Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service

Budget Planning Framework 2026/27 to 2029/30

Incorporating:

- 2026/27 Revenue Budget Planning
- Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Capital Strategy
- Reserves Strategy

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 The Budget Planning Framework sets out the main high level considerations in drafting the Revenue Budget for 2026/27 and longer term financial planning for the Authority, which includes:

- **Revenue Budget considerations for 2026/27**: this section outlines how the Authority will allocate and manage its annual income and expenditure to deliver essential services, meet statutory obligations, and support strategic priorities. It focuses on setting a balanced budget each year, making realistic assumptions about funding and costs, identifying savings and efficiencies, and ensuring robust monitoring so that resources are used effectively and financial risks are managed throughout the year;

- **Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2025/26 to 2028/29**: the MTFS, covering the current year plus three, sets out how the Authority will manage its finances over the next four years to ensure financial sustainability, support service priorities, and maintain operational resilience. It outlines key objectives such as balancing the budget, maximising income, using reserves prudently, and delivering efficiencies. The MTFS, reviewed annually as part of the budget process, includes financial forecasts, identifies funding gaps and risks, and details how resources will be aligned with strategic goals, all while ensuring robust monitoring and governance to adapt to changing circumstances;

- **Capital Strategy and Capital Programme considerations for 2026/27 to 2029/30**: this section sets out how the Authority will invest in and maintain its assets - such as buildings, vehicles, and equipment - over a medium-term horizon. It prioritises funding capital projects using available balances, including revenue contributions and reserves, rather than new borrowing. The strategy ensures that all investments support operational needs, are affordable and sustainable, and are governed by robust approval and monitoring processes to manage risks and deliver value for money; and

- **Reserves Strategy**: this section sets out how the Authority will manage and use its financial reserves to ensure long-term financial stability and resilience. It defines the purpose and minimum levels for general and earmarked reserves, outlines when reserves can be used to support the budget or fund specific projects and ensures that reserves are only drawn down in a controlled and planned way to address short-term pressures or risks, while maintaining sufficient balances to meet unforeseen events and future commitments.

2. Revenue Budget planning for 2026/27

2.1 The Authority will implement a Budget planning approach for 2026/27 that will consider:

- The Authority's *Our Strategy, Our Future* document;
- Organisational plans including the *Strategy Delivery Plan*;
- Departmental and project plans; and
- Budget management and accountability principles.

2.2 This report sets out the framework for financial planning, setting out the principles, approach, and timetable for implementing the 2026/27 Budget and 2026/27 to 2029/30 MTFS.

a) Principles

2.3 The Budget Planning Framework will use the following key principles:

- Setting out clear, deliverable, affordable and robust plans that reflect the Authority's goals as set out in the Our *Strategy, Our Future* document;
- Managing operational and financial performance and delivery at all levels of the organisation;
- Aligning finances across the medium term horizon;
- Securing and delivering in year and future years' savings wherever possible for reinvestment in the Authority's key priorities; and
- Ongoing involvement and engagement with senior management and elected members.

b) Budget management and accountability

2.4 In constructing the Budget for 2026/27, a number of significant cost pressures will need to be included to ensure that service and operational budgets are sufficient for the demands and pressures upon them during the financial year. This will be achieved through a combination of historic spend analysis, bids from services, contractual data and national guidance.

2.5 Budgets will be issued to budget holders ahead of the commencement of the new financial year, setting out detailed service budget including any agreed savings. Budget holders will be expected to confirm their budgetary responsibilities in respect of managing their delegated expenditure (and income targets where appropriate) and any other incurred costs.

2.6 A review of delegated and non-delegated budgets will be carried out as part of the 2026/27 Budget preparation exercise to ensure that accountability for incurring expenditure sits with the appropriate budget holder.

c) Autumn Budget

2.7 The Chancellor will deliver the Autumn Budget on 26 November 2025. Key changes will be incorporated into the Budget once available and understood. Identified risks for 2026/27 include:

- The impact of government changes on the economy and inflation
- The Fair Funding Review of local government
- The impact of possible business rates reform; and
- The impact of the ongoing 2% productivity and efficiency target for government departments

d) Key areas of focus

2.8 The following areas will be examined in detail during the Budget-setting process:

- **Pay awards:** For the Authority, Green Book (corporate staff), Grey Book (operational staff) and Gold Book (Principal Officers) employees were all awarded a pay increase of 3.2% (corporate from 1 April and operational from 1 July). Due to salaries forming a very large part of the Budget, annual pay awards represent a very significant financial risk to the Authority;

