Family Help & Protection

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
Children in Care Placements	31,534	35,200	3,666	11.63%	↓
Disability Family Support	370	676	306	82.70%	=
Children in Care Mental Health Contract	(100)	(100)	-	0.00%	↑
Families First and Social Work	17,876	17,024	(852)	-4.77%	↑
Preventive (Section 17)	627	463	(164)	-26.16%	=
In-House Residential & Respite	3,933	4,148	215	5.47%	=
Fostering & Adoption	4,819	4,729	(90)	-1.87%	=
Other	4,784	4,935	151	3.16%	↑
Total	63,843	67,075	3,232	5.06%	↓

Key Variances

The forecast position has worsened slightly since the Month 5 report, primarily due to the continued demand for, and cost of, Children in Care placements. Although placement costs have plateaued in September, they have not reduced as hoped. The placements financial recovery measures have therefore been scaled back by £0.400m to reflect the revised cost trajectory and reduce the level of risk within the forecast. These pressures have been partially offset by an increase in Section 117 aftercare funding from the ICB, reported within "Other" above and Public Health identifying funding available for the children in care mental health contract. The forecast includes delivered savings of £1.491m.

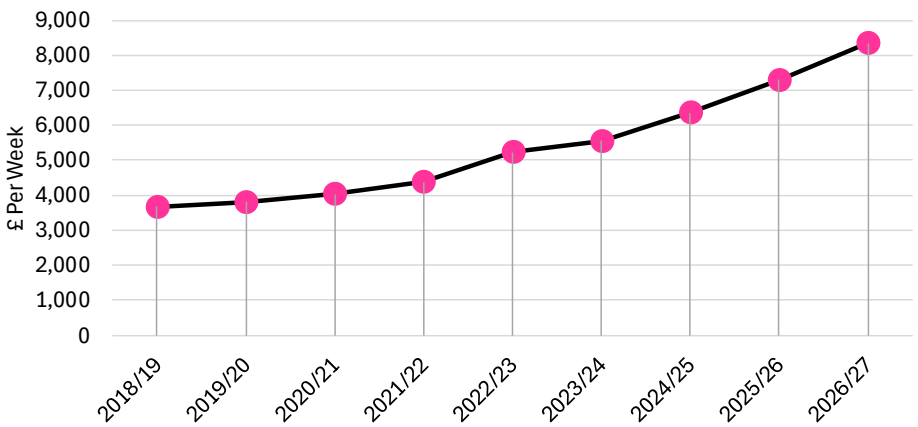
Risks & Mitigations

The Children's Placements budget remains under significant pressure, driven by increasingly complex needs, limited placement sufficiency and rising costs. A small number of children with acute safeguarding risks require highly specialised, high-cost placements, which creates an ongoing risk of further overspend. The increase in overspend crystallises risk into the forecast, and therefore the ability to deliver additional financial recovery measures has been reduced in the forecast. The risk associated with non delivery of these measures has also reduced in the risks table (Appendix 2). In addition, a further £0.400m of recovery measures has been delivered, reducing the risk reflected in the Month 6 forecast. Tight spending and recruitment controls remain in place across other services to mitigate these pressures and support the overall financial position.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	-	-	582	142	**724**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transformation programmes	-	-	312	32	423	**767**
Total	**-**	**-**	**312**	**614**	**565**	**1,491**

Average residential placement unit costs



Average cost of residential home placements has increased considerably since 2023/24. A combination of children coming into care with significantly complex needs, local market conditions and external impacts of other factors like inflation and pay growth, has resulted in a 50% rise since March 2024.

Education, Community & Public Health

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget £'000	Forecast Outturn £'000	Variance £'000	Variance %	DoT To Month 5
English as an Additional Language and Traveller Service	-	588	588	0.00%	↓
Public Health contribution to Schools Wellbeing	(200)	(200)	-	0.00%	↑
Schools PFI	1,209	609	(600)	-49.63%	↑
Early years & Nurseries	1,802	1,923	121	6.71%	↓
Home to School Transport	9,152	9,396	244	2.67%	↑
Libraries	4,211	4,339	128	3.04%	↑
Community Cohesion	3,011	3,011	-	0.00%	=
Other	10,315	9,830	(485)	-4.70%	↑
Total	29,500	29,496	(4)	-0.01%	↑

Key Variances

The overall forecast position has improved since the previous month, supported by public health identifying available funds to replace the shortfall in the contribution to the Schools Wellbeing service, continued improvement in the schools PFI contract and ongoing scrutiny of expenditure and recruitment. The forecast for Home to School Transport has also improved, as pupil numbers have increased by less than anticipated. However, it remains early in the academic year, and a number of outstanding applications for school transport are still subject to assessment. The position also reflects savings arising from the Families First restructure. Where posts can legitimately be funded from the grant, they have been transferred to Families First funding, generating underspends within their substantive teams.

