating to a sustainable environment priorities:

1. Cleanliness & Public Realm

- Better street cleaning; weed control; litter removal.
- More bins; improved waste management.

2. Green Spaces, Biodiversity & Planting

- Plant more trees; living walls; rooftop gardens; biodiversity improvements.
- Protect parks and play areas; improve maintenance of green spaces.
- Better river care and environmental stewardship.

3. Active Travel & Transport Sustainability

- More cycle lanes, safer cycling, secure bike storage.
- Encourage walking and cycling over cars.
- Concerns about poorly implemented LTN changes.
- Public transport must improve to support sustainability.

4. Recycling & Waste

- Glass recycling from homes.
- Transparency on what happens to recycled waste.
- Reduce use of weed-control chemicals.

5. Energy & Buildings

- Support for solar panels and energy efficiency improvements.
- Clarify council vs. government responsibilities on energy improvements.

A Well-Run Council: Priorities and Key Themes

Respondents ranked these options in order of priority for a well-run council, with number 1 being the highest priority.

1. Engaging residents and including them in decision-making
2. Ensuring transparency and accountability
3. Enhancing customer service and responsiveness
4. Improving the accessibility of Council information
5. Expanding online and self-service options (e.g. MyExeter)

These themes come from all free text comments relating a well-run council:

1. Transparency & Trust

- Increase openness around planning decisions, housing partnerships, finances.
- Share clearer explanations of decisions and consultation outcomes.
- Address perception that consultation is “tick-box” or disingenuous.

2. Accessibility & Customer Service

- More face-to-face support; less reliance on online systems.
- Improve MyExeter portal; allow council tax visibility online.
- Quicker response times; better communication channels.

3. Staff Culture & Accountability

- More visible presence in communities.
- Concerns about senior roles being ineffective or detached.
- Improve diversity training and customer focus.

4. Operational Basics

- Focus on core services: street cleaning, bins, parks.

- Improve procurement processes; avoid inefficient spending.

5. Partnership Working

- Clarify responsibilities between ECC, DCC, NHS, and voluntary sector.
- Work better with police on ASB and with transport operators.

Areas to Protect from Budget Cuts: Key Themes

These themes come from all free text comments relating to protecting areas from potential future budget cuts:

1. Core Environmental & Public Realm Services

- Street cleaning, refuse collection, parks, green spaces.
 - These are seen as essential for city pride, safety and economy.

2. Vulnerable People & Social Care

- Homelessness support, social care, SEND services, youth work.
 - Many emphasise protecting vulnerable residents over other services.

3. Culture & Libraries

- RAMM, libraries, leisure centres, community groups.
 - It is felt these spaces build community resilience and sense of belonging.

4. Housing Support

- Maintenance of council housing; tackling damp, mould, poor landlords.
 - Affordable housing programmes.

5. Public Transport

- Essential for reducing congestion and ensuring equitable access.

Where Reductions or Charges Might Be Acceptable: Key Themes

These themes come from all free text comments relating to what respondents may be willing to see reduced or charged for in Exeter, to help balance future budgets:

budget in future years:

1. Increased Charges (Rather than making cuts)

- Higher parking permits.
- Some increases to museum or leisure fees if means-tested.
- Fees for planning applications, pest control, or certain recycling services.

2. Reductions in Select Areas

- Reduce police funding slightly to invest in transport.
- Less spending on non-statutory partnership projects (e.g., with university).
- Review inclusion & diversity budgets (not universally supported but repeated).

3. Efficiency Savings

- Cut excessive management layers and councillor expenses.
- Improve procurement efficiency.
- Audit spending on non-essential departments.

4. Waste & Recycling Adjustments

- Explore if some residents are willing to accept reduced refuse collections (e.g., monthly black bins).

5. Charging Visitors & Second Homes

- Tourist tax.
- Increased charges on second/third homes and HMOs

Areas of crossover with 2025 Resident Survey

1. Trust, transparency and acting on resident concerns

Crossover:

Both datasets highlight a trust gap, especially around:

- Acting on resident concerns
- Transparency of decision-making
- Feedback and communication quality

2. Keeping residents informed and accessible information

Crossover:

Both identify a need for clearer, more inclusive communication, especially for:

- Older residents
- Residents with disabilities
- Those who feel digitally excluded

3. Safety and antisocial behaviour (ABS)

Crossover:

Community safety and ASB are major shared concerns, especially relating to:

- City centre (Sidwell Street, High Street, South Street)
- Evening safety
- Substance misuse/ addiction

4. Cleanliness, litter and green space

Crossover:

Both reflect widespread concern across:

- Street cleaning
- Waste and litter
- Maintenance issues (weeds, graffiti)
- Protection and enhancement of green spaces & biodiversity

5. Housing, affordability and homelessness support**Crossover:**

Both sets of data highlight concern about:

- Homelessness support
- Availability of affordable/social housing
- Housing quality and maintenance
- Use of empty homes and redevelopment

6. City Centre vitality and business environment**Crossover:**

Strong shared emphasis on:

- Supporting independent businesses
- Addressing ASB to drive footfall
- Improving cleanliness/safety to make the city centre more welcoming
- Investment in culture to revitalise the centre

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2026

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 24 February 2026

Report of: Strategic Director of Corporate Resources

Title: HRA Estimates and Capital Programme 2026/27

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

1.1 To propose the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget for 2026-27, covering both the revenue account and capital programme.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 It is recommended that:

2.1.1 The Council's overall spending proposals in respect of the HRA revenue are recommended to Council for approval.

2.1.2 Recommend to Council the approval of the HRA Capital Programme.

2.1.3 Members consider the budget assessment by the Section 151 Officer in Section 10 in agreeing the recommendations.

2.1.4 The HRA minimum Balance be set at £3.525 million for 2026/27.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 To ensure that the Council is in a position to set a balanced budget for the HRA taking into account the resources available.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources:

4.1 Section 10 of the report sets out the resource implications of the proposed budgets.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 The HRA is in a position to deliver a balanced budget across the life of the Medium Term Financial Plan. Members should note however that the capital programme reduces over the life of the plan to be financed from the depreciation charge and the revenue contribution to capital. This is the normal amount that the HRA can afford to invest in its existing stock, without further government grant.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 The statutory requirement for a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is set out in Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Section 74 of the Act sets out the duty to keep a HRA as a ring-fenced fund and sets out the structure within which the HRA operates. Part VI of the Act sets out the detailed statutory provisions on the operation of the HRA, including credits to the account (income) and debits to the account (expenditure). Section 76 sets out the duty to prevent a debit balance on the HRA. The authority must implement proposals that will secure that the account for each financial year will not show a debit balance. Members will also note the provisions of Schedule 4 of the Act which sets out the requirements concerning 'The Keeping of the Housing Revenue Account'.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 The Monitoring Officer has no additional comments.

8. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

8.1 In recommending this proposal potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act and an Equality Impact Assessment has been included in the background papers for Member's attention.

An EQIA has been completed in respect of Housing Rents and is attached as Appendix 5.

9. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

9.1 The report allocates resources and therefore does not in itself have carbon footprint implications. The impact of the Council's overall carbon footprint is reported separately..

10. Report details:

10.1 Background

10.1.1 Since April 2012, the Council's HRA is expected to be self-financing. Thus all income collected locally from rents, service charges and other sources are kept at a local level to deliver housing services to tenants and to maintain the housing stock.

10.1.2 Since April 2012 each local authority had a limit on the amount of borrowing it could have for the purposes of the HRA, called the 'debt cap'. For Exeter City Council, the debt cap was £57,882,413. The HRA debt cap was formally removed on 29 October 2018, as a result local authorities are now able to borrow for housebuilding in accordance with the Prudential Code.

10.2 Social Rent increases for 2026/27

10.2.1 The underlying rent for each council property is based upon a national rent formula.

The rent formula was established to ensure that social rents take account of:

- The condition and location of a property – reflected in its value;
- Local earnings; and
- Property size (specifically, the number of bedrooms in a property)

The rent formula for each council dwelling is set, based upon January 1999 levels, and uplifted for inflation each year. On 11th June 2025 MHCLG announced that increases to social housing rents will be limited to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 1% for a further 10 years from 2026. The CPI figure for September 2025 was 3.8%, so under this policy the Council is permitted to apply a rent increase of 4.8% for 2026/27.

10.2.2 For 2026/27 this will result in an average increase of £4.58 per week, over 52 weeks, per property. Rents are collected over 48 weeks, resulting in an average increase of £4.97 per collection week for 2026/27. On a typical 2-bedroom flat the weekly rent for 2026/27 will be £100.08 (over 52 weeks). For comparative purposes, the average weekly rents for a 2-bedroom property in Exeter as at 31st March 2025 were:

- £109.98 per week with a housing association; and
- £260.31 per week rented in the private sector.

10.2.3 Affordable rent allows local authorities to set rents at levels that are typically higher than social rents, at up to 80% of local market rent inclusive of service charges. The intention behind this is to maximise returns and generate capacity for further investment in new affordable housing, allowing more people in housing need to have access to a good quality home at sub-market rent. Affordable rent is charged on new properties built to passivhaus standard, with the expectation that tenants would benefit from lower fuel bills. Affordable rents may also be increased by 4.8% in line with social rent rises.

10.2.4 Rentals of non-dwellings, such as garages, are outside the scope of the Government's social rent policy. However annual increases to garage rents are generally kept in-line with rises in social rents. Under self-financing local authorities are encouraged to review the rents of non-dwellings in order to ensure associated costs are fully recovered. Allowing for inflationary rises for employee costs and for general repair costs, a rise in line with rent charges is considered appropriate. A 4.8% increase in garage rents and parking spaces has therefore been approved by Executive in December 2025.

10.2.5 Services charges cover services and facilities provided by the authority to tenants which are not covered by their rent. Service charges reflect additional services which may not be provided to every tenant, or which may be connected with communal facilities. Different tenants receive different types of service reflecting their housing circumstances. Service charges are limited to covering the cost of providing the services. Government guidelines advised that authorities should endeavour to keep increases in-line with rent changes, at CPI + 1%, to help keep charges affordable. Increases above this may be made on rare occasions when an authority has increases in costs outside its control, such as increases in fuel costs. Service charge increases of 4.8% have also been approved by Executive in December 2025.

10.2.6 This gives total income in 2026/27 of £23.102m.

10.3 Key Assumptions

10.3.1 A net overall allowance of (£0.745m) has been included for inflation. The inflationary increases allowed in the budget are:

Pay Award	2.5%
Pay – Increments	0.5%
Electricity	4.0%
Gas	0.0%
Water	3.5%
Insurance	5.0% - 18.0%
General Inflation	3.6%
Housing Rents and Service Charges	4.8%

10.3.2 A review of all budgeted costs and income has been performed to help ensure adequate provision is made for inflation and where allowance has been made for a general inflationary increase, it has been provided for at 3.6%. Pay has been increased by 2.5% although there is a risk that this again may be lower than the actual amount agreed.

10.3.3 Interest is based on the existing loans that have been taken out and the borrowing requirement within the capital programme. Future borrowing requirements are based on rates of around 5.36%, however the Council will seek to continue to internally finance borrowing until rates stabilise from the present elevated levels.

10.4 HRA Revenue Estimates 2026/27 (Appendix 1)

10.4.1 The proposed budgets for 2026/27 indicate that a total of £96,060 will be transferred to the HRA Working Balance. Other than allowances for inflation, the pay award and an anticipated reduction in utilities costs there have been no significant changes compared with the current financial year. The impact on the HRA Working Balance is set out below.

Movement on HRA Working Balance	£
Estimated HRA Working Balance, as at 1/4/26	£4,692,988
Budgeted Surplus for 2026-27	96,060
Balance resolved to be retained (HRA contingency)	(3,525,000)
Total Forecast Balance Available, as at 31/3/27	£1,264,048

10.5 Latest Medium Term Financial Plan (Appendix 2)

10.5.1 An updated Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is set out in Appendix 2. The MTFP indicates that working balances will remain in excess of the £3.525m contingency over the next 4 years.

10.5.2 There are further uncertainties and factors that could affect the future financial position. These include: potential costs arising from increasing regulatory framework, contract inflation, the annual pay award and additional borrowing and revenue costs in respect of any new capital programme commitments.

10.6 HRA Available Resources (Appendix 3)

10.6.1 Appendix 3 sets out the forecast use of the resources available for the HRA. This includes the borrowing requirement of £2.8m in 2026/27 in addition to almost £5m assumed in the current financial year which is necessary to deliver the capital programme. There is a balance of £4.4m total uncommitted capital resources at the end of 2029/30.

10.7 HRA Capital Programme (Appendix 4)

10.7.1 For 2026/27 the HRA medium term financial plan provides for a capital programme of £12.636m. This is planned investment in existing stock and there is currently nothing included in the programme for the provision of new homes. This will be financed as follows;

HRA Capital Finance	£
Major Repairs Reserve	7,238,753
Revenue Contribution to Capital	1,000,000
Capital Receipts	1,597,000
Borrowing	2,800,000
Total HRA Capital Financing 2026/27	12,635,753

10.8 Risk Assessment

10.8.1 It has already been mentioned above in this report that our financial forecasts are based on a number of assumptions including the level of inflation, interest rates, income levels, and general prevailing economic conditions. Economic volatility, higher interest rates and inflation have added substantial costs to running services. In previous years permitted rent increases have not kept pace with the scale of increases seen.

10.8.2 Although the Council faces risks from the assumptions and uncertainties outlined above these have been mitigated by the following:

- Adopting a prudent approach to financial forecasting which involves obtaining information from external professional sources;
- Continuous monitoring and review of the key factors together with regular reports to Members on any key issues;
- Regular budget monitoring meetings with budget managers to ensure that budget pressures are identified at the earliest opportunity;
- The adoption of robust financial management arrangements including option appraisal, risk assessment and financial monitoring; and
- Retaining a prudent level of reserves and balances.

10.8.3 As part of the general budget-setting process the Council needs to also consider the risks inherent in the budgets set and the adequacy of the measures put in place to manage the potential risks.

10.9 Section 25 Statement of the Robustness of Estimates and Adequacy of Reserves

10.9.1 There is a requirement under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 that requires the Chief Finance Officer of a local authority to formally report to its members on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of its reserves when it is considering its budget.

10.10 Robustness of Estimates

10.10.1 I have already outlined above in this report the key assumptions that have been made in the budget proposals for next year including an assessment of the risks and mitigating factors. To assess the robustness of the estimates, the following have been considered:

- The strength of the medium-term financial planning process in operation including the identification of significant service pressures, both unavoidable and through policy decisions;
- The strength of the budget monitoring process in identifying weaknesses and pressures in the existing budgets;
- The use of an annual process of engagement with senior managers and members to test out the robustness of proposals;

- Finance staff providing advice throughout the process on robustness, including vacancy factors, increments, current demand, and income levels.

As the Section 151 Officer for this Council I therefore consider that the budget estimates for 2026/27 that have been prepared are both robust and achievable.

10.11 Adequacy of Reserves

10.11.1 The HRA manages 4,800 Council Homes on behalf of tenants. It currently has a policy of maintaining a minimum level of reserves at £3.525 million. Like the General Fund, there are a range of risk factors that must be taken into account and the Section 151 Officer has taken a risk-based approach to assessing the level of reserves required. The framework for assessing the risks surrounding the budget needs to consider the following:

- Inflationary pressures;
- Income volatility;
- Insurance excesses;
- Increased repairs & maintenance costs (particularly from voids);
- Interest Rate variations.

Area of Risk	Explanation	Amount
Inflationary pressures	The impact of the pay award is not known when budgets are set. As Local Government tries to stay ahead of the National Living Wage, pay awards have outstripped estimates over recent years. A 1% increase would add £40,000 to costs. Similarly a 1% variation in inflation on premises, supplies, services & transport would add £140,000 to costs.	180,000
Income volatility	The HRA is reliant on Rental income to deliver its Services. These are in line with Government policy and the Council has very little room to address unexpected pressures. The Council makes provision for voids at 2.1%. An allowance of 1.5% is therefore held to protect against bad debt movements in year.	345,000

Insurance excess	The Council does not budget for insurance excesses. The property insurance excess is £100,000 each claim and therefore 5 claims in a year would potentially cost £500,000	500,000
Repairs & Maintenance	The Council holds a standard £500 per property in respect of unexpected repairs & maintenance	2,400,000
Interest Rate variations	A 0.5% variation in interest rates would cost the HRA £100,000 on the interest paid by the General Fund	100,000
		£3,525,000

It is therefore proposed to maintain minimum reserves at this level.

11. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

11.1 The budget underpins the Corporate Plan by determining the amount of funds available to the Council to deliver its priorities.

12. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

12.1 The key risks are set out in section 10 above.

13. Are there any other options?

13.1 Not applicable.

Author: Strategic Director for Corporate Resources, Dave Hodgson

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

HRA REVENUE ESTIMATES 2026/27

	2025/26 BUDGET £	2026/27 BUDGET £	CHANGE £
Management	8,414,530	8,572,670	158,140
Sundry Land Maintenance	641,700	499,140	(142,560)
Repair & Maintenance Programme	9,505,410	9,657,110	151,700
HRA SERVICE PROVISION EXPENDITURE	18,561,640	18,728,920	167,280
Revenue Contribution to Capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Capital Charges	3,724,680	3,894,340	169,660
Net Interest	1,714,090	1,878,030	163,940
HRA EXPENDITURE	25,000,410	25,501,290	500,880
Dwelling Rents	(22,119,330)	(23,183,580)	(1,064,250)
Service Charges	(1,656,590)	(1,828,340)	(171,750)
Other	(663,420)	(585,430)	77,990
HRA NET EXPENDITURE	561,070	(96,060)	(657,130)
Transfer to / (from) HRA Working Balance	(561,070)	96,060	657,130
TOTAL NET HRA BUDGET	0	0	0

HRA MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN (2025/26 - 2029/30)

	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000
Resources					
Rents	21,654	21,654	22,693	23,374	24,075
Service Charges	1,657	1,657	1,828	1,851	1,875
Other	1,220	1,220	1,207	1,235	1,264
Inflation on income	-	1,198	732	754	776
Likely resources	24,530	25,728	26,460	27,214	27,990
Expenditure					
HRA expenditure base budget	18,546	18,594	18,872	18,863	19,305
Inflation on expenditure	-	182	148	150	154
Repairs & Maintenance Programme	-	58	(197)	251	149
Depreciation	3,725	3,894	4,053	4,151	4,390
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Net interest	1,471	1,904	1,954	1,954	1,955
	24,742	25,632	26,830	27,369	27,953
Other Funding					
Contribution to / (from) HRA Working Balance	(212)	96	(370)	(156)	37
Total Net budget	-	-	-	-	-
Opening HRA Working Balance	4,905	4,693	4,789	4,419	4,263
Closing HRA Working Balance	4,693	4,789	4,419	4,263	4,300

HRA AVAILABLE RESOURCES

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT	2025-26 £	2026-27 £	2027-28 £	2028-29 £	2029-30 £	TOTAL £
CAPITAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE						
Usable Receipts Brought Forward						5,221,900
Major Repairs Reserve Brought Forward						4,999,469
Other HRA Sales	1,189,000	912,000				2,101,000
RTB sales	3,833,581					3,833,581
Major Repairs Reserve	3,724,680	3,894,340	4,052,900	4,151,040	4,390,480	20,213,440
Revenue Contributions to Capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
Grants & External contributions	1,841,290					1,841,290
Borrowing	4,948,380	2,800,000				7,748,380
Long leases	2,645,792					2,645,792
Total Resources available	19,182,723	8,606,340	6,052,900	6,151,040	6,390,480	56,604,852
CAPITAL PROGRAMME						
HRA Capital Programme	19,417,866	12,635,753	8,257,069	6,028,867	5,874,375	52,213,930
Total Housing Revenue Account	19,417,866	12,635,753	8,257,069	6,028,867	5,874,375	52,213,930
UNCOMMITTED CAPITAL RESOURCES:						
Usable Receipts Brought Forward	5,221,900	6,639,359	5,954,359	3,754,359	3,754,359	5,221,900
Major Repairs Reserve Brought Forward	4,999,469	3,346,867	2,454	(1,715)	120,458	4,999,469
Resources in Year	19,182,723	8,606,340	6,052,900	6,151,040	6,390,480	46,383,483
Less Estimated Spend	(19,417,866)	(12,635,753)	(8,257,069)	(6,028,867)	(5,874,375)	(52,213,930)
Uncommitted Capital Resources	9,986,226	5,956,813	3,752,644	3,874,817	4,390,922	4,390,922
WORKING BALANCE RESOURCES:						
Balance Brought Forward	4,905,388	4,692,988	4,789,048	4,419,399	4,263,279	4,905,388
HRA Balance Transfer - to/(from) Working Balance	(580,070)	96,060	(369,649)	(156,120)	36,781	(972,998)
Cumulative forecast under/(over)spend 2025-26	367,670					367,670
Balance Carried Forward	4,692,988	4,789,048	4,419,399	4,263,279	4,300,060	4,300,060
Balance Resolved to be Retained	(3,525,000)	(3,525,000)	(3,525,000)	(3,525,000)	(3,525,000)	(3,525,000)
Uncommitted HRA Working Balance (after balance resolved to be retained of £3.525m)	1,167,988	1,264,048	894,399	738,279	775,060	775,060
TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPITAL RESOURCES (after balance resolved to be retained of £3.525m)	11,154,214	7,220,861	4,647,043	4,613,096	5,165,982	5,165,982

HRA - CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2026/27 to 2029/30

DESCRIPTION	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
INVESTMENT IN EXISTING STOCK					
Adaptations	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	1,440,000
Balcony Walkway Improvements	108,000	108,000	108,000	100,000	424,000
Bathroom Replacements (inc. Communal)	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	1,920,000
Boiler Replacement Programme & Central Heating	381,375	331,375	331,375	331,375	1,375,500
Common Area Footpath & Wall Improvements	125,000	92,000	92,000	85,000	394,000
Communal Area Improvements - New Flooring	17,178	12,936	25,662	50,000	105,776
Communal Door Entry System Instals	500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000	1,600,000
Electrical Central Heating	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
Electrical Rewires - Communal & Domestic	650,000	650,000	450,000	450,000	2,200,000
Energy retrofit	1,746,478	1,746,478	0	0	3,492,956
Fire Risk Assessment Works	1,235,000	883,000	883,000	883,000	3,884,000
Fire Safety Storage Facilities	109,462	0	0	0	109,462
Fire Alarm Systems Replacement	172,500	0	0	0	172,500
Kitchen Replacements (inc. Communal)	850,000	800,000	750,000	720,000	3,120,000
LAINGS Refurbishments	1,800,000	0	0	0	1,800,000
Lift Upgrades	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	320,000
Reroofing - Flats & Houses	1,249,900	1,030,500	1,003,550	1,000,000	4,283,950
Porch Canopies	111,700	99,100	81,600	0	292,400
Structural Repairs	609,160	342,680	342,680	300,000	1,594,520
Window and Door Replacements	1,395,000	606,000	606,000	600,000	3,207,000
Plastering	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	500,000
Heating Abbeville & Hamlin	520,000	0	0	0	520,000
Total HRA Capital Programme	12,635,753	8,257,069	6,028,867	5,874,375	32,796,064

Equality Impact Assessment: Housing Rents and Service Charges 2025/26

The Equality Act 2010 includes a general duty which requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- **Eliminate discrimination**, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- **Advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- **Foster good relations** between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not

In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

Authorities which fail to carry out equality impact assessments risk making poor and unfair decisions which may discriminate against particular groups and worsen inequality.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
Executive Committee 16 th December 2025	Housing Rents and Service Charges 2026-2027	That Executive recommend that Council approves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rents of Council dwellings are increased by 4.8% from 1 April 2026 • Garage rents are increased by 	As the increase is applied universally and does not explicitly target any protected group, it could have an indirect adverse effect on individuals with lower incomes, some of whom may share protected characteristics.