- **Pensions:**
  - Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS): the next Triennial Actuarial review of the LGPS is due in 2026/27. The impact is unknown but there could be a significant impact on the Authority's finances;
  - Firefighters' Pension Scheme: this scheme which has a current rate of 36.7% following the increase in April 2024, representing a significant ongoing pressure;
  - Pensions Remedy: it is anticipated that there will be additional costs associated with Pensions Remedy. However it still remains unclear at this stage what these will be or where the additional cost burden will lie. This did not form part of the last Comprehensive Spending Review and developments will continue to be monitored and evaluated as more clarity becomes available;

- **Council tax:**
  - In 2025/26, authorities were allowed to increase the fire precept by up to £5 per band D dwelling before triggering a referendum. The MTFS will need to reflect future limits once known;
  - The MTFS will assume no growth in the council tax base until further information is available;

- **Business rates:** at present, 1% of business rates collected within Tyne and Wear is allocated to the Fire and Rescue Authority. As such, the Authority benefits from any growth in business rates but equally it shares the (uncontrollable) risk of any reductions across the region;

- **Reserves and balances (see also section 5):** legislation requires local authorities to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating its budget requirement each year. In accordance with the approach adopted to date, all earmarked reserves will be revisited and fully reviewed as part of the Budget-setting process to ensure they still accord with the Authority's priorities and overall funding position. A revised outlook will form part of the Revenue Budget position reported to members in February 2026;

- **Spending pressures and commitments:** In addition to planning for funding changes, the Authority must also plan for a range of spending pressures and commitments that are not funded or are partially funded by Government. It is proposed to take into account the key spending commitments in the Budget Planning Framework for 2026/27, noting that in a number of cases specific cost details cannot be finalised at this stage until we have more information and so will be subject to further review and refinement throughout the Budget-setting process. Assumptions will be made at a high level around key cost drivers such as pay awards and general inflation. One specific, and as yet unquantifiable pressure is the ongoing Green Book Review that is examining the pay and grading structure of all corporate roles within the organisation – further information on this project will be provided as and when available;

e) Proposed Budget Planning Framework for 2026/27

2.9 It is proposed the Budget Planning Framework as set out below is adopted:

- Budget planning will be based on the high-level position outlined above and updated in light of the Local Government Finance Settlement in December 2025;
- Budgets will be prepared on the basis that all spending pressures not specifically identified above will need to be accommodated within existing budgetary provision;
- Commitments against general balances and earmarked reserves will be reviewed and updated as necessary throughout the process;
- Uncertainties around the national picture potentially resulting in lower grant funding will need to be monitored and considered throughout the Budget-setting process; and
- Any ‘invest to save’ schemes will be fully costed, evaluated and adopted wherever possible.

f) Summary resources, pressures and commitments position

2.10 The Budget Planning Framework sets out the main financial considerations to be used when drawing up and finalising the Revenue Budget for 2026/27 which details changes in both likely resources and spending pressures over the medium term. However, at this stage there remains a number of significant uncertainties:

- The Local Government Finance Settlement for 2026/27 to inform the Authority’s grant allocations, which will not be available until mid-December and will not be finalised until January 2026;
- Specific additional fire grant announcements and their future;
- General economic conditions both nationally and internationally;
- Impact of continued inflation and pay awards that are higher than forecasts being used to allocate grant funding;
- The Tyne and Wear Councils’ collection fund projected outturn positions for both council tax and business rates;
- The Tyne and Wear Councils’ estimated business rates income and council tax base for 2026/27
- Additional budget pressures which may arise throughout the remainder of the Budget process; and

3. Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2025/26 to 2028/29

a) Purpose, priorities and principles

Purpose and Priorities

3.1 The Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is assessed on an annual basis to ensure that the Authority remains in good financial health. The MTFS relates to the current financial year and the subsequent three years; it will be revised as part of the Budget-setting process, and medium-term financial forecasts from 2026/27 to 2029/30 will be presented to the Authority alongside the 2026/27 Budget in February 2026.

3.2 The MTFS sets out how the Authority intends to respond to:

- the forecasted size of the financial challenge it faces in the medium term covering the period from 2025/26 to 2028/29;
- the constraints of the national economic and local financial landscapes;
- the risks to financial resilience; and
- the need to balance available resources with the costs of service requirements.