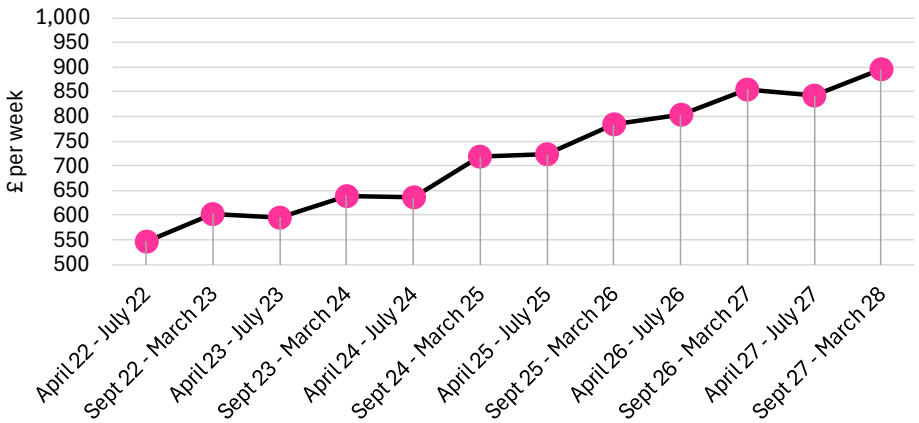
Risks & Mitigations

There remain ongoing financial risks within the Home to School Transport budget. Applications for transport continue to be received, and several pupils previously travelling in shared vehicles have required transfer to alternative routes, resulting in additional contractual costs and potential upward pressure on the unit cost of transport. The Transport team continues to manage expenditure closely through measures including the use of personal travel budgets, further review and optimisation of transport routes. In addition, work continues across the wider service to maximise the appropriate use of available funding streams.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	100	-	386	406	**892**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transformation programmes	-	204	-	50	-	**254**
Total	**-**	**304**	**-**	**436**	**406**	**1,146**

No. of pupils transported by taxi to school or college



In recent years there has been a substantial increase in both the number of pupils eligible for transport and the average cost per pupil. Since the beginning of the 2022/23 financial year there has been an increase of 57% in the number of pupils transported by taxi and a 50% increase in the average cost.

Dedicated Schools Grant

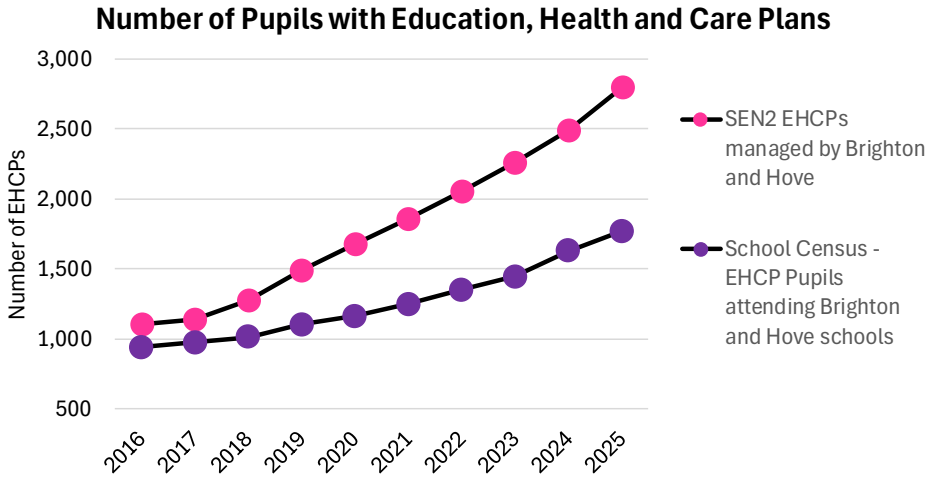
Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
Individual Schools Budget	145,679	145,679	-	0.00%	=
Early Years Block	48,108	47,486	(622)	-1.29%	↑
High needs Block (Excluding delegated to schools)	43,169	50,459	7,290	16.89%	↑
Exceptions & Central Services	3,398	3,402	4	0.12%	↑
Grant Income	(240,354)	(240,354)	-	0.00%	=
Brought Forward Deficit	(1,762)	(1,586)	176	9.99%	↑
Total	(1,762)	5,086	6,848	388.65%	↑

