Mansfield District Council

Mansfield District Council

Statement of Accounts 2025/26

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Mansfield Carnival


Carr Bank Park


Old Town Hall



Mansfield at night.
Photo: Chris Holloway



NARRATIVE REPORT

Narrative Report of the Director of Corporate Resources & Deputy Chief Executive for the financial year ending 31 March 2026

I am pleased to present the Statement of Accounts for Mansfield District Council, for the financial year ending 31 March 2026.

The Statement of Accounts aims to provide information so that members of the public, including electors and residents of Mansfield and District, Councillors, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties can:

- Understand the overall financial position of the Council and the outturn for 2025-26
- Have confidence that the public money with which the Council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner
- Be assured that the financial position of the Council is sound and secure

This Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

This Narrative Report provides information about Mansfield, including key issues affecting the Council and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the Council's financial position at 31 March 2026 and is structured as follows:

1. An introduction to Mansfield and District

2. An introduction to Mansfield District Council

3. The Council's Vision, Priorities and Outcomes in 2025/26

4. Summary position and key considerations

5. The Financial Performance in 2025/26

6. Looking Forward – Budget pressures and efficiency plans for the future

7. Governance

8. Explanation of the Financial Statements

This Statement of Accounts should be read in the context of continuing pressure on the services provided by the Council and the resources available to finance them. These pressures will continue and the future financial position of the Council will be dependent on its ability to balance increasing need against reducing resources. The Council's Transformation Plan has been put in place to deliver this and is critical to the Council's ongoing financial sustainability.

Dawn Edwards CPFA
Director of Corporate Resources (Section 151 Officer)


Gaia at Mansfield
Palace Theatre


Bellamy Estate

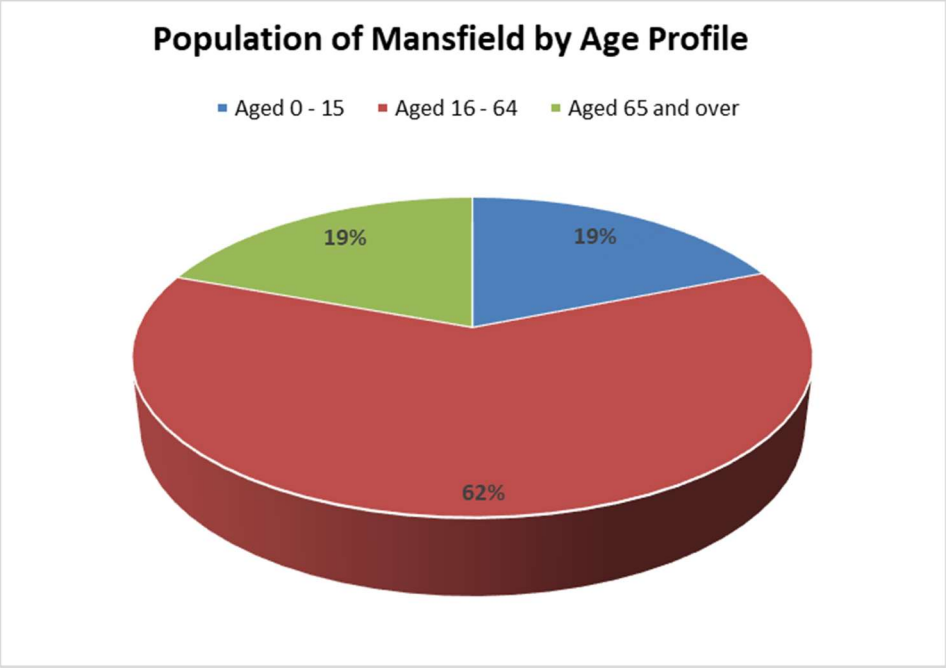
1. AN INTRODUCTION TO MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT

The District of Mansfield is a largely urban area situated in the north-west of Nottinghamshire. Mansfield is recognised as a major sub-regional centre and covers an area of 78 square kilometres. The Centre for Cities recognises Mansfield as one of Britain's 64 cities by categorising the town as a '*small city*'.

The District has good transport infrastructure, which is developing rapidly through increased investment. In terms of road network; Mansfield's central location provides excellent access to the country's main roads; 10 minutes from Junctions 27, 28 and 29 of the M1 and just over to the A38 and Doncaster A1. There is quick access (in under an hour) to East Midlands Airport and Robin Hood Airport from Mansfield. Birmingham and Manchester Airports are within 2 hours.

In terms of public transport; Mansfield regained its railway network in 1995 with the extension of the Robin Hood Line, which provides quick access to Nottingham and Worksop, where residents can then board national trains.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) population estimates for 2021 show that Mansfield has an estimated population of 110,600 people, with the age profile as shown in the chart below:



2. AN INTRODUCTION TO MANSFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mansfield District Council was formed under the Local Government Act 1972 on 1 April 1974 following the merger of the municipal borough of Mansfield and the urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse and rural District of Warsop.

As a local authority the Council is an elected, multi-functional organisation. Its policies are determined and directed by the political leadership of the Council and implemented by the Corporate Leadership Team and Officers of the Council.

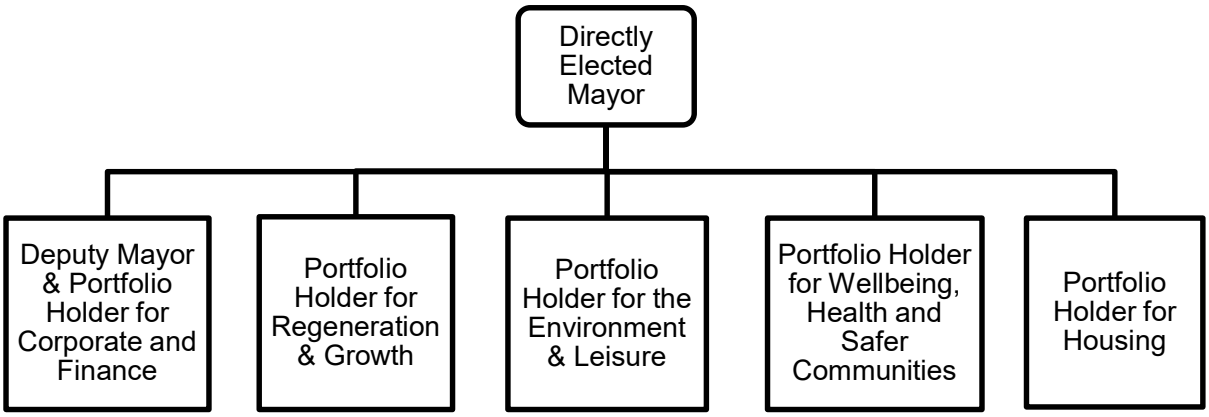
Political Structure

In May 2023 the Council held elections to the 36 single Member wards that comprise the District and for the elected Mayor. This resulted in the re-election of a directly elected Labour Mayor.

Mansfield District Council is the only council in Nottinghamshire to have a directly elected Mayor, allowing Mansfield to have strong democratic leadership and direct engagement with local people.

The elected Mayor has appointed an Executive of five portfolios, including a Deputy Mayor, as shown below:

The Executive

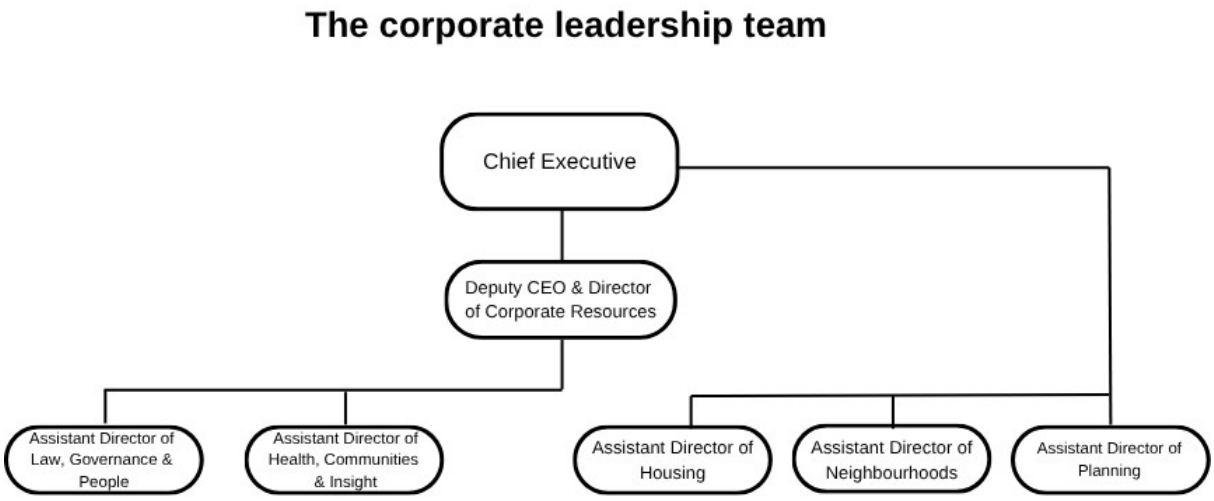


The political balance of elected Members (excluding the directly elected Mayor) for Mansfield District Council at 31 March 2026 consists of:

Political Group	Number of elected Members
Labour	26
Conservative	4
Reform UK	3
Independent members	3

Management Structure and workforce

The Council's management structure is documented within the Council's Constitution and comprises of the Chief Executive, the Director of Corporate Resources and five Assistant Directors (the Corporate Leadership Team) who are responsible for implementing the strategic goals of the Council as decided by elected Members and for the operational delivery of services.