3.3 The financial climate over the medium term continues to be very unclear as another one-year 2025/26 financial settlement was provided by the government, although assurances have been given that longer term settlements will be provided in future years. Indicative information arising from the Fair Funding Review suggests that real terms funding cuts are likely for the sector (although these may be mitigated in the short term via specific grants to minimise the initial impacts).

3.4 Global conflicts and other economic factors have seen the cost-of-living crisis continuing, with CPI inflation still relatively high at around 4% at the time of preparing the MTFS.

3.5 As a result of these ongoing uncertainties, prudent assumptions continue to be factored into MTFS forecasts for the Authority.

3.6 It is important to note that the Authority will take any action necessary in order to balance its annual budget each year and that the MTFS is an important guide to help forecast and provide an indication of the financial position of the Authority over the medium term. The medium-term resource position is at present projected to be a funding shortfall to 2028/29 of £3.476m.

3.7 The financial aim of the Authority therefore continues to be one of remaining sustainable so that it can continue to work effectively and efficiently and to collaborate with partners, other blue light and public sector organisations, residents and communities to deliver positive outcomes on its key service priorities to the communities it serves and will always manage service capacity within its available resources. The position is fluid and dependent on government actions adds yet another layer of complexity and uncertainty to the financial planning process.

3.8 The key outcomes that shape the financial planning of the Authority are:

- Reducing the likelihood that fires will happen (through the Prevention and

Protection activities that are part of the Authority's legal duty);

- Educating the community through home safety and safe and well checks and also the promotion of measures that enable people to escape if there is a fire, or prevent the ignition and the spread of fire (sprinklers, smoke alarms, fire doors, fire retardant materials for vulnerable people etc);
- Reducing the impact if incidents do happen. This is part of the Authority's duty to respond and provide resilience (extinguishing fires, rescuing people and being able to help the community if a major incident or disaster occurs); and
- Greater collaboration with neighbouring authorities and blue light services that culminate in better outcomes for the public.

3.9 The MTFS therefore shows how the Authority will remain viable and deliver sustainable and effective fire and rescue services, whilst maximising the use of its available resources over the medium term.

Objectives

- Manage the Authority's revenue budget cost base in line with the available overall resources which also includes the revenue impact of its Capital Programme and takes into account the impact of its Treasury Management Strategy, as appropriate;
- Monitor income levels and increase them wherever possible using a more commercial approach to income generation which the Authority has successfully done, including managing the changes from the council tax and business rates tax bases notified by the Authority's constituent local authorities and also to implement increases to its council tax precept level which it can influence directly but only to the extent allowed by government regulation;
- Prudent use of reserves and balances as appropriate to smooth the transition to a lower cost base, to provide temporary funding if required until CRMP actions are implemented or alternatively to re-invest in service priorities where resources permit, to address unforeseen challenges, and ensure that longer term budget liabilities and risks are adequately considered and provided for; and
- Seek to influence where possible and benefit from public sector reforms as these develop.

Approach and Principles

3.10 The Authority's approach to financial planning is underpinned by ensuring overall resources are well managed, provide value for money and are sufficient in order to provide a sustainable and effective fire and rescue service for the diverse communities it serves.

3.11 In addition to taking judgements about key budget drivers, such as pay awards, cost inflation and changes to funding levels, the MTFS will assess the following areas:

- Working closely with partners;
- Reducing demand, changing expectations and behaviour;
- Investing in prevention and early intervention measures;
- Productivity and value for money; and
- Performance management and efficiency.

b) Medium-Term Financial Forecasts

3.12 The medium-term financial forecast currently assumes no changes to the Authority's structure or single tier status and uses previous budget plans as a basis for the forecasts produced. Forecast income is based on the best data available from both internal and external sources.

3.13 The following areas are assessed as part of the annual MTFS refresh:

- Settlement funding projections for the forthcoming and subsequent years represent a significant risk to the Authority, with the Fair Funding Review creating additional uncertainty. Government permissions on precept levels may also limit the Authority's ability to increase the council tax levy
- Business rates: proposed national changes could have an impact on the Authority, although at the present time this cannot be predicted. As a local level, business rates fluctuations also represent an uncontrollable risk to the Authority;
- Pay awards for Grey, Gold and Green Book staff for the MTFS period - if they are higher than the budget provision for pay awards there will be an increased funding pressure;
- The cost-of-living crisis also continues to have an impact on the revenue budget over the medium term as inflation remains high (around 4%) compared to the government CPI target of 2%;
- Forecast cost pressures and future resources are affected by a number of factors, some that are within the Authority's control and others that are not.