Key Variances

The overall DSG position has improved since TBM5. This is linked to an amendment to support service recharges (£1.100m) where the adverse impact can be seen in the Centrally Held budgets, and also due to notification from government that the council will receive an indicative high needs stability grant allocation of £1.586m in relation to the cumulative deficit of £1.762m at the end of 2025/26. For 2026/27, there continue to be significant adverse variances within High Needs Block budgets of the DSG. There are predicted in-year overspends across a range of budgets including mainstream and special schools top-up funding, external educational agency placements in independent non maintained schools, post-16 high needs provision and education other than at school. The overspends are predominantly being driven by increase in demand - the number of children with Education, Health and Care plans are continuing to go up by 12% per year, whilst unit costs are also increasing due to a rise in complexity of need. In line with government policy, the council is investing in early intervention and mainstream inclusion, however the benefits of this investment (reductions to higher cost placements) are unlikely to be seen until future years. The high needs block allocation received in 2026/27 is at a cash flat level with no uplift provided for growth or inflation factors.

Risks & Mitigations

As is the case nationally, the high needs budgets are facing significant challenges largely linked to the ongoing increase in children with Education, Health and Care plans. Forecasts for high needs budgets in 2026/27 include an assumed level of in-year growth based on similar trends seen in recent financial years. At the end of the 2025/26 financial year there was a cumulative overspend of £1.762m on the central DSG. Currently, the government is providing legislation known as the Statutory Override facility that means any deficit associated with the Central DSG is excluded from the council's general fund. This facility runs until the end of 2027/28. The government's reforms include a proposal to fund 90% of central DSG deficits to the end of the 2025/26 financial year via a High Needs Stability Grant and the council has recevied notification of an indicative grant allocation of £1.586m. At this stage, it is not clear whether a similar arrangement will apply for central DSG deficits arising in 2026/27 and 2027/28, however government has advised support will continue and that this would follow 'an appropriate and proportionate approach' but that this would not be unlimited.



The graph shows the continual increase in pupils with EHCPs over a ten year period from 2016 to 2025. The number managed by Brighton and Hove has more than doubled over this timeframe with increases in the most recent years being at a higher rate than earlier in the time period.

Adult Social Care

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
Community Care - Physical & Sensory Support	32,094	40,266	8,172	25.46%	↓
Community Care - Learning Disabilities	50,557	51,578	1,021	2.02%	↓
Community Care - Memory & Cognition	11,547	11,781	234	2.03%	=
Community Care - Mental Health	13,507	16,383	2,876	21.29%	=
Assessment teams	14,953	15,026	73	0.49%	↑
In-house services	11,501	12,413	912	7.93%	=
Commissioning & Partnerships	5,654	6,998	1,344	23.77%	↓
Total	139,813	154,445	14,632	10.47%	↓

Key Variances

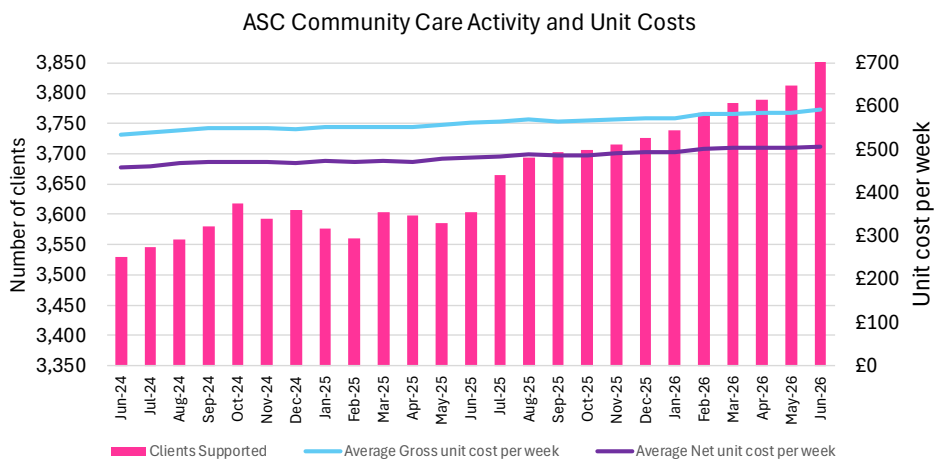
Overall the forecast overspend has increased from £12.5m in TBM5 to £14.6m for TBM6. The most significant movement £1.3m for expected provider uplifts (previously been reported as a risk). This is shown against Commissioning & Partnerships but will be allocated across Community Care lines for TBM7. Other increases include Physical & Sensory Support of £318k being the net of 16 new Nursing placements, Learning & Disabilities Supported Living costs of £389k for new placements and long term residential and nursing costs increased by £233k. Work is being completed for TBM7 to refine forecasts, ensuring that all reasonably expected activity up to the end of the year is fully included within the forecast position and that risks are appropriately balanced. The financial recovery plan for ASC totals £10.115m, with £4.9m achieved and £3.4m anticipated to be achieved and is reflected in the forecast. The forecast of growth in demand is subject to a deep dive to evaluate how the MHCLG investment of £6.4m can accelerate the interventions related to managing demand and containing costs.

