

Appendix 1

Revenue Account Outturn Summary 2025/26 – General Fund

1.1 General Fund Revenue Account Summary Position

The following table shows the summary position for the General Fund revenue account and the movement in reserves.

General Fund	Revised Estimate 2025/26 £	Actual 2025/26 £	Variation £
<u>Net Expenditure:</u> <i>(Note 1)</i>			
Housing (General Fund)	689,350	619,506	(69,844)
Environment	7,119,170	6,240,610	(878,560)
Business Growth	4,465,700	3,364,524	(1,101,176)
Community Safety	2,709,845	2,583,213	(126,632)
Health	1,462,855	1,415,175	(47,680)
Resources	(478,483)	(761,023)	(282,540)
Total General Fund	15,968,437	13,462,005	(2,506,432)
<u>Financed by:</u>			
Revenue Support Grant	(55,387)	(55,387)	-
Services Grant	(7,983)	(7,983)	-
Funding Floor Grant	(360,451)	(360,451)	-
New Homes Bonus	(167,557)	(167,557)	-
Council Tax	(6,862,179)	(6,862,179)	-
Share of previous Council Tax Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit	49,791	49,791	-
NNDR (Business Rates) <i>(Note 2)</i>	(4,609,931)	(4,612,864)	(2,933)
Share of previous NNDR Collection Fund deficit <i>(Note 3)</i>	55,177	59,177	4,000
NNDR Section 31 Grant <i>(Note 4)</i>	(2,753,542)	(2,863,375)	(109,833)
NNDR Growth Levy/Safety Net to/(from) Business Rates Pool	1,491,271	1,333,681	(157,590)
NNDR Growth Returned from Notts Business Rates Pool	(850,000)	(795,084)	54,916
Total Funding	(14,070,791)	(14,282,231)	(211,440)

General Fund	Revised Estimate 2025/26 £	Actual 2025/26 £	Variation £
Transfer to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(195,517)	636,750	832,267
Net Deficit / (Surplus)	1,702,129	(183,476)	(1,885,606)
General Fund Reserves B/F	(5,557,383)	(5,557,383)	-
Net Deficit / (Surplus)	1,702,129	(183,476)	(1,885,606)
General Fund Reserves C/F	(3,855,254)	(5,740,859)	(1,885,606)

The net transfer into the General Fund Reserve balance is £183k.

Note 1 – Net expenditure is presented based on corporate priority. The budget split over priorities may differ from those previously presented, with the main reason being that the outturn figures now include technical accounting adjustments for capital charges. These include revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS) which is a capital spend for which there is no asset acquired by the Council (e.g. capital grants and renovation grants) and impairment where the value of an asset has been reduced. These adjustments are technical in nature and reversed out again within 'Resources' so do not impact on the 'bottom line' and the General Fund Reserve.

Note 2 – Outturn for Business Rates is largely based upon the estimated income for the year that is calculated as part of NNDR1 return in advance of the financial year (2025/26 NNDR income was estimated in January 2025). The benefit of any additional growth in Business Rates during the year will not begin to flow into the General Fund until the following year as part of the Collection Fund surplus/deficit accounting arrangements.

Note 3 – Due to the inherent nature of Collection Fund accounting, the NNDR Collection Fund surplus/deficit shown here reflects the budgeted position as estimated in January 2025. Although Collection Fund outturn is not reported here, the Broxtowe element of the Collection Fund balance for 2025/26 is a £689k deficit (as anticipated but increased due to the impact of rating appeals). This deficit will be recovered from the General Fund in 2026/27 and, as such, an amount has been transferred to the Collection Fund Equalisation Reserve in 2025/26 to mitigate the impact of this potential budget deficit.

Note 4 – The majority of income from Business Rates is generated from the rates payable by local businesses. For specific reliefs and discounts schemes that are applied, the government provides compensation through Section 31 grants (S31). These grants, in accordance with the regulations are paid into the General Fund as opposed to the Collection Fund. As such, the estimation of rates payable and the application of S31 grants does create a timing issue for the General Fund. Any variations are typically balanced out over time through the distribution of Collection Fund surplus/deficits in the following year.