Committee name and date:	Report Title	Decisions being recommended:	People with protected characteristics potentially impacted by the decisions to be made:
		4.8% from 1 April 2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Charges are increased by 4.8%, from 1 April 2026 	The mitigations for this are set out at the end of this table.

Factors to consider in the assessment: For each of the groups below, an assessment has been made on whether the proposed decision will have a **positive, negative or neutral impact**. This is must be noted in the table below alongside brief details of why this conclusion has been reached and notes of any mitigation proposed. Where the impact is negative, a **high, medium or low assessment** is given. The assessment rates the impact of the policy based on the current situation (i.e. disregarding any actions planned to be carried out in future).

High impact – a significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

Medium impact –some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence

Low impact – almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation led and where the Council has very little discretion

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
<p>Race and ethnicity (including Gypsies and Travellers; migrant workers; asylum seekers).</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>On 11 June 2025 a letter was sent from the Housing Minister to registered providers of social housing regarding the results of the Spending Review 2025.</p> <p>This letter confirmed that the government will permit social housing rents to increase by CPI+1% each year from April 2026. In response to a consultation undertaken by government, the length of this settlement has increased from 5 years to 10 years, giving Registered Providers, lenders, and investors greater long-term certainty.</p> <p>The CPI figure for September 2025 was 3.8%, so under this policy the Council is permitted to apply a rent increase of 4.8% for 2025/26.</p> <p>In addition the government also announced a convergence mechanism that would allow rents on social rent properties that are currently 'below formula' (i.e. lower than the usual maximum that may be charged when a property is let to a new tenant) to increase by an additional amount, over and above the CPI+1% limit, up to formula level.</p> <p>A lower than permitted increase would place a financial constraint on the HRA and result in a lower base-line position for future year rents.</p> <p>For information last years' rent increase was 2.7%.</p>
<p>Disability: as defined by the Equality Act – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse impact on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.</p>			<p>See information provided above</p>

Protected characteristic/ area of interest	Positive or Negative Impact	High, Medium or Low Impact	Reason
Sex			See information provided above
Gender reassignment			See information provided above
Religion and belief (includes no belief, some philosophical beliefs such as Buddhism and sects within religions).			See information provided above
Sexual orientation (including heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual).			See information provided above
Age (children and young people aged 0-24; adults aged 25-50; younger older people aged 51-75/80; older people 81+; frail older people; people living with age related conditions. The age categories are for illustration only as overriding consideration should be given to needs).			See information provided above
Pregnancy and maternity including new and breast feeding mothers			See information provided above
Marriage and civil partnership status			See information provided above

Actions identified that will mitigate any negative impacts and/or promote inclusion:

We have a number of support mechanisms to manage potential hardship, which could mitigate the adverse effects of this increase in rents. These include:

- There are 3722 households which are not in receipt of full or partial housing benefit, however these households may be in receipt of other tenancy related benefit such as Universal Credit as many have been 'migrated over', but as the Department for Work and Pensions holds this information, we are not able to say how many of the number above this incorporates. Please note that these figures are correct as at the time of writing, week 33 (17/11/2025) but the numbers are subject to change in the future as people become eligible/ineligible for HB or move to UC

- Financial inclusion support: We have teams who can signpost to organisations offering money advice, we are able to refer our tenants for support and provide assistance in maximising income through benefit claims
- Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs): we have funds available to support claimants who need help with housing costs
- Rent levels remain well below market rates in Exeter, ECC rents remain significantly below private market or 'affordable rent' levels as levied by housing associations
- Proactive arrears prevention: An in-house income collection team can take a supportive approach to preventing arrears.

Officer: Sarah Hemming

Date: 18.11.25

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2026

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 18 February 2025

Report of: Strategic Director – Corporate Resources & s151 Officer

Title: Treasury Management Strategy Report 2026/27

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Executive

1. What is the report about?

1.1 To seek adoption by the Council of the Treasury Management Strategy Report, incorporating the Annual Investment Strategy 2026/27, and revised supporting Treasury Management Practices, as required under section 15(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2003.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 That Executive recommend to Council the adoption of the Treasury Management Strategy and Treasury Management Practices and the delegations contained therein

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 The Council has adopted the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes which require the Council to approve a Treasury Management Strategy before the start of each financial year. The Code of Practice was adopted in February 2012. The Code was updated in December 2021.

In addition, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Guidance on Local Authority Investments requires the Council to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year.

MHCLG and CIPFA have extended the meaning of 'investments' to include both financial and non-financial investments. This report deals solely with financial investments. Non-financial investments are covered in the Capital Strategy which is presented in a separate report to this Committee.

The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Authority's Treasury Management Strategy.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources:

4.1 Treasury Management is carried out by the Finance team of the Council, with advice procured from a specialist advisor. Prudent Treasury Management supports the Council's financial position by generating interest on investments / deposits and seeking to minimise the amount of interest paid on borrowing.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 The Treasury Management Strategy sets the Council's strategy for both borrowing and lending money. It is critical therefore that members are familiar and comfortable with the range of institutions included within the Strategy. The Treasury Management Practices set the parameters for the day to day implementation of the strategy.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 In February 2012 the Council adopted the updated *CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice*, which requires the Council to approve a Treasury Management Strategy before the start of each financial year. Adoption of the Code is required by regulations laid under the Local Government Act 2003.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

8.1 In recommending this proposal no potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act because the report is for information only.

9. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

9.1 No direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendations.

10. Report details:

10.1 This is a statutory Strategy recommended for adoption by full Council. The key issues to be considered are:

- Investments in the CCLA – LAMIT fund have been made and details of the dividend yield are included in paragraph 3.1 of Appendix A attached to this report.
- Section 4.4 of Appendix A sets the limits on the value of investments to be held by any one institution and the type of institution that can be used.
- The maximum limit to be lent to any one organisation in respect of Property Funds was approved in December 2017, the maximum to be lent to any one organisation for this type of investment is £10m.
- All other limits on the value of investments to be held by one institution remains at £5m (other than the UK Government and money market funds).
- Section 3 of Appendix A sets out the current levels of borrowing and investments, along with the estimated changes and the financial impact for the year on both the General Fund and HRA.
- Sections 5 and 6 of Appendix A set out the planned strategy for the year, which Council must be satisfied meets their objectives and is in line with the level of risk they are comfortable to take.

11. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

11.1 Treasury Management supports the Council in generating additional funds for investing in Services, whilst minimising the amount of interest paid on borrowings. It does not in itself contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan.

12. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

12.1 The investment limits are designed to reduce risk as far as possible, however with any investments there is a risk of default. The Council minimises this risk by imposing limits on where cash can be invested based on credit ratings from the two main rating agencies and setting monetary and time limits on investments. Investments tend to be in immediate access accounts, or short term (less than three months).

13. Are there any other options?

13.1 No

Strategic Director Corporate Resources & s151 Officer, David Hodgso

Author: Kayleigh Searle, Finance Lead - Capital

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

List of Appendices:

- Appendix A – Treasury Management Strategy
- Appendix B – Liability Benchmark

APPENDIX A

EXETER CITY COUNCIL

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2026/27

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Council's Treasury Management Strategy (TMS) is based on the requirements of the MHCLG's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance"), and CIPFA's Treasury Management Code and Prudential Codes as updated in December 2021. This Authority must have regard to these Codes of Practice when preparing the Treasury Management Strategy Statement including the Annual Investment Strategy and also related reports during the financial year.

The revised Treasury Management Code requires all investments and investment income to be attributed to one of the following three purposes:

Treasury management

Arising from the organisation's cash flows or treasury risk management activity, this type of investment represents balances which are only held until the cash is required for use. Treasury investments may also arise from other treasury risk management activity which seeks to prudently manage the risks, costs or income relating to existing or forecast debt or treasury investments.

Service delivery

Investments held primarily and directly for the delivery of public services including housing, regeneration and local infrastructure. Returns on this category of investment which are funded by borrowing are permitted only in cases where the income is "either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose".

Commercial return

Investments held primarily for financial return with no treasury management or direct service provision purpose. Risks on such investments should be proportionate to an authority's financial capacity – i.e., that 'plausible losses' could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services. An authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.

2. Economic Context

The third quarter of 2025/26 (October to December 2025) saw:

- A -0.1% m/m change in real GDP in October, leaving the economy no bigger than at the start of April.
- The 3myy rate of average earnings growth excluding bonuses fall to 4.6% in October, having been as high as 5.5% earlier in the financial year.
- CPI inflation fall sharply from 3.6% to 3.2% in November, with core CPI inflation easing to 3.2%.
- The Bank of England cut interest rates from 4.00% to 3.75% in December, after holding in November.
- The 10-year gilt yield fluctuate between 4.4% and 4.7%, ending the quarter at 4.5%.

In the UK, the CPI measure of inflation is at 3.2% (November 2025), somewhat above the target of 2% the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee is trying to achieve over a two to three years' time horizon. Although recent inflation and employment data points towards a reduction in headline inflation through 2026, the Bank will need to exercise fine judgment as to the degree of inflation emanating from the 26 November Budget, and the tariff policies of President Trump. Moreover, geo-political events may play a meaningful part in impacting monetary policy over the coming months.

Interest rate forecasts

The Council has appointed MUFG Corporate Markets (formerly Link Group) as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. The following table gives MUFG Corporate Markets forecast to March 2029.

MUFG Corporate Markets Interest Rate View 22.12.25													
	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sep-27	Dec-27	Mar-28	Jun-28	Sep-28	Dec-28	Mar-29
BANK RATE	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
3 month ave earnings	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
6 month ave earnings	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
12 month ave earnings	3.90	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60
5 yr PWLB	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
10 yr PWLB	5.20	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.70
25 yr PWLB	5.80	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
50 yr PWLB	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.10	5.00	5.00

3. Current and Expected Treasury Portfolios

3.1. Investments

The Council's fixed term deposits held at 31 December 2025 were:

Property Funds

Amount	Investment	Dividend Yield as at Q2
£5,000,000	CCLA – LAMIT Property Fund	4.34%

Money Market Funds

Amount	Investment	Interest rate*
£10,000,000	Federated Investors	4.20%
£0	CCLA - The Public Sector Deposit Fund	4.17%
£10,000,000	Black Rock Asset Management	4.10%
£10,000,000	Aberdeen Standard Investments	4.19%
£30,000,000	Total	

* Interest rate is variable (therefore rates quoted are an average to 31st December 2025)

Borrowings

The Council's long-term borrowing is currently £162.124 million (£89.880 million General Fund and £72.244 million HRA) and short-term borrowing is £10 million. Details of loans are set out below:

Principal Amount outstanding as at 31 December 2025	Lender	Interest rate	Loan type	Date of repayment
£56,884,000	PWLB (HRA)	3.48%	Maturity	28/03/2062
£1,744,752	PWLB	2.34%	Annuity	11/01/2044
£1,693,143	PWLB	2.08%	Annuity	04/04/2044
£3,889,847	PWLB	1.61%	Annuity	26/09/2049
£7,638,227	PWLB	1.71%	Annuity	26/09/2054
£33,181,286	PWLB	1.80%	Annuity	26/09/2069
£15,360,000	PWLB (HRA)	1.31%	Maturity	14/04/2070
£41,732,722	PWLB	1.78%	Annuity	24/12/2071
£10,000,000	PWLB	4.87%	Maturity	12/03/2026

3.2. Expected changes

The current capital programme 2026/27 to 2028/29 indicates a further borrowing requirement of £42.059 million for the General Fund and £6.278 million for the HRA.

The decision of whether to take external long-term borrowing will be made in light of current and forecast interest rates and the decision is delegated to the Section 151 Officer and Leader of the Council.

3.3. Budget implications

The tables below show the expected interest payments on existing PWLB debt and fleet and other lease arrangements, and budgeted interest on balances for both General Fund and HRA for 2026/27.

If actual levels of investments and borrowing, and actual interest rates differ from forecast, performance against budget will differ correspondingly.

General fund interest	2026/27 Estimate
Interest payable	£2,269,000
Total Interest receivable	(£1,439,000)
Less interest to HRA and other	£795,000
Net interest payable	£1,625,000
CCLA LAPF dividend	(£225,000)
Net interest after dividends	£1,400,000

HRA interest (including COB)	2026/27 Estimate
Interest payable	£2,655,030
Interest receivable	(£795,000)
Net interest payable	£1,860,030

The expected Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of debt for 2026/27 is £3.084 million.

4. Investment Strategy

- 4.1. The Council holds surplus funds, which represent income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. Both the CIPFA Code and the MHCLG Guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the **security** and **liquidity** of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or **yield**.
- 4.2. Council approved a Treasury Management Environmental, Social and Governance policy in December 2024 which includes consideration of ESG issues as part of its Treasury Management activity, provided that the key priorities of security, liquidity and yield are met.

4.3. Specified Investments

Specified investments are those expected to offer relatively high security and liquidity, and can be entered into with the minimum of formalities. The MHCLG Guidance defines specified investments as those:

- denominated in pounds sterling,
- due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
- not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and
- invested with one of:
 - the UK Government,
 - a UK local authority, parish council or community council, or
 - a body or investment scheme of “high credit quality”.

4.4. The Council defines the following as being of “high credit quality” for making specified investments, subject to the monetary and time limits shown.

In-house investment	Monetary limit¹	Time limit
UK owned banks and building societies holding short-term credit ratings no lower than F1+ and P-1	£4m each	12 months
Foreign owned banks that deal in sterling holding short-term credit ratings no lower than F1+ and P-1	£3m each	9 months
UK owned banks and building societies holding short-term credit ratings no lower than F1 and P-1	£3m each	6 months
Money market funds ² and similar pooled vehicles holding the highest possible credit ratings (AAA)	£10m each	3 months
Property Funds	£10m each	3 months

UK Central Government	no limit	12 months
UK Local Authorities ³		
Upper Tier	£5m each	12 months
Lower Tier	£5m each	12 months

¹ banks within the same group ownership are treated as one bank for limit purposes

² as defined in the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003

³ as defined in the Local Government Act 2003

4.5. The maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £5 million, with the exception of Property Funds and Money Market Funds where the limit is £10m. For an individual bank, the limit is £4 million. A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes.

4.6. Non specified Investments

No non specified investments will be made by the Council.

4.7. Foreign countries

Investments in foreign countries will be limited to those that hold a AAA or AA+ sovereign credit rating from all three major credit rating agencies, and to a maximum of £3 million per country. Only banks that are domiciled in the UK but are owned in another country will be used and need to meet the rating criteria of and will count against the limit for both countries. There is no limit on investments in the UK.

Liquidity management

The Council uses purpose-built cash flow forecasting to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a pessimistic basis, with receipts under-estimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Council being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments.

Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Council's medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

4.8. Credit ratings

The Council uses credit ratings from two main rating agencies Fitch Ratings Ltd and Moody's Investors Service to assess the risk of loss of investments. The lowest available credit rating will be used to determine credit quality.

Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Council's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an institution has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the above criteria then:

- no new investments will be made,
- any existing investments that can be recalled at no cost will be recalled, and
- full consideration will be given to the recall of any other existing investments

Where a credit rating agency announces that it is actively reviewing an organisation's credit ratings with a view to downgrading it so that it is likely to fall below the above criteria, then no further investments will be made until the outcome of the review is announced.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition, the Council will also use market data and market information, as well as information on any external support for banks to help support its decision-making process.

4.9. Other information on the security of investments

Full regard will be given to other available information on the credit quality of banks and building societies, including credit default swap prices, financial statements and rating agency reports. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the above criteria.

4.10. Other information on the security of investments

Full regard will be given to other available information on the credit quality of banks and building societies, including credit default swap prices, financial statements and rating agency reports. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the above criteria.

4.11. Investment instruments

Investments may be made using any of the following instruments:

- interest paying bank accounts
- fixed term deposits
- call or notice deposits (where the Council can demand repayment)
- certificates of deposit

- treasury bills and gilts issued by the UK Government
- bonds issued by multilateral development banks
- shares in money market funds

5. Planned investment strategy for 2026/27 – In-House

5.1. The cash flow forecast will be used to divide surplus funds into three categories:

- Short-term – cash required to meet known cash outflows in the next month, plus a contingency to cover unexpected cash flows over the same period.
- Medium-term – cash required to manage the annual seasonal cash flow cycle, including amounts to cover forecast shortages, planned uses of reserves, and a longer-term contingency.
- Long-term – cash not required to meet cash flows and used primarily to generate investment income.

5.2. The Council's in-house managed funds are based on the likely cash flow position. Investments will be made to ensure that cash flow is protected, and borrowing is minimised. In the current economic climate, it is considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover cash flow needs. However, where appropriate (from an internal as well as external perspective), the Council will also consider investments for a longer period up to 12 months. These are funds which are not required for day-to-day cash management purposes.

5.3. The Council will seek to utilise money market funds (Aberdeen, Blackrock, Federated, and CCLA) and use short-dated deposits to ensure liquidity of assets for day-to-day cash flow. Although these are essentially cash, a monetary limit in line with the banks' credit rating is retained on the accounts. The Council can also make use of the Government's Debt Management Office to ensure the highest possible security for cash. Additionally, the Council will hold a balance on its general account to cover any payments due. On occasion, to facilitate cash flow requirements, there may be in excess of £3 million in this account.

6. Borrowing Strategy

6.1. The Council's capital financing requirement (CFR, or underlying need to borrow) as at 31 March 2026 is expected to be £237.477 million and is forecast to rise to £242.393 million by March 2027 as capital expenditure is incurred.

6.2. The maximum expected long-term borrowing requirement for 2026/27 is:

	£m
Borrowed in prior years (GF)	89.88
Long term borrowing (HRA)	72.244
Not borrowed in previous years	75.353
Forecast increase in CFR	4.916
TOTAL	242.393

6.3. The Council is expected to be in an under-borrowed position as at 31 March 2026. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as borrowing costs remain elevated and to mitigate exposure to counterparty risk.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2026/27 treasury operations. The Section 151 Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to any change in circumstances.

6.4. To reduce risk and minimise cost on the General Fund, it has been decided to defer borrowing where possible, however some targeted long-term borrowing may be undertaken in 2026/27, where the costs will be offset against future income streams.

6.5. In addition, the Council may borrow for short periods of time (normally up to two years) to cover cash flow shortages.

6.6. If borrowing is required advice will be sought from the treasury management advisors in order that the most cost-effective form of borrowing can be secured.

6.7. Sources of borrowing

The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing will be:

- Public Works Loan Board
- any institution approved for investments above

- any other bank or building society on the Financial Services Authority list.

6.8. Debt instruments

Loans will be arranged by one of the following debt instruments:

- fixed term loans at fixed or variable rates of interest
- lender's option borrower's option (LOBO) loans.