Risks & Mitigations

In 2025/26, the outturn for community care budgets was £6.8m overspent and the net uplift after savings for 2026/27 was £2.1m. The cost of care required for the people related to the overspend in 25/26 continues, and will continue given the long-term nature of care, especially for working age adults with long term conditions, this creates a structural overspend into 27/28. There are significant challenges in mitigating the risks from increasing demands and unit costs, where pressures in the independent sector continue to rise at a pace above general inflation and the council's commitment to paying the living wage. Additionally, detailed validation of activity and growth assumptions (for the remainder of the year) is being completed for TBM7 to provide increased assurance on the robustness of the forecast. In respect of financial recovery and the ongoing management of Community Care Budget pressures, a monthly meeting provides rigorous monitoring and oversight of ASC Transformation. Recommissioning community equipment is showing a pressure of £811k which may be met by either a 50:50 risk share, or fully met by BCF grant.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	-	-	23		**23**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-		**-**
Transformation programmes	-	1,813	3,432	4,847		**10,092**
Total	**-**	**1,813**	**3,432**	**4,870**	**-**	**10,115**



The graph shows the significant increase in ASC clients support over the last 2 years (8% since June 2024) and the steady ongoing increase unit costs of care

Housing General Fund

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
HPS - Temp Accommodation (TA) and Allocations	14,641	15,262	621	4.24%	↓
HPS - TA Management & Support	804	892	88	11.00%	↓
HPS - Rough Sleeper & Housing related Support	4,455	3,937	(518)	-11.63%	↑
HPS - Travellers	397	389	(8)	-1.97%	↑
H&I - Private Sector Housing	577	580	3	0.54%	=
H&I - Housing Strategy and Enabling	180	194	14	7.64%	=
Total	21,054	21,255	201	0.95%	↑

Key Variances

HGF is forecasting an overspend of £201k at TBM6, an improvement of £258k since TBM5. Homes and Investment (H&I) is forecasting a £17k overspend, consistent with TBM5. The improved position is primarily due to £250k of additional Public Health funding, which has helped offset ongoing service pressures. The Travellers Service forecast has also improved by £52k, reflecting £12k of Public Health funding and the impact of delaying recruitment until the new financial year. However, the improved position does not reflect a reduction in underlying service pressures. Demand for TA remains high, with presentations increasing from around 250 to 350 households per month during the summer months. Despite this, prevention activity remains on track, supported by initiatives including the Ask and Act pilot and co-location arrangements with the DWP. The service continues to reshape its TA portfolio to reduce reliance on higher-cost accommodation. However, demand remains high and move-on from TA continues to present a challenge.

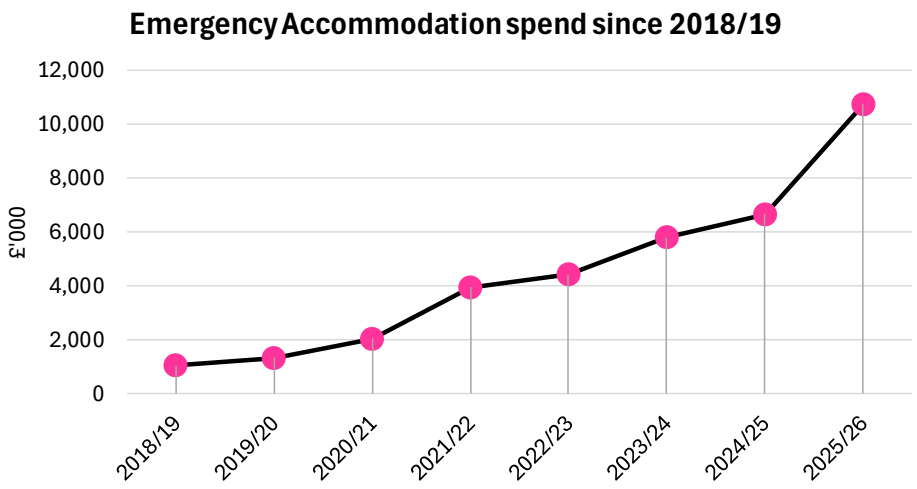
Risks & Mitigations

TA remains a significant financial risk within the Housing General Fund due to sustained homelessness demand, rising accommodation costs and Housing Benefit subsidy loss. Forecast cost pressures of £2.188m are partly offset by £1.567m of planned savings through the TA Recovery Plan, making delivery of the savings programme critical to the year-end position.