1.2 Movement in Other Reserves

The table below shows the movement in other earmarked reserves.

Other Revenue Reserves	Balances Brought Forward 1-Apr-25 £	Transfer to/(from) General Fund £	Balances Carried Forward 31-Mar-26 £
Elections	(82,215)	-	(82,215)
Homelessness Grant Initiatives	(286,600)	13,453	(273,147)
Stapleford Towns Fund Programme Management	(1,082,257)	772,807	(309,450)
Planning Reserve	(181,071)	(50,000)	(231,071)
Kimberley Capacity Fund	-	(117,700)	(117,700)
Noise Monitoring Equipment	(9,400)	-	(9,400)
Leisure Development Reserve	(123,000)	(134,000)	(257,000)
Charity Accounts	(11,790)	4,004	(7,786)
Collection Fund Equalisation	(275,383)	(400,000)	(675,383)
Local Government Reorganisation	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
Fair Value Financial Instruments	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
Unapplied Revenue Grants	(996,156)	(175,314)	(1,171,470)
TOTAL	(3,047,872)	(636,750)	(3,684,622)

Description of Reserves

Elections Reserve – A regular contribution avoids the need to find large funding in the year that the Borough Council elections take place. The reserve also contains monies set aside that will contribute towards costs associated with running individual registration, including the annual canvass and maintaining the electoral register. No contribution has been made in 2025/26 due to impending Local Government Reorganisation.

Homelessness Grants Initiatives Reserve – This represents funding received from the Government in respect of various Homelessness grants and New Burdens funding. The reserve is earmarked to fund specific initiatives to prevent and manage homelessness within the Borough.

Stapleford Towns Fund Programme Management – Reserve initially created from revenue towards the delivery of the Stapleford Town capital project. The purpose of this fund is to cover additional officer and revenue costs incurred from the delivery of this project.

Planning Reserve – This reserve was created from grants received from the government that will contribute towards the costs associated with setting up and maintaining the custom/self-build properties and brownfield sites registers. This reserve also includes previously agreed and unspent budget provisions for the Core Strategy Review and Neighbourhood Plans.

Kimberley Capacity Fund – This reserve been created from revenue grants received from the government to cover building internal capacity.

Noise Monitoring Equipment Reserve – A contribution from an earlier unspent budget which will fund the required spend to replace or upgrade the equipment every two or three years.

Leisure Development Reserve – A contribution from the unused balance of the management fee paid to Liberty Leisure Limited, the Council's wholly owned leisure services company, which has been earmarked for future leisure development activities.

Charities Account – Balances held by the Council on behalf of Bramcote Consolidated Charities.

Collection Fund Equalisation Reserve – Earlier Government funding was provided to local authorities to help offset the reduction in Council Tax and Business Rates received during to the pandemic. A proportion of this funding was set aside to offset any Collection Fund deficits in future years. A further contribution has been made to this reserve in 2025/26 to mitigate against the risk of an anticipated Collection Fund deficit in future years.

Local Government Reorganisation – An amount set aside from balances to cover potential future costs relating to the anticipated reorganisation of council in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire from April 2028.

Fair Value Financial Instruments – An amount set aside to cover any losses made on long-term investments in property funds. Current legislation prevents any accumulated capital losses from being charged to the General Fund, but this exemption expires in March 2029. The reserve has therefore been established to mitigate the anticipated losses at that time.

Unapplied Revenue Grants – A reserve to receive the various revenue grants for which the associated spending has not yet taken place. This grant funding will be duly released to match expenditure in future financial years. A total of £242k was released in 2025/26 to match expenditure with a further £415k of revenue grants being received in the same year where associated spending had not yet taken place.

1.3 Reasons for Variations – General Fund

The overall General Fund underspend is £2.506m. After financing and the transfer of monies to be set aside in earmarked reserves the surplus of £183k is transferred back into the General Fund Reserve balance against a budgeted reduction of £1.702m.