The Council currently employs approximately 568 full time equivalent staff. A large number of staff are based in the Council's offices at the Civic Centre in Mansfield. However, the Council also owns other sites in the District such as; the Palace Theatre, Town Hall, Museum, Neighbourhood Services Depot and a Housing Repairs Depot based in Mansfield Woodhouse.

During 2025/26 the Council had 6 full time equivalent (FTE) staff who were trade union officials. During the year these 6 FTE's each estimated that they spent up to 50% of their working hours on facility time. As a percentage of the Council's total annual salary payments this amounted to less than 1%. The Council does not pay trade union officials for time spent on trade union activities (for example branch meetings).

Services Provided by the Council

The Council provides many varied services to an estimated population of 113,138 residents[1], to 51,476 domestic Households[2] and to approximately 3,330 businesses (hereditaments)[3].

The Council operates in what is referred to as a *"two-tier*" local government structure, with services being provided to the residents of Mansfield by both Mansfield District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council. The following table shows the core services provided by the different tiers of local government:

	Two Tier Local Government Structure	
Main Services	Counties – Nottinghamshire County Council	Districts – Mansfield District Council
Education	X	
Environmental Health		X
Highways	X	
Housing		X
Leisure		X
Libraries	X	
Passenger Transport	X	
Planning Applications		X
Revenue Collection		X
Social Care	X	
Strategic Planning	X	
Transport Planning	X	
Waste Collection		X
Waste Disposal	X	

The Council also delivers a range of internal services that support these operational functions, these include; customer services, human resources, IT services, communications, data protection, financial services, debt recovery, legal and democratic services.

3. THE COUNCIL'S VISION, PRIORITIES AND OUTCOMES

The Council's vision and priorities are contained within its Corporate Strategy, "Making Mansfield – towards 2030", which is reviewed and updated on an annual basis as part of the annual strategic planning and budget development process. All departments have service delivery plans which link to the Corporate Strategy and are monitored on a regular basis.

The vision of the Council as stated in "Making Mansfield – towards 2030 (2024 refresh)" is:

"To be an ambitious, caring and confident district where everyone can prosper"

The Council's vision will be realised through a set of priority areas around economic prosperity, quality of life and community safety. The Council's key priorities until 2030 are:

[1] Population estimates for 2024 provided by the Office for National Statistics
[2] Number of domestic households based on the Council's Council Tax Base return submitted to Central Government in October 2024
[3] Rating List provided by the Valuation Office, dated March 2025

The ambition for communities is that our communities are supported to live safe, happy and healthy lives.

The council will:

- Create opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and be physically active.
- Give communities a voice.
- Protect and safeguard our most vulnerable members of the community.
- Work in collaboration with our Community safety partners to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Value the diversity of our communities.
- Support people to live independently in suitable, safe and warm homes.

The ambition for organisation is that our communities benefit from a resilient, financially sound and well-run council working in partnership.

The council will:

- Deliver robust financial planning.
- Maintain sound governance practices and informed and transparent decision making.
- Deliver value for money services that meet the needs of our communities.
- Provide a positive working environment where staff are proud to work for the council and have opportunities to progress.

The ambition for our district is that our communities are proud of the district and promote it as a great place to live, work and visit.

The council will:

- Champion and promote the district and communicate a positive image.
- Manage and make best use of our public spaces.
- Create welcoming town centres and neighbourhoods.
- Deliver a diverse cultural and leisure experience.
- Deliver affordable housing that meets current and future needs.

The ambition for our environment is that our communities are protected and benefit from measures to tackle the impact of climate change.

The council will:

- Encourage a net zero infrastructure and green skills.
- Contribute to a net zero infrastructure by minimising our organisational carbon emissions and be ambassadors for change
- Support and encourage sustainable development with biodiversity.
- Support and encourage sustainable waste management.
- Support people to have sustainable homes.

The ambition for our economy is that our communities benefit from employment opportunities, skills development and investment.

The council will:

- Support the development of infrastructure, embracing technology and technological advances.
- Support employment, training and education.
- Enable housing growth.
- Support local businesses and encourage national and regional businesses to invest in the district.
- Lead regeneration and renewal to revive key sites.

Outcomes for 2025/26

The council finances in 2025/26 faced continued pressure to address deficits for the upcoming financial years up to 2027/28 in order to achieve a balanced budget. However, the authority remains optimistic that it will meet its financial obligations.

Funding was also identified to invest in community facilities including park pavilions and improvements to the theatre, museum, and to car parks.

In November, Mansfield District Council confirmed the appointment of James Biddlestone as its permanent Chief Executive Officer after serving as Interim CEO since February 2025.

He pledged that preparing and delivering Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) whilst continuing to deliver the council's critical services without disruption would be a priority along with keeping the public informed about and confident of the LGR changes ahead.



Local Government Reorganisation (LGR)

In August, a public consultation sought the views of people across the county and city of Nottingham over how best to reorganise the area into two new unitary authorities.

Over 11,000 people completed the survey which revealed most people favoured a North-South split for the two new authorities. This was the preferred option that Mansfield District Council along with partner councils submitted to government in November.

In response to the submission, the government launched its own statutory public consultation, encouraging residents, organisations and partners including police, NHS and education providers, to have their say on LGR in the area.

Housing

Various council schemes saw increased support for people facing homelessness and people in the private rented accommodation. As a result of the council's capital programme, families also moved into brand new council homes.



- Nine families in Mansfield spent Christmas 2025 in spacious new energy-efficient family homes on the Bellamy estate. They were the first to be occupied in a £7.7 million development of 20 semi-detached houses and two detached houses.

- The Private Rented Access Scheme, funded from the government's Homeless Prevention Grant, was launched in April 2025 has been making it easier for people facing homelessness to access private rented homes by funding rental deposits and first advanced rent payment to private landlords. It was so successful, helping 80 people, including 49 children, that it was decided to extend it for a further year. The total amount paid to landlords as rent in advance and deposit payments has been £134,081.14 and the total amount paid to Rent Guarantor has been £12,668.48.
- September 2025 saw major changes to the private rented sector in Mansfield with the introduction of the council's Selective Licencing scheme in some areas of the district. Private landlords in certain postcodes are now charged between £650 and £800 for a licence and must meet strict standards, with the aim of improving the quality of private rented accommodation in the district.
- The council also made significant progress in improving standards in supported housing through its Supported Housing Improvement Project (SHIP). Launched in 2022 with government funding, SHIP was introduced ahead of the Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023 to help test and develop best practice in the sector. Following the success of the project, the council's funding was extended for a third year.
- Mansfield District Council was chosen as one of three organisations in England to lead a two-year project to improve how temporary accommodation is used to house people who are homeless. The council, leading on behalf of seven housing authorities in Nottinghamshire, is testing new approaches to helping families in temporary accommodation across the county. It was selected for the £128,000 in funding out of 58 applicants to the Justlife Foundation, a national charity identifying ways to provide long-term solutions to homelessness and advocating for people living in Temporary Accommodation.

Regeneration

Various schemes to support regeneration objectives made progress this year.



- Ambitious plans to transform a long-derelict area of Mansfield town centre into social housing were given the green light by the Planning Committee in June. The £18 million pound development will breathe new life into the site, delivering 60 affordable homes, revitalising heritage buildings into commercial spaces, and reconnecting the area with the wider town centre.
- In July, grants were made available for local businesses and community organisations from the Council's share of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) with £50,000 available for large community-led projects and up to £15,000 for grassroots initiatives. Ten bids were successful and have received a share of more than £300,000. Independent evaluation showed the UKSPF from 2022 to 2025 reached over 7,000 people in community activities and helped to create 28 jobs by supporting 98 businesses, including 17 start-ups.