As an alternative to borrowing loans, the Council may also finance capital expenditure and incur long-term liabilities by means of:

- leases
- Private Finance Initiative.

6.9. Borrowing strategy to be followed

With high levels of uncertainty and short-term interest rates currently close to long-term rates, it continues to be more cost effective in the short-term to not borrow and reduce the level of investments held instead, or to borrow short-term loans. However, with long-term rates not forecast to reduce in the near future, any such short-term savings will need to be balanced against potential longer-term costs.

If required, the council may arrange forward starting loans during 2026/27, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in a later period.

7. Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

- 7.1. Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans).
- 7.2. The Localism Bill 2011 includes a general power competence that removes the uncertain legal position over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment). The latest CIPFA Code requires authorities to clearly detail their policy on the use of derivatives in the annual strategy.
- 7.3. The Council will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Council is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

7.4. Derivative counterparties

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

- 7.5. In reality, whilst the Council is required to include the above policy, the only type of transaction that might be used is the forward deal, which means the Council agrees to borrow funds at a set price for a set period, in advance of the date the loan is actually taken. This is done to ensure the availability of funds at the time that they are needed.

8. Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

- 8.1. The Council sets each year, in February, prudential indicators for Treasury Management, to ensure that proper control of borrowing and investing is maintained. These indicators have been updated to reflect the requirements in the 2021 Code and can be found in the Council's budget book.
- 8.2. To support the risk management of the capital financing requirement a graphical indication of the Council's borrowing liability and actual loans as a whole and for the General Fund and HRA is shown in Appendix B to this report.

9. Other Matters

The revised MHCLG Investment Guidance also requires the Council to approve the following matters each year as part of the investment strategy:

9.1. Investment consultants

The Council uses MUFG Corporate Markets as its external treasury management advisors.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon the services of our external service providers. All decisions will be undertaken with regards to all available information, including, but not solely, our treasury advisers. The services received include:

- advice and guidance on relevant policies, strategies and reports,
- advice on investment decisions,
- notification of credit ratings and changes,
- other information on credit quality,
- advice on debt management decisions,

- accounting advice,
- reports on treasury performance,
- forecasts of interest rates, and
- training courses.

The quality of the advisory service is monitored by the Strategic Director Corporate Resources.

9.2. Training

The CIPFA Treasury Management Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to members responsible for scrutiny. A knowledge and skills register for officers and members involved in the treasury management function should be maintained.

Furthermore, the Code states that they expect “all organisations to have a formal and comprehensive knowledge and skills or training policy for the effective acquisition and retention of treasury management knowledge and skills for those responsible for management, delivery, governance and decision making.

The scale and nature of this will depend on the size and complexity of the organisation’s treasury management needs. Organisations should consider how to assess whether treasury management staff and board/ council members have the required knowledge and skills to undertake their roles and whether they have been able to maintain those skills and keep them up to date.

As a minimum, authorities should carry out the following to monitor and review knowledge and skills:

- Record attendance at training and ensure action is taken where poor attendance is identified.
- Prepare tailored learning plans for treasury management officers and board/council members.
- Require treasury management officers and board/council members to undertake self-assessment against the required competencies (as set out in the schedule that may be adopted by the organisation).
- Have regular communication with officers and board/council members, encouraging them to highlight training needs on an ongoing basis.”

In further support of the revised training requirements, CIPFA’s Better Governance Forum and Treasury Management Network have produced a ‘self-assessment by members responsible for the scrutiny of treasury management’, which is available from the CIPFA website to download.

The Strategic Director Corporate Resources covers treasury management as part of the induction process. The needs of the Council's members and treasury management staff for training in investment management are assessed annually as part of the appraisal process, and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change. Staff regularly attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by MUFG Corporate Markets and CIPFA.

A formal record of the training received by officers central to the Treasury function will be maintained by the Section 151 Office. Similarly, a formal record of the treasury management/capital finance training received by members will also be maintained by the Section 151 Office.

9.3. Investment of money borrowed in advance of need

The Council may, from time to time, borrow in advance of spending need, where this is expected to provide the best long-term value for money. Since amounts borrowed will be invested until spent, the Council is aware that it will be exposed to the risk of loss of the borrowed sums, and the risk that investment and borrowing interest rates may change in the intervening period. These risks will be managed as part of the Council's overall management of its treasury risks.

The total amount borrowed will not exceed the authorised borrowing limit. The maximum periods between borrowing and expenditure is expected to be two years, although the Council does not link particular loans with particular items of expenditure.

9.4. The Treasury Management Role of the Section 151 Office

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports
- submitting budgets and budget variations
- receiving and reviewing management information reports
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and knowledge and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit
- recommending the appointment of external service providers

- preparation of a capital strategy to include capital expenditure, capital financing, non-financial investments and treasury management, with a long-term timeframe (say 20+ years)
- ensuring that the capital strategy is prudent, sustainable, affordable and prudent in the long term and provides value for money
- ensuring that due diligence has been carried out on all treasury and non-financial investments and is in accordance with the risk appetite of the authority
- ensure that the authority has appropriate legal powers to undertake expenditure on non-financial assets and their financing
- ensuring the proportionality of all investments so that the authority does not undertake a level of investing which exposes the authority to an excessive level of risk compared to its financial resources
- ensuring that an adequate governance process is in place for the approval, monitoring and ongoing risk management of all non-financial investments and long term liabilities
- provision to members of a schedule of all non-treasury investments including material investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, loans and financial guarantees
- ensuring that members are adequately informed and understand the risk exposures taken on by an authority
- ensuring that the authority has adequate expertise, either in house or externally provided, to carry out the above
- creation of Treasury Management Practices which specifically deal with how non treasury investments will be carried out and managed, to include the following
 - Risk management (TMP1 and schedules), including investment and risk management criteria for any material non-treasury investment portfolios
 - Performance measurement and management (TMP2 and schedules), including methodology and criteria for assessing the performance and success of non-treasury investments
 - Decision making, governance and organisation (TMP5 and schedules), including a statement of the governance requirements for decision making in relation to non-treasury investments; and arrangements to ensure that appropriate professional due diligence is carried out to support decision making
 - Reporting and management information (TMP6 and schedules), including where and how often monitoring reports are taken

- Training and qualifications (TMP10 and schedules), including how the relevant knowledge and skills in relation to non-treasury investments will be arranged.

10. Investment Reports

10.1. The Council is currently required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main treasury reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

a. Prudential and treasury indicators and treasury strategy (in budget book) - The first, and most important report is forward looking and covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators)
- a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time)
- the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised), including treasury indicators; and
- an Annual Investment Strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

b. A mid-year treasury management report – This is primarily a progress report and will update members on the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision.

c. An annual treasury report – This is a backward-looking review document and provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

d. Quarterly Treasury Management updates – reports on progress and performance are not required to be reported to full Council and are included in the Scrutiny Bulletin.

Scrutiny

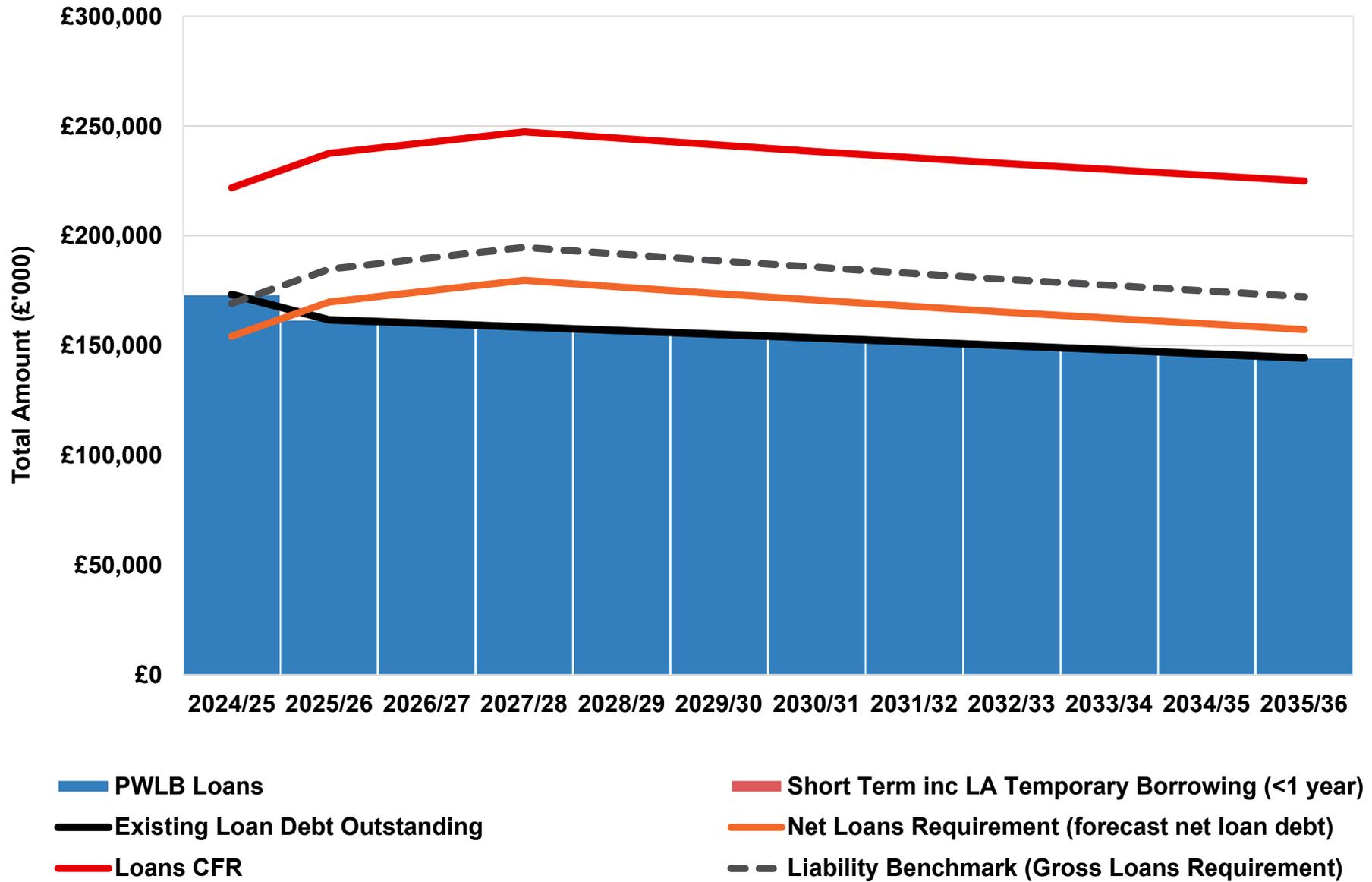
The above reports a) to c) are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the Council. This role is undertaken by the Executive Committee.

Quarterly reports

In addition to the three major reports detailed above quarterly reports are not required to be reported to Full Council so are circulated in the Councillors' Information Bulletin.

STRATEGIC DIRECTOR – CORPORATE RESOURCES & S151 OFFICER, JANUARY 2026

Liability Benchmark (GF & HRA combined)



REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2026

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 24 February 2026

Report of: Strategic Director – Corporate Resources & s151 Officer

Title: The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (Incorporating the Annual Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision)

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Executive

1. What is the report about?

1.1 To set out the proposed 2026/27 Prudential Indicators for capital finance for adoption by the Council and set the annual statement of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

2. Recommendations:

2.1 That Executive recommends that Council approves the adoption of:

- a) the Prudential Indicators set out in Appendices A-C; and
- b) the Annual Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision for the Council.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 With effect from 1 April 2004, the Government abolished the capital finance legislation in Part 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) Regulations 1997 (Statutory Instrument 1997/319) and replaced it with a new prudential system based on self-regulation. This means that Councils are free to borrow for capital investment where the borrowing is affordable.

3.2 The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended require Full Council to approve an Annual Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision which is the amount set aside from revenue for the repayment of debt principal relating to the General Fund only. The Housing Revenue Account remains exempt from making MRP although it can make voluntary set asides if it wishes.

3.3 The Prudential Indicators / MRP report will be incorporated within the Budget Book for approval at the full Council meeting as per the statutory requirement.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources:

4.1 The financial resources required are set out in the body of this report.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 These indicators reflect the impact on the revenue accounts of capital expenditure in both the General Fund and Housing as well as the impact across the Council as a whole. Members should pay particular attention to the Capital Financing Requirement (our underlying need to borrow), the Operational Boundary and the Authorised Limit (the maximum we can legally borrow).

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 With effect from 1 April 2004, the Government abolished the capital finance legislation in Part 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) Regulations 1997 (Statutory Instrument 1997/319) and replaced it with a new prudential system based on self-regulation. More detailed information is set out in paragraph 3 above.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

8.1 In recommending this proposal no potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act because the report is for information only.

9. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

9.1 No direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendations.

10. Report details:

10.1 The Prudential Code requires authorities to look at capital expenditure and investment plans in the light of overall organisational strategy and resources and ensure that decisions are being made with sufficient regard to the long-term financing implications and potential risks to the authority. Effective financial planning, option appraisal, risk management and governance processes are essential in achieving a prudential approach to capital expenditure, investment and debt.

The Authority's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

This Authority must have regard to the CIPFA Prudential and Treasury Management Codes of Practice as updated in 2021 when preparing this report and the Treasury Management Strategy Statement which includes the Annual Investment Strategy.

10.2 Key issues to consider

Appendix C summarises the Prudential Code indicators for the Council and of particular importance are:

- The Capital Financing Requirement - demonstrates the amount that the Council has an underlying need to borrow, regardless of whether that amount has actually been borrowed.
- The Operational Boundary - this sets the amount of borrowing that the Council intends to keep within over the period covered by the indicators.
- The Authorised Limit - the maximum that the Section 151 Officer is allowed to borrow to cover the Operational Boundary and day to day cash flow needs. The Council is not allowed to exceed this amount of borrowing without first authorising an increase to the limit.

10.3 Lifting of the HRA Borrowing Cap

Since April 2012 each local authority had a limit on the amount of borrowing it could have for the purposes of the HRA, called the 'debt cap'. For Exeter City Council, the debt cap was £57,882,413.

The HRA debt cap was formally removed on 29 October 2018, as a result local authorities are now able to borrow for housebuilding in accordance with the Prudential Code.

The HRA have borrowed an additional £15.3m for the development of new sites since the debt cap was lifted. Further sites are being identified for the development of new council housing to make use of this new flexibility and to contribute to local housing delivery and further investigations by officers for further new sites are ongoing. However, given the current high interest costs and pressures on the HRA budget there is no provision in the current MTFP for new housing other than Vaughan Road.

10.4 Capital Financing Requirement

Within the range of prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits. One of these is that the Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2026/27 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue or speculative purposes.

The implementation of International Financial Reporting Standard 16 has resulted in more leases constituting capital expenditure. These assets will be accounted for as if they had been acquired and will increase the Capital Financing Requirement. It is important that the Council does not enter into any unauthorised leases or this may result in breaching the authorised limit.

The Strategic Director – Corporate Resources and s151 Officer reports that the Council complied with this Prudential Indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

10.5 ANNUAL STATEMENT OF MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION

The Regulations require that "a local authority shall determine for the current financial year an amount of minimum revenue provision which it considers to be prudent".

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is an amount set aside from revenue to meet the repayment of debt principal. It is in effect a replacement for depreciation that you would normally expect to see within a Company's Accounts. Under the old Regulations this was 4% of principal outstanding for the General Fund and no requirement to set aside MRP in the Housing Revenue Account. In local government accounting depreciation is charged and then reversed out so it does not affect the level of Council Tax, however MRP is charged to the General Fund and therefore does affect levels of Council Tax.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has issued guidance under section 21(1A) of the Local Government Act 2003. This states that "the broad aim of prudent provision is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of the grant."

The guidance notes detail five options which the Secretary of State considers prudent. These are described in section 10 below:

- (a) Regulatory Method;
- (b) Capital Financing Requirement Method;
- (c) Asset Life (Equal Instalment) Method;
- (d) Asset Life (Annuity) Method; and
- (e) Depreciation Method

10.6 Key issue to consider

Section 8.7 sets out the proposed policy for MRP, which matches the amount set aside against the useful life of the assets. The only exception to this is the writing off of historic debt which is being undertaken over 50 years.

10.7 MRP OPTIONS

Regulatory Method

MRP is equal to the amount determined in accordance with the former regulations 28 and 29 of the 2003 Regulations as if they had not been revoked. In effect this is 4% of the debt principal outstanding.

Capital Financing Requirement Method

MRP is equal to 4% of the non-housing Capital Financing Requirement, which is a Prudential Indicator.

Asset Life (Equal Instalment) Method

Where capital expenditure on an asset is financed wholly or partly by borrowing then MRP is determined by reference to the life of the asset and an equal amount charged in each year.

Asset Life (Annuity) Method

MRP is the principal element for the year of the annuity required to repay over the asset life the amount of capital expenditure financed by borrowing.

Depreciation Method

MRP is equal to the provision required in accordance with depreciation accounting in respect of the asset, including any amount of impairment chargeable to the Income and Expenditure Account. As standard depreciation rules are used where an asset is part financed by loan, e.g. 50% loan, 50% Capital Receipt, then the full 100% depreciation charge on the asset is required to be charged as MRP. MRP is required to be charged annually until the cumulative amount of the provision is equal to the original expenditure financed by borrowing. Should the asset be disposed of then the charge needs to continue as if the asset had not been disposed of unless the debt is repaid.

10.8 MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY 2026/27

The Council's MRP policy is to match borrowing against specific capital investment and adopt either the Asset Life (Equal Instalment) or the Asset Life (Annuity) method for MRP. In this way the funding for the asset will be paid off over the useful life of that asset. This will ensure that loans are

repaid over the asset life thus freeing financial resources for investment in other schemes or in asset renewal. They are also simple to operate and gives certainty in each year as to the level of charge for principal.

The other advantage is that it makes business cases and scheme appraisals easier to compile. As a general rule the Council will seek to borrow over the same period of the asset life up to a maximum of 50 years in line with the Regulations. The total capital financing requirement at the end of 2025/26 is likely to be approximately £237.477 million. The MRP for 2026/27 will be calculated based on the capital financing requirement at the end of 2025/26 using the varying periods of repayment. The MRP charge for 2026/27 will be approximately £3.084 million. For the avoidance of doubt, it is proposed to use both options from 2016/17 onwards, depending on the asset being financed. However, unless there is a good reason, for not doing so, all borrowing will adopt the Asset Life (Annuity) method.

10.9 MRP Overpayments

A change introduced by the revised MRP Guidance was the allowance that any charges made over the statutory minimum revenue provision (MRP), voluntary revenue provision (VRP) or overpayments, can, if needed, be reclaimed in future years if deemed necessary or prudent. In order for these sums to be reclaimed for use in the budget, this policy must disclose the cumulative overpayment made each year. There are currently VRP overpayments of £186,000 available to be used.

10.10 Capital Financing Requirement

Within the range of prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits. One of these is that the Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2026/27 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue or speculative purposes.

Where the authority has acquired assets under leases, an MRP charge will be made for the amount by which the liabilities recognised for rents due over the remaining terms of the leases have been reduced by payments of rent in the financial year. The overall impact of this policy is that the annual charge against the General Fund balance for leases will be the rents payable for each financial year.

The Strategic Director – Corporate Resources and s151 Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

11. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

11.1 The Capital Programme contributes to all of the key purposes, as set out in the Corporate Plan.

12. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

12.1 Areas of budgetary risk are highlighted to committee as part of the quarterly budget monitoring updates.

13. Are there any other options?

13.1 No

Strategic Director Corporate Resources & s151 Officer, David Hodgson

Author: Kayleigh Searle, Finance Lead - Capital

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

List of Appendices:

- Appendix A – Prudential Indicators – General Fund
- Appendix B – Prudential Indicators – HRA
- Appendix C – Prudential Indicators – General Fund and HRA combined

General Fund Prudential Indicator Calculations

The purpose of the prudential indicators is to demonstrate that the Council's financial plans meet the statutory requirement to be affordable, prudent and sustainable.

General Fund Capital Expenditure

The prudential indicator for capital expenditure should be based upon a capital programme that takes into account the Council's asset management and capital investment strategies.

Director	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Operations	5,344	13,218	19,304	2,432	150
Corporate	129	7,014	2,290	6,867	0
People & Communities	2,028	2,660	2,198	1,014	1,014
Place	933	2,973	3,721	1,554	100
Total General Fund Capital Expenditure	8,434	25,865	27,513	11,867	1,264

General Fund Financing costs

The figures for the actual financing costs will be taken from the Council's financial statements using the definition of financing costs specified in the Prudential Code. Estimates for the current and future years should be calculated in a manner consistent with this definition.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Interest payable with respect to short term borrowing	1,132	1,173	1,253	1,199	1,199
Interest payable under 'irredeemable' long term liabilities	1,900	1,824	1,811	1,795	1,795
Interest and investment income	(1,755)	(1,348)	(1,664)	(1,564)	(1,464)
Replacement for Minimum Revenue Provision (England and Wales)	2,505	2,680	3,084	3,035	3,115
Voluntary contribution to financing costs in respect of short-life assets	(700)	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Financing Costs	3,082	4,329	4,484	4,465	4,645

General Fund Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

The net revenue stream is the estimate of the amounts to be met from government grants and local taxpayers.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Financing costs	3,082	4,329	4,484	4,465	4,645
Net revenue stream	18,313	21,102	23,087	23,092	23,310
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream %	16.8	20.5	19.4	19.3	19.9
	%	%	%	%	%

General Fund Capital Financing Requirement

The Capital Financing Requirement will reflect the Council's underlying need to finance capital expenditure.