The main variations from the revised estimates are as follows, noting that underspends/ additional income figures are shown in brackets:

Variation £'000		Comments
1.	(273)	Total revenue budget carry forward requests which are detailed in section 1.4 below.
2.	(370)	Employee Related Expenses – Overall, there was a significant net underspend in employee salaries and associated costs against the budget. This included meeting a challenging vacancy target of £1.0m applied across the General Fund establishment. Spending under this category includes the cost of the pay award, pension strains, agency and interim staff used to cover vacancies, apprenticeship levy, courses and training fees and the cost of recruitment. There were vacancy savings across most budget lines with the main areas including Grounds Maintenance (£152k), Customer Services (£152k), Planning (£128k), Business Support (£91k), Parking Services (£78k) and Environmental Health and Protection (£70k). There was also £153k savings in relation to the General Management Team following the retirement of two senior managers.
3.	(407)	Net underspending on premises expenses was largely due to lower than anticipated spend on repairs and maintenance budgets and other premises costs of £127k across all sites. There was also a saving of £186k on gas and electricity budgeted spending with energy prices dropping significantly from previous years when the baseline budget was set. Other smaller variances contributed to the net underspend position on premises costs.
4.	(127)	An underspend on all transport expenses was mainly achieved due to lower than anticipated repairs and servicing costs on the vehicle fleet including refuse collection freighters (£96k). Fuel and oil costs was also lower than anticipated by £51k due to price fluctuations.

Variation £'000		Comments
5.	(515)	Total net budget variance on supplies and services and third-party payments (non-recharges) across a range of services. The main underspends included Planning Policy £184k not required in year including Core Strategy Review, Neighbourhood Planning Support, Community Infrastructure Levy and Local Plan Examination (of which £50k has been moved into an earmarked reserve) and £52k saved on Environment sub-contractors. There was a positive movement on the bad debts provision which £147k was released plus £39k contingency budget not used. Various third-party payments made £105k of the net saving. Budget overspends included publicity £92k (mostly used on the Local Government Reorganisation consultation) and miscellaneous expenses £55k (mainly linked to homelessness).
6.	(251)	An overall net reduction in grounds maintenance recharges compared to the original budgets. This was largely due to staffing establishment vacancies and other cost efficiencies.
7.	85	Net cost of Housing Benefits was higher than originally budgeted, which was partly covered by the Benefits Subsidy received from central government.
8.	(163)	Capital Charges - There was a £163k underspend on the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). This is the amount set-aside each year to repay borrowing principal and is based on the forecast capital expenditure to be financed by borrowing. Slippage in the capital programme led to spending on the schemes financed by borrowing being lower than forecast. The MRP charge was lower as a result.
9.	299	This relates to the General Fund element of additional borrowing interest costs required in year to finance the Capital Programme. The budget overspend was impacted by borrowing rates being higher than anticipated. The overall cost of borrowing is shared proportionally with the HRA through the Item 8 calculation.
10.	(508)	Income from Planning fees was lower in both 2023/24 and 2024/25 when compared to 2022/23 where larger schemes that took place resulted in an over-achievement of income. In 2025/26, the Council received eight significant application fees totalling £518k. These included fees related to the development of 575 new homes in Stapleford, 880 homes off the A52 Stapleford/Chilwell, 93 dwellings in Chilwell, an application at Bennerley and a new school at Bramcote. Whilst this provided a boost to income in year, it also demonstrated the potential volatility with total income from planning fees being skewed towards the larger development schemes.

Variation £'000		Comments
11.	(20)	A small surplus of revenue income generated from car parking charges compared to the budget.
12.	(251)	This relates to the General Fund element of additional investment income being generated in year due to positive cash flow management and movements in interest rates during the year. This benefit is shared with the HRA through the Item 8 calculation.
13.	(602)	Net additional amount of central government grants, other grants, local authority contributions and miscellaneous income received during the year was higher than originally anticipated. These included grants in respect of planning policy, cyber risk, Renters Rights, community safety and crime reduction amongst others. These grants were either used to support in year spending on specified activities expenditure or moved into earmarked reserves for application in future years.
14.	653	An overall net reduction in corporate recharges compared to the original budgets. This includes recharges to the HRA (£268k lower due to underspend in central support services including finance, HR, legal and ICT); capital salaries recharges to the capital programme (£65k mainly lower due to recharges from Capital Works and Estates) and central support recharges to the General Fund (£320k similarly lower due to budget underspends in central support services).
15.	(56)	Other net variations across the various General Fund budgets that have provided a net revenue overspend/(saving).
	(2,506)	TOTAL