The service continues to increase lower-cost accommodation, reduce expensive placements and accelerate moves into settled housing, although move-on capacity remains constrained. Delays to the Dynamic Market and Base One programmes put delivery of planned savings at risk. Further opportunities to contain costs are being pursued, but additional delays would increase the financial pressure.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformation programmes	-	901	1,567	2,375	300	**5,143**
Total	**-**	**901**	**1,567**	**2,375**	**300**	**5,143**



The graph shows a rise in the use of emergency accommodation over time, reflecting increasing immediate housing need and reduced access to settled temporary options. There has also been a clear shift towards more expensive spot-purchased (nightly) accommodation, which remains the highest cost form of provision and continues to drive in-year pressure.
The forecast assumes a downward trend in costs as more cost-efficient accommodation is brought into use.

Housing Revenue Account

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
H&I - Repairs & Maintenance	19,421	19,472	51	0.26%	↓
H&I - Housing Management & Support	6,933	6,894	(39)	-0.56%	↓
H&I - Housing Investment & Asset Management	(124)	(636)	(512)	-412.60%	↑
H&I - Housing Safety & Regulatory Compliance	3,907	4,482	575	14.73%	↓
H&I - Housing Strategy & Supply	2,134	2,141	6	0.30%	↓
HRA - Capital Financing Costs	11,424	10,524	(900)	-7.88%	↑
HRA - Direct Revenue Funding	17,014	17,262	248	1.46%	=
HPS -Tenancy Services	17,434	17,999	565	3.24%	↓
HPS - Rent & Service Charges	(78,560)	(78,241)	319	0.41%	↓
HPS - Council-owned Temporary Accommodation	417	786	369	88.58%	↑
Total	0	683	683	0.00%	↑

Key Variances

The HRA is forecasting an overspend of £683k at TBM6, an improvement of £462k since TBM5. The improved position is largely due to a £900k favourable variance in capital financing costs, reflecting borrowing being undertaken later than originally assumed and at lower rates than budgeted. The forecast has also improved by £179k within Council-Owned Temporary Accommodation, reflecting additional rental income and ongoing review of Temporary Accommodation repairs costs.

Partly offsetting these improvements are continued pressures within housing safety and regulatory compliance, including fire safety and waking watch costs, together with ongoing disrepair expenditure. The forecast also reflects changes in the use of HRA stock for Temporary Accommodation and associated budget realignments between repairs and Temporary Accommodation budgets.

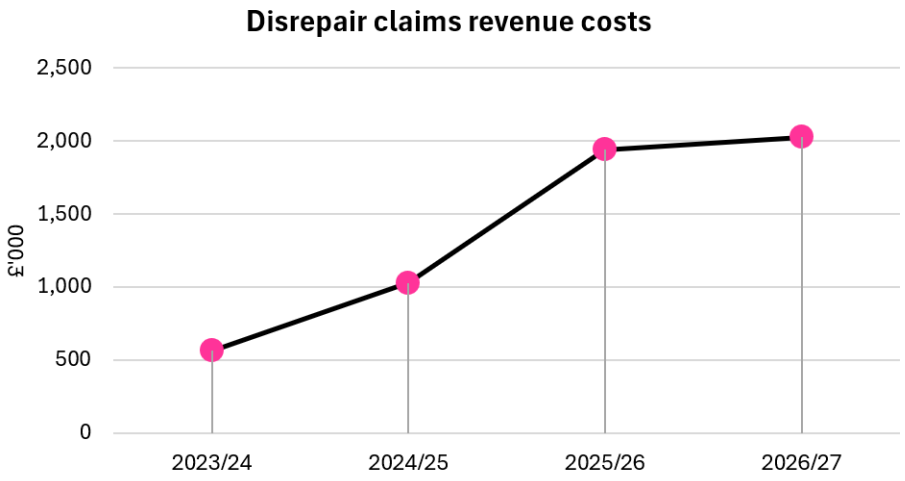
The HRA continues to support delivery of key housing priorities, including building safety programmes, stock investment activity and the Home Purchase Programme, with 52 properties acquired by the end of September and further acquisitions progressing through the programme.

Risks & Mitigations

Demand for housing management and tenancy support remains high, reflecting increasingly complex resident needs. Continued investment in preventative and targeted support helps sustain tenancies, support vulnerable households and improve rent collection, contributing to the long-term sustainability of the HRA.

The HRA continues to face significant financial risks from disrepair activity, housing safety and regulatory compliance requirements, responsive repairs demand and major investment programmes. Whilst the forecast position has improved, it remains dependent on the delivery of planned income, savings and favourable capital financing assumptions.