Actual General Fund Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2025

	£'000
Property, Plant and Equipment	183,789
Investment Properties	86,761
Heritage Assets	23,341
Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	4,168
Revaluation Reserve	(99,257)
Capital Adjustment Account	(49,514)
General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2025	149,288

Estimated General Fund Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2025

General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2025	149,288
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	25,865
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(17,197)
Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2026	157,956

Estimated General Fund Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2027

Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2026	157,956
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	27,513
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(22,597)
Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2027	162,872

Estimated General Fund Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2028

Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2027	162,872
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	11,867
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(6,903)
Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2028	167,836

Estimated General Fund Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2028

Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2028	167,836
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	1,264
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(4,380)
Estimate of General Fund Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2029	164,720

HRA Prudential Indicator Calculations

Local authorities that have a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are required to prepare separate calculations for their HRA and non-HRA elements.

HRA Capital Expenditure

The prudential indicator for capital expenditure should be based upon a capital programme that takes into account the Council's asset management and capital investment strategies.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
INVESTING IN EXISTING STOCK	15,324	14,832	12,636	8,257	6,028
PROVISION OF NEW COUNCIL HOMES	7,079	4,586		0	0
Total HRA Capital Expenditure	22,403	19,418	12,636	8,257	6,028

HRA Financing costs

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Interest payable with respect to short term borrowing	0	0	0	0	0
Interest payable under 'irredeemable' long term liabilities	2,181	2,502	2,655	2,655	2,655
Interest and investment income	(1,061)	(800)	(795)	(745)	(745)
Voluntary Revenue Provision (England and Wales)	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary contribution to financing costs in respect of short-life assets	0	0	0	0	0
Total HRA Financing Costs	1,120	1,702	1,860	1,910	1,910

HRA Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

For the Housing Revenue Account the net revenue stream, for the purposes of the Code, is the amount to be met from rent income.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Financing costs	1,120	1,702	1,860	1,910	1,910
Net revenue stream	21,994	22,111	23,102	23,795	24,509
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream %	5.1 %	7.7 %	8.1 %	8.0 %	7.8 %

HRA Capital Financing Requirement

The Capital Financing Requirement will reflect the Council's underlying need to finance capital expenditure.

Actual HRA Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2025

Description	£'000
Property, Plant and Equipment	322,526
Investment Properties	0
Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Revaluation Reserve	(66,212)
Capital Adjustment Account	(183,072)
Actual HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2025	73,242

Estimated HRA Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2026

Actual HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2025	73,242
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	19,418
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(13,140)
Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2026	79,520

Estimated HRA Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2027

Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2026	79,520
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	12,636
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(12,636)
Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2027	79,520

Estimated HRA Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2028

Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2027	79,520
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	8,257
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(8,257)
Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2028	79,520

Estimated HRA Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2029

Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2028	79,520
Estimate of change in Property, Plant and Equipment	6,028
Estimate of change in Investment Properties	0
Estimate of change in Intangible Assets / Other Long term Assets	0
Estimate of change in Revaluation Reserve	0
Estimate of change in Capital Adjustment Account	(6,028)
Estimate of HRA Capital Financing Requirement 31 March 2029	79,520

Limit on indebtedness

The HRA borrowing cap was limited to £57,882k, but the cap was formally removed on 29 October 2018 so Local Authorities can now borrow for housebuilding.

Prudential Indicator CalculationsPRUDENTIAL INDICATORS OF AFFORDABILITYTotal Actual / Estimates of Capital Expenditure

The prudential indicator for capital expenditure should be based upon a capital programme that takes into account the Council's asset management and capital investment strategies.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Total General Fund Capital Expenditure	8,434	25,865	27,513	11,867	1,264
Total HRA Capital Expenditure	22,403	19,418	12,636	8,257	6,028
Total Actual / Estimates of Capital Expenditure	30,837	45,283	40,149	20,124	7,292

Total Actual / Estimates of Financing Costs

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Total General Fund Financing Costs	3,082	4,329	4,484	4,465	4,645
Total HRA Financing Costs	1,120	1,702	1,860	1,910	1,910
Total Actual / Estimates of Financing Costs	4,202	6,031	6,344	6,375	6,555

Actual / Estimates of Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

The net revenue stream is the estimate of the amounts to be met from government grants and local taxpayers, and for the Housing Revenue Account, is the estimate of the amounts to be met from rent income.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
General Fund Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	16.8	20.5	19.4	19.3	19.9
HRA Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	5.1	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.8

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

Prudential Indicator Calculations**Actual / Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement**

The Capital Financing Requirement will reflect the Council's underlying need to finance capital expenditure.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
General Fund Capital Financing Requirement	149,288	157,956	162,872	167,836	164,720
HRA Capital Financing Requirement	73,242	79,520	79,520	79,520	79,520
Total Actual / Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement	222,530	237,476	242,392	247,356	244,240

Authorised Limit

In England and Wales the prudential indicator for the Authorised Limit for external debt for the current year is the statutory limit determined under Section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003: 'A local authority shall determine and keep under review how much money it can afford to borrow'

The Authorised Limit should not be set so high that it would never in any possible circumstances be breached. It should reflect a level of borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded but may not be sustainable. The Authorised Limit must therefore be set to establish the outer boundary of the Council's borrowing, based on a realistic assessment of the risks.

Description	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Borrowing	305,000	305,000	305,000
Other long term liabilities	12,000	12,000	12,000
Authorised Limit	317,000	317,000	317,000

Prudential Indicator Calculations**Operational Boundary**

The Operational Boundary is the focus of day-to-day treasury management activity within the authority. It is a means by which the authority manages its external debt to ensure that it remains within the self-imposed Authorised Limit. The Operational Boundary may be breached temporarily on occasions due to variations in cashflow. However, a sustained or regular trend above the Operational Boundary would be significant and should lead to further investigation.

Description	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Borrowing	285,000	285,000	285,000
Other long term liabilities	10,000	10,000	10,000
Operational Boundary	295,000	295,000	295,000

The Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary have been increased to include capacity to enable the establishment of a HRA development programme following removal of the debt cap.

Actual External Debt

The prudential indicator for actual external debt will not be directly comparable to the authorised limit and operational boundary, since the actual external debt will reflect the actual position at one point in time.

Description	2024/25 Actual £'000	To be repaid	
		within 12 months	after 12 months
Actual borrowing as at 31 March 2025	173,616	11,590	162,026
Actual long term liabilities as at 31 March 2025	4,123	1,139	2,984
Actual External Debt as at 31 March 2025	177,739	12,729	165,010

Prudential Indicator Calculations
PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS OF PRUDENCE

Gross Debt and Capital Financing Requirement

The Code makes it necessary, if a financial strategy is to be prudent, that it is one in which in the medium term gross debt is only used for capital purposes. In the Code this requirement is to be demonstrated through a comparison of gross debt with the Capital Financing Requirement.

Description	£'000
Total Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2025	222,530

2025/26 Estimated Change in Capital Financing Requirement	
Capital expenditure	45,283
Application of useable capital receipts	(3,605)
Application of capital grants/contributions	(24,051)
The replacement for MRP	(2,680)
Additional voluntary contributions	0
Total Estimated Change in Capital Financing Requirement 2025/26	14,947

2026/27 Estimated Change in Capital Financing Requirement	
Capital expenditure	40,149
Application of useable capital receipts	(1,347)
Application of capital grants/contributions	(30,802)
The replacement for MRP	(3,084)
Additional voluntary contributions	0
Total Estimated Change in Capital Financing Requirement 2026/27	4,916

Prudential Indicator Calculations

2027/28 Estimated Change in Capital Financing Requirement	
Capital expenditure	20,124
Application of useable capital receipts	(2,000)
Application of capital grants/contributions	(10,126)
The replacement for MRP	(3,035)
Additional voluntary contributions	0
Total Estimated Change in Capital Financing Requirement 2027/28	4,963

Capital Financing Requirement:	
Opening Balance 2024/25	222,530
Estimated Closing Balance 2027/28	247,356
This is an increase over the three years of	24,826

Operational Boundaries to Exposure to Interest Rate Risks

Interest rate risk management is a top priority for local authority management. The setting of upper limits has the effect of setting ranges within which the Council will limit its exposure to both fixed and variable interest rate movements.

Description	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000
Total projected interest payable on borrowing	5,719	5,649	5,649
Total projected interest receivable on investments	(2,459)	(2,309)	(2,209)
Net Interest	3,260	3,340	3,440

Description	Upper Limit
Upper limit - fixed rates = 100%	100%
Upper limit - variable rates = 20%	20%

This means that the Chief Finance Officer will manage fixed interest rate exposure within the range 0% to 100% and variable interest rate exposure within the range 0% to 20%

Prudential Indicator Calculations**Operational Boundary to the Exposure Inherent in the Maturity Structure of Borrowings**

This indicator is designed to be a control over the Council having a large concentration of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates. The indicator is, in effect, a limit on longer term interest rate exposure and is set for the forthcoming year.

The analysis of borrowing by maturity used in the Code uses the same periods as that required in the local authority SORP.

Amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is fixed rate.

Period	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Estimated debt maturity %		
			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Under 12 months	100%	0%	5%	5%	5%
12 months and within 24 months	20%	0%			
24 months and within 5 years	20%	0%			
5 years and within 10 years	20%	0%			
10 years and above	100%	0%	95%	95%	95%

Investments

Description	At 31/3/2025 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000
Long-term investments	6,785	5,000	5,000	5,000
Short-term investments	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	19,307	33,000	25,000	20,000
Total Investments	26,092	38,000	30,000	25,000

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2026

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 24 February 2026

Report of: Strategic Director – Corporate Resources & s151 Officer

Title: Capital Strategy 2026-27

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

1.1 To set out the proposed 2026/27 Capital Strategy.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 It is recommended that Council approve the Capital Strategy as set out in Appendix A.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 The CIPFA 2021 Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a Capital Strategy report.

The aim of the strategy is to ensure that all elected members fully understand the overall long-term policy objectives and resulting Capital Strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources:

4.1 The financial resources required are set out in the body of this report.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 There are no significant changes to the strategy this year. As a result of Local Government Reorganisation, the Council is reliant on capital receipts to support the transition costs associated. Setting aside all capital receipts means the Council is even more reliant on borrowing to fund additional schemes, which will have a negative impact on the General Fund and HRA. As such, neither is in a position to take on further schemes without a fundamental improvement in interest rates.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 The capital expenditure system is framed by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and the Local Government Act 2003. The CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (Prudential Code) and the Treasury management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance notes (the Treasury Management Code) were updated in December 2021. The Codes set out the obligation on all local authorities to prepare a Capital Strategy report and the requirements of the report. The proposed Capital Strategy for Exeter City Council for 2026-2027 is set out on Appendix A.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

8.1 In recommending this proposal no potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act because the report is for information only

9. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

9.1 No direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendations.

10. Report details:

10.1 The Capital Strategy is reported separately from the Treasury Management Strategy Statement; non-treasury investments will be reported through the former. This ensures the separation of the core treasury function under security, liquidity and yield principles, and the policy and commercialism investments usually driven by expenditure on an asset.

The proposed Capital Strategy is attached at Appendix A.

10.2 The Capital Strategy is due to be reviewed and updated by the newly formed Capital Programme Board as part of a wider review of the process around the capital programme. The updated strategy will go to Council for approval within the next 12 months.

11. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

11.1 The Capital Programme contributes towards all of the key purposes, as set out in the Corporate Plan.

12. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

12.1 Areas of budgetary risk are highlighted to committee as part of the quarterly budget monitoring updates.

13. Are there any other options?

13.1 No

Strategic Director Corporate Resources & s151 Officer, David Hodgson

Author: Kayleigh Searle, Finance Lead - Capital

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:- None

List of Appendices:

- Appendix A – Capital Strategy 2026-27

APPENDIX A

EXETER CITY COUNCIL CAPITAL STRATEGY 2026/27

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Capital Strategy sets out how, when the City Council considers often competing demands for investments, it takes account of stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability in a long-term context, and gives due consideration to both risk and reward and impact on the achievement of the Council's priority outcomes. It is part of the Council's integrated operational, revenue, capital and balance sheet planning.
- 1.2. As local authorities become increasingly complex and diverse, it is vital that Councillors and Senior Officers are fully informed about the long-term context in which investment decisions are made and about all the financial and operational risks to which the authority is exposed. With local authorities having increasingly wide powers around commercialisation and being part of group arrangements or combined authorities, it is increasingly important for Councils to take into account the residual risks and liabilities all around them.
- 1.3. This Capital Strategy covers both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account, supporting service provision and linking with the Council's Corporate Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy. It provides a framework for the development of the three-year capital programme.

2. Purpose and Aims

The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code) and the Treasury management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance notes (the Treasury Management Code) were updated by CIPFA in December 2021. The 2021 Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a Capital Strategy report which will provide the following:

- A high-level long-term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services
- An overview of how the associated risk is managed
- The implications for future financial sustainability

The aim of the strategy is to ensure that all the Authority's elected members fully understand the overall long-term policy objectives and resulting Capital Strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.

2.1. The purpose of this Capital Strategy is to help achieve the Council's four strategic priorities set out in the Corporate Plan *2025-2028:

- i. Local Economy
- ii. Homes
- iii. People
- iv. Sustainable Environment

These priorities contribute to the Exeter Vision 2040:

"By the time they are an adult, a child born in Exeter today will live in a city that is inclusive, healthy and sustainable – a city where the opportunities and benefits of prosperity are shared and all citizens are able to participate fully in the city's economic, social, cultural and civic life."

3. What is Capital Expenditure?

3.1. An understanding of what constitutes capital expenditure is fundamental to realising the benefits that an authority can obtain under the Prudential framework. Unless expenditure qualifies as capital it will normally fall outside the scope of the framework and be charged to revenue in the period that the expenditure is incurred. If expenditure meets the definition of capital, there may be opportunities to finance the outlay from capital receipts or by spreading the cost over future years' revenues.

There are three ways in which expenditure can qualify as capital under the framework:-

- The expenditure results in the acquisition, construction or enhancement of fixed assets (tangible and intangible) in accordance with 'proper practices'.
- The expenditure meets one of the definitions specified in regulations made under the 2003 Local Government Act.
- The Secretary of State makes a direction that the expenditure can be treated as capital expenditure.

4. Approach to Capital Investment

4.1. The Council's approach to capital investment is fundamental to the Council's financial planning processes. It aims to ensure that:

- Capital expenditure contributes to the achievement of the Council's strategic plan.
- An affordable and sustainable capital programme is delivered.

- Use of resources and value for money is maximised.
- A clear framework for making capital expenditure decisions is provided.
- A corporate approach to generating capital resources is established.
- Access to sufficient long-term assets to provide services are acquired and retained.
- Invest to save initiatives to make efficiencies within the Council's revenue budget are encouraged.
- An appraisal and prioritisation process for new schemes is robust.

5. Governance Arrangements

5.1. Capital Programme Approvals

The Authority's constitution and financial regulations govern the capital programme as set out below:

- All capital expenditure must be carried out in accordance with the financial regulations (updated October 2025) and the Council's Constitution.
- The expenditure must comply with the statutory definition of capital purposes as defined within this document and wider financial standards.
- The Capital Programme approved by Full Council as part of the Council's annual budget report sets the capital funding availability for the Council, the prioritisation of funding and the schemes receiving entry into the Capital Programme.
- Officers are not authorised to commit expenditure without prior formal approval as set out in the financial regulations.
- Each scheme must be under the control of a responsible person / project manager.
- Any agreements (such as Section 106) which contractually commit to procure capital schemes will need to follow the same approval process as other capital expenditure before it can be formally incorporated into the capital programme.

Full Council:

- Approves the capital programme as part of the Annual Budget Report within the strategic boundaries set by the Council.
- Approves capital schemes into the approved capital programme to enable commencement of delivery and schemes to start to incur expenditure.

6. Funding Streams

Exeter City Council's Capital Programme is funded from a mix of sources including:

- **Prudential Borrowing** – The introduction of the Prudential Code in 2004 allowed the Council to undertake unsupported borrowing. This borrowing is subject to the requirements of the Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure for Local Authorities. The Council must ensure that unsupported borrowing is affordable, prudent and cost effective. This funding can also be used as an option to front fund development to stimulate growth. This has provided the Council with the flexibility to raise capital funding as demand and business need has dictated. This type of borrowing has revenue implications for the Council in the form of financing costs. An authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.
- **External Grants** – Funding from external bodies for specific project or purpose, such as disabled facilities grant funding.
- **Section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and External Contributions** – Elements of the capital programme are funded by contributions from private sector developers and partners.
- **Revenue Funding** – The Council can use revenue resources to fund capital projects on a direct basis and this funding avenue has been used in the past. However, pressures on the Council's revenue budget has reduced options in this area and therefore the preference is for Invest to Save options to be adopted where feasible.
- **Capital Receipts** – The Council is able to generate capital receipts through the sale of surplus assets such as land and buildings. The Council seeks to maximise the level of these resources which will be available to support the Council's plans.

International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16 – Leases

From 1 April 2024 IFRS 16 replaced the previous lease accounting standard as the method to account for leases in the Council's annual accounts.

The main impact was to remove the traditional distinction between finance leases and operating leases. Now all leased-in agreements result in a 'Right of Use' asset on the Balance Sheet and a corresponding debt (lease liability) in the Council's accounts. Leases for items of low value and leases that expire within 12 months are exempt. The de minimis limit for IFRS 16 has been set at £10,000, in line with the Council's capital expenditure de minimis.

Future leases in (unless exempt) will constitute capital expenditure, and assets will be accounted for in the same way as if they had been acquired.

Capital Programme and Minimum Revenue Provision

The size of the Capital Programme will be influenced by funding sources and financing costs. The main limiting factor on the Council's ability to undertake capital investment is whether the revenue resource is available to support in full the implications of capital expenditure, both borrowing costs and running costs, after allowing for any support provided by central government, now mainly through capital grants.

The Council is required to set aside a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) in respect of capital expenditure previously financed by borrowing. The Annual Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision is set out in the Prudential Code for Capital Finance report. To reduce risk and minimise costs in light of elevated interest rates, it has been decided to defer borrowing where possible, or where necessary borrow for shorter periods with the intention of re-financing when rates are more favourable. However, some targeted long-term borrowing may be undertaken in 2026-27, where the costs will be offset against future income streams.

Revenue Implications

The revenue implications of capital investment must always be considered in investment decisions and prioritisation of projects. These include costs and savings implications.

Costs to consider include:

- Cost of borrowing (including Minimum Revenue Provision)
- Loss of investment income if reserves or useable capital receipts are used
- Running costs associated with the asset.

Savings, including benefits, to identify in the proposal include:

- Any positive impact of investment and economic growth on the Council's council tax base and business rates income
- Capital projects that generate income, revenue savings or efficiencies.

7. Stewardship of Assets

The Council's Asset Management Plan sets out the condition of its assets and the arrangements for managing these effectively. The Council's Corporate Property Strategy enhances these arrangements, including increasing the awareness that efficient use of property is an important element of maximising the value obtained from the Council's overall resources.

An extensive stock condition survey has been carried out on the majority of the Council's assets. This underpins the capital programme and was updated to include the impact of our leisure portfolio of assets. The impact of rising costs and interest rates have caused the full capital programme to become unaffordable in the short-term and therefore the programme has been reduced to prioritise those assets which are considered highest risk.

8. Service Objectives

The option appraisal of proposed capital schemes overseen considers, amongst other factors, the following:

- How the proposal help achieve the objectives and priorities set out in the Council's Corporate Plan 2025-2028.
- How the proposal will help achieve objectives set out in Service Plans.
- The service improvements and other anticipated benefits expected to be delivered from the investment.

9. Monitoring

- Capital budget holders are responsible for providing quarterly forecasts to the Finance Team. Any slippage, acceleration, underspends or overspends on schemes is identified as soon as possible.
- All forecasts are collated by the Finance Team and reported to Council on a quarterly basis.