3.14 Section 2 part (d) above provides additional detail on the areas of focus reviewed annually when preparing the Budget.

3.15 The updated MTFS position published each February informs the Productivity and Efficiency Plans of the Authority as required and is also the main reference point for government should they require a formal response to any government initiatives.

3.16 The MTFS is being monitored closely because of all of these uncertainties and a revised MTFS will be provided to Authority should any major issues or factors occur that could have a material impact on the current financial planning within the current MTFS set out below.

3.17 The current MTFS summary position, published in February 2025, is set out below:

	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000
Base Budget	**63,373**	**65,982**	**67,419**	**68,892**
Net cost pressures	2,609	1,437	1,473	1,510
Net expenditure	**65,982**	**67,419**	**68,892**	**70,402**
Resources:				
Government funding				
Top-up grant	12,866	13,123	13,386	13,654
Revenue support grant	13,704	13,978	14,258	14,543
Business rates share	3,918	3,996	4,076	4,158
Compensation for under indexing of business rates	3,359	3,426	3,495	3,565
	33,847	**34,524**	**35,214**	**35,919**
Other resources				
Council tax income	30,657	31,574	32,518	33,490
Collection Fund - council tax surplus / (deficit)	477	0	0	0
Collection Fund - business rates surplus / (deficit)	61	0	0	0
Other grants	940	0	0	0
	32,135	**31,574**	**32,518**	**33,490**
Total income	**65,982**	**66,097**	**67,732**	**69,409**
Real funding gap in year	0	1,322	1,160	994
Cumulative gap before use of reserves/ savings	0	1,322	2,482	3,476
Planned use of reserves/ savings	0	1,322	1,160	994
Total resources	**65,982**	**67,419**	**68,892**	**70,402**

Resources - summary	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Council Tax	31,134	31,574	32,518	33,490
Business Rates	3,979	3,996	4,076	4,158
Government Funding	30,869	30,528	31,138	31,761
Totals	**65,982**	**66,097**	**67,732**	**69,409**

3.18 In summary, the updated MTFS shows a balanced budget position for 2025/26 and overall a net deficit in resources by 2028/29 of around £3.5m but this position does not take into account any budget efficiencies that may be considered necessary should the projections based on the latest single year finance settlements over the medium term prove inaccurate. Price and wage inflation has been considered and increased for known cost variations, but these could change should inflation remain high and public sector wage constraint prove unsustainable.

3.19 MTFS forecasts consider a worst-case scenario at this stage with all known data being used to assess the situation over the medium term.

3.20 The Authority will thus always amend and adapt its spending plans to match its projected resources as it has done successfully in every year since it was established. It has a strong track record in this regard and has reserves available to use temporarily in order to bridge any funding gap in resources before actions are taken to make the necessary savings to achieve a more stable and sustainable budget for the fire service.

3.21 The Authority has a robust Reserves Strategy (see section 5) which details under what circumstances and how each of the earmarked reserves or General Fund reserve can be used to temporarily support the MTFS.

3.22 The Authority also has an ambitious yet affordable Capital Programme (see section 4) which is underpinned by a strong and prudent Treasury Management Strategy that ensures this is prudent, sustainable, making the best and effective use of the Authority's existing resources and also limits the impact and exposure on the Authority's revenue budget, which is important should revenue resources not match anticipated funding set out in the MTFS.

PFI

3.23 In March 2003, the Authority entered into a PFI contract to provide six new fire stations, a Service Headquarters and a new Technical Services Centre. The contract expires in May 2029, and as such the expiry is now in the scope of the MTFS period. Whilst no major changes are anticipated from a financial perspective, there are significant operational risks that will need to be managed such as the hand-back strategy, which will need to be fully planned and resourced well in advance of expiry.