- Community organisations in Mansfield were invited to put projects forward for the government's Pride in Place fund (formerly the Plan for Neighbourhoods programme), a 10-year investment programme of £20 million in Mansfield, designed to support the regeneration of towns and neighbourhoods through long-term, community-led change.
- Additionally, the council has been awarded another £1.5 million from the government's Pride in Place Impact Fund to support existing regeneration projects and schemes to boosting economic growth, health and wellbeing. In January 2026, local community groups were invited to bid for a share of this pot.
- Mansfield Townscape Heritage Project was extended for six more months. The £1.3m project was set up in 2018 and has part-funded architectural improvements to 11 privately owned properties in the town centre. The project, managed by the council, has been backed by £849,000 from The National Lottery Heritage Fund, £75,000 from MDC and £45,000 from Nottinghamshire County Council. The extended project will allow external renovations of the Old Town Hall, including shopfront restorations and repairs to the render on the rear wall. The cost of extending the project is expected to use £201,700 remaining in Heritage Project funds and £90,000 from the council's allocation from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.



- In October the Council progressed £2 million of repairs to the Four Seasons car park by appointing Cemplas Waterproofing and Concrete Repairs as the contractor. Work, expected to last 40 weeks, started in January 2026 with partial floor closures while the repairs are made, allowing shoppers to continue using the car park.
- In January 2026, the council had to impose a month-long partial pedestrian closure of Stockwell Gate to allow the removal of two ageing pedestrian walkways. This was the first part of a major regeneration project for Stockwell Gate area which includes the creation of Mansfield Connect, a £30 million project to transform the derelict Beales building into a hub for public services, education and community provision. The project is supported by significant and ring-fenced Government investment. A revised planning submission for the scheme is expected in 2026.

Cultural Services

2025/26 saw a successful year for Mansfield's Palace Theatre and Museum and Art Gallery which both benefited from continued National Portfolio Organisation (NPO) funding from Arts Council England.



The grant is delivered over three years in payments of £579,304 and used to provide various projects at Mansfield Museum and Palace Theatre and in the community.

The NPO funding helped us to deliver a long list of achievements in raising the quality and quantity of artistic opportunity in the district, from expanding the diversity of audiences at the Palace Theatre and driving up footfall and staging a series of major outdoor events and exhibitions of national significance, to offering 'arts on prescription' activities.

The NPO funding facilitated several high-quality exhibitions at the museum resulting in the museum being recognised in November when it won two categories in the Museum Development Midlands Power of Place awards, one for Overall Excellence and the other for Creative Collections for its stunning new natural history collection.



Among the NPO funded events were the Mansfield Carnival, for a third year, the Gaia installation at the Palace, Mansfield Town Film Festival and the FireLight Festival in Titchfield Park in February 2026, attended by over 10,000 people.

Leisure and environment

From refurbished tennis courts at Manor Park in Mansfield Woodhouse thanks to £78,405.28 from the Lawn Tennis Association, to an award for the new Warsop Health Hub, 2025/26 was a significant year for our sports and leisure facilities.

In its first year, Warsop Health Hub transformed the health and wellbeing of residents, recording:

- Over 121,000 visits
- More than 2,000 active members, including 900 health and fitness members
- 300 children enrolled in swimming lessons
- 1,000 pay-as-you-go users
- £450,000 of social value generated, as measured by Sport England's social value calculator



The multi-million-pound facility, delivered by Mansfield District Council and operated by More Leisure Community Trust, in partnership with Serco Leisure, has quickly become a cornerstone of the local community.

In November its architects and designers, Roberts Limbrick & Alliance, won Build, Design or Refurbishment of the Year in the ukactive Awards 2025. And in March another Council facility,

the Rebecca Adlington Leisure Centre was rated Excellent by Quest, the Sport England backed leisure industry continuous improvement tool.

In September, the Mansfield 10K event saw more than 700 runners taking part and thousands more watching. The event was organised by RunThrough for its second year in partnership with Mansfield District Council and raised money for the John Eastwood Hospice.

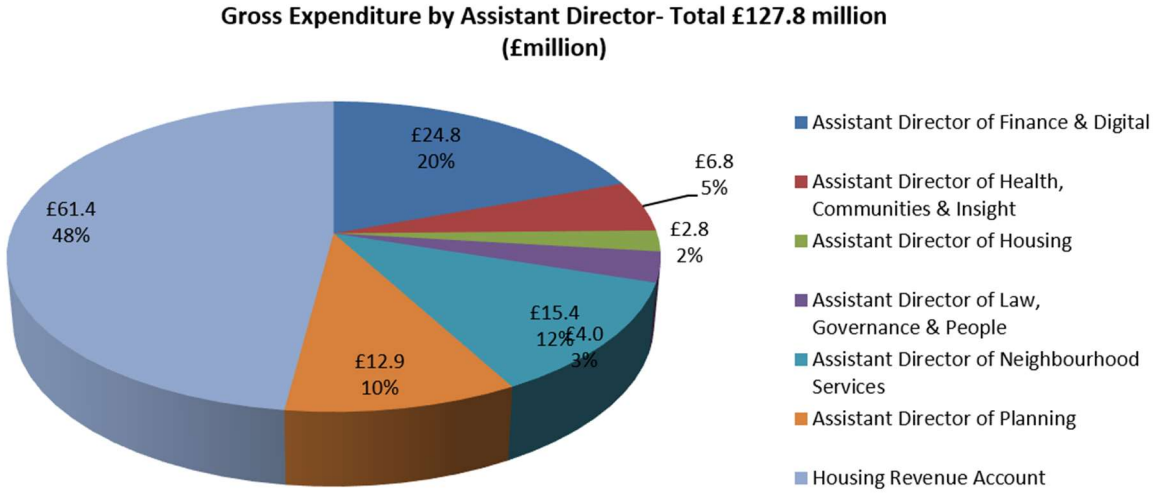


4. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2025/26

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue spending is generally on items that are consumed within a year and is financed from Government Grants, Council Tax and other income. Gross revenue spending on services in the year was £127.8million compared to £124.2million in 2024/25.

The following chart shows where the money was spent during 2025/26 based on the different Assistant Directors (the basis of the Council's reporting structure).



Total income during the year was £105.8m compared to £114.3m in 2024/25. Table 1 below shows where the money came from in 2025/26:

Table 1 – Gross Income for 2025/26

Gross Income	2025/26 £million	%
Government Grants	-41.0	39
Council dwelling rents	-29.9	28
Council Tax	-6.6	6
Business Rates	-6.9	6
Fees and Charges	-14.9	14
Industrial, commercial and retail property rents	-4.6	4
Interest Income	-0.9	1
Non-Current Asset Disposal	-0.9	1
Total	**-105.8**	**100**

General Fund Revenue Account

The information in Table 2 below is based on the Council's reporting structures for its financial management information and shows the revised revenue budget compared with the actual net expenditure by Assistant Director at 31 March 2026.

Table 2 – General Fund Outturn Position 2025/26

SUMMARY TABLE	Outturn 2025/26			
Assistant Director	Approved Budget (£000)	Q3 Forecast (£000)	Actual (£000)	Variance Actual Vs Budget (£000)
Assistant Director of Health, Communities & Insight	3,020	3,438	3,185	166
Assistant Director of Finance & Digital	4,395	4,252	3,412	-984
Assistant Director of Housing	62	804	14	-48
Assistant Director of Law, Governance & People	3,463	3,716	3,657	194
Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	3,018	3,651	2,950	-68
Assistant Director of Planning	-629	878	-558	71
Corporate Savings	171	116	95	-76
Net Cost of Services	13,501	16,854	12,755	-746
Interest Received	-586	-836	-2,994	-2,408
Interest Payable	2,105	1,151	3,057	952
MRP	620	493	520	-99
Investment Property Income	-2,720	-2,568	-2,670	50
Town and Parish Precepts	126	126	126	0
Transfers to / from Reserves	2,167	-460	3,577	1,410
Funding requirement	15,211	14,759	14,370	-842
Government Grants	-1,448	-1,336	-1,336	112
Retained Business Rates	-7,051	-6,879	-6,370	681
Total Council Tax Requirement	-6,713	-6,663	-6,663	50
Deficit/(Surplus)	-0	-118	0	0

Outturn

The Council made an overall surplus of £0.865m in 2025/26. This amount has been transferred to Earmarked Reserves, to be utilised in future years.