GENERAL FUND

GENERAL FUND SUMMARY

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	35,595,640	1,034,880	318,850	0	(312,870)	(659,640)	35,976,860
PREMISES	11,363,760	395,720	(382,540)	0	(67,330)	38,760	11,348,370
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	11,584,870	191,830	735,800	500,000	425,200	807,160	14,244,860
TRANSPORT	2,132,080	47,720	(124,810)	0	0	63,650	2,118,640
SUPPORT SERVICES	1,868,080	5,940	0	0	0	(138,700)	1,735,320
CAPITAL CHARGES	5,376,720	0	0	0	0	522,840	5,899,560
BENEFITS PAYMENTS	29,534,430	738,370	60,000	0	(475,480)	0	29,857,320
Total Expenditure	97,455,580	2,414,460	607,300	500,000	(430,480)	634,070	101,180,930
INCOME	(75,908,620)	(1,443,380)	1,143,780	0	430,480	(19,200)	(75,796,940)
Total Income	(75,908,620)	(1,443,380)	1,143,780	0	430,480	(19,200)	(75,796,940)
Net Expenditure	21,546,960	971,080	1,751,080	500,000	0	614,870	25,383,990
Represented By							
Chief Executive	1,139,480	47,170	0	500,000	(730)	(35,700)	1,650,220
Operations	12,591,810	429,010	78,560	0	(70,960)	426,920	13,455,340
Corporate Resources	(6,753,370)	77,990	55,700	0	(16,830)	(40,430)	(6,676,940)
People and Communities	6,401,250	214,280	1,312,940	0	175,970	540,870	8,645,310
Place	8,167,790	202,630	303,880	0	(87,450)	(276,790)	8,310,060
Net Cost	21,546,960	971,080	1,751,080	500,000	0	614,870	25,383,990

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

REV1 - Chief Exec (Direct Reports)

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,545,430	46,610	0	0	0	(46,700)	1,545,340
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	551,050	560	0	500,000	(730)	(80,830)	970,050
TRANSPORT	5,980	0	0	0	0	0	5,980
Total Expenditure	2,102,460	47,170	0	500,000	(730)	(127,530)	2,521,370
INCOME	(962,980)	0	0	0	0	91,830	(871,150)
Total Income	(962,980)	0	0	0	0	91,830	(871,150)
Net Expenditure	1,139,480	47,170	0	500,000	(730)	(35,700)	1,650,220
Represented By							
83C7 ACTIVE & HEALTHY PEOPLE	0	8,930	0	0	0	(8,930)	0
86B7 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT	1,139,480	38,240	0	500,000	(730)	(26,770)	1,650,220
Net Cost	1,139,480	47,170	0	500,000	(730)	(35,700)	1,650,220

Chief Exec (Direct Reports)

83C7 - ACTIVE & HEALTHY PEOPLE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	297,040	8,930	0	0	0	(20,530)	285,440
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	519,910	0	0	0	0	(80,830)	439,080
TRANSPORT	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
Total Expenditure	819,000	8,930	0	0	0	(101,360)	726,570
INCOME	(819,000)	0	0	0	0	92,430	(726,570)
Total Income	(819,000)	0	0	0	0	92,430	(726,570)
Net Expenditure	0	8,930	0	0	0	(8,930)	0
Represented By							
F089 SPORT ENGLAND - CORE	0	8,930	0	0	(6,000)	(2,930)	0
F102 SPORT ENGLAND PLACE PARTNERSHIP	0	0	0	0	6,000	(6,000)	0
Net Cost	0	8,930	0	0	0	(8,930)	0

Chief Exec (Direct Reports)

86B7 - STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,248,390	37,680	0	0	0	(26,170)	1,259,900
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	31,140	560	0	500,000	(730)	0	530,970
TRANSPORT	3,930	0	0	0	0	0	3,930
Total Expenditure	1,283,460	38,240	0	500,000	(730)	(26,170)	1,794,800
INCOME	(143,980)	0	0	0	0	(600)	(144,580)
Total Income	(143,980)	0	0	0	0	(600)	(144,580)
Net Expenditure	1,139,480	38,240	0	500,000	(730)	(26,770)	1,650,220
Represented By							
T102 CHIEF EXECUTIVE	199,590	5,880	0	0	(240)	(5,070)	200,160
T109 EXECUTIVE OFFICE	455,480	13,690	0	0	0	(5,390)	463,780
T110 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	500,000
T404 STRATEGIC DIRECTORS	521,580	15,480	0	0	(490)	(12,980)	523,590
T410 PERSONAL ASSISTANTS	106,810	3,190	0	0	0	(2,730)	107,270
U401 SMB INT RECHARGES	(143,980)	0	0	0	0	(600)	(144,580)
Net Cost	1,139,480	38,240	0	500,000	(730)	(26,770)	1,650,220

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

REV2 - Operations

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	12,046,810	364,360	12,000	0	(55,370)	(144,050)	12,223,750
PREMISES	2,696,000	96,840	(94,440)	0	0	6,360	2,704,760
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	1,046,580	21,230	0	0	(15,590)	(1,820)	1,050,400
TRANSPORT	2,047,080	46,510	(130,000)	0	0	55,130	2,018,720
SUPPORT SERVICES	378,130	4,360	0	0	0	7,750	390,240
CAPITAL CHARGES	1,775,740	0	0	0	0	255,020	2,030,760
Total Expenditure	19,990,340	533,300	(212,440)	0	(70,960)	178,390	20,418,260
INCOME	(7,398,530)	(104,290)	291,000	0	0	248,900	(6,962,920)
Total Income	(7,398,530)	(104,290)	291,000	0	0	248,900	(6,962,920)

Net Expenditure	12,591,810	429,010	78,560	0	(70,960)	426,920	13,455,340
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Represented By							
81A1 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & LICENSING	922,670	37,790	0	0	(56,480)	(14,940)	889,040
81A6 PARKS & GREEN SPACES	1,982,020	53,410	(40,160)	0	(6,960)	(88,300)	1,900,010
81B2 BEREAVEMENT SERVICES	120,550	2,520	81,870	0	(430)	20,070	224,580
81C3 AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0
81C5 SUNDRY LANDS MAINTENANCE	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	119,830
81D2 DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION	3,502,260	104,760	(130,000)	0	(540)	883,540	4,360,020
81D4 STREET CLEANING	1,873,620	48,970	0	0	(1,130)	(40,560)	1,880,900
81D5 PUBLIC CONVENIENCES	234,920	6,200	(8,080)	0	(210)	(13,720)	219,110
81D6 WASTE CHARGEABLE SERVICES	(412,460)	20,900	0	0	0	80,700	(310,860)
81D7 WASTE STRATEGY AND FACILITIES	368,130	12,920	(4,840)	0	(2,040)	(140)	374,030
81D8 MATERIALS RECLAMATION FACILITY	988,380	23,620	(118,790)	0	(910)	(757,920)	134,380
83B4 ENGINEERING SERVICES	748,230	17,340	(29,360)	0	(270)	10,420	746,360
83C1 WATERWAYS	407,690	12,390	(9,020)	0	(790)	1,590	411,860
83C5 CORPORATE PROPERTY - ASSETS	1,139,020	60,050	(420)	0	(1,200)	420,030	1,617,480
86B5 CORPORATE SUPPORT	600,700	28,110	337,360	0	0	(77,570)	888,600
88A1 FLEET MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost	12,591,810	429,010	78,560	0	(70,960)	426,920	13,455,340

Operations

81A1 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & LICENSING

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,309,370	39,480	0	0	(55,370)	(12,630)	1,280,850
PREMISES	16,700	610	0	0	0	(130)	17,180
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	97,190	1,190	0	0	(1,110)	0	97,270
TRANSPORT	18,140	240	0	0	0	130	18,510
SUPPORT SERVICES	63,280	250	0	0	0	820	64,350
CAPITAL CHARGES	19,340	0	0	0	0	(430)	18,910
Total Expenditure	1,524,020	41,770	0	0	(56,480)	(12,240)	1,497,070
INCOME	(601,350)	(3,980)	0	0	0	(2,700)	(608,030)
Total Income	(601,350)	(3,980)	0	0	0	(2,700)	(608,030)
Net Expenditure	922,670	37,790	0	0	(56,480)	(14,940)	889,040
Represented By							
F001 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TEAM	160,970	3,980	0	0	(600)	(1,930)	162,420
F018 TRAINING	(7,040)	(680)	0	0	0	(220)	(7,940)
F019 CORPORATE HEALTH & SAFETY	109,540	3,130	0	0	(55,470)	(6,380)	50,820
F020 BUSINESS REGULATION TEAM	366,420	11,010	0	0	(350)	(20,740)	356,340
F021 VEHICLES LICENSING	20,000	7,090	0	0	0	(13,860)	13,230
F022 PREMISES LICENSING	(27,670)	4,730	0	0	(10)	(8,440)	(31,390)
Q024 NEIGHBOURHOOD TEAM	293,240	8,530	0	0	(50)	(33,320)	268,400
T085 EMERGENCY PLANNING	7,210	0	0	0	0	69,950	77,160
Net Cost	922,670	37,790	0	0	(56,480)	(14,940)	889,040

Operations

81A6 - PARKS & GREEN SPACES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,748,550	52,940	0	0	0	(94,930)	1,706,560
PREMISES	318,330	10,800	(7,160)	0	0	(5,620)	316,350
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	175,280	690	0	0	(6,960)	5,090	174,100
TRANSPORT	263,090	8,930	0	0	0	1,430	273,450
SUPPORT SERVICES	8,160	240	0	0	0	500	8,900
CAPITAL CHARGES	310,810	0	0	0	0	6,190	317,000
Total Expenditure	2,824,220	73,600	(7,160)	0	(6,960)	(87,340)	2,796,360
INCOME	(842,200)	(20,190)	(33,000)	0	0	(960)	(896,350)
Total Income	(842,200)	(20,190)	(33,000)	0	0	(960)	(896,350)
Net Expenditure	1,982,020	53,410	(40,160)	0	(6,960)	(88,300)	1,900,010
Represented By							
F032 PARKS AND PLAYING FIELDS	1,072,460	28,130	0	0	(5,300)	(76,820)	1,018,470
F033 ARBORICULTURAL	226,010	7,000	0	0	(450)	(4,860)	227,700
F034 ALLOTMENTS	12,850	2,500	0	0	(70)	(1,400)	13,880
F035 PARKS AND OPEN SPACES M'MENT	100,740	4,270	(23,000)	0	(670)	12,700	94,040
F036 FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	10,180	530	(10,250)	0	(30)	62,720	63,150
F038 COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION	4,370	100	0	0	0	0	4,470
F039 CHILDRENS PLAY AREAS	335,930	6,800	(1,300)	0	(30)	5,790	347,190
F040 UNADOPTED LAND	2,390	0	0	0	0	(420)	1,970
F041 HIGHWAYS	32,300	970	0	0	0	(14,770)	18,500
F142 BELLE ISLE DEPOT COSTS	66,460	1,530	(5,610)	0	(410)	(61,970)	0
F144 TECHNICAL SUPPORT	44,630	1,350	0	0	0	(120)	45,860
F145 PARKS OPERATIONAL OVERHEADS	76,230	1,050	0	0	0	(9,780)	67,500
F146 MINOR WORKS TEAM	(2,530)	(820)	0	0	0	630	(2,720)
Net Cost	1,982,020	53,410	(40,160)	0	(6,960)	(88,300)	1,900,010

Operations

81B2 - BEREAVEMENT SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	269,100	8,140	0	0	0	24,850	302,090
PREMISES	71,410	2,080	(7,130)	0	0	210	66,570
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	38,220	1,150	0	0	(430)	0	38,940
TRANSPORT	56,410	770	0	0	0	140	57,320
SUPPORT SERVICES	1,030	40	0	0	0	190	1,260
CAPITAL CHARGES	22,700	0	0	0	0	(5,790)	16,910
Total Expenditure	458,870	12,180	(7,130)	0	(430)	19,600	483,090
INCOME	(338,320)	(9,660)	89,000	0	0	470	(258,510)
Total Income	(338,320)	(9,660)	89,000	0	0	470	(258,510)
Net Expenditure	120,550	2,520	81,870	0	(430)	20,070	224,580
Represented By							
C029 CEMETERIES - OPERATIONAL	425,640	11,050	(7,130)	0	(80)	(204,900)	224,580
F086 CEMETERIES	(288,750)	(8,530)	89,000	0	(350)	208,630	0
F087 EXETER CREMATORIUM	(16,340)	0	0	0	0	16,340	0
Net Cost	120,550	2,520	81,870	0	(430)	20,070	224,580

Operations

81C3 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0
Total Expenditure	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0
Net Expenditure	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0
Represented By							
Q050 EXETER CITY LIVING LTD	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0
Net Cost	410	30	0	0	0	(440)	0

Operations

81C5 - SUNDRY LANDS MAINTENANCE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
SUPPORT SERVICES	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	119,830
Total Expenditure	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	119,830
Net Expenditure	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	119,830
Represented By							
Q030 GROUNDS MAINTENANCE	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	119,830
Net Cost	115,670	0	0	0	0	4,160	119,830

Operations

81D2 - DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	2,910,580	87,990	0	0	0	(83,330)	2,915,240
PREMISES	5,650	200	0	0	0	0	5,850
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	5,840	100	0	0	(540)	0	5,400
TRANSPORT	874,800	16,890	(130,000)	0	0	66,410	828,100
CAPITAL CHARGES	406,260	0	0	0	0	199,170	605,430
Total Expenditure	4,203,130	105,180	(130,000)	0	(540)	182,250	4,360,020
INCOME	(700,870)	(420)	0	0	0	701,290	0
Total Income	(700,870)	(420)	0	0	0	701,290	0
Net Expenditure	3,502,260	104,760	(130,000)	0	(540)	883,540	4,360,020
Represented By							
C050 REFUSE COLLECTION	3,348,400	100,660	(130,000)	0	(540)	891,960	4,210,480
C070 REACTIVE TEAM	153,860	4,100	0	0	0	(8,420)	149,540
Net Cost	3,502,260	104,760	(130,000)	0	(540)	883,540	4,360,020

Operations

81D4 - STREET CLEANING

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,640,850	49,710	0	0	0	(14,900)	1,675,660
PREMISES	8,250	300	0	0	0	0	8,550
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	75,450	850	0	0	(1,130)	0	75,170
TRANSPORT	283,580	7,110	0	0	0	2,910	293,600
SUPPORT SERVICES	48,440	240	0	0	0	1,500	50,180
CAPITAL CHARGES	137,390	0	0	0	0	(37,560)	99,830
Total Expenditure	2,193,960	58,210	0	0	(1,130)	(48,050)	2,202,990
INCOME	(320,340)	(9,240)	0	0	0	7,490	(322,090)
Total Income	(320,340)	(9,240)	0	0	0	7,490	(322,090)
Net Expenditure	1,873,620	48,970	0	0	(1,130)	(40,560)	1,880,900
Represented By							
C053 CAR PARK SWEEPING	0	(1,920)	0	0	(120)	2,040	0
C059 OTHER STREET SWEEPING	1,629,150	44,380	0	0	(860)	(40,770)	1,631,900
C071 LITTER BINS	115,650	2,640	0	0	0	(1,310)	116,980
C074 GRAFFITI CLEANING	119,800	2,880	0	0	(150)	(520)	122,010
C078 BID CLEANSING PROJECT	9,020	990	0	0	0	0	10,010
Net Cost	1,873,620	48,970	0	0	(1,130)	(40,560)	1,880,900

Operations

81D5 - PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	129,360	3,930	0	0	0	1,320	134,610
PREMISES	55,440	2,160	(8,080)	0	0	(170)	49,350
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	11,500	0	0	0	(210)	0	11,290
TRANSPORT	8,630	140	0	0	0	50	8,820
CAPITAL CHARGES	30,920	0	0	0	0	(14,920)	16,000
Total Expenditure	235,850	6,230	(8,080)	0	(210)	(13,720)	220,070
INCOME	(930)	(30)	0	0	0	0	(960)
Total Income	(930)	(30)	0	0	0	0	(960)
Net Expenditure	234,920	6,200	(8,080)	0	(210)	(13,720)	219,110
Represented By							
C046 PUBLIC CONVENIENCES	234,920	6,200	(8,080)	0	(210)	(13,720)	219,110
Net Cost	234,920	6,200	(8,080)	0	(210)	(13,720)	219,110

Operations

81D6 - WASTE CHARGEABLE SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	849,100	25,760	0	0	0	131,060	1,005,920
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	372,840	12,600	0	0	0	0	385,440
TRANSPORT	276,790	6,500	0	0	0	(19,020)	264,270
SUPPORT SERVICES	70,810	1,050	0	0	0	1,500	73,360
CAPITAL CHARGES	64,760	0	0	0	0	(18,500)	46,260
Total Expenditure	1,634,300	45,910	0	0	0	95,040	1,775,250
INCOME	(2,046,760)	(25,010)	0	0	0	(14,340)	(2,086,110)
Total Income	(2,046,760)	(25,010)	0	0	0	(14,340)	(2,086,110)
Net Expenditure	(412,460)	20,900	0	0	0	80,700	(310,860)
Represented By							
C052 SPECIAL COLLECTIONS	6,090	2,760	0	0	0	8,620	17,470
C054 TRADE REFUSE & RECYCLING	(277,870)	23,880	0	0	0	31,780	(222,210)
C072 GREEN WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE	(143,240)	(5,040)	0	0	0	42,160	(106,120)
C073 HOUSING CLEANSING ROUND	2,560	(700)	0	0	0	(1,860)	0
Net Cost	(412,460)	20,900	0	0	0	80,700	(310,860)

Operations

81D7 - WASTE STRATEGY AND FACILITIES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	292,480	8,590	0	0	0	(12,230)	288,840
PREMISES	105,400	4,650	(4,840)	0	0	(2,250)	102,960
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	30,030	860	0	0	(2,040)	0	28,850
TRANSPORT	25,200	670	0	0	0	3,970	29,840
CAPITAL CHARGES	11,930	0	0	0	0	1,270	13,200
Total Expenditure	465,040	14,770	(4,840)	0	(2,040)	(9,240)	463,690
INCOME	(96,910)	(1,850)	0	0	0	9,100	(89,660)
Total Income	(96,910)	(1,850)	0	0	0	9,100	(89,660)
Net Expenditure	368,130	12,920	(4,840)	0	(2,040)	(140)	374,030
Represented By							
C014 RECYCLING MANAGEMENT /STRATEGY	157,360	4,620	0	0	(490)	(4,310)	157,180
C015 TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT	147,490	4,310	0	0	(300)	(5,670)	145,830
C045 WASTE OVERHEADS	11,950	140	0	0	(1,250)	(720)	10,120
C082 OAKWOOD HOUSE	51,330	3,850	(4,840)	0	0	10,560	60,900
Net Cost	368,130	12,920	(4,840)	0	(2,040)	(140)	374,030

Operations

81D8 - MATERIALS RECLAMATION FACILITY

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	965,150	29,300	12,000	0	0	(39,290)	967,160
PREMISES	265,390	12,400	(30,790)	0	0	(7,260)	239,740
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	81,220	460	0	0	(910)	0	80,770
TRANSPORT	178,010	2,130	0	0	0	980	181,120
CAPITAL CHARGES	78,440	0	0	0	0	(25,400)	53,040
Total Expenditure	1,568,210	44,290	(18,790)	0	(910)	(70,970)	1,521,830
INCOME	(579,830)	(20,670)	(100,000)	0	0	(686,950)	(1,387,450)
Total Income	(579,830)	(20,670)	(100,000)	0	0	(686,950)	(1,387,450)
Net Expenditure	988,380	23,620	(118,790)	0	(910)	(757,920)	134,380
Represented By							
C024 MATERIALS & GOODS FOR RESALE	(384,510)	(17,670)	(100,000)	0	0	(686,950)	(1,189,130)
C025 MATERIALS RECLAMATION FACILITY	1,372,890	41,290	(18,790)	0	(910)	(70,970)	1,323,510
Net Cost	988,380	23,620	(118,790)	0	(910)	(757,920)	134,380

Operations

83B4 - ENGINEERING SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	465,460	14,220	0	0	0	(12,890)	466,790
PREMISES	128,540	4,840	(29,360)	0	0	(60)	103,960
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	540	10	0	0	(270)	0	280
TRANSPORT	3,180	130	0	0	0	50	3,360
SUPPORT SERVICES	57,690	2,080	0	0	0	(1,160)	58,610
CAPITAL CHARGES	204,280	0	0	0	0	24,610	228,890
Total Expenditure	859,690	21,280	(29,360)	0	(270)	10,550	861,890
INCOME	(111,460)	(3,940)	0	0	0	(130)	(115,530)
Total Income	(111,460)	(3,940)	0	0	0	(130)	(115,530)
Net Expenditure	748,230	17,340	(29,360)	0	(270)	10,420	746,360
Represented By							
M621 FOOTPATHS MAINT - ASSETS	29,390	290	0	0	0	(2,410)	27,270
M622 SIGNS & SUNDRIES - ASSETS	186,640	450	0	0	0	26,920	214,010
M623 STREET NAMING - ASSETS	(11,720)	(340)	0	0	0	60	(12,000)
M624 STREET LIGHTING - ASSETS	108,210	3,840	(29,360)	0	0	650	83,340
M631 LAND DRAINAGE WATER C - ASSETS	63,710	2,290	0	0	0	(1,490)	64,510
T106 ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION	372,000	10,810	0	0	(270)	(13,310)	369,230
Net Cost	748,230	17,340	(29,360)	0	(270)	10,420	746,360

Operations

83C1 - WATERWAYS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	476,980	14,440	0	0	0	(9,300)	482,120
PREMISES	153,350	3,120	(9,020)	0	0	270	147,720
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	49,150	1,050	0	0	(790)	(1,310)	48,100
TRANSPORT	51,250	2,860	0	0	0	(1,970)	52,140
SUPPORT SERVICES	6,080	220	0	0	0	240	6,540
CAPITAL CHARGES	80,080	0	0	0	0	13,660	93,740
Total Expenditure	816,890	21,690	(9,020)	0	(790)	1,590	830,360
INCOME	(409,200)	(9,300)	0	0	0	0	(418,500)
Total Income	(409,200)	(9,300)	0	0	0	0	(418,500)
Net Expenditure	407,690	12,390	(9,020)	0	(790)	1,590	411,860
Represented By							
F029 RIVER EXE	193,870	5,980	(4,660)	0	(300)	8,760	203,650
F030 CANAL	165,900	2,760	(4,360)	0	(490)	(4,330)	159,480
F231 MOORING REPAIRS	47,920	3,650	0	0	0	(2,840)	48,730
Net Cost	407,690	12,390	(9,020)	0	(790)	1,590	411,860