Risks Associated with the MTFS

3.24 As noted above, there will always be many uncertainties associated with budgeting, and the risks can be significant. Key risks can be summarised as follows:

- Local, national and global economic conditions;
- Ongoing funding issues, including the Fair Funding Review and the potential review of the business rates system;
- Inflation: a 1% variance in pay equates to circa £0.6m and a 1% change in prices would have a £0.2m impact on expenditure assumptions;
- Treasury management: the extent to which reserve balances will drive the need to borrow to finance capital investment, and the associated implications on investment returns as balances fall;
- Change management (CRMP actions) risk, and the sustainability of existing budget decisions and alternative service delivery options;
- Contractual risks, in particular around long-term contracts;
- The impact of any public sector reform e.g. mayoral control of the Service;
- Impact of demographics, in terms of both additional or reduced demand and the associated impacts on costs and funding;
- Pensions: triennial valuations of the Local Government and Firefighters' Pension Schemes could result in significant cost increases, and ongoing age discrimination remediation may have impacts in the longer term; and
- Pay award uncertainty and unaffordable pay escalation.

4. Capital Strategy 2026/27 to 2029/30

a) Capital Strategy

Introduction

4.1 This Capital Strategy outlines how the Authority will manage and finance its capital investment over the medium to long term. It supports the delivery of the Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP), aligns with the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), and ensures that capital decisions reflect principles of prudence, sustainability, and affordability.

Strategic objectives

4.2 The following principles have been identified as key strategic objectives:

- To maintain and enhance operational capability through investment in estate, fleet, and equipment;
- To ensure that capital investment supports the Authority's strategic priorities and risk profile; and
- To fund capital expenditure primarily through revenue contributions and earmarked reserves, with the aim of minimising reliance on external debt.

Capital expenditure

4.3 Capital expenditure is, for the Authority's purposes, defined as follows:

- The acquisition or enhancement of land, buildings, vehicles, and equipment;
- Intangible assets such as software; and
- Projects must be above the *de minimis* threshold of £10,000.

Funding strategy

4.4 No new external borrowing is planned unless affordability or asset needs change significantly. As such, the Authority will fund its Capital Programme using:

- Annual revenue contributions (and built into the MTFS);
- Earmarked reserves built from underspends and planned savings; and
- Capital receipts from asset disposals (where applicable).

4.5 At this stage, there is no requirement to prudentially borrow to fund the Capital Programme. The current strategy is to continue to fund the Capital Programme from reserves, capital receipts and an annual revenue contribution to capital until such a point that this is no longer sustainable

Governance and Approval

4.6 The following key principles will apply:

- Capital projects require a robust business case aligned with strategic priorities; and
- Projects must be approved via the agreed governance process.

Risk Management

4.7 Strategic risks include:

- Insufficient cash reserves to meet future needs;
- Inflationary pressures on construction and equipment;

- Delays in project delivery; and
- Legal and regulatory changes affecting project scope or cost.

Monitoring and Reporting

4.8 The following processes will be embedded:

- Monthly internal monitoring and quarterly reporting to Members;
- Annual review of the Capital Strategy alongside the MTFS; and
- Performance tracked against key milestones and financial forecasts.

Affordability and Sustainability

4.9 The following key principles will apply:

- Any borrowing undertaken must remain within set affordability limits;
- Revenue contributions will be maintained at a minimum of £0.5 million annually; and
- Use of reserves will be planned to fund annual capital expenditure.

b) Capital Programme current position

4.10 The Authority's Capital Programme includes ongoing schemes and future projects investing in:

- Estate improvements (non-PFI)
- Fleet replacement: appliances, fleet and specialist vehicles.
- Operational equipment e.g. communications, PPE and IT infrastructure.

4.11 The approved Capital Programme for 2025/26 totals £4.600m, with an estimate at Budget-setting stage that capital projects totalling a further £10.674m would be spent between 2026/27 and 2028/29, noting that this figure is subject to change (most often due to timing projections) when the programme is refreshed both quarterly and annually.

4.12 At quarter two of 2025/26, the Capital Programme up to 2028/29 totals £19.351m (an increase from the budgeted figure of £15.274m, due to project slippage), with the cost being met from the Authority's own resources.

4.13 The Capital Programme is subject to quarterly approval by the Authority.

5. Reserves Strategy

a) Introduction

5.1 The purpose of this Reserves Strategy is to set out how the Authority will manage its financial reserves to ensure long-term financial stability, resilience, and the ability to respond to unforeseen events or emerging risks. Prudent management of reserves is essential to support the Authority's strategic objectives, safeguard service delivery, and provide flexibility in the face of financial uncertainty.

5.2 This strategy outlines the types, purposes, and planned use of reserves, as well as the principles that guide their maintenance and deployment, ensuring that reserves are used in a transparent and sustainable manner.