1.4 General Fund Revenue Items to be Carried Forward

The total amount of revenue items proposed to be carried forward for the General Fund is £272,650 as follows:

Comments	Budget to C/F £
Environmental Services – Consultancy required for the Broxtowe Play Strategy 2026-2035 to be utilised in 2026/27.	35,050
Environmental Services – Cabinet agreed a budget to complete initial groundwork investigations at Kimberley Depot, and this work is ongoing into 2026/27.	30,350

Comments	Budget to C/F £
Environmental Services – Repairs budget held back to support any significant works expected at Kimberley Depot in 2026/27.	15,450
Environmental Services – Tree Survey budget not utilised as quotes was expensive and now required to top-up 2026/27 budget.	110,000
Community Health Bursary – Following delays to project start dates, request for the underspend to be carried forward for schemes completing in 2026/27.	2,000
Civic Affairs – Balance of budget underspend to carry forward specifically earmarked for the C-City Project Conference in 2026.	13,000
Cultural Services – Balance of underspend on events programme and conference expenses to carry forward specifically earmarked for the C-City Project Conference in 2026.	14,600
Cemeteries – Additional £21k one-off funds approved by Cabinet on 3 June 2025 for cemetery safety inspections catch up and associated actions. This is a rolling 18-month programme with the additional budget expected to be used during 2026/27	19,200
Asset Management – Consultancy support required for feasibility work for under-used land assets owned by the Council.	33,000
TOTAL	£272,650

Appendix 2

Housing Revenue Account Summary 2025/26

2.1 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Summary Position

The table below shows the summary position for the HRA:

HRA	Revised Estimate 2025/26 £	Actual 2025/26 £	Variation £
Expenditure	22,267,620	21,827,179	(440,441)
Income	(21,823,450)	(21,106,912)	716,538
Deficit / (Surplus)	444,170	720,267	276,097
HRA Working Balance B/F	(1,666,066)	(1,666,066)	-
Deficit / (Surplus)	444,170	720,267	276,097
HRA Working Balance C/F	(1,221,896)	(945,799)	276,097

With the budget deficit being higher than anticipated in 2025/26, the HRA Working Balance has now dipped below the Section 151 Officer's minimum recommended level of £1 million.

This outturn position has resulted from an accumulation of rising costs over several years linked to spending on compliance and safety, costs relating to damp and mould, housing disrepair claims and increased borrowing costs with higher interest rates (particularly where re-financing maturing loans taken out at favourable rates as part of the 2012 Housing Finance Reforms). In 2025/26, there has been the added impact of rent income levels not being as high as anticipated. This was due to an increasing rate of void properties, and several housing delivery schemes not coming into the portfolio as early as expected.

The HRA is a ring-fenced fund and must be maintained in a surplus position. There is however no specific statutory minimum working balance, so whilst this dip below the minimum recommended balance can be tolerated in the short-term, sustained efforts are required to bring the working balance back up above the minimum level.

An HRA Medium-Term Financial Strategy and Business Strategy is being developed for this purposes which will complement the long-term HRA 30 Year Business Plan. It is normal for the HRA to experience peaks and troughs in its working balances, and this was shown in the longer-term plan.