Work continues to mitigate these pressures through proactive management of disrepair claims, review of Temporary Accommodation cost recovery arrangements, and progression of key building and fire safety programmes. The forecast also assumes eligible fire and building safety costs can be capitalised where appropriate, while the timely removal of waking watch arrangements remains important in limiting future cost pressures. The service continues to monitor borrowing requirements, compliance expenditure and programme delivery to maintain financial sustainability whilst continuing to invest in the safety, quality and maintenance of council homes.



This shows growth in revenue costs for disrepair claims, covering legal and professional fees and compensation. Costs of the disrepair works are charged to capital, given the nature of the works undertaken.

City Operations Expenditure

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
City Infrastructure	47,013	48,146	1,133	2.41%	↑
Environment & Leisure	51,935	52,431	496	0.96%	↑
Place	17,272	18,605	1,333	7.72%	↓
Digital Innovation	10,551	9,575	(976)	-9.25%	↓
Total	126,771	128,757	1,986	1.57%	↓

Key Variances

The Month 6 review identified a number of minor forecast changes across services which broadly offset, resulting in a small net movement. Key changes include making a previously fixed-term Events Spaces post permanent to support delivery of the MTFS income strategy, and additional agency costs within Building Control to maintain regulatory compliance and service resilience.

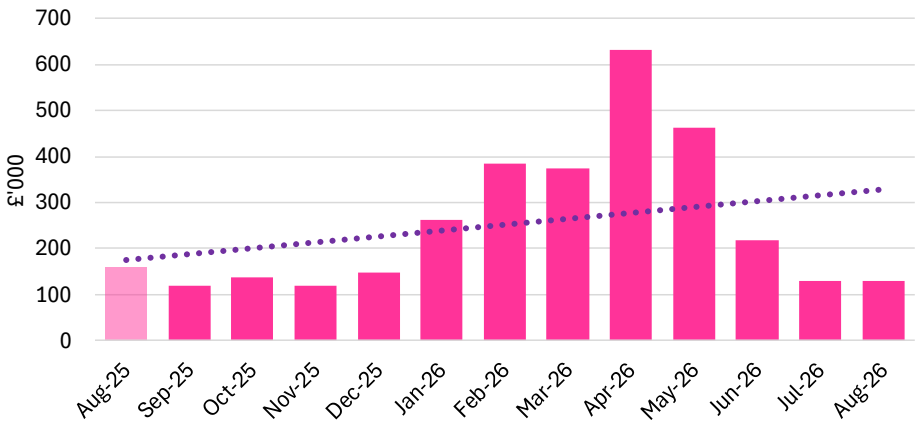
Risks & Mitigations

Previously reported risks remain and continue to be closely monitored. The Concessionary Fares forecast has increased from £0.257m to £0.365m following Compass Travel bus company's move to a claims-based arrangement. Other risks (which are included within the core forecast due to likelihood of occurance), include additional arboriculture disease works, increased collection resources, continued agency expenditure, ageing fleet hire costs and the absence of carry-forward funding for project resources. Highways repair costs may also increase, particularly if adverse winter weather causes further deterioration. In-year mitigation options are limited. The 2027/28 budget-setting process therefore includes pressure funding requests totalling £4m for the ongoing Concessionary Fares and Highways Maintenance pressures.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	375	10	215	253	290	**1,143**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transformation programmes	-	60	50	-	60	**170**
Total	**375**	**70**	**265**	**253**	**350**	**1,313**

Monthly cost of Highway repairs



Forecast expenditure for the year is £3.2m based on spend incurred since April 2026 and assuming a spend profile for the remaining 9 months which is consistent with the same period in 2025/26. For comparative purposes August 25 has been included but not part of the forecast calculation.

City Operations Income

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
City Infrastructure	(53,347)	(52,948)	399	0.75%	↓
Environment & Leisure	(11,567)	(10,652)	915	7.91%	↓
Place	(13,396)	(14,667)	(1,271)	-9.49%	↑
Digital Innovation	(180)	300	480	266.67%	↑
Total	(78,490)	(77,967)	523	0.67%	↓

Key Variances

The forecast has been updated to reflect the realignment of garden waste contracts, improving alignment with service delivery arrangements while maximising the level of income generated by the service. This is not expected to have an impact on future years income.