5.3 A summary of the Authority's revenue and capital reserves can be found below, showing the actual positions as at 31 March 2025, with forecasts provided to 2028/29.

b) General Fund balance (revenue)

5.4 The General Fund balance is a working balance intended to act as a cushion for uneven cash flows, unintended costs or emergencies. It is best practice to maintain the balance at no less than 5% of net expenditure; for the Authority, the balance of £4.072m, at around 6% of net expenditure, considered reasonable and justifiable.

c) Earmarked General Fund reserves (revenue)

5.5 The amount held by the Authority in reserves at 31 March 2025 was £33.625m, with £7.769m currently expected to be utilised during 2025/26, reducing the anticipated total balance to £25.856m by 31 March 2026.

5.6 Each reserve has been reviewed individually line by line in order to justify the reserve and then reconsider how adequate the level of the reserve is in respect of the known financial risks faced by the Authority and any other evidence available to help quantify any changes to the current number and/or level of reserves. At this stage no changes are proposed to the reserves or their levels. Reserves will be reviewed again during budget setting and at outturn.

5.7 Planned estimated reserve use is shown in the summary table, although this is indicative only and is subject to change. Estimated use of the development reserve is in line with the estimated planned use to fund the capital programme. The PFI smoothing reserve will be utilised as planned to smooth the impact of the inflationary increases in relation to the unitary charge. The budget carry forward reserve relates to specific projects and will be fully utilised over the medium term with planned use being factored in as commitments are confirmed. There are no other planned reserve movements over the medium term at this stage.

5.8 This strategy will also help to address the specific National Fire Framework requirements to provide greater transparency on the level of our reserves and their planned use which is annual requirement by the Home Office, which all fire and rescue authorities must observe.

d) Capital reserves

5.9 The Authority held capital receipts of £1.469m as at 31 March 2025 and will be used to fund the Capital Programme in a planned way.

e) Summary position

5.10 The Authority's earmarked reserves, General Fund balance and capital reserves balances at 31 March 2025 and forecasts to 31 March 29 are presented below:

	Purpose	Balances (£m) 31/03/25	31/03/26	31/03/27	31/03/28	31/03/29
General Fund reserves						
Insurance	Reserve is held to protect the Authority from any unexpected volatility, potential future changes in legislation that could be retrospective, any unknown exposures that may arise in the future.	1.076	1.076	1.076	1.076	1.076
Capital Development [1]	Reserve to support funding medium and long term developments.	17.780	12.917	8.733	2.666	2.212
PFI Smoothing	Government grants received for PFI schemes, in excess of current levels of expenditure, are carried forward as an earmarked reserve to fund future contract expenditure. This has the effect of smoothing the impact of PFI schemes on the Authority's revenue. Ringfenced for future PFI costs.	5.615	4.532	3.322	1.983	0.510
Resilience (Contingency Planning)	Reserve was established in 2006/07 following a review of the potential liabilities arising from a major industrial dispute. Having considered the principles, criteria and framework upon which the Authority's Business Continuity Strategy should be based, the reserve is intended to ensure that the communities of Tyne and Wear are protected in the event of an industrial dispute.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
Budget Carry Fwd	Reserve is used to fund the slippage of specific items of revenue expenditure.	0.523	0.411	0.404	0.404	0.404
New Dimensions	Reserve was established in 2006/07 to be used in future years to provide for any adverse effect of planned changes in funding from specific to general grant and to provide resources to meet future specific costs in relation to delivering new dimensions to cover future risks of changes to government USAR funding.	0.849	0.849	-	-	-
Transformation & Reform	Reserve covers expected costs following a review of the organisational changes required for the Authority to operate more effectively.	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499
Medium-Term Planning	Established in 2011/12 to plan for the impact of government reductions in funding due to localisation of the business rates retention system and the impact on precepting authorities of localisation of the council tax benefit scheme.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Mobs Smoothing	Established to smooth the costs of the mobilisation system	1.711	-	-	-	-
Total Earmarked Reserves		**29.553**	**21.784**	**15.534**	**8.128**	**6.201**
General Fund		4.072	4.072	4.072	4.072	4.072
Total General Fund Reserves		**33.625**	**25.856**	**19.606**	**12.200**	**10.273**
Capital Reserves						
Capital Receipts Reserve		1.469	1.469	1.469	1.469	1.469
Capital Grants Reserve		-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Reserves		**1.469**	**1.469**	**1.469**	**1.469**	**1.469**

[1] Balances exclude an adjustment for injury pensions costs