2.2 Reasons for Variations – HRA

The overspend of £276k on the HRA budget is due to the following factors:

Type	Variation £'000	Comments
Employee Related Expenses	(159)	An underspend on salaries due to vacancies across the whole Housing service, particularly within the Strategy and Performance, Independent Living, and Housing Repairs teams. These savings are partially offset by an increase on sub-contractors and agency costs required to meet the resources shortfall in providing services. The total underspend on employees related expenses was £609k, which met the £450k vacancy saving target.
Premises Related Expenses	24	<p>A net overspend on premises was mainly due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A £76k overspend on electricity costs, particularly in Independent Living schemes access lighting. • A £51k net overspend on repairs and maintenance, which was largely due to housing disrepair spends. These are essentially unavoidable as neglecting to carry out this work would result in action that would lead to further costs. • Legionella testing was overspent by £22k, largely at Independent Living schemes. This is an important aspect of ensuring tenant safety and must be carried out to ensure compliance with relevant standards. • This was partially offset by underspends on areas such as Sheltered Scheme equipment (£35k), energy costs (£33k), estate management (£30k), water charges (£25k) and the Internal Decoration Scheme (£13k).
Transport Expenses	(3)	Small net underspend on fleet vehicle costs due to lower than expected maintenance costs.
Supplies and Services	36	<p>The main drivers of this net overspend include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A net £181k overspend on repairs sub-contractors, largely driven by a £338k overspend on electrical sub-contractors for EICR inspections and certificates that are a legal requirement for all lettings. There were also smaller overspends of £31k and £26k on damp repairs and void works. These overspends were partially offset by savings of £222k on day-to-day repairs.

Type	Variation £'000	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation costs relating to housing disrepairs were £48k over budget. The Council has little choice in meeting these costs as not paying would see further legal action against the Council, leading to higher costs • A £34k increase in the provision for housing disrepair claims related court costs. A provision is a liability created to fund future costs. • There was a £64k overspend on council tax due to the higher-than-expected number of voids. <p>Several underspends do partially offset the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A net underspend of £117k across Housing Repairs on materials from stores and external suppliers. This was due to more work being done by external contractors due to staff vacancies and therefore partially nets off the overspends on sub-contractors above. • Insurance premiums and related claims costs were £81k lower than forecast. • Alarm system monitoring costs were £40k lower than expected. • There was a saving of £46k on ICT software charges.
Central Support Services	(243)	Central support recharges to the HRA (from Finance, HR, Legal, ICT etc.) were lower than initially expected. This is due to underspends in those support service areas which reduced the net value of recharges required.
Capital Financing Costs	58	The depreciation charge for Council Dwellings was £86k higher than initially forecast which was partially offset by the non-dwelling depreciation being £28k lower than forecast. This was due to late adjustments to asset values as part of the audit of the 2024/25 accounts.
Income	717	<p>Income was significantly lower than budget. This was largely due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly higher void losses beyond expected and delays on the Retlaw Court development being brought into the portfolio resulted in £452k less dwelling rent being received compared to forecast. • Recharges to Leaseholders were £122k lower than budgeted. This was partially offset by a reduction in expenditure on leasehold properties

Type	Variation £'000	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the Government increased National Insurance rates it was anticipated that the Council would be fully compensated for this. However, only partial funding was received which has resulted in £61k less in grant funding being received than forecasted. Supporting People income was £15k lower than expected due to higher void rates. Various small reductions in income, such as recovered court fees, and recharges to capital and other services resulted in income being a further £71k below budget.
Other	(154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net financing interest costs (net of borrowing interest paid and investment interest received) was underspent by £137k. This was due to good cash management leading to lower than expected borrowing costs. The recharge for Corporate Management, Democratic, and Audit costs were £25k lower than budgeted due to savings across the Council.
TOTAL	276	

2.2 Revenue Items to be Carried Forward – HRA

There was no revenue budget carry forward requests for the HRA in 2025/26.

Appendix 3

Capital Programme Outturn Summary 2025/26

The summary table below shows overall capital expenditure in 2025/26 totalling £42.5m (£31.5m in 2024/25) which equates to a 61% spend against the budget. The net underspend was mainly due to slippage on major housing delivery and economic regeneration schemes, much of which was outside the Council's control. Details of the individual capital schemes are provided further below with a list of the requested capital budget carry forwards also included.