Operations

83C5 - CORPORATE PROPERTY - ASSETS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	893,450	26,930	0	0	0	(20,710)	899,670
PREMISES	903,730	32,630	(420)	0	0	(240)	935,700
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	16,470	110	0	0	(1,200)	0	15,380
TRANSPORT	8,000	140	0	0	0	50	8,190
SUPPORT SERVICES	6,970	240	0	0	0	0	7,210
CAPITAL CHARGES	1,580	0	0	0	0	(520)	1,060
Total Expenditure	1,830,200	60,050	(420)	0	(1,200)	(21,420)	1,867,210
INCOME	(691,180)	0	0	0	0	441,450	(249,730)
Total Income	(691,180)	0	0	0	0	441,450	(249,730)
Net Expenditure	1,139,020	60,050	(420)	0	(1,200)	420,030	1,617,480
Represented By							
M015 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	899,710	32,390	0	0	0	0	932,100
T270 CORPORATE PROPERTY ASSETS	711,410	27,660	(420)	0	(1,200)	(24,100)	713,350
U110 CORP PROP - ASSETS RECHARGE	(472,100)	0	0	0	0	444,130	(27,970)
Net Cost	1,139,020	60,050	(420)	0	(1,200)	420,030	1,617,480

Operations

86B5 - CORPORATE SUPPORT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	95,970	2,900	0	0	0	(1,000)	97,870
PREMISES	663,810	23,050	2,360	0	0	21,610	710,830
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	92,850	2,160	0	0	0	(5,600)	89,410
CAPITAL CHARGES	407,250	0	0	0	0	113,240	520,490
Total Expenditure	1,259,880	28,110	2,360	0	0	128,250	1,418,600
INCOME	(659,180)	0	335,000	0	0	(205,820)	(530,000)
Total Income	(659,180)	0	335,000	0	0	(205,820)	(530,000)
Net Expenditure	600,700	28,110	337,360	0	0	(77,570)	888,600
Represented By							
T051 MAIL	83,640	3,070	0	0	0	9,210	95,920
T054 CIVIC CENTRE	632,820	25,040	337,360	0	0	119,040	1,114,260
U084 CORP CUSTOMER INT RECHARGES	(115,760)	0	0	0	0	(205,820)	(321,580)
Net Cost	600,700	28,110	337,360	0	0	(77,570)	888,600

Operations

88A1 - FLEET MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Represented By							
C013 FLEET CONTRACT HIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

REV3 - Corporate Resources

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	6,923,630	173,410	(410,100)	0	0	(89,500)	6,597,440
PREMISES	3,355,590	122,020	(56,430)	0	(55,330)	50,530	3,416,380
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	2,093,200	52,540	(66,770)	0	72,900	63,420	2,215,290
TRANSPORT	26,150	830	0	0	0	6,760	33,740
SUPPORT SERVICES	1,178,880	150	0	0	0	(164,660)	1,014,370
CAPITAL CHARGES	556,950	0	0	0	0	371,130	928,080
TRANSFER PAYMENTS	29,534,430	738,370	60,000	0	(475,480)	0	29,857,320
Total Expenditure	43,668,830	1,087,320	(473,300)	0	(457,910)	237,310	44,062,620

INCOME	(50,422,200)	(1,009,330)	529,000	0	441,080	(278,110)	(50,739,560)
Total Income	(50,422,200)	(1,009,330)	529,000	0	441,080	(278,110)	(50,739,560)

Net Expenditure	(6,753,370)	77,990	55,700	0	(16,830)	(40,430)	(6,676,940)
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Represented By							
83A1 CORPORATE PROPERTY - ESTATES	(4,865,430)	74,690	731,940	0	(300)	(399,800)	(4,458,900)
83A3 PARKING SERVICES	(7,154,250)	(214,660)	(153,000)	0	(4,030)	456,030	(7,069,910)
83B9 MARKETS	(606,940)	7,040	(93,470)	0	0	(81,080)	(774,450)
86A1 REVENUES & BENEFITS	2,035,120	105,960	67,000	0	(510)	0	2,207,570
86A2 ELECTIONS & ELECTORAL REG	405,080	12,510	0	0	0	(7,320)	410,270
86A3 CORPORATE	(55,160)	(2,760)	(500,000)	0	0	10,320	(547,600)
86A5 DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION	723,920	23,570	3,230	0	(10,380)	(9,720)	730,620
86A7 UNAPPORTIONABLE OVERHEADS	1,323,690	8,150	0	0	0	(12,840)	1,319,000
86B1 FINANCIAL SERVICES	937,960	33,860	0	0	(100)	9,690	981,410
86B2 INTERNAL AUDIT	121,290	(10)	0	0	0	4,350	125,630
86B4 LEGAL SERVICES	257,640	22,270	0	0	(20)	(32,930)	246,960
86B8 PROCUREMENT	123,710	7,370	0	0	(1,490)	22,870	152,460
Net Cost	(6,753,370)	77,990	55,700	0	(16,830)	(40,430)	(6,676,940)

Corporate Resources

83A1 - CORPORATE PROPERTY - ESTATES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	596,600	18,040	27,000	0	0	13,280	654,920
PREMISES	1,330,890	45,130	162,940	0	0	54,630	1,593,590
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	383,870	13,450	(90,000)	0	(300)	0	307,020
TRANSPORT	870	0	0	0	0	0	870
SUPPORT SERVICES	976,490	0	0	0	0	(171,860)	804,630
CAPITAL CHARGES	154,370	0	0	0	0	2,580	156,950
Total Expenditure	3,443,090	76,620	99,940	0	(300)	(101,370)	3,517,980
INCOME	(8,308,520)	(1,930)	632,000	0	0	(298,430)	(7,976,880)
Total Income	(8,308,520)	(1,930)	632,000	0	0	(298,430)	(7,976,880)
Net Expenditure	(4,865,430)	74,690	731,940	0	(300)	(399,800)	(4,458,900)
Represented By							
F068 MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES	(11,320)	1,310	(2,700)	0	0	11,320	(1,390)
M001 COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES	(1,953,710)	9,560	838,210	0	0	(86,100)	(1,192,040)
M002 MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES	(603,870)	1,020	(7,180)	0	0	(127,320)	(737,350)
M003 MARSH BARTON/PINHOE ESTATES	(164,270)	(80)	0	0	0	(55,500)	(219,850)
M004 BRADNINCH PLACE	(26,060)	1,960	0	0	0	(4,490)	(28,590)
M005 SOWTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	(328,580)	0	0	0	0	(20)	(328,600)
M006 ST GEORGES RETAIL UNITS	(235,710)	20	35,370	0	0	20,190	(180,130)
M009 ESTATES OPERATIONAL PROPS	(43,740)	0	0	0	0	(70)	(43,810)
M010 ASSET IMP & MAINTENANCE FUND	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	26,000
M012 GUILDHALL SHOPPING CENTRE	(2,132,520)	29,140	(68,760)	0	0	139,280	(2,032,860)
M016 LEASEHOLD PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	140,090	5,040	0	0	0	0	145,130
T104 ESTATE SERVICES	840,490	26,720	(63,000)	0	(300)	1,340	805,250
U104 CORP PROP - ESTATES RECHARGE	(372,230)	0	0	0	0	(298,430)	(670,660)
Net Cost	(4,865,430)	74,690	731,940	0	(300)	(399,800)	(4,458,900)

Corporate Resources

83A3 - PARKING SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	737,240	22,350	62,900	0	0	(21,640)	800,850
PREMISES	1,847,500	69,740	(215,900)	0	(55,330)	(3,710)	1,642,300
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	254,230	470	0	0	85,700	13,000	353,400
TRANSPORT	12,550	740	0	0	0	6,990	20,280
SUPPORT SERVICES	201,940	150	0	0	0	7,200	209,290
CAPITAL CHARGES	171,250	0	0	0	0	454,190	625,440
Total Expenditure	3,224,710	93,450	(153,000)	0	30,370	456,030	3,651,560
INCOME	(10,378,960)	(308,110)	0	0	(34,400)	0	(10,721,470)
Total Income	(10,378,960)	(308,110)	0	0	(34,400)	0	(10,721,470)
Net Expenditure	(7,154,250)	(214,660)	(153,000)	0	(4,030)	456,030	(7,069,910)
Represented By							
F003 ENFORCEMENT TEAM	131,900	4,100	0	0	34,990	(2,740)	168,250
M201 CAR PARKS	(7,286,150)	(218,760)	(215,900)	0	(80,120)	458,840	(7,342,090)
T107 CASH COLLECTION	0	0	62,900	0	41,100	(70)	103,930
Net Cost	(7,154,250)	(214,660)	(153,000)	0	(4,030)	456,030	(7,069,910)

Corporate Resources

83B9 - MARKETS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	130,000	3,960	0	0	0	(280)	133,680
PREMISES	155,760	6,380	(3,470)	0	0	(390)	158,280
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	37,120	880	0	0	0	0	38,000
TRANSPORT	4,700	90	0	0	0	(230)	4,560
SUPPORT SERVICES	450	0	0	0	0	0	450
CAPITAL CHARGES	225,870	0	0	0	0	(80,180)	145,690
Total Expenditure	553,900	11,310	(3,470)	0	0	(81,080)	480,660
INCOME	(1,160,840)	(4,270)	(90,000)	0	0	0	(1,255,110)
Total Income	(1,160,840)	(4,270)	(90,000)	0	0	0	(1,255,110)
Net Expenditure	(606,940)	7,040	(93,470)	0	0	(81,080)	(774,450)
Represented By							
C101 LIVESTOCK/MATFORD CENTRE	(621,740)	6,570	(91,300)	0	0	(80,410)	(786,880)
C102 MARKETS	14,800	470	(2,170)	0	0	(670)	12,430
Net Cost	(606,940)	7,040	(93,470)	0	0	(81,080)	(774,450)

Corporate Resources

86A1 - REVENUES & BENEFITS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,623,820	49,250	0	0	0	(30,850)	1,642,220
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	263,840	7,550	20,000	0	(510)	47,230	338,110
TRANSPORT	3,970	0	0	0	0	0	3,970
TRANSFER PAYMENTS	29,534,430	738,370	60,000	0	(475,480)	0	29,857,320
Total Expenditure	31,426,060	795,170	80,000	0	(475,990)	16,380	31,841,620
INCOME	(29,390,940)	(689,210)	(13,000)	0	475,480	(16,380)	(29,634,050)
Total Income	(29,390,940)	(689,210)	(13,000)	0	475,480	(16,380)	(29,634,050)
Net Expenditure	2,035,120	105,960	67,000	0	(510)	0	2,207,570
Represented By							
S002 RENT ALLOWANCES	224,200	23,070	0	0	82,730	0	330,000
S003 STATUTORY CONTRIBUTION	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
S005 RENT REBATES	55,630	1,670	0	0	(75,300)	0	(18,000)
S007 NON HRA RENT REBATES	573,800	14,350	60,000	0	(7,430)	0	640,720
T003 COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION	212,920	10,950	20,000	0	0	296,970	540,840
T004 NNDR COLLECTION	(65,080)	4,810	(13,000)	0	(240)	29,230	(44,280)
T006 LOCAL WELFARE SUPPORT	81,100	2,460	0	0	0	(1,630)	81,930
T007 REVENUES RECOVERY	403,800	10,800	0	0	(270)	(250,320)	164,010
T009 BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION	541,750	37,850	0	0	0	(74,250)	505,350
Net Cost	2,035,120	105,960	67,000	0	(510)	0	2,207,570

Corporate Resources

86A2 - ELECTIONS & ELECTORAL REG

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	284,640	8,570	0	0	0	(5,770)	287,440
PREMISES	21,440	770	0	0	0	0	22,210
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	111,130	3,280	0	0	0	0	114,410
CAPITAL CHARGES	1,550	0	0	0	0	(1,550)	0
Total Expenditure	418,760	12,620	0	0	0	(7,320)	424,060
INCOME	(13,680)	(110)	0	0	0	0	(13,790)
Total Income	(13,680)	(110)	0	0	0	0	(13,790)
Net Expenditure	405,080	12,510	0	0	0	(7,320)	410,270
Represented By							
S010 ELECTORAL REGISTRATION	221,480	6,900	0	0	0	(5,830)	222,550
S011 DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS	183,600	5,610	0	0	0	(1,490)	187,720
S012 COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S014 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S018 CITY COUNCIL BY-ELECTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S020 PCC Elections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S021 PCC - Area Returning Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost	405,080	12,510	0	0	0	(7,320)	410,270

Corporate Resources

86A3 - CORPORATE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	(300,000)	(9,000)	(500,000)	0	0	9,000	(800,000)
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	340,200	9,670	0	0	0	0	349,870
Total Expenditure	40,200	670	(500,000)	0	0	9,000	(450,130)
INCOME	(95,360)	(3,430)	0	0	0	1,320	(97,470)
Total Income	(95,360)	(3,430)	0	0	0	1,320	(97,470)
Net Expenditure	(55,160)	(2,760)	(500,000)	0	0	10,320	(547,600)
Represented By							
S015 CORPORATE COSTS	231,710	5,770	0	0	0	1,320	238,800
S061 Corporate Digitalisation	(300,000)	(9,000)	(500,000)	0	0	9,000	(800,000)
S066 TREASURY MANAGEMENT	13,130	470	0	0	0	0	13,600
Net Cost	(55,160)	(2,760)	(500,000)	0	0	10,320	(547,600)

Corporate Resources

86A5 - DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	229,650	6,950	0	0	0	(4,330)	232,270
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	491,940	16,620	3,230	0	(10,380)	(1,360)	500,050
TRANSPORT	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
CAPITAL CHARGES	3,910	0	0	0	0	(3,910)	0
Total Expenditure	727,800	23,570	3,230	0	(10,380)	(9,600)	734,620
INCOME	(3,880)	0	0	0	0	(120)	(4,000)
Total Income	(3,880)	0	0	0	0	(120)	(4,000)
Net Expenditure	723,920	23,570	3,230	0	(10,380)	(9,720)	730,620
Represented By							
S016 DEMOCRATIC COSTS	20,700	750	0	0	(9,380)	0	12,070
S046 MEMBERS EXPENSES	506,260	16,910	3,230	0	(1,000)	640	526,040
T083 MEMBER SERVICES	196,960	5,910	0	0	0	(10,360)	192,510
Net Cost	723,920	23,570	3,230	0	(10,380)	(9,720)	730,620

Corporate Resources

86A7 - UNAPPORTIONABLE OVERHEADS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,471,760	8,150	0	0	0	(19,910)	1,460,000
Total Expenditure	1,471,760	8,150	0	0	0	(19,910)	1,460,000
INCOME	(148,070)	0	0	0	0	7,070	(141,000)
Total Income	(148,070)	0	0	0	0	7,070	(141,000)
Net Expenditure	1,323,690	8,150	0	0	0	(12,840)	1,319,000
Represented By							
S056 PENSION SCH - PAST SERV COSTS	1,323,690	8,150	0	0	0	(12,840)	1,319,000
Net Cost	1,323,690	8,150	0	0	0	(12,840)	1,319,000

Corporate Resources

86B1 - FINANCIAL SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,178,000	35,670	0	0	0	(5,360)	1,208,310
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	20,550	450	0	0	(100)	0	20,900
TRANSPORT	370	0	0	0	0	0	370
Total Expenditure	1,198,920	36,120	0	0	(100)	(5,360)	1,229,580
INCOME	(260,960)	(2,260)	0	0	0	15,050	(248,170)
Total Income	(260,960)	(2,260)	0	0	0	15,050	(248,170)
Net Expenditure	937,960	33,860	0	0	(100)	9,690	981,410
Represented By							
T001 ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1,123,620	33,860	0	0	(100)	(8,540)	1,148,840
U080 TREASURY INTERNAL RECHARGES	(185,660)	0	0	0	0	18,230	(167,430)
Net Cost	937,960	33,860	0	0	(100)	9,690	981,410

Corporate Resources

86B2 - INTERNAL AUDIT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	151,280	0	0	0	0	4,550	155,830
Total Expenditure	151,280	0	0	0	0	4,550	155,830
INCOME	(29,990)	(10)	0	0	0	(200)	(30,200)
Total Income	(29,990)	(10)	0	0	0	(200)	(30,200)
Net Expenditure	121,290	(10)	0	0	0	4,350	125,630
Represented By							
T018 INTERNAL AUDIT	151,100	(10)	0	0	0	4,550	155,640
U081 INTERNAL AUDIT RECHARGES	(29,810)	0	0	0	0	(200)	(30,010)
Net Cost	121,290	(10)	0	0	0	4,350	125,630

Corporate Resources

86B4 - LEGAL SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	734,270	22,260	0	0	0	(18,740)	737,790
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	34,450	10	0	0	(20)	0	34,440
TRANSPORT	1,290	0	0	0	0	0	1,290
Total Expenditure	770,010	22,270	0	0	(20)	(18,740)	773,520
INCOME	(512,370)	0	0	0	0	(14,190)	(526,560)
Total Income	(512,370)	0	0	0	0	(14,190)	(526,560)
Net Expenditure	257,640	22,270	0	0	(20)	(32,930)	246,960
Represented By							
T038 LEGAL SERVICES	650,130	21,740	0	0	(20)	(18,740)	653,110
T039 LEGAL SERVICES 3RD PARTY WORK	(6,870)	530	0	0	0	0	(6,340)
U083 LEGAL INTERNAL RECHARGES	(385,620)	0	0	0	0	(14,190)	(399,810)
Net Cost	257,640	22,270	0	0	(20)	(32,930)	246,960

Corporate Resources

86B8 - PROCUREMENT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	237,650	7,210	0	0	0	(4,900)	239,960
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	4,590	160	0	0	(1,490)	0	3,260
TRANSPORT	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total Expenditure	242,340	7,370	0	0	(1,490)	(4,900)	243,320
INCOME	(118,630)	0	0	0	0	27,770	(90,860)
Total Income	(118,630)	0	0	0	0	27,770	(90,860)
Net Expenditure	123,710	7,370	0	0	(1,490)	22,870	152,460
Represented By							
T016 PROCUREMENT	215,340	7,370	0	0	(1,490)	(4,900)	216,320
U016 PROCUREMENT INT RECHARGES	(91,630)	0	0	0	0	27,770	(63,860)
Net Cost	123,710	7,370	0	0	(1,490)	22,870	152,460

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

REV4 - People and Communities

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	4,989,680	144,170	101,850	0	55,370	(126,560)	5,164,510
PREMISES	1,925,560	68,500	(3,910)	0	0	(14,830)	1,975,320
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	5,280,350	50,520	815,070	0	120,600	747,480	7,014,020
TRANSPORT	21,970	0	0	0	0	(820)	21,150
SUPPORT SERVICES	184,620	660	0	0	0	6,810	192,090
CAPITAL CHARGES	206,170	0	0	0	0	10,460	216,630
Total Expenditure	12,608,350	263,850	913,010	0	175,970	622,540	14,583,720
INCOME	(6,207,100)	(49,570)	399,930	0	0	(81,670)	(5,938,410)
Total Income	(6,207,100)	(49,570)	399,930	0	0	(81,670)	(5,938,410)
Net Expenditure	6,401,250	214,280	1,312,940	0	175,970	540,870	8,645,310
Represented By							
81C2 HOUSING NEEDS & HOMELESSNESS	1,206,630	134,890	1,112,650	0	(2,220)	507,230	2,959,180
81E1 GF HOUSING - PROPERTY	78,640	6,950	(1,560)	0	0	(25,660)	58,370
86A6 DIGITAL & DATA	266,940	8,090	0	0	(240)	5,450	280,240
86B3 HUMAN RESOURCES	821,670	21,950	50,000	0	59,350	(280)	952,690
86B6 IT SERVICES	2,390,700	(3,070)	100,000	0	(350)	(18,180)	2,469,100
86B9 EXETER COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRA	555,380	3,860	0	0	120,000	181,260	860,500
86C3 CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE	975,180	31,330	51,850	0	(570)	(62,620)	995,170
86C4 ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE	43,470	30	0	0	0	(43,500)	0
86C6 PRIVATE HOUSING	62,640	10,250	0	0	0	(2,830)	70,060
Net Cost	6,401,250	214,280	1,312,940	0	175,970	540,870	8,645,310

People and Communities

81C2 - HOUSING NEEDS & HOMELESSNESS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	2,262,130	68,550	0	0	0	(32,270)	2,298,410
PREMISES	1,741,270	61,900	(2,350)	0	0	(170)	1,800,650
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	1,540,370	49,450	715,070	0	(2,220)	578,000	2,880,670
TRANSPORT	12,160	0	0	0	0	0	12,160
SUPPORT SERVICES	105,040	10	0	0	0	5,310	110,360
CAPITAL CHARGES	160,340	0	0	0	0	(38,050)	122,290
Total Expenditure	5,821,310	179,910	712,720	0	(2,220)	512,820	7,224,540

INCOME	(4,614,680)	(45,020)	399,930	0	0	(5,590)	(4,265,360)
Total Income	(4,614,680)	(45,020)	399,930	0	0	(5,590)	(4,265,360)

Net Expenditure	1,206,630	134,890	1,112,650	0	(2,220)	507,230	2,959,180
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Represented By	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
Q004 GLENCOE	(3,230)	(800)	(8,100)	0	0	(1,560)	(13,690)
Q005 CHOICE BASED LETTINGS	89,670	2,720	0	0	0	(1,700)	90,690
Q006 HOUSING ADVICE	1,117,720	29,840	0	0	(1,000)	43,280	1,189,840
Q007 BED AND BREAKFAST	70,090	2,660	0	0	(1,150)	(3,100)	68,500
Q009 DEVON HOME CHOICE	(28,380)	(1,220)	0	0	0	3,450	(26,150)
Q010 RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY	232,740	9,730	0	0	0	0	242,470
Q012 SERVICED ACCOMMODATION	484,950	18,870	0	0	(70)	(2,160)	501,590
Q034 THE HAVEN	(16,630)	(1,190)	8,670	0	0	(80)	(9,230)
Q038 QUEENS ROAD	(29,160)	(1,670)	(1,840)	0	0	1,080	(31,590)
Q039 HOUSING ACCESS	186,700	4,060	0	0	0	(52,870)	137,890
Q042 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION GRANT	(1,268,050)	4,950	(529,560)	0	0	573,700	(1,218,960)
Q044 ROUGH SLEEPING INITIATIVE	(1,340,650)	1,610	1,393,550	0	0	(970)	53,540
Q045 THE JUNCTION	327,880	10,700	(1,080)	0	0	(4,090)	333,410
Q047 NAVIGATORS	274,460	8,810	0	0	0	(2,950)	280,320
Q061 WOMEN & PRISON RESETTLEMENT	50,000	1,800	0	0	0	0	51,800
Q063 MENTAL HEALTH	47,000	1,690	0	0	0	0	48,690
Q065 ROUGH SLEEPER CO-ORDINATOR	43,360	1,310	0	0	0	(760)	43,910
Q066 HOWELL ROAD	56,360	2,030	0	0	0	0	58,390

Q068 INDIVIDUAL BUDGETS	45,000	1,620	0	0	0	0	46,620
Q071 RSAP REVENUE GRANT	0	4,530	149,160	0	0	(3,070)	150,620
Q073 RSAP HMO	4,500	0	0	0	0	750	5,250
Q074 RSAP ONE BEDS	61,200	3,090	101,850	0	0	(1,820)	164,320
Q078 SPECIALIST WOMENS ACC PROJECT	60,800	2,190	0	0	0	0	62,990
Q083 PROGRAMME MANAGER	60,250	1,820	0	0	0	(1,320)	60,750
Q086 ACCOMMODATION FOR EX-OFFENDERS	(13,330)	0	0	0	0	0	(13,330)
Q088 AFGHAN RESETTLEMENT SCHEME	10,570	0	0	0	0	(36,670)	(26,100)
Q090 EMERGENCY PODS	9,130	330	0	0	0	(140)	9,320
Q093 ACCESS INTO ETE & RENT RELIEF FUND	46,670	1,680	0	0	0	0	48,350
Q094 EXPERTS BY EXPERIENCE	20,610	740	0	0	0	0	21,350
Q095 CREATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR ROUGH SLEEPERS	30,000	1,080	0	0	0	0	31,080
Q097 INTERIM TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION	211,240	8,570	0	0	0	(1,310)	218,500
Q098 ROUGH SLEEPING PREVENTION TEAM	299,890	10,800	0	0	0	0	310,690
Q101 13 HEAVITREE ROAD	65,270	2,540	0	0	0	(460)	67,350
Net Cost	1,206,630	134,890	1,112,650	0	(2,220)	507,230	2,959,180

People and Communities

81E1 - GF HOUSING - PROPERTY

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	42,820	1,290	0	0	0	(19,410)	24,700
PREMISES	165,270	5,940	(1,560)	0	0	(50)	169,600
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	2,150	80	0	0	0	(2,230)	0
TRANSPORT	1,080	0	0	0	0	(540)	540
SUPPORT SERVICES	7,110	0	0	0	0	(3,430)	3,680
Total Expenditure	218,430	7,310	(1,560)	0	0	(25,660)	198,520
INCOME	(139,790)	(360)	0	0	0	0	(140,150)
Total Income	(139,790)	(360)	0	0	0	0	(140,150)
Net Expenditure	78,640	6,950	(1,560)	0	0	(25,660)	58,370
Represented By							
Q011 EXTRALET	24,690	5,520	(1,560)	0	0	0	28,650
Q035 GF HOUSING PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	53,950	1,430	0	0	0	(25,660)	29,720
Net Cost	78,640	6,950	(1,560)	0	0	(25,660)	58,370

People and Communities

86A6 - DIGITAL & DATA

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	266,330	8,090	0	0	0	5,450	279,870
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	610	0	0	0	(240)	0	370
Total Expenditure	266,940	8,090	0	0	(240)	5,450	280,240
Total Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Expenditure	266,940	8,090	0	0	(240)	5,450	280,240
Represented By							
T061 DIGITAL SERVICES	265,550	7,990	0	0	(240)	6,940	280,240
T082 EXECUTIVE SUPPORT UNIT	1,390	100	0	0	0	(1,490)	0
Net Cost	266,940	8,090	0	0	(240)	5,450	280,240

People and Communities

86B3 - HUMAN RESOURCES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	950,410	21,820	50,000	0	55,370	(22,640)	1,054,960
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	25,050	130	0	0	3,980	0	29,160
TRANSPORT	2,130	0	0	0	0	0	2,130
Total Expenditure	977,590	21,950	50,000	0	59,350	(22,640)	1,086,250

INCOME	(155,920)	0	0	0	0	22,360	(133,560)
Total Income	(155,920)	0	0	0	0	22,360	(133,560)

Net Expenditure	821,670	21,950	50,000	0	59,350	(280)	952,690
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Represented By							
T024 LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT	136,890	0	0	0	0	(70)	136,820
T025 HUMAN RESOURCES	531,180	14,950	5,000	0	170,460	(17,610)	703,980
T026 PAYROLL	199,610	3,720	45,000	0	0	(2,880)	245,450
T406 UNION REPRESENTATION	61,690	1,820	0	0	(63,050)	(460)	0
T407 EDI & SAFEGUARDING	48,220	1,460	0	0	(48,060)	(1,620)	0
U082 HUMAN RESOURCES RECHARGES	(144,350)	0	0	0	0	10,790	(133,560)
U406 UNION REPRESENTATION RECHARGES	(11,570)	0	0	0	0	11,570	0
Net Cost	821,670	21,950	50,000	0	59,350	(280)	952,690

People and Communities

86B6 - IT SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	2,941,830	0	100,000	0	(350)	0	3,041,480
CAPITAL CHARGES	2,810	0	0	0	0	91,530	94,340
Total Expenditure	2,944,640	0	100,000	0	(350)	91,530	3,135,820
INCOME	(553,940)	(3,070)	0	0	0	(109,710)	(666,720)
Total Income	(553,940)	(3,070)	0	0	0	(109,710)	(666,720)
Net Expenditure	2,390,700	(3,070)	100,000	0	(350)	(18,180)	2,469,100
Represented By							
T060 STRATA CONTRACT PAYMENT	2,944,640	0	100,000	0	(350)	91,530	3,135,820
U085 IT SERVICES INTERNAL RECHARGES	(553,940)	(3,070)	0	0	0	(109,710)	(666,720)
Net Cost	2,390,700	(3,070)	100,000	0	(350)	(18,180)	2,469,100

People and Communities

86B9 - EXETER COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAMME

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	142,070	4,310	0	0	0	(3,070)	143,310
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	743,310	180	0	0	120,000	178,330	1,041,820
Total Expenditure	885,380	4,490	0	0	120,000	175,260	1,185,130
INCOME	(330,000)	(630)	0	0	0	6,000	(324,630)
Total Income	(330,000)	(630)	0	0	0	6,000	(324,630)
Net Expenditure	555,380	3,860	0	0	120,000	181,260	860,500
Represented By							
F090 WELLBEING EXETER	340,310	0	0	0	0	170,010	510,320
F401 WARD GRANTS	39,000	0	0	0	0	0	39,000
F412 HOMES FOR UKRAINE SCHEME	0	0	0	0	0	650	650
F416 EXETER COMMUNITY LOTTERY	(16,000)	(450)	0	0	0	0	(16,450)
F418 CITY GRANT FUND	50,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	60,000
F421 COMMUNITY OFFICERS	142,070	4,310	0	0	0	(3,720)	142,660
F423 Consultation & Engagement	0	0	0	0	120,000	4,320	124,320
Net Cost	555,380	3,860	0	0	120,000	181,260	860,500

People and Communities

86C3 - CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,002,240	30,390	51,850	0	0	(45,790)	1,038,690
PREMISES	19,020	660	0	0	0	(14,610)	5,070
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	13,310	280	0	0	(570)	1,130	14,150
TRANSPORT	670	0	0	0	0	0	670
Total Expenditure	1,035,240	31,330	51,850	0	(570)	(59,270)	1,058,580
INCOME	(60,060)	0	0	0	0	(3,350)	(63,410)
Total Income	(60,060)	0	0	0	0	(3,350)	(63,410)
Net Expenditure	975,180	31,330	51,850	0	(570)	(62,620)	995,170
Represented By							
T055 CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE	1,035,240	31,330	51,850	0	(570)	(59,270)	1,058,580
U086 REVS & BENS RECHARGES	(60,060)	0	0	0	0	(3,350)	(63,410)
Net Cost	975,180	31,330	51,850	0	(570)	(62,620)	995,170

People and Communities

86C4 - ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	450	30	0	0	0	(480)	0
CAPITAL CHARGES	43,020	0	0	0	0	(43,020)	0
Total Expenditure	43,470	30	0	0	0	(43,500)	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Expenditure	43,470	30	0	0	0	(43,500)	0
Represented By							
T414 ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE PROGRAMME	43,470	30	0	0	0	(43,500)	0
Net Cost	43,470	30	0	0	0	(43,500)	0

People and Communities

86C6 - PRIVATE HOUSING

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	323,230	9,690	0	0	0	(8,350)	324,570
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	13,720	400	0	0	0	(7,750)	6,370
TRANSPORT	5,930	0	0	0	0	(280)	5,650
SUPPORT SERVICES	72,470	650	0	0	0	4,930	78,050
Total Expenditure	415,350	10,740	0	0	0	(11,450)	414,640
INCOME	(352,710)	(490)	0	0	0	8,620	(344,580)
Total Income	(352,710)	(490)	0	0	0	8,620	(344,580)
Net Expenditure	62,640	10,250	0	0	0	(2,830)	70,060
Represented By							
Q023 MONITORING PRIVATE HOUSING	62,640	10,250	0	0	0	(2,830)	70,060
Net Cost	62,640	10,250	0	0	0	(2,830)	70,060

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

REV5 - Place

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	10,090,090	306,330	615,100	0	(312,870)	(252,460)	10,446,190
PREMISES	3,386,610	108,360	(227,760)	0	(12,000)	(3,300)	3,251,910
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	2,613,690	66,980	(12,500)	0	248,020	78,910	2,995,100
TRANSPORT	30,900	380	5,190	0	0	2,580	39,050
SUPPORT SERVICES	126,450	770	0	0	0	11,400	138,620
CAPITAL CHARGES	2,837,860	0	0	0	0	(113,770)	2,724,090
Total Expenditure	19,085,600	482,820	380,030	0	(76,850)	(276,640)	19,594,960
INCOME	(10,917,810)	(280,190)	(76,150)	0	(10,600)	(150)	(11,284,900)
Total Income	(10,917,810)	(280,190)	(76,150)	0	(10,600)	(150)	(11,284,900)

Net Expenditure	8,167,790	202,630	303,880	0	(87,450)	(276,790)	8,310,060
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Represented By							
83A4 NET ZERO AND BUSINESS	860,570	20,130	(21,870)	0	(33,840)	6,050	831,040
83A5 CULTURE	372,810	9,860	(89,650)	0	(139,610)	17,800	171,210
83A6 TOURISM	0	2,120	0	0	0	(2,120)	0
83A9 BUILDING CONTROL & LAND CHARGES	72,680	600	0	0	(150)	(130)	73,000
83B5 PLANNING SERVICES	869,850	27,090	(33,000)	0	(250)	(32,080)	831,610
83C2 MUSEUM SERVICE	2,556,740	91,780	(227,850)	0	218,850	(127,380)	2,512,140
83C3 LEISURE & SPORT	2,412,690	24,040	357,980	0	(34,060)	(153,600)	2,607,050
83C9 VISITOR FACILITIES	89,090	5,240	(22,120)	0	(56,850)	26,840	42,200
86A4 CIVIC CEREMONIALS	260,020	6,060	5,890	0	6,870	(12,980)	265,860
86A8 COMMUNICATIONS	95,430	3,810	(40,240)	0	(82,070)	16,570	(6,500)
86C2 LIVEABLE EXETER GARDEN CITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86C5 CCTV & HOMECALL	572,910	11,720	39,740	0	(150)	(15,760)	608,460
86C7 COMMUNITY SAFETY	5,000	180	335,000	0	33,810	0	373,990
Net Cost	8,167,790	202,630	303,880	0	(87,450)	(276,790)	8,310,060

Place

83A4 - NET ZERO AND BUSINESS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	456,840	13,960	0	0	(77,000)	(5,870)	387,930
PREMISES	87,110	3,550	(21,870)	0	0	11,410	80,200
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	144,280	4,950	0	0	(18,770)	(120)	130,340
TRANSPORT	80	0	0	0	0	120	200
SUPPORT SERVICES	1,030	40	0	0	0	190	1,260
CAPITAL CHARGES	428,050	0	0	0	0	320	428,370
Total Expenditure	1,117,390	22,500	(21,870)	0	(95,770)	6,050	1,028,300
INCOME	(256,820)	(2,370)	0	0	61,930	0	(197,260)
Total Income	(256,820)	(2,370)	0	0	61,930	0	(197,260)
Net Expenditure	860,570	20,130	(21,870)	0	(33,840)	6,050	831,040
Represented By							
M020 GREEN ACCORD	(4,050)	200	0	0	0	(1,210)	(5,060)
M301 NET ZERO & BUSINESS ADMIN	234,090	3,080	0	0	0	(2,990)	234,180
M303 BUSINESS PROJECTS	32,700	1,110	0	0	(29,730)	0	4,080
M309 BUSINESS CRIME REDUCTION UNIT	(23,390)	(830)	0	0	(30)	2,560	(21,690)
M320 EXETER WORKS	0	0	0	0	0	2,220	2,220
M321 NET ZERO PROJECTS	344,980	11,850	0	0	0	(5,300)	351,530
M325 SHARED PROSPERITY FUND - REV	17,090	2,390	(13,500)	0	(4,080)	(1,900)	0
M326 WATER LANE SOLAR FARM	259,150	2,330	(8,370)	0	0	12,670	265,780
Net Cost	860,570	20,130	(21,870)	0	(33,840)	6,050	831,040

Place

83A5 - CULTURE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	328,150	9,980	0	0	(119,200)	(4,180)	214,750
PREMISES	193,490	5,610	(59,650)	0	0	(570)	138,880
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	901,200	22,810	0	0	(410)	46,360	969,960
TRANSPORT	260	10	0	0	0	(110)	160
CAPITAL CHARGES	19,430	0	0	0	0	(3,700)	15,730
Total Expenditure	1,442,530	38,410	(59,650)	0	(119,610)	37,800	1,339,480
INCOME	(1,069,720)	(28,550)	(30,000)	0	(20,000)	(20,000)	(1,168,270)
Total Income	(1,069,720)	(28,550)	(30,000)	0	(20,000)	(20,000)	(1,168,270)
Net Expenditure	372,810	9,860	(89,650)	0	(139,610)	17,800	171,210
Represented By							
C103 EXETER CORN EXCHANGE	95,490	7,320	(89,650)	0	(71,930)	17,740	(41,030)
M402 ARTS & EVENTS	277,320	2,540	0	0	(67,680)	60	212,240
Net Cost	372,810	9,860	(89,650)	0	(139,610)	17,800	171,210

Place

83A6 - TOURISM

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	36,710	1,110	0	0	0	330	38,150
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	38,000	1,010	0	0	0	(2,450)	36,560
Total Expenditure	74,710	2,120	0	0	0	(2,120)	74,710
INCOME	(74,710)	0	0	0	0	0	(74,710)
Total Income	(74,710)	0	0	0	0	0	(74,710)
Net Expenditure	0	2,120	0	0	0	(2,120)	0
Represented By							
M510 VISIT EXETER	0	2,120	0	0	0	(2,120)	0
Net Cost	0	2,120	0	0	0	(2,120)	0

Place

83A9 - BUILDING CONTROL & LAND CHARGES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	490,480	15,120	0	0	0	(15,690)	489,910
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	39,700	110	0	0	(150)	0	39,660
TRANSPORT	8,540	0	0	0	0	0	8,540
SUPPORT SERVICES	95,920	730	0	0	0	7,370	104,020
Total Expenditure	634,640	15,960	0	0	(150)	(8,320)	642,130
INCOME	(561,960)	(15,360)	0	0	0	8,190	(569,130)
Total Income	(561,960)	(15,360)	0	0	0	8,190	(569,130)
Net Expenditure	72,680	600	0	0	(150)	(130)	73,000
Represented By							
M011 LAND CHARGES	0	(50)	0	0	0	50	0
M701 BUILDING CONTROL FEE EARNING	0	(1,480)	0	0	0	1,480	0
M702 BUILDING CONTROL ADVICE	72,680	2,130	0	0	(150)	(1,660)	73,000
Net Cost	72,680	600	0	0	(150)	(130)	73,000

Place

83B5 - PLANNING SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,609,800	48,910	0	0	0	(58,290)	1,600,420
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	160,340	5,710	(33,000)	0	(250)	(1,190)	131,610
TRANSPORT	560	0	0	0	0	0	560
SUPPORT SERVICES	29,500	0	0	0	0	3,840	33,340
CAPITAL CHARGES	7,240	0	0	0	0	23,560	30,800
Total Expenditure	1,807,440	54,620	(33,000)	0	(250)	(32,080)	1,796,730

INCOME	(937,590)	(27,530)	0	0	0	0	(965,120)
Total Income	(937,590)	(27,530)	0	0	0	0	(965,120)

Net Expenditure	869,850	27,090	(33,000)	0	(250)	(32,080)	831,610
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Represented By							
C128 AFU ARCHIVE & RESIDUAL COSTS	3,240	230	0	0	0	(3,470)	0
M801 PLANNING	314,170	10,120	0	0	(250)	(39,170)	284,870
M806 LOCAL PLAN EVIDENCE	352,480	10,850	(33,000)	0	0	(9,220)	321,110
M808 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY	192,720	5,890	0	0	0	(3,780)	194,830
M809 HABITATS MITIGATION - NON INFR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M811 CONSERVATION/BUILDING GRANTS	7,240	0	0	0	0	23,560	30,800
M813 BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - MONITORING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M814 Planning Digitalization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost	869,850	27,090	(33,000)	0	(250)	(32,080)	831,610

Place

83C2 - MUSEUM SERVICE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	2,123,180	64,340	0	0	3,130	(111,900)	2,078,750
PREMISES	797,540	27,100	(217,850)	0	(12,000)	(5,860)	588,930
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	262,720	10,260	0	0	227,720	35,060	535,760
TRANSPORT	14,450	370	0	0	0	190	15,010
CAPITAL CHARGES	535,390	0	0	0	0	(69,770)	465,620
Total Expenditure	3,733,280	102,070	(217,850)	0	218,850	(152,280)	3,684,070
INCOME	(1,176,540)	(10,290)	(10,000)	0	0	24,900	(1,171,930)
Total Income	(1,176,540)	(10,290)	(10,000)	0	0	24,900	(1,171,930)
Net Expenditure	2,556,740	91,780	(227,850)	0	218,850	(127,380)	2,512,140
Represented By							
F044 RAMM	2,470,850	81,680	(235,190)	0	218,850	(88,040)	2,448,150
F048 CONSERVATION LABORATORY	32,950	850	0	0	0	(19,410)	14,390
F050 MUSEUM PROJECTS	0	5,530	0	0	0	(5,530)	0
F080 THE ARK MUSEUM STORE, EXTON RD	73,430	2,270	7,340	0	0	(4,870)	78,170
F082 MUSEUM SHOP	(20,490)	(4,870)	0	0	0	(3,210)	(28,570)
F088 MUSEUM NPO	0	6,320	0	0	0	(6,320)	0
Net Cost	2,556,740	91,780	(227,850)	0	218,850	(127,380)	2,512,140

Place

83C3 - LEISURE & SPORT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	3,852,660	116,760	165,340	0	3,470	(110,950)	4,027,280
PREMISES	2,121,130	65,110	119,340	0	0	(6,530)	2,299,050
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	786,600	18,700	14,260	0	0	0	819,560
TRANSPORT	0	0	5,190	0	0	0	5,190
CAPITAL CHARGES	1,567,920	0	0	0	0	(36,120)	1,531,800
Total Expenditure	8,328,310	200,570	304,130	0	3,470	(153,600)	8,682,880

INCOME	(5,915,620)	(176,530)	53,850	0	(37,530)	0	(6,075,830)
Total Income	(5,915,620)	(176,530)	53,850	0	(37,530)	0	(6,075,830)

Net Expenditure	2,412,690	24,040	357,980	0	(34,060)	(153,600)	2,607,050
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Represented By							
F051 NORTHBROOK POOL	28,050	160	0	0	0	(28,210)	0
F054 WONFORD SPORTS CENTRE	352,820	8,630	(18,210)	0	0	(6,050)	337,190
F055 EXETER ARENA	372,200	3,550	161,690	0	0	33,890	571,330
F058 LEISURE FACILITIES CONTRACT	(2,667,890)	(81,380)	158,010	0	(34,060)	(62,240)	(2,687,560)
F062 ISCA CENTRE	408,080	10,280	(7,780)	0	0	(4,850)	405,730
F065 RIVERSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	1,525,070	33,580	(34,520)	0	0	246,670	1,770,800
F101 ST SIDWELL'S POINT OPS	2,394,360	49,220	98,790	0	0	(332,810)	2,209,560
Net Cost	2,412,690	24,040	357,980	0	(34,060)	(153,600)	2,607,050

Place

83C9 - VISITOR FACILITIES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	188,580	5,730	0	0	(51,850)	(800)	141,660
PREMISES	63,780	2,090	(22,120)	0	0	500	44,250
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	26,910	460	0	0	0	0	27,370
TRANSPORT	5,660	0	0	0	0	0	5,660
CAPITAL CHARGES	1,600	0	0	0	0	(140)	1,460
Total Expenditure	286,530	8,280	(22,120)	0	(51,850)	(440)	220,400
INCOME	(197,440)	(3,040)	0	0	(5,000)	27,280	(178,200)
Total Income	(197,440)	(3,040)	0	0	(5,000)	27,280	(178,200)
Net Expenditure	89,090	5,240	(22,120)	0	(56,850)	26,840	42,200
Represented By							
M504 UNDERGROUND PASSAGES	60,030	1,710	(4,700)	0	(20,550)	(5,100)	31,390
M505 CUSTOM HOUSE VISITOR CENTRE	0	2,840	(17,420)	0	(18,150)	32,730	0
M506 TOUR GUIDES	29,060	690	0	0	(18,150)	(790)	10,810
Net Cost	89,090	5,240	(22,120)	0	(56,850)	26,840	42,200

Place

86A4 - CIVIC CEREMONIALS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	104,540	3,190	18,000	0	0	(1,550)	124,180
PREMISES	60,030	2,300	(12,110)	0	0	(950)	49,270
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	33,630	570	0	0	6,870	1,250	42,320
CAPITAL CHARGES	81,820	0	0	0	0	(11,730)	70,090
Total Expenditure	280,020	6,060	5,890	0	6,870	(12,980)	285,860
INCOME	(20,000)	0	0	0	0	0	(20,000)
Total Income	(20,000)	0	0	0	0	0	(20,000)
Net Expenditure	260,020	6,060	5,890	0	6,870	(12,980)	265,860
Represented By							
S036 GUILDHALL CHAMBERS	191,305	4,180	5,890	0	6,870	(12,335)	195,910
S037 MAYORALTY	58,490	1,710	0	0	0	(650)	59,550
S042 PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS	10,225	170	0	0	0	5	10,400
Net Cost	260,020	6,060	5,890	0	6,870	(12,980)	265,860

Place

86A8 - COMMUNICATIONS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	278,730	8,500	0	0	(71,420)	(6,230)	209,580
PREMISES	1,270	80	(240)	0	0	(1,110)	0
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	90,390	1,350	0	0	(650)	0	91,090
TRANSPORT	150	0	0	0	0	0	150
Total Expenditure	370,540	9,930	(240)	0	(72,070)	(7,340)	300,820
INCOME	(275,110)	(6,120)	(40,000)	0	(10,000)	23,910	(307,320)
Total Income	(275,110)	(6,120)	(40,000)	0	(10,000)	23,910	(307,320)
Net Expenditure	95,430	3,810	(40,240)	0	(82,070)	16,570	(6,500)
Represented By							
T084 MARKETING & ADVERTISING	179,750	3,810	(40,240)	0	(82,070)	(550)	60,700
T087 POLICY COMMS & MKTING RECHARGE	(84,320)	0	0	0	0	17,120	(67,200)
Net Cost	95,430	3,810	(40,240)	0	(82,070)	16,570	(6,500)

Place

86C2 - LIVEABLE EXETER GARDEN CITY

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PREMISES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Represented By							
G001 LIVEABLE EXETER GARDEN CITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G002 Use G001 - GARDEN COMMUNITIES - GRANT 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G003 EXETER DEVELOPMENT FUND (ECF - Dev Corp Co	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place

86C5 - CCTV & HOMECALL

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	620,420	18,730	58,000	0	0	62,670	759,820
PREMISES	62,260	2,520	(13,260)	0	0	(190)	51,330
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	124,920	870	0	0	(150)	0	125,640
TRANSPORT	1,200	0	0	0	0	2,380	3,580
CAPITAL CHARGES	196,410	0	0	0	0	(16,190)	180,220
Total Expenditure	1,005,210	22,120	44,740	0	(150)	48,670	1,120,590
INCOME	(432,300)	(10,400)	(5,000)	0	0	(64,430)	(512,130)
Total Income	(432,300)	(10,400)	(5,000)	0	0	(64,430)	(512,130)
Net Expenditure	572,910	11,720	39,740	0	(150)	(15,760)	608,460
Represented By							
F005 CCTV CONTROL ROOM	568,160	11,460	44,740	0	(150)	(16,100)	608,110
F006 HOME CALL ALARM SERVICE	4,750	260	(5,000)	0	0	340	350
Net Cost	572,910	11,720	39,740	0	(150)	(15,760)	608,460

Place

86C7 - COMMUNITY SAFETY

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON- RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	0	0	373,760	0	0	0	373,760
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	5,000	180	6,240	0	33,810	0	45,230
Total Expenditure	5,000	180	380,000	0	33,810	0	418,990
INCOME	0	0	(45,000)	0	0	0	(45,000)
Total Income	0	0	(45,000)	0	0	0	(45,000)
Net Expenditure	5,000	180	335,000	0	33,810	0	373,990
Represented By							
S070 COMMUNITY SAFETY PROJECTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S071 COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS	0	0	69,940	0	5,180	0	75,120
S078 CSP CO-ORDINATOR	5,000	180	0	0	(5,180)	0	0
S085 COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM	0	0	265,060	0	33,810	0	298,870
Net Cost	5,000	180	335,000	0	33,810	0	373,990

HRA REVENUE

5HRAR - HRA REVENUE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	4,982,010	146,020	(44,500)	0	0	(155,840)	4,927,690
PREMISES	11,760,050	75,760	(48,640)	0	0	(83,580)	11,703,590
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	883,520	10,520	0	0	0	(18,610)	875,430
TRANSPORT	70,410	0	0	0	0	(260)	70,150
SUPPORT SERVICES	2,059,290	5,000	0	0	0	261,440	2,325,730
CAPITAL CHARGES	6,253,390	0	0	0	0	324,130	6,577,520
Total Expenditure	26,008,670	237,300	(93,140)	0	0	327,280	26,480,110
INCOME	(26,008,670)	(55,450)	0	0	0	(415,990)	(26,480,110)
Total Income	(26,008,670)	(55,450)	0	0	0	(415,990)	(26,480,110)
Net Expenditure	0	181,850	(93,140)	0	0	(88,710)	0
Represented By							
85A11 EDWARDS COURT EXTRACARE	(158,960)	1,980	(15,800)	0	0	21,450	(151,330)
85A12 RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT	323,640	7,490	0	0	0	(66,330)	264,800
85A1 MANAGEMENT	1,727,260	31,920	(1,840)	0	(54,300)	41,090	1,744,130
85A2 TENANCY SERVICES	1,921,450	33,050	(28,400)	0	54,300	101,600	2,082,000
85A3 SUNDRY LANDS MAINTENANCE	472,020	(5,620)	0	0	0	(151,510)	314,890
85A4 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME	8,917,790	34,280	0	0	0	24,040	8,976,110
85A5 REVENUE CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
85A6 CAPITAL CHARGES	3,724,680	0	0	0	0	169,660	3,894,340
85A7 HOUSING ASSETS	3,004,690	79,360	(46,900)	0	0	(60,690)	2,976,460
85A8 RENTS	(22,110,850)	(370)	0	0	0	(990,440)	(23,101,660)
85B2 INTEREST	1,739,350	0	0	0	0	164,850	1,904,200
85B4 MOVEMENT IN WORKING BALANCE	(561,070)	0	0	0	0	657,130	96,060
85B5 COUNCIL OWN BUILD	0	(240)	(200)	0	0	440	0
Net Cost	0	181,850	(93,140)	0	0	(88,710)	0

HRA REVENUE

85A11 - EDWARDS COURT EXTRACARE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	139,990	4,190	0	0	0	(3,100)	141,080
PREMISES	176,720	4,720	(15,800)	0	0	16,150	181,790
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	265,250	0	0	0	0	(7,520)	257,730
TRANSPORT	200	0	0	0	0	20	220
SUPPORT SERVICES	350	0	0	0	0	30,030	30,380
Total Expenditure	582,510	8,910	(15,800)	0	0	35,580	611,200
INCOME	(741,470)	(6,930)	0	0	0	(14,130)	(762,530)
Total Income	(741,470)	(6,930)	0	0	0	(14,130)	(762,530)
Net Expenditure	(158,960)	1,980	(15,800)	0	0	21,450	(151,330)
Represented By							
H075 EDWARDS COURT	(158,960)	1,980	(15,800)	0	0	21,450	(151,330)
Net Cost	(158,960)	1,980	(15,800)	0	0	21,450	(151,330)

HRA REVENUE

85A12 - RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	211,190	6,380	0	0	0	(57,580)	159,990
PREMISES	3,160	110	0	0	0	(1,770)	1,500
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	67,270	900	0	0	0	(18,930)	49,240
TRANSPORT	2,540	0	0	0	0	0	2,540
SUPPORT SERVICES	39,480	100	0	0	0	11,950	51,530
Total Expenditure	323,640	7,490	0	0	0	(66,330)	264,800
Net Expenditure	323,640	7,490	0	0	0	(66,330)	264,800
Represented By							
H047 RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT	323,640	7,490	0	0	0	(66,330)	264,800
Net Cost	323,640	7,490	0	0	0	(66,330)	264,800

HRA REVENUE

85A1 - MANAGEMENT

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	697,370	16,340	0	0	(95,620)	101,060	719,150
PREMISES	331,960	14,960	(1,840)	0	(124,500)	(34,130)	186,450
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	372,250	6,600	0	0	(5,420)	(8,160)	365,270
TRANSPORT	5,970	0	0	0	(4,490)	0	1,480
SUPPORT SERVICES	557,620	540	0	0	(39,620)	(6,630)	511,910
Total Expenditure	1,965,170	38,440	(1,840)	0	(269,650)	52,140	1,784,260
INCOME	(237,910)	(6,520)	0	0	215,350	(11,050)	(40,130)
Total Income	(237,910)	(6,520)	0	0	215,350	(11,050)	(40,130)
Net Expenditure	1,727,260	31,920	(1,840)	0	(54,300)	41,090	1,744,130
Represented By							
H004 GENERAL MANAGEMENT	1,412,400	28,930	(1,840)	0	0	88,760	1,528,250
H030 HRA CORPORATE RECHARGE	214,080	0	0	0	0	1,800	215,880
H031 OLDER PERSONS ACCOMMODATION	100,780	2,990	0	0	(54,300)	(49,470)	0
Net Cost	1,727,260	31,920	(1,840)	0	(54,300)	41,090	1,744,130

HRA REVENUE

85A2 - TENANCY SERVICES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	1,395,500	42,240	0	0	95,620	(43,260)	1,490,100
PREMISES	415,850	5,610	(28,400)	0	124,500	(13,810)	503,750
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	98,640	1,070	0	0	5,420	16,000	121,130
TRANSPORT	26,400	0	0	0	4,490	(280)	30,610
SUPPORT SERVICES	663,580	1,850	0	0	39,620	130,300	835,350
Total Expenditure	2,599,970	50,770	(28,400)	0	269,650	88,950	2,980,940
INCOME	(678,520)	(17,720)	0	0	(215,350)	12,650	(898,940)
Total Income	(678,520)	(17,720)	0	0	(215,350)	12,650	(898,940)
Net Expenditure	1,921,450	33,050	(28,400)	0	54,300	101,600	2,082,000
Represented By							
H032 RTB SALES ADMINISTRATION	87,390	1,240	0	0	0	47,980	136,610
H041 LETTINGS & HOME OWNERSHIP	431,170	9,120	0	0	0	(20,380)	419,910
H045 TENANCY SERVICES	887,280	10,460	(28,400)	0	54,300	25,820	949,460
H046 INCOME RECOVERY	515,610	12,230	0	0	0	48,180	576,020
Net Cost	1,921,450	33,050	(28,400)	0	54,300	101,600	2,082,000

HRA REVENUE

85A3 - SUNDRY LANDS MAINTENANCE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PREMISES	301,780	0	0	0	0	(151,690)	150,090
SUPPORT SERVICES	339,920	0	0	0	0	9,130	349,050
Total Expenditure	641,700	0	0	0	0	(142,560)	499,140
INCOME	(169,680)	(5,620)	0	0	0	(8,950)	(184,250)
Total Income	(169,680)	(5,620)	0	0	0	(8,950)	(184,250)
Net Expenditure	472,020	(5,620)	0	0	0	(151,510)	314,890
Represented By							
H060 ESTATE MAINTENANCE	432,070	(1,460)	0	0	0	4,110	434,720
H061 GARDEN ASSISTANCE	155,620	0	0	0	0	(155,620)	0
H062 SUNDRY LANDS TRANSFER	(115,670)	(4,160)	0	0	0	0	(119,830)
Net Cost	472,020	(5,620)	0	0	0	(151,510)	314,890

HRA REVENUE

85A4 - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	100	10	0	0	0	(110)	0
PREMISES	9,502,310	50,130	0	0	0	101,670	9,654,110
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Total Expenditure	9,505,410	50,140	0	0	0	101,560	9,657,110
INCOME	(587,620)	(15,860)	0	0	0	(77,520)	(681,000)
Total Income	(587,620)	(15,860)	0	0	0	(77,520)	(681,000)
Net Expenditure	8,917,790	34,280	0	0	0	24,040	8,976,110
Represented By							
H049 RE-POINTING	157,000	5,650	0	0	0	(17,650)	145,000
H050 ASBESTOS	637,320	0	0	0	0	31,400	668,720
H051 GENERAL MAINTENANCE	3,580,230	(12,970)	0	0	0	119,760	3,687,020
H052 REPAIRS TO VOID PROPERTIES	1,822,180	0	0	0	0	69,240	1,891,420
H053 ELEC TESTING/REACTIVE	63,870	230	0	0	0	(1,180)	62,920
H056 SERVICE CONTRACTS	1,470,740	4,310	0	0	0	86,130	1,561,180
H057 LOW MAINT & PAINTING FLATS	1,029,450	37,060	0	0	0	(263,660)	802,850
H058 INTERNAL DECORATION PROG	157,000	0	0	0	0	0	157,000
Net Cost	8,917,790	34,280	0	0	0	24,040	8,976,110

HRA REVENUE

85A5 - REVENUE CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PREMISES	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Total Expenditure	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Net Expenditure	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Represented By							
H065 REVENUE CONTRIB TO CAPITAL	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Net Cost	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000

HRA REVENUE

85A6 - CAPITAL CHARGES

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
CAPITAL CHARGES	3,724,680	0	0	0	0	169,660	3,894,340
Total Expenditure	3,724,680	0	0	0	0	169,660	3,894,340
Net Expenditure	3,724,680	0	0	0	0	169,660	3,894,340
Represented By							
H067 CAPITAL FINANCING COSTS	3,724,680	0	0	0	0	169,660	3,894,340
Net Cost	3,724,680	0	0	0	0	169,660	3,894,340

HRA REVENUE

85A7 - HOUSING ASSETS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	2,468,520	74,750	(44,500)	0	0	(150,670)	2,348,100
PREMISES	12,700	200	(2,400)	0	0	0	10,500
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	77,110	1,950	0	0	0	0	79,060
TRANSPORT	33,200	0	0	0	0	0	33,200
SUPPORT SERVICES	413,160	2,460	0	0	0	89,980	505,600
Total Expenditure	3,004,690	79,360	(46,900)	0	0	(60,690)	2,976,460

INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income	0						

Net Expenditure	3,004,690	79,360	(46,900)	0	0	(60,690)	2,976,460
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Represented By							
H039 SOCIAL HOUSING DELIVERY	402,940	10,510	0	0	0	(21,260)	392,190
H042 PLANNED WORKS	614,430	16,140	0	0	0	(16,380)	614,190
H044 REACTIVE REPAIRS	838,010	21,310	(2,400)	0	0	110,050	966,970
H048 HEALTH & SAFETY COMPLIANCE	1,073,520	29,130	(44,500)	0	0	(55,040)	1,003,110
H100 HRA ASSET MAINTENANCE	75,790	2,270	0	0	0	(78,060)	0
Net Cost	3,004,690	79,360	(46,900)	0	0	(60,690)	2,976,460

HRA REVENUE

85A8 - RENTS

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
SUPPORT SERVICES	4,440	0	0	0	0	(3,570)	870
Total Expenditure	4,440	0	0	0	0	(3,570)	870
INCOME	(22,115,290)	(370)	0	0	0	(986,870)	(23,102,530)
Total Income	(22,115,290)	(370)	0	0	0	(986,870)	(23,102,530)
Net Expenditure	(22,110,850)	(370)	0	0	0	(990,440)	(23,101,660)
Represented By							
H080 DWELLINGS	(21,664,700)	(370)	0	0	0	(1,039,000)	(22,704,070)
H081 GARAGES AND OTHER PROPERTY	(446,150)	0	0	0	0	48,560	(397,590)
Net Cost	(22,110,850)	(370)	0	0	0	(990,440)	(23,101,660)

HRA REVENUE

85B2 - INTEREST

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
SUPPORT SERVICES	25,260	0	0	0	0	910	26,170
CAPITAL CHARGES	2,502,090	0	0	0	0	152,940	2,655,030
Total Expenditure	2,527,350	0	0	0	0	153,850	2,681,200
INCOME	(788,000)	0	0	0	0	11,000	(777,000)
Total Income	(788,000)	0	0	0	0	11,000	(777,000)
Net Expenditure	1,739,350	0	0	0	0	164,850	1,904,200
Represented By							
H087 INTEREST ON BALANCES	(762,740)	0	0	0	0	11,910	(750,830)
H089 INTEREST ON DEBT	2,502,090	0	0	0	0	152,940	2,655,030
Net Cost	1,739,350	0	0	0	0	164,850	1,904,200

HRA REVENUE

85B4 - MOVEMENT IN WORKING BALANCE

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
INCOME	(561,070)	0	0	0	0	657,130	96,060
Total Income	(561,070)	0	0	0	0	657,130	96,060
Net Expenditure	(561,070)	0	0	0	0	657,130	96,060
Represented By							
H092 MOVEMENT IN WORKING BALANCE	(561,070)	0	0	0	0	657,130	96,060
Net Cost	(561,070)	0	0	0	0	657,130	96,060

HRA REVENUE

85B5 - COUNCIL OWN BUILD

Subjective Analysis	BASE ESTIMATE 2025/2026	INFLATION	NEW PROPOSALS RECURRING	NEW PROPOSALS NON-RECURRING	BUDGET TRANSFERS	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	NEW ESTIMATE 2026/2027
PAY	69,340	2,110	0	0	0	(2,180)	69,270
PREMISES	15,570	30	(200)	0	0	0	15,400
TRANSPORT	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
SUPPORT SERVICES	15,480	50	0	0	0	(660)	14,870
CAPITAL CHARGES	26,620	0	0	0	0	1,530	28,150
Total Expenditure	129,110	2,190	(200)	0	0	(1,310)	129,790
INCOME	(129,110)	(2,430)	0	0	0	1,750	(129,790)
Total Income	(129,110)	(2,430)	0	0	0	1,750	(129,790)
Net Expenditure	0	(240)	(200)	0	0	440	0
Represented By							
H005 COB MANAGEMENT	86,920	2,160	0	0	0	(2,840)	86,240
H006 ROWAN HOUSE	(13,570)	(380)	0	0	0	(340)	(14,290)
H007 KNIGHTS PLACE	(80,970)	(2,020)	(200)	0	0	(2,520)	(85,710)
H008 INTEREST	(2,510)	0	0	0	0	(6,000)	(8,510)
H009 CAPITAL CHARGES	17,130	0	0	0	0	1,530	18,660
H010 COB MOVEMENT IN WORKING BALANCE	(7,000)	0	0	0	0	10,610	3,610
Net Cost	0	(240)	(200)	0	0	440	0



Exeter
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