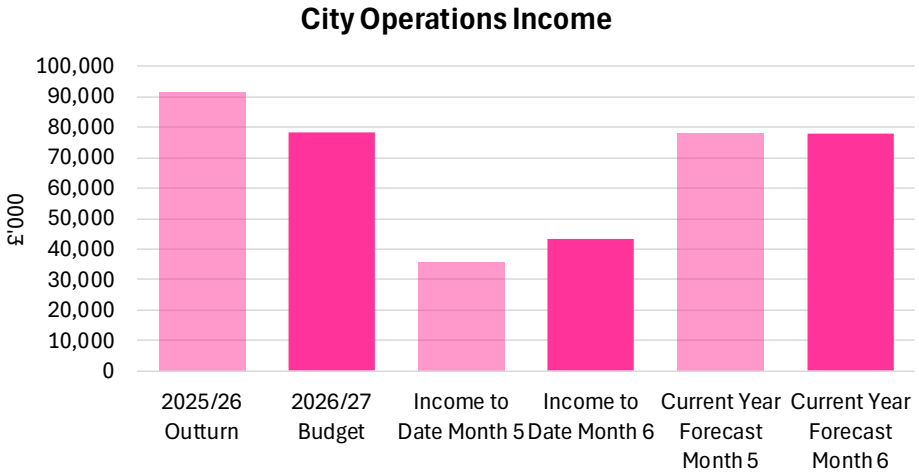
A deterioration in forecast on-street parking income has been offset by improved income across other City Infrastructure services and Land Charges.

Risks & Mitigations

Previous risks reported have been reviewed and are still identified as risks. These include parking and PCN income pressures. Savings at risk include Red Routes and paid parking in light-touch zones, both forecast at 50% achievement due to delays and challenge. Monitoring of Black Rock income remains important, as underachievement could increase in-year pressure.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	-	-	121	-	**121**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transformation programmes	220	433	443	2,684	8	**3,788**
Total	**220**	**433**	**443**	**2,805**	**8**	**3,909**



City Operations has received £43.424m of income to Month 6, up from £35.874m at Month 5. This represents 55% of the £77.967m forecast outturn, compared with 45% last month. The forecast is £0.091m lower than at Month 5 and £0.524m below the £78.491m budget. Overall, income collection remains broadly on track at Month 6.

Central Hub

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget £'000	Forecast Outturn £'000	Variance £'000	Variance %	DoT To Month 5
Cabinet Office	1,189	1,290	101	8.49%	=
Corporate Leadership Office	1,107	1,107	-	0.00%	=
Finance & WRBS	10,938	11,153	215	1.97%	↑
Property Estates	(4,876)	(3,735)	1,141	23.40%	↓
Property Other	9,760	9,236	(524)	-5.37%	↓
Governance & Law	5,195	4,989	(206)	-3.97%	↓
People & Innovation	6,160	6,297	137	2.22%	↑
Contribution to Orbis	1,071	1,071	-	0.00%	=
Total	30,544	31,408	864	2.83%	↑

Key Variances

The Directorate's position improved by £0.176m at TBM6, driven by reduced forecast expenditure within Welfare Revenues & Business Support following a grant forecast review, and an improvement in Inclusion, Learning and Organisational Development from a £0.063m overspend to a £0.051m underspend. This was partly offset by ongoing pressures within Strategic Communications and Engagement (£0.221m), although the position improved following the transfer of redundancy costs to the Corporate Office.

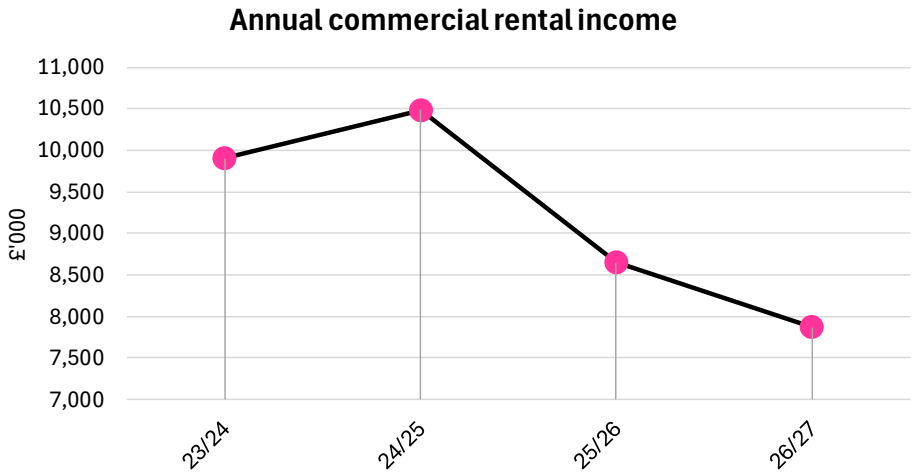
Property Services remains the largest pressure, reporting a £1.071m overspend, largely due to rental income shortfalls resulting from the budget not being adjusted to reflect asset disposals rather than rental income generation, alongside vacant property costs, wider estate operational pressures and an income accrual adjustment. This is partly offset by a £0.286m income overachievement in Building Surveying from increased SEND and direct commission project activity.