Capital Expenditure Summary	Budget 2025/26 £	Actual 2025/26 £	Spend %
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	31,810,300	21,095,598	66%
Housing – General Fund	1,857,800	999,094	54%
Business Growth	28,393,300	17,956,688	63%
Community Safety	19,500	7,581	39%
Environment and Climate Change	4,350,850	1,637,708	38%
Leisure and Health	668,200	458,715	69%
Resources	1,079,600	342,142	32%
TOTAL	68,179,550	42,497,526	62%

The financing of the capital programme is shown below.

Capital Financing Summary	Budget 2025/26 £	Actual 2025/26 £	Variance £
Capital Expenditure	68,179,550	42,497,526	(25,682,024)
Financed by:			
Major Repairs Reserve – HRA	5,015,000	5,988,496	973,496
Direct Revenue Financing – GF	-	-	-
Usable Capital Receipts – GF	360,900	327,124	(33,776)
Better Care Fund	1,857,800	999,094	(858,706)
Borrowing	21,945,350	9,947,502	(11,997,848)
Section 106 Receipts	3,589,900	2,162,178	(1,427,722)
Usable Capital Receipts – HRA	2,601,300	2,149,339	(451,961)
MHCLG Grants	31,059,700	20,775,115	(10,284,585)
Other Bodies	1,749,600	148,678	(1,600,922)
Total Capital Financing	68,179,550	42,497,526	(25,682,024)

Most of the General Fund capital receipts remaining as at 31 March 2026 are earmarked towards part-funding capital schemes in later years. This is in line with the assumptions made when the budget for 2025/26 was approved. All HRA capital receipts accumulated up to 31 March 2026 will be utilised to part-fund the Housing new build and property acquisition programme in line with the government guidance on the use of capital receipts.

The main reason for variations to the financing are due to the overall underspend on the Capital Programme. The requested capital budgets to be carried forward, totalling £20.686m, are set out further below.

Capital Programme 2025/26 – Outturn

Scheme	Revised Budget £	Actual Spend £	%
Housing			
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,782,800	960,293	54%
Warm Homes on Prescription (WHOP)	75,000	38,801	52%
Energy Efficiency Works	2,075,000	1,352,885	65%
Retrofit Works - Scalby Close, Eastwood	67,000	88,427	132%
Boiler Replacement	850,000	801,577	94%
Housing Modernisations (Kitchens/Bathrooms)	880,000	1,164,749	132%
Re-roofing Works	465,000	370,089	80%
Internal Communal Areas Works	100,000	89,601	90%
Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund	25,000	25,927	104%
Electrical Periodic Improvement Works/Rewires	55,000	10,392	19%
Aids and Adaptations - Disabled Persons Works	675,000	592,631	88%
Pre-Paint Repairs, Soffits and Fascias and Redecoration	20,000	13,269	66%
Fire Safety Assessment and Remedial Works	2,036,000	1,324,948	65%
Asbestos Surveys and Remedial Works	620,000	280,262	45%
Windows and Doors Replacement	520,000	417,193	80%
Structural Remedial Repairs (including Damp Proofing and Damp and Mould Related Works)	360,000	396,028	110%
Major Relets	130,000	58,070	45%
Emergency Insurance Works	140,000	102,603	73%
Total Mobile Modules	215,000	123,627	58%
Planned Maintenance Module (Capital)	50,000	-	-

Scheme	Revised Budget £	Actual Spend £	%
Special Call Units and Lifeline Services	120,000	26,183	22%
Garage Refurbishment and Replacement	25,000	-	-
Estate Impact/Decent Neighbourhoods	1,210,000	251,043	21%
Sheltered Scheme Alarm System	235,000	258,507	110%
Capital Salaries (allocated across schemes)	525,000	Allocated	-
HRA Capital Contingency	50,000	-	-
Housing Delivery Programme			
Acquisition of Properties	1,400,000	1,336,106	95%
Acquisition/Development - Pamela Cottage	643,500	-	-
Acquisition - Church Street, Stapleford	10,000	550	6%
Acquisition - Derby Road, Bramcote	10,000	550	6%
Acquisition - Church Hill, Kimberley	10,000	(14,867)	-
Acquisition - Newmanleys Road, Eastwood	10,000	6,435	64%
Acquisition - Retlaw Court, Hall Drive, Beeston	2,970,000	3,416,489	115%
Acquisition - Truman Street, Kimberley	40,000	47,769	119%
Acquisition/Development - Nottingham Rd, E'wd	1,245,000	-	-
Acquisition - Cross Street, Eastwood	142,500	42,796	30%
Acquisition - 52 Church Street, Eastwood	800,000	758,251	95%
Development - Farm Cottage Site	892,000	243,760	27%
Development - Former Inham Nook Site	2,427,000	546,768	23%
Development - Chilwell Garages Sites	1,506,000	20,813	1%
Development - Watnall Garage Sites	1,385,000	1,256,710	91%
Development - Hemlock Gate, Coventry Lane	4,030,000	4,221,525	105%
Development - Field Farm Site	1,011,300	813,233	80%
Acquisition/Development - 84 Church Street, E'd	1,300,000	341,250	26%
New Build - Housing Feasibility Costs	250,000	9,935	4%
Housing Delivery Plan Officer Posts	275,000	299,517	109%
Business Growth			
Stapleford Towns Fund (Combined)	14,757,050	9,043,828	61%
Kimberley Means Business (Combined)	12,886,300	8,290,401	64%

Scheme	Revised Budget £	Actual Spend £	%
UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF)	462,950	401,453	87%
High Street Retail Auction (2026/27)	-	30,000	-
Car Parks - Replacement Pay and Display	36,000	-	-
Car Parks - Resurfacing Works	30,000	30,428*	101%
High Hazels Court Industrial Units Roofing	40,000	-	-
Craft Workshop Repairs	56,000	75,987*	136%
Eastwood Health Hub - Walker Street Regeneration Project	100,000	60,688	61%
Beeston Square – Surface Refurbishment	25,000	23,903	96%
Community Safety			
Surveillance Camera Upgrade/Wireless Network	19,500	7,581	39%
Environment and Climate Change			
Fleet Vehicles and Plant Replacement	1,459,000	537,860	37%
Implementation of Food Waste Collection	830,850	14,932	2%
Kimberley Depot - Vehicle Wash Refurbishment	32,400	-	-
Kimberley Depot - Garage Cladding Upgrade	25,000	-	-
Kimberley Depot - Reposition Security Barriers	25,000	-	-
Kimberley Depot - LED Lighting	4,000	-	-
S106 Improvements - Beeston Parks	74,200	43,250	58%
S106 Improvements - Coventry Lane Access	80,000	57,288	72%
S106 Improvements - Jubilee Park, Eastwood	37,000	32,577	88%
S106 Improvements - Smithurst Road, Giltbrook	141,700	-	-
Brinsley Headstocks Refurbishment	192,300	55,077	29%
Chilwell Quarry - Rockface Stabilisation Works	290,000	41,240	14%
Pride in Parks	191,000	198,090*	104%
Security on Parks	6,000	6,612*	110%
Kimberley Cemetery Extension (Land Purchase)	1,000	-	-
Stapleford Cemetery Extension	150,000	-	-
Chilwell Cemetery Extension (2026/27)	-	33,629	-
Bramcote Crematorium - Cremator Replacement and Associated Works	610,000	612,353*	100%

Scheme	Revised Budget £	Actual Spend £	%
Improvements - Beauvale Park	10,200	-	-
Improvements - Hickings Lane Rec. Ground	4,200	4,801*	114%
Pasture Road Improvements (STF)	80,000	-	-
Bramcote Quarry Improvement Scheme	107,000	-	-
Leisure and Health			
New Bramcote Leisure Centre Development	310,900	277,124	89%
Bramcote Leisure Centre - Building Repairs	153,300	152,924	100%
AED Units and Bleed Control Units	10,000	-	-
Gym Equipment Replacement	120,000	-	-
Pitch Replacement Fund - Stapleford Community Pavillion	47,000	-	-
Queen Elizabeth Pavillion - Cladding	27,000	28,668*	106%
Resources			
ICT - Technical Infrastructure Architecture	215,000	13,101	6%
ICT - Replacement and Development	153,500	46,134	30%
ICT - eFacilities (Digital and Design)	60,000	12,200	20%
Income Management System	15,000	11,475	77%
Civica Open Revenues System	46,600	46,610	100%
Civica Financial Management System	76,900	76,903	100%
Civica Property Management System	8,800	-	-
Beeston Square Ph2 Unit 4 Fitting Out Works	137,000	4,877	4%
Beeston Square - Former Argos Block Works	10,000	7,938	79%
Capital Grants to Voluntary Organisations	13,450	12,248	91%
Lighting Renewal - Council Offices, Beeston	16,000	21,468*	134%
Fire Safety Works - Council Offices, Beeston	250,000	89,188	36%
General Fund Capital Contingency	77,350	-*	-
* Overspends offset by available Contingency Budget			
GRAND TOTAL	68,179,550	42,497,526	62%

Proposed Capital Budgets to be Carried Forward into 2026/27

Scheme	Amount £
Housing	
Disabled Facilities Grants (GF)	822,500
Warm Homes on Prescription (GF)	36,200
Energy Efficiency Works	700,000
Boiler Replacement	48,000
Re-roofing	95,000
Aids and Adaptations	75,000
Fire Assessments and Remedial Work	550,000
Replacement Exterior Doors and Windows	45,000
Major Relets	70,000
Asbestos Surveys and Remedial Works	200,000
Speech Call Units and Life Services	93,800
Total Mobile System Modules	91,300
Acquisition/Development - Church Street, Eastwood	958,750
Acquisition/Development - Pamela Cottage, Bramcote	643,500
Acquisition - Nottingham Road, Eastwood	1,245,000
Acquisition - Cross Street, Eastwood	20,000
Acquisition - 52 Church Street, Eastwood	40,000
New Build - Farm Cottage, Bramcote	648,250
New Build - Inham Nook Development	350,000
New Build - Chilwell Garage Sites Felton, Selside and Gayrigg	100,000
New Build - Watnall Garage Sites Chilton Drive/Spring Close	128,300
Development - Hemlock Gate, Coventry Lane	(191,500)
Development - Field Farm Site	198,000
Business Growth	
Stapleford Towns Fund (Combined Schemes)	5,713,200
Kimberly Means Business (Combined Schemes)	4,595,900
UK Shared Prosperity Fund (Capital)	61,500
High Street Rental Auctions (2026/27)	(30,000)
Eastwood Health Hub - Walker Street Regeneration Project	39,300

Scheme	Amount £
Car Parks - Replacement Pay and Display Machines	36,000
High Hazels Court Industrial Units Re-roofing	40,000
Environment and Climate Change	
Fleet Vehicles and Plant Replacement Programme	921,100
Implementation of Food Waste Collection	815,900
Kimberley Depot Capital Improvements	70,000
Chilwell Quarry - Stabilisation and Maintenance Works	245,000
Bramcote Quarry Improvement Scheme	107,000
S106 Improvements - Dovecote, Broadgate, Leyton Parks	30,950
S106 Improvements - Access at Coventry Lane, Bramcote	22,700
S106 Improvements - Jubilee Park, Eastwood	4,400
Pasture Road Improvements (STF)	80,000
Brinsley Headstocks Refurbishment	137,200
Stapleford Cemetery Extension	150,000
Chilwell Cemetery Extension (2026/27)	(33,650)
Leisure and Health	
New Redeveloped Bramcote Leisure Centre	33,700
AED Units and Bleed Control Units	10,000
Community Safety	
Surveillance Camera Upgrade/Wireless Network	11,900
Resources	
ICT Technical Infrastructure Architecture	201,800
ICT Replacement and Development Programme	107,300
ICT eFacilities (Digital and Design)	47,800
Civica Property Management	8,800
Beeston Square Capital Works	130,000
Fire Safety Works – Council Offices Beeston	160,800
Total Capital Budget Carry Forward	20,685,700

The total of carry forwards is lower than in previous years, with the majority (around £15.5m) relating to schemes which are significant multi-year projects, such as the Stapleford Towns Fund and Kimberley Means Business regeneration schemes, and the Housing Delivery Programme.