A detailed report listing the main areas of under and over spend was presented to Overview & Scrutiny Committee (Corporate Resources) in June 2026.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) summarises the transactions relating to the provision, maintenance and management of the Council's Housing stock. The HRA is a ring-fenced account which has to be self-financing and cannot be subsidised by the General Fund.

The Council sees the provision of Housing as a priority and as such has undertaken significant renovation works to its housing stock. Resources have been directed from the HRA and Capital Programme in order to improve the standard of the housing stock. The Council is now working towards the Mansfield Standard, which has seen further renovation works to some of its housing stock. The information in Table 3 below summarises the outturn position of the HRA at 31 March 2026.

Table 3 – HRA Outturn Position 2025/26

SUMMARY TABLE	Outturn 2025/26			
	Approved Budget (£000)	Q3 Forecast (£000)	Actual (£000)	Variance Budget Vs Actual
Dwelling Rents	-30,740	-29,663	-29,762	978
Non-Dwelling Rents	-493	-522	-506	-13
Charges for Services and Facilities	-239	-500	-495	-256
Contributions Towards Expenditure	-228	-145	-54	174
Revenue Grants Received	0	0	0	0
INCOME TOTAL	-31,700	-30,829	-30,818	882
Repairs & Maintenance	13,890	11,836	12,606	-1,285
Supervision & Management	5,424	5,254	4,851	-573
Rents, Rates & Taxes	339	409	374	35
Special Services	973	1,982	840	-133
Capital Charges - Depreciation	5,998	3,854	3,821	-2,177
Provision for Bad Debts	313	313	124	-189
Debt Management Expenses	38	38	38	0
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	26,977	23,687	22,654	-4,323
Corporate & Democratic Core	2,717	2,717	2,717	0
NET COST OF HRA SERVICES	-2,006	-4,426	-5,447	-3,440
Interest Payable	2,712	2,389	2,109	-603
Investment Income	-215	-332	-333	-118
(Surplus)/Defecit on HRA Services	491	-2,369	-3,671	-4,162
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-491	-1,502	-3	488
(Increase)/Decrease on HRA Balance for Year	-0	-3,870	-3,673	-3,673

Outturn

The outturn for the HRA was an in-year surplus of £3.673m – this has been used as a revenue contribution to capital in 2025/26, to fund the HRA capital programme, as can be seen in Table 4 which details the movement on HRA balances as at 31st March 2026.

A detailed report listing the main areas of under and over spend was presented to Overview & Scrutiny Committee (Corporate Resources) in June 2026.

Table 4 - HRA Year End Position Statement 2025/26

Housing Revenue Account Reserves	£000
Balance at 1st April 2025	10,755
2025/26 Outturn Surplus	3,673
Reduction in Capital Financing Requirement	-1,420
Funding of HRA Capital Programme	-7,767
Balance at 31st March 2026	5,241
HRA Minimum Balance	3,500
Existing and new allocated balances	1,294
Unallocated balances at 31 March 2025	447
Total	**1,741**

Summary of Allocated Reserves in HRA Balances	£000
Grant Carry Forwards	928
Redundancy Reserve	366
Total	**1,294**

Revenue Monitoring

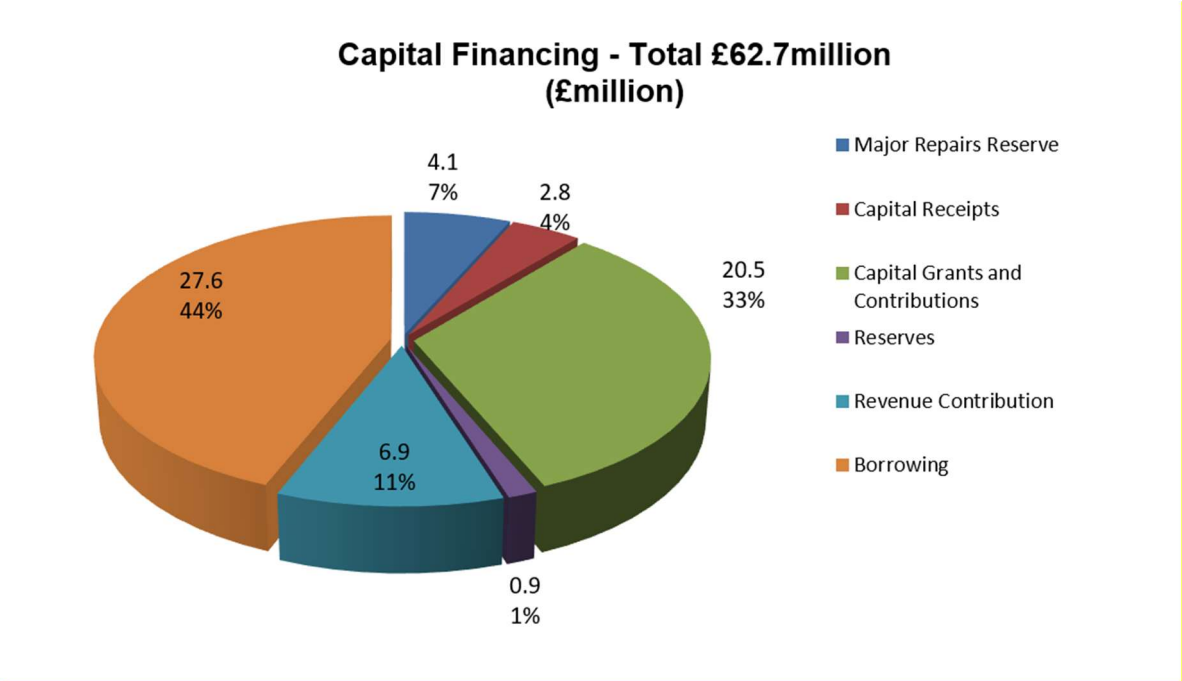
The Council is constantly reviewing its budgets through the budget monitoring processes it has in place. Any areas that are not meeting their approved budget either through increased demand putting pressure on the Council to incur additional expenditure, or through reduced income, are being monitored closely. Where it is expected that there are trends which will impact on future years, this is being reflected in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan and the final Budget Reports for the following year. The General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Outturn Report 2025/26 provides further explanations as to variances between actual spend and budget. This report will be submitted to scrutiny and Council.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is broadly defined as spending on new assets (for example land, buildings, major items of equipment and vehicles), or enhancing existing assets, which have a life exceeding one year. Capital spend during 2025/26 totalled £62.7million compared to £39.9million in 2024/25. Actual spend during the financial year was £16.2million less than the budget approved at £78.8million; this was due to slippage of schemes, with expenditure expected to be incurred during the 2026/27 financial year. Table 5 below shows a summary of the 2025/26 outturn position compared to the revised budget:

Table 5 – Capital Outturn Position 2025/26

Capital Budget 25/26	Outturn 2025/26		
	Approved Budget	Actual	Variance
General Fund	27,381,495	20,394,286	-6,987,209
HRA	51,456,000	42,281,097	-9,174,903
Total	**78,837,495**	**62,675,383**	**-16,162,112**



Review of the Council's Financial Position and Significant Points in Respect of the Balance Sheet

Material Write Offs - There have not been any material write offs of debts during the financial year. All write offs relating to debt that the Council has been unable to recover have been done in line with the Council Debt Recovery Policy. This does not mean that the Council will not pursue any debt written off in the future if it thinks it is able to recover it at a later date.

The Balance Sheet

This statement shows the assets and liabilities held by the Council as at the 31 March 2026. It indicates how much is owed to the Council and how much the Council owes to others, together with summarised information on the assets held and the financing of those assets. The significant points being:

Long Term Assets - The Council's Long Term Assets have increased in year by £10.865million, from £413.596million to £424.461million. The main increase relates to Property, Plant, Equipment (£22.620million)

Current Assets - The Council's Current Assets have decreased by £4.672million. Short Term Investments have increased by £2.009million meaning that the Council held more in banks and building societies at the end of 2025/26 compared to 2024/25.

Borrowing Liability - The Council borrows and lends money on a daily basis in order to finance its operations. During 2025/26 the Council took out £30million in additional external borrowing.

The Council's loans portfolio has increased to £86.660million due to taking out new loans.

Pension Liability - Mansfield District Council is a Member of the Nottinghamshire County Council pension fund and the assets and liabilities of the fund attributable to the Council are evaluated on an annual basis by an independent actuary. The Council's Pensions Liability as assessed by the Actuary shows a decrease in the net liability in year from £21.493million in

2024/25 to £19.270million. An adjustment of £2.223million is therefore reflected in the accounts. (Further information relating to the Pension Scheme is provided in Note 38).

Net Assets - The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) have decreased by £26.048million during the year to 31 March 2026, from £323.241million to £297.193million, for the reasons as set out above.

Reserves – are split between usable and unusable:

- **Usable reserves** – those the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

- **Unusable reserves** - those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences in accordance with Statutory Accounting Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

Summary of General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Usable Reserves:

General Fund Revenue Reserves - are at a level which provides a stable platform to enable quality services to be delivered in future years. At the end of the 2025/26 financial year, the General Fund made a surplus of £0.865million, however this was transferred to earmarked reserves.

The 2026/27 Budget Report (as approved by full Council on 3rd February 2026) recommended that the minimum level of General Fund Balances should be set at £2.100 million; at the end of the 2025/26 financial year, General Fund Balances were £25,000 above the approved minimum level set.

Housing Revenue Account Reserves – the Council faces an ongoing need to identify resources to ensure balanced budgets in the future and in-line with its 30-year business plan. The Council also needs to ensure there are sufficient resources to maintain its C2 rating from the housing regulator - to maintain this rating, there needs to be further investment and ongoing revenue costs.

The Housing Revenue Account reserves have decreased by £5.514million from £10.755million at the end of 2024/25 to £5.241million at the end of 2025/26. This can be seen in Table 4 on P22

5. LOOKING FORWARD:

The Council remains susceptible to, but vigilant of the external risks posed by the turbulent and unpredictable economic climate and the changes to Central Government grant funding. The Council is required by statute to produce a balanced budget at the start of each financial year so that expenditure does not exceed anticipated income and measures are already in place to deliver a balanced budget for 2026/27. However, the Council will continue to monitor the external environment and develop strategies to counter the effects of changes to the wider economy in a timely and effective manner.

The Medium-Term Financial Plan

The Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) supports the Council's priorities communicated in its Corporate Plan and identifies its financial implications. It shows the approach the Council will take in order to deliver its services and priorities within its financial constraints and in doing so, how it will look to provide value for money.

General Fund Budget Pressures:

The 2026/27 to 2028/29 budget report, presented to Council in February 2026 shows a balanced budget, and a deficit of £3.6m to 2028/29. The Medium Term Financial Plan also sets out a savings plan to meet this projected continued shortfall in funds to 2028/29.

Local Government Finance Settlement 2026/27 – 2028/29

Central government published the provisional local government finance settlement for 2026/27 – 2028/29 on 17th December 2025. The key points from the settlement are set out below:

- The sector has received a three-year settlement covering 2026/27 to 2028/29
- Funding is based on an authority's Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) which is linked to the demand and costs each local authority faces in the delivery of local services compared to other local authorities.
- It adjusts for the difference in council tax amounts throughout English councils. A "resource adjustment" is applied to all councils to account for differing abilities of councils to raise income from council tax, accounting for issues such as deprivation.
- There is a 0% (cash flat) funding floor. In other words, authorities will not suffer cash-terms reductions in overall funding.
- A number of grants that were previously stand-alone, have been "rolled-in" to authorities' overall funding, and are to be distributed as part of Revenue Support Grant (the core grant provided by central government for many years). These grants include:
    - New Homes Bonus
    - Funding Guarantee
    - Domestic Abuse Prevention Grant
    - Homelessness Prevention Grant (temporary accommodation element)
- The Recovery Grant, which was a new grant in 2025/26 and is highly targeted towards authorities with the highest levels of deprivation, has been continued for the life of the settlement.

Business Rates

As well as changes to government grants, there were also changes to Business Rates funding to local authorities due to a revaluation which impacts on Rateable Values and a reset of Business Rates growth, which sees local authorities losing growth since April 2023. The budget approved in November 2025 included assumptions for both of these changes based on intelligence from the consultation and external advisors. The elements that central

government used to formulate the business rates baseline are different to those estimates, and the budget has been updated to reflect this.

Local Government Reorganisation

On 16 December 2024, the Government published the English Devolution White Paper. The White Paper aims to devolve greater powers to regions and local areas to improve public services and drive economic growth through:

- Widening and broadening devolution so that all areas of England have a devolution settlement.
- Deepening devolution through the development of a stronger set of powers and resources available to local areas through the new Devolution Framework.
- Progressing local-government reorganisation in two-tier areas to support a move to simpler structures, unlock further devolution and deliver sustainable public services.

The White Paper outlines that principal authorities are to be unitary councils and sets an expectation that all two-tier areas and smaller or failing unitaries develop proposals for reorganisation. The case for change outlined is that unitarisation can simplify public service delivery, can deliver significant efficiencies and improve local accountability. Strong, unitary councils are seen as the building blocks for effective combined county authorities.

There were 3 LGR business cases covering the Nottinghamshire area submitted to Central Government in November 2025, which were:

- Option 1B – 2 unitary authorities, one made up of Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe and Gedling, and the second council made up of the remaining districts.
- Option 1E – 2 unitary authorities, one made up of Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe, and the second council made up of the remaining districts.
- Option 1Bii – 2 unitary authorities based on a boundary review, with one made up of Nottingham City Council, along with parts of Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe, and the second council made up of the remaining districts, as well as parts of Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe.

On 16th July 2026, Central Government announced their preferred option from the submitted business cases, with the option submitted by Nottingham City Council, Option 1Bii, being selected as the option that will be implemented.

However, on 7th September 2026, Central Government announced that the LGR process would be “paused” while the government launched a review in light of new legal advice. Local elections, including those for Mansfield District Council, will now go ahead in May 2027 based on existing council boundaries.

Councils have yet to receive notification from Central Government regarding how long the pause will last, therefore this budget is compiled assuming LGR will not go ahead in 2028/29 as originally planned. The budget will be updated if further information on this issue is released at a later date in the budget-setting process.

6. GOVERNANCE

Mansfield District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Mansfield District Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, Mansfield District Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

Mansfield District Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government 2016 Edition*.

The Draft Annual Governance Statement (AGS) accompanies this Annual Statement of Accounts, please see pages 128 to 145. No significant governance issues have been identified during 2025/26. The AGS contains the Corporate Governance Action Plan relating to 2025/26 which identifies actions required to deliver the improvements identified from the reviews carried out during the year concerning the effectiveness of the Council's governance arrangements; this can be found at Table 2 (within the AGS).

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

Mansfield District Council defines risk as:

"The threat that an event or action will adversely affect the Council's ability to achieve its priorities; successfully deliver its approved strategies, perform its duties or meet the expectation of its Stakeholders."

The Council recognises that it has a responsibility to identify, evaluate and manage risks whilst still creating a fertile climate for innovation. It therefore supports a structured approach through the implementation of its Corporate Risk Management Strategy with an annual report on its effectiveness to the Audit, Governance & Standards Committee.

The Council seeks to embed risk management into its culture and throughout all processes, projects and decision making. In implementing this, it is the corporate policy of the Council to:

- Ensure that risks are formally considered as part of all decision-making process and projects
- Identify, measure and control those activities which have or may give rise to significant risks to the Council
- To consider, where appropriate insurance for those risks which cannot be avoided or reduced further where this is economically attractive or viable
- Ensure that strategic and operational risk registers are developed, maintained and reviewed
- Deliver effective officer and member scrutiny of risk management
- To fully implement the Council's corporate risk management strategy

Risk management is embedded within the daily operations of the Council, from strategy to policy formulation through to business planning, project management and general

management practices. It is also applied where the Council works in partnership with other organisations.

The Corporate Leadership Team monitors the effective delivery of the Council's Corporate Risk Management Strategy across the authority. In addition, the Council's Audit, Governance & Standards Committee is responsible for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk management.

The main risks identified within the Council's strategic risks register have been listed below along with the current risk level and the key controls that have been put in place to mitigate those risks:

Strategic Risk	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
Insufficient funds to deliver statutory services	Low	• Robust budget setting process • Robust management and monitoring process for significant income streams and areas of expenditure • Compliance with Financial Regulations, Procurement procedures and other relevant guidance and procedures • Maintaining an adequate level of reserves
Failure to deliver the expected outcomes from projects requiring a key decision	Low	• Approved business case • Effective project management procedures which are proportionate to risk and include identification of significant grant conditions/ project risks • Effective monitoring of key projects with update reports to Corporate Risk Group • Sharing lessons learnt from projects through reports to Corporate Risk Group
Non-Compliance with procurement practices	Medium	• Up to date procurement strategy/procedures and guidance effective communication and training • Effective communication and training on procurement procedures and rules • Effective monitoring process to ensure compliance with relevant procedures and guidance • Adequate level of professional procurement expertise available and fully utilised eg data analysis • Up to date contract management procedures in place • Effective communication and training on contact management procedures
Ineffective management of Council buildings	Medium	• Up to date and accurate records maintained • Up to date Planned Preventative Works (PPW) programme in place • Effective delivery of the PPW programme • Compliance with statutory requirements by delivering actions identified from condition surveys
Failure to deliver the expected outcomes in the Transformation Strategy	Medium	• Effective financial monitoring and robust governance arrangements and processes • Proactive establishment and vacancy management • Drive savings through service redesign • Explore new ways of working to maximise efficiency • Effective deployment of technology • Maintain existing service contracts and explore new commercial contracts

Strategic Risk	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
Non-compliance with legislation or ineffective Governance leading to challenge	Medium	• Expertise and knowledge of relevant legislation in place in all areas • Completion of mandatory returns in accordance with legal requirements for example annual accounts, VAT returns and Annual Governance Statement • Inclusion of relevant professionals in and adherence to the decision making process • Compliance with internal policies and procedures to ensure compliance with legislation and demonstrate effective governance for example Constitution, Financials Regulations and Contract procedure rules
Not effectively meeting responsibilities for safeguarding vulnerable children and adults	Low	• Up to date safeguarding policy and procedures in place supported by effective communication and training • Effective monitoring process to ensure compliance with policies and procedures • Effective processes and procedures for reporting, collecting and sharing data with a focus on outcomes • Learn lessons from and implement recommendations from Serious Case Reviews
Failure to deliver services due to inadequate management and planning of the workforce	Medium	• Effective delivery of the people strategy • Pay and benefits to retain and attract • Adequately skilled and digitally aware work force • Good reputation of the Council as an employer • Effective workforce development programme
Failure to deliver services due to lack of effective business continuity arrangements	Medium	• Regular review and audit of the Disaster Recovery Plan and delivery of required training • Access to relevant personnel in accordance with the service out of hours rotas • Effective monitoring arrangements by the Resilience Board • Compliance with business continuity arrangements and approved system with provision of advice to small business
Failure to provide and effective Council response to an emergency situation	Low	• Compliance with the Civil Contingencies Act Seven Statutory Duties • Regular review and testing of Emergency Plan and delivery of required training • Robust partnership arrangements with other organisations to share information, knowledge, resources and joint planning to ensure consistent approach • Effective monitoring of emergency planning through the Council's Resilience Board • Access to relevant personnel out of hours in accordance with the emergency rota

Strategic Risk	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
Ineffective data management and security leading to a data breach	Low	• Up to date policies and procedures on use of personal data and breach management, records management and ICT protocols • Effective training on above policies and procedures • Effective monitoring process to ensure compliance with above policies and procedures • Effective monitoring of the information asset register to ensure it is kept up to date
Ineffective governance of commercial property investments	Medium	• Appointment of external specialist consultants to advise on commercial property acquisitions and management • Compliance with the Council's investment strategy • Compliance with commercial property investment procedures and guidance • Regular meeting of Asset Acquisition Board including performance updates • Effective estate management of commercial property investments
Adverse impact on service delivery due to Brexit	Low	• Risk schedule has been produced • Mitigation plan has been agreed and monitored • Effective communication with all key stakeholders • Regular meetings of Brexit working group

Strategic Opportunity	Current Risk Level	Key Controls
More efficient and effective services through increased collaborative working and better use of resources with partners	Medium	• Organisational understanding, support and buy in to the principles of collaborative working • Correct governance structure and SLCs in place • Shared understanding and collaborative delivery • Effective performance management framework • Effective communication and engagement strategies
Data driven insight in order to develop more customer focussed services	Medium	• Accessible data • Effective system in place to enable data analysis • To take appropriate action resulting from data analysis outcomes

8. EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026 has been prepared and published in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2025/26, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The Statements required by the Code comprise of core and supplementary statements, together with disclosure notes. The style and format of the accounts complies with the local authority accounting standards. The Council continues to review the content of the accounts and remove unnecessary detail in an effort to "de-clutter" the accounts as recommended by CIPFA and our external auditors.

The Core Financials Statements are:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)
This records all of the Council's income and expenditure for the year. It includes the amounts spent not only on local taxpayer services but also local rent payer services. The top half of the statement provides analysis by portfolio holder. The bottom half of the statement deals with the corporate transactions and funding.

Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)
This is a summary of the movement in year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into "usable" those which can be invested in capital projects or service improvements and "unusable" which relate to gains and losses and statutory adjustment accounts which must be set aside for specific purposes.

Balance Sheet
The Balance Sheet is a "snapshot" of the financial position of the Council. It shows the assets, liabilities, cash balances and reserves at the year-end date.

Cash Flow Statement
This statement shows the reasons for the changes in the Council's cash balances during the year and whether that change is due to operating activities, new investment or financing activities (such as repayment of borrowing and other long term liabilities).

The Supplementary Financial Statements are:

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)
This shows separately the revenue expenditure incurred in the provision, management and maintenance of the Council's housing stock and demonstrates how this has been met by rents, service charges and other income.

The Collection Fund
This details all monies due from Council Tax and Non Domestic Rate payers and payments made to the County Council, Police and Fire Authorities and the District Council. A proportion of Non Domestic Rates is paid to central government and the remainder is paid into a County Pool and redistributed to Pool members.

Annual Governance Statement
This sets out the Council's governance structures and its key internal controls.

Other Key Sections:

Statement of Responsibilities
This sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Financial Officer.

Accounting Policies
These explain the treatment and basis of the figures in the accounts in accordance with proper accounting practices.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)
This shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Council in comparison with how those resources are consumed or earned by the Council. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the council's portfolio holders.

Notes to the Financial Statements
These expand on important points shown in the core financial statements and provide additional information.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations
Key terms used throughout this document are explained further within these pages.

Further information
If you require any further information concerning the Council's Accounts please contact:

Director of Corporate Resources,
Mansfield District Council,
The Civic Centre,
Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield,
Nottinghamshire,
NG19 7BH.

Telephone 01623 463463 or by email: ASaccountancy@mansfield.gov.uk

THE STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Corporate Resources has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- Complied with the local authority Code

The Director of Corporate Resources has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

CERTIFICATE
I certify that the Statement of Accounts 2025/26 presents a true and fair view of the Council's financial position and income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Signed:



D. Edwards CPFA
Director of Corporate Resources

Date: 18th November 2026

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2. COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. At Mansfield District Council, that officer is the Director of Corporate Resources
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets
- Approve the Statement of Accounts

CERTIFICATE

The Statement of Accounts for the year 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 has been prepared and I confirm that these accounts were approved by Mansfield District Council at the meeting held on 18th November 2026.

Signed:



Chair of the Audit, Governance & Standards Committee
Date: 18th November 2026

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2025/26 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2026

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These Regulations require the Statement of Accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25*, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.

- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. For material items where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.

- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

- Where income or expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Creditors

- Payments to creditors are included in the accounts where the payment relates to goods and/or services received prior to 1 April 2026. Any payments in advance (before 1 April 2026), which relate to the 2026/27 financial year are shown as prepayments.

- Exceptions to this include utilities, such as electricity and similar periodic payments, such as rents. Utility costs are included at the date of meter readings rather than apportioned between two financial years. Rental costs are included in the accounts

based on the date the invoice is due for payment. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the accounts.

Debtors

- Income from debtors is included in the accounts where the income relates to goods and/or services provided by the Council prior to 31 March 2026. Any income received before 1 April 2026, which relates to the 2026/27 financial year is shown as receipts in advance.

- An exception to this relates to rent due for retail, commercial and industrial premises where rent is due at the quarter date in March. This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the accounts.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature overnight or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the council's cash management.

4. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively; that is, in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

5. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services and trading accounts are charged with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service.

- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off.

- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from Revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Council's MRP policy is:

- For supported borrowing the regulatory method is used and;

- From 2015/16 for all other assets acquired through unsupported borrowing, except for commercial property investments, the MRP is based on the depreciation method. Prior to 2015/16 the method used to calculate the MRP was based on the asset life method. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance as MRP by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

- For commercial property investments purchased using unsupported borrowing, MRP is based on the Future Cash Flow / Impairment Method, as per the 2025/26 MRP Policy Statement.

6. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) (England)

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (ie the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

7. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment
Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and bonuses for current employees. These are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, for example, time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following financial year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit.

The accrual is charged to surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits
Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pension Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post-Employment Benefits
Employees of the Council are Members of The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Nottinghamshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to Members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme
The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Nottinghamshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, that is an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions made, for example mortality rates and employee turnover rates, and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the characteristics of the liability.
- The assets of the Nottinghamshire County Council Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

Asset Category	Basis of Valuation
Quoted Securities	Current bid price
Unquoted Securities	Professional estimate
Property	Market value
Unitised Securities	Current bid price

The change in the net pension liability is analysed into the following components:

Service cost comprising:

- Current Service Cost - The increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year; allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employees worked.

- Past Service Cost - The increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years; debited to the Net Cost of Service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of non-distributed costs.

- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); ie net interest expense for the Council, the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined liability (asset) at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurement comprising:

- The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

- Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

- Contributions paid to the Nottinghamshire County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards.

In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pension Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pension Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as the benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits
The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

8. Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events

- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

9. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the Council has this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase or settlement. However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Financial Assets
Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost

- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (that is, where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost
Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Expected Credit Loss Model
The council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the council.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Financial assets that are measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the council can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

10. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and

- the grant or contributions will be received

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contributions have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the giver.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When the conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

11. Business Improvement Districts (BID)

A business improvement district (BID) scheme applies across the whole of the council.
The scheme is funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The council acts as principal under the scheme, and accounts for income received and expenditure incurred (including contributions to the BID project) within the relevant services within the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

12. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are those that have historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution towards increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area.

The assets are recognised at cost where valuations are readily available. In a number of instances the Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained due to a lack of comparable market values or that valuations would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to users of the financial statements. In these instances the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.

Future acquisitions will be recognised at cost or if bequeathed or donated will not be recognised in the Balance Sheet unless market valuations can be obtained through the sale of similar items at auction.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, for example where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment. Where heritage assets are disposed of the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

13. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events (for example, software licences and patents) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

14. Interests in companies and Other Entities

The council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and require it to prepare group accounts. In the council's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

Where interests in companies and other entities are not material, these are not consolidated into the Council's group accounts.

15. Inventories and Long-term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is subjected to an interim valuation at the year end and is also recorded in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the surplus or deficit on the provision of services with the value of work and services received under the contract during the financial year.

16. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods by the Council or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are re-valued annually according to market conditions. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund in the Movement in Reserve Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

17. Joint Operations

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with the other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators.

Mansfield and District Crematorium is recognised as a Joint arrangement between Mansfield District Council, Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. The Council accounts directly for its share of the assets, liabilities, income, expenditure and cash flows held arising from the operations of the Crematorium.

18. Leases

The Council as a Lessee:

The authority classifies contracts as leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether they convey the right to control the use of an identified asset, through rights both to obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct

its use. The Code expands the scope of IFRS16 Leases to include arrangements with nil consideration, peppercorn or nominal payments.

Initial measurement

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or IFRS16 transition date, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods in excess of 1 year but may have extension options.

The council initially recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments, discounting by applying the council's incremental borrowing rate at whatever the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the prevailing index or rate as at the adoption date.
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the council is reasonably certain to exercise.
- Lease payments in an optional renewal period if the council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.
- Penalties for early termination of a lease, unless the council is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The right of use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepayments made, plus any direct costs incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the underlying asset on the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

However, for peppercorn, nominal payment or nil consideration leases, the asset is measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

The right of use asset is subsequently measured using the fair value model. The council considers the cost model to be a reasonable proxy except for:

- Assets held under non-commercial leases.
- Leases where rent reviews do not necessarily reflect market conditions.
- Leases with terms of more than 5 years that do not have any provisions for rent reviews.
- Leases where rent reviews will be at periods of more than 5 years.

For these leases, the asset is carried at the revalued amount. In these financial statements, right of use assets held under index-linked leases have been adjusted for changes in the relevant index, while assets held under peppercorn or nil consideration leases have been valued using market prices or rentals for equivalent land and properties.

The right of use asset is depreciated straight-line over the shorter period of remaining lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as at the date of adoption.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. The lease liability is remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate.

- There is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.
- The council changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or
- There is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When such a remeasurement occurs, an adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, with any further adjustments required from remeasurement being recorded in the income statement.

Low value and short lease exemption

As permitted by the Code, the council excludes leases:

- For low value items that cost less than £10,000 when new, provided they are not highly dependent on or integrated with other items.
- With a term shorter than 12 months (comprising the non-cancellable period plus any extension options that the council is reasonably certain to exercise and any termination options that the council is reasonably certain not to exercise).

Lease expenditure

Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement includes interest, straight-line depreciation, any asset impairments and changes in variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the liability during the period in which the triggering event occurred. Lease payments are debited against the liability. Rentals for leases of low-value items or shorter than 12 months are expensed.

Depreciation and impairments are not charged against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the capital adjustment account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Council as Lessor:

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (that is netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received), and
- finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General

Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases
Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (for example, where there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease).

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

19. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

20. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have a physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services for rental to others or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as property, plant and equipment. Acquisitions of assets which are less than £10,000 (the Council's de minimus level) are charged straight to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Recognition
Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits (for example, repairs and maintenance) is charged to as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement
Assets are initially measured at cost comprising:

- The purchase price
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

- The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

Assets are then carried on the Balance Sheet on the following measurement basis:

Asset Category	Basis of Valuation
Council Dwellings	Current value determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
Other Land and Buildings	Current value determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV) except where there is no market where depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.
Infrastructure, Community assets and assets under construction	Depreciated historical cost
Vehicles, plant and equipment	The lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use
Surplus Assets	Fair value estimated at highest and best use from a market participants perspective
Assets acquired for other than a cash consideration	Appropriate fair value

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)

- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment
Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified they are accounted for by:

a) where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against this balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)

b) where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is applied to all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (that is, freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (that is, assets under construction)

Depreciation is calculated on a 'straight line' basis over their useful life as determined by the Council's valuers, as set out below, unless further information has been received:

	Asset life
HRA dwellings	50 years
Non HRA dwelling	21 years
Workshops	20-50 years
Community centres	50-99 years
Vehicles and plant	2-10 years
Other	99 years maximum

Land is not depreciated as this is deemed as having an infinite life. Where assets, such as buildings, have land attached the values are separated and depreciated accordingly. Where an item of property, plant and equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluations

In accordance with the Code of Practice, the Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value are re-valued at least every five years applying indexation in the intervening years to ensure that asset values remain materially up to date. The Council, therefore, will be revaluing a fifth of its Land and Buildings portfolio every year. As this is the year of transition, the change in accounting policy is being applied prospectively with no adjustment to prior-year comparative figures.

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Valuation Standards (Red Book) 9th Edition. Every fair value valuation was carried out using the assumptions as set out in the Red Book. Where assumptions additional to those which are set out in the Red Book have been made these are stated on the relevant valuation certificates. The Senior Property Estates Surveyor is responsible for revaluation of property assets, currently signed off by the Council's Director – Development and Economic Growth, MRICS qualified. An impairment review is carried out annually on the Land and Buildings portfolio.

Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on depreciated historic cost as a proxy for current prices. These assets have short depreciable lives. All valuations were carried out internally..

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale
When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

Disposals
Assets that are abandoned or scrapped are not classified as assets held for sale.

When an asset is disposed of, or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment, or assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (that is, netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal) Any revaluation gains in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Receipts Arising from the Sale of Fixed Assets

Amounts received for a disposal of an asset in excess of £10,000 (the Council's de-minimus level) are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of capital receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the government. The balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment, or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are

appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

21. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions
Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council has an obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of the financial year, where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefit will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made) the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service revenue.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (for example, an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service revenue account if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

Contingent Liabilities
A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in the notes to the Accounts.

Contingent Assets
A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in the notes to the Accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

22. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the net cost of services in the Comprehensive Income

and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in relevant policies.

23. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year.

Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so there is no impact on the level of council tax.

24. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

25. Fair Value Measurement of non-current assets

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or

- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

26. Material Items

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature is disclosed separately, on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement and in the relevant Note to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

27. Fundamental Accounting Concepts

This Statement of Accounts has been prepared according with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the IASB Framework) as interpreted by the Code.

Relevance - The objective of the Statement of Accounts is to provide information about the Council's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.

Reliability - The key requirement of this statement is that users are able to rely on the information contained within the Statement of Accounts. A number of fundamental accounting concepts are applied in order to ensure this reliability:

- the Statement of Accounts have been prepared to reflect the reality or substance of each transaction rather than their formal legal character

- the Statement of Accounts is free from deliberate or systematic bias. The financial analyses contained within the accounts are based on fact, and do not support any particular view point

- the Statement of Accounts are free from material error, containing no misstatement that would influence the conclusions of any user

- the Statement of Accounts have been produced within the bounds of materiality, meaning that nothing has been omitted that may have assisted users in gaining an understanding of the Council's activities

Where uncertainty exists, the statements have been prepared prudently and caution has been applied with exercising judgement and making necessary estimates.

This is an important mechanism for ensuring the usefulness of financial information and is an essential element of the best value accounting framework. The Code assists comparability in many areas by making particular accounting policies mandatory.

Understandability - The accounting principles of the Code includes accounting concepts, treatments and terminology which require reasonable knowledge of accounting and local government and reasonable diligence in reading the Statement of Accounts if they are to be properly understood. However all reasonable efforts have been taken in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts to ensure they are as easy to understand as possible.

Going Concern - This statement has been prepared on a **'going concern'** basis, under the assumption that the Council will continue to exist and operate on its current basis for the foreseeable future.

Primacy of Legislative Requirements - Local authorities derive their powers from statute and their financial and accounting framework is closely controlled by primary and secondary legislation. To the extent that treatments are prescribed by law the accounting concepts outlined above may not apply in all cases. It is a fundamental principle of local authority accounting that, where specific legislative requirements and accounting principles conflict, legislative requirements shall apply.

THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES)

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (CIES) Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation (or rents). Authorities raise taxation (and rents) to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

2024/25 (restated)			Assistant Director	Note	2025/26		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000			Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
29,829	-25,815	4,014	Assitant Director of Finance & Digital	7	24,844	-21,190	3,654
14,071	-3,439	10,633	Assistant Director of Health, Communities & Insight	7	6,786	-3,113	3,674
3,598	-472	3,126	Assistant Director of Housing	7	2,794	-1,163	1,632
5,045	-1,127	3,918	Assistant Director of Law, Governance & People	7	4,048	-642	3,406
36,207	-5,033	31,174	Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	7	15,382	-6,304	9,077
7,881	-7,483	398	Assistant Director of Planning	7	12,851	-6,635	6,216
51,740	-33,415	18,325	Housing Revenue Account	7	61,397	-33,617	27,779
148,371	**-76,783**	**71,588**	**Cost of Services**		**128,102**	**-72,664**	**55,437**
		3	Other Operating Expenditure	10			-794
		-828	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	11			2,709
		-33,126	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	12			-26,702
		37,637	**(-) Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services**				**30,650**
		-30,470	(-) Surplus / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	23			-3,763
		-816	Re-measurement on Pension assets and liabilities	23			-870
		-171	Other Income/Expenditure				29
		-31,457	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**				**-4,604**
		6,180	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**				**26,045**

The restatement of the 2024/25 CIES was required due to material movements between Assistant Director portfolios.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (MIRS)

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' that is, those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2025/26	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	**Total Usable Reserves**	Unusable Reserves	**Council's Total Reserves**
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2025 brought forward	**19,387**	**10,755**	**16,442**	**310**	**22,306**	**69,201**	**254,040**	**323,241**
Movement in reserves during 2025/26:								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-1,658	-28,992	0	0	0	**-30,650**	4,604	**-26,045**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (see Note 8)	5,257	23,480	1,046	-310	-8,624	**20,849**	-20,849	**0**
Rounding	0	-1	0	0	0	**-1**	1	**0**
Increase or (-)Decrease in 2025/26	**3,599**	**-5,512**	**1,046**	**-310**	**-8,624**	**-9,802**	**-16,245**	**-26,045**
Balance at 31 March 2025 carried forward	**22,986**	**5,242**	**17,488**	**0**	**13,682**	**59,399**	**237,796**	**297,196**

Movement in Reserves Statement Continued

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	**Total Usable Reserves**	Unusable Reserves	**Council's Total Reserves**
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024 carried forward	**15,498**	**25,144**	**15,035**	**15,558**	**10,739**	**81,974**	**247,457**	**329,455**
Movement in reserves during 2023/24:								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-18,225	-19,410	0	0	0	**-37,635**	31,445	**-6,190**
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (see Note 8)	22,114	5,021	1,408	-15,248	11,567	**24,862**	-24,862	**0**
Increase or (-)Decrease in 2024/25	**3,889**	**-14,389**	**1,408**	**-15,248**	**11,567**	**-12,773**	**6,583**	**-6,190**
Balance at 31 March 2025 carried forward	**19,387**	**10,755**	**16,443**	**310**	**22,306**	**69,201**	**254,040**	**323,266**

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories:

1) **Usable reserves**, that is, those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

2) **Unusable reserves**, that is, those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

2024/25 £000	Balance Sheet 31 March 2026	Note	2025/26 £000
364,223	Property, Plant and Equipment	13	377,102
278	Heritage Assets		89
48,620	Investment Property	14	46,844
0	Intangible Assets		0
475	Long Term Debtors	16	426
413,596	**Long Term Assets**		**424,461**
10,228	Short Term Investments	15	12,237
571	Inventories		559
17,275	Short Term Debtors	17	12,896
856	Assets Held for Sale	19	240
4,826	Cash and Cash Equivalents	18	3,151
33,756	**Current Assets**		**29,083**
-10,073	Short Term Borrowing	15	-33,987
-18,389	Short Term Creditors	20	-18,780
-611	Provisions	21	-848
-29,073	**Current Liabilities**		**-53,615**
-46,673	Long Term Borrowing	15	-52,673
-47,366	Long Term Liability	33,36,38d	-48,699
-251	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	31	-261
-748	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	31	-1,103
-95,038	**Long Term Liabilities**		**-102,736**
323,241	**Net Assets**		**297,193**
69,201	Usable Reserves	22	59,388
254,040	Unusable Reserves	23	237,804
323,241	**Total Reserves**		**297,193**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (that is, borrowing) to the Council.

2024/25 £000	Cash Flow Statement	Note	2025/26 £000
-37,635	Net surplus or (-) deficit on the provision of services		-30,650
77,139	Adjustments to net surplus / (-) deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	24	58,953
-13,354	Adjustments for items in the net surplus / (-) deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	24	-15,651
26,150	**Net cash flows from Operating Activities**		**12,652**
-18,495	Investing Activities	25	-42,260
-10,919	Financing Activities	26	27,933
-3,264	**Net Increase or (-)decrease in cash and cash equivalents**		**-1,675**
8,090	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		4,826
4,826	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period**	18	**3,151**
			3,151

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Please refer to the full Statement of Accounting policies, which can be found on pages 31 to 49.

1. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2025/26 Code:

- Amendments to FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Amendments to Heritage assets)
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- Annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards – Volume 11
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The standards above are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of Mansfield District Council.

2. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the Accounting Policies set out in pages 31 to 49 the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

There is a degree of uncertainty regarding the valuation of Walkden Street Car Park, following the partial collapse in August 2025. The Council has engaged with relevant professional advisors when completing the valuation of the car park and the relevant Right of Use Asset transactions, to ensure that it is reflected fairly on the Balance Sheet.

3. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2026 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, then depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £19,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Council Dwellings	The valuation for Council dwellings is based on a percentage obtained from the Office of National Statistics house price index for the Mansfield area and the uplift or downlift is applied to calculate the valuation.	If the uplift in the valuation percentage is decreased by 1% this would reduce the valuation of Council dwellings by £2.085million.
Business Rates Appeals	Local Authorities from 1 April 2013 are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in 2014/15 and earlier years in proportion to their share (40% for this Council) A provision has been recognised as the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2026. The estimate has been calculated using the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) ratings list of appeals and the analysis of successful appeals to date. Total Provision is £2.1m. The Council's 40% proportion of the provision is £0.8m.	Each 1% increase in the total estimated appeals would increase the provision by £21,000. The Council's share of this increase at 40% would be £8.490.
Fair Value Measurements	When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for *similar* assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the authority employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the authority's chief valuation officer and external valuer). Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities is disclosed in notes 15 and 17.	The authority uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) to measure the fair value of some of its investment properties and financial instruments. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels (for investment properties) and discount rates – adjusted for regional factors (for both investment properties and some financial assets). Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the investment properties and financial instruments.

Indexation	All Other Land and Buildings and Surplus assets which have not been formerly valued in 2025/26 have had an uplift or downlift applied using Building Cost Information Services (BCIS), a combination of Co-Star and Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) data and Office of National Statistics residential price information. An increase of £0.4m has been applied to Other Land and Buildings with a value of £65m this represented a 0.7% increase. An increase of £0.2m has been applied to Surplus Assets with a value of £3.0m this represented a 7.0% increase.	The application of indices is a broad approach to valuation therefore the results will differ to those produced if the each asset was valued by a formal valuation. However the most appropriate index has been applied for each type of asset and local market conditions have been allowed for .
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £0.99million. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways.

4. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

There are no material items of income and / or expenditure for the 