Risks & Mitigations

There have been no significant changes to the directorate's underlying risks. Key pressures remain within the Central Hub, particularly across Property, WRBS and enabling services. Property budgets continue to be affected by rising maintenance and landlord costs associated with vacant properties and unforeseen repairs. The principal financial risks are ongoing rental income shortfalls and reliance on additional Building Surveying income and new project activity to offset wider budget pressures. Mitigating action includes Central Hub programmes to improve corporate systems and reduce reliance on agency staffing, a key driver of the overspend. The 2027/28 budget-setting process is also addressing rental income shortfalls through a request for additional pressure funding to align budgets more closely with actual activity.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	12	277	1,123	213	**1,625**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transformation programmes	-	600	175	260	10	**1,045**
Total	**-**	**612**	**452**	**1,383**	**223**	**2,670**



2025/26 saw the closure of New England House reducing the commercial income generated by c.£900k. Other factors for the reduced income relates to the disposal of properties to achieve a capital receipt, void properties or rent reductions as a consequence or lease renewals or new lettings.

Centrally-held Budgets

Revenue Budget Summary	Month 6 Budget	Forecast Outturn	Variance	Variance	DoT
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	To Month 5
Bulk Insurance Premia	4,565	4,665	100	2.19%	=
Capital Financing Costs	13,453	13,960	507	3.77%	=
Levies & Precepts	258	258	-	0.00%	=
Unallocated Contingency & Risk Provisions	3,535	3,535	-	0.00%	=
Unringfenced Grants	(15,000)	(15,000)	-	0.00%	=
Housing Benefit Subsidy	3,099	3,099	-	0.00%	↑
Other Corporate Items	6,897	11,302	4,405	63.87%	↓
Total	16,807	21,819	5,012	29.82%	↓

Key Variances

In TBM6, the Centrally Held budget forecast has deteriorated by £0.731m. The primary driver for this change is the crystallisation of the risk reported in TBM Month 5 (£1.100m) in the amendment to recharging support service costs to the Dedicated Schools Grant. This ongoing pressure will impact on future years also.

This is partially offset by the removal of a pressure on the Housing Benefit Subsidy budget (-£0.421m). The Subsidy Loss has improved as a result of a favourable change over the financial year to date between categories of where we receive 0% subsidy to those where we receive 60%.

Risks & Mitigations

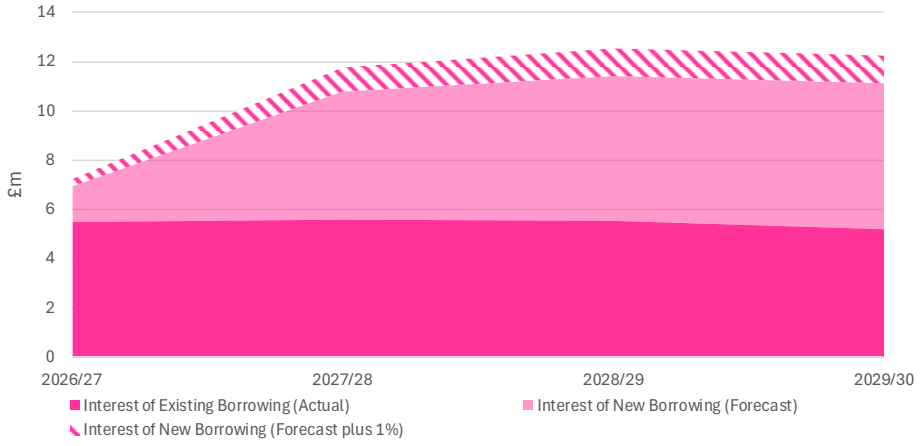
There have not been any significant changes to the underlying risks within the centrally held budgets. Work continues to mitigate Housing Benefit Subsidy Loss further, and the achievement of this may allow an underspend to come forward in this area.

The Financing Costs budget is prepared with the council's treasury advisor's forecast of interest rates, which predicts one base rate rise before the end of the financial year. However, market data implies markets are anticipating two increases in the Bank of England Base Rate over the same period (see graph below). There is therefore a risk of an increase in the council's borrowing costs above what is already allowed for. This will be monitored closely over the coming weeks, with appropriate borrowing decisions being undertaken in line with the council's Treasury Management strategy.

Savings, Mitigations & Transformation

£'000	●	●	●	●	●	Total
Savings	-	-	450	1,550	-	**2,000**
Pressure mitigations	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transformation programmes	1,125	-	-	-	-	**1,125**
Total	**1,125**	**-**	**450**	**1,550**	**-**	**3,125**

Interest on General Fund Borrowing



The graph shows the cost on interest on borrowing fo the existing portfolio and new expected borrowing based on current forecasts.

The striped shaded area shows the additoinal cost to revenue if interest rates were to increase by 1% above current forecasts