Descriptions to hep you with technical terms when reading the Budget Consultation documents	
Term	Description
Capital projects / capital financing	Money spent on major structural projects, such as new schools, roads, buildings, or other long-term improvements, and how these projects are paid for.
Business rates	A tax paid by businesses that helps fund local services in the area.
Reserves	The council's savings, kept aside to help manage risk, deal with emergencies, unexpected costs, or future pressures.
Revenue budget	The money used to run day-to-day council services, such as social care, school transport, country parks, libraries, and fixing potholes.
Ringfenced funding	Money that must be spent on a specific service and cannot be used for anything else.
Savings programmes	Plans to reduce costs, work more efficiently, or increase income so that services can be provided within budget.
Inflation	Rising prices, causing a reduction in the value of money. This makes it more expensive for the council to provide services.
Structural deficit	A long-term situation where the cost of providing services is higher than the money coming in.
Referendum	A public vote on a specific proposal, law, or political issue
Budget gap	The difference between how much the council expects to spend and how much money it expects to have available.
The Fair Funding Review	A Government review that decides how much funding each council will receive from the Government in future.
Exceptional Financial Support	Special help from the Government for councils facing serious financial problems.
Lobbying	Lobbying is when someone, such as a council, tries to persuade someone in Parliament to support a particular decision, policy or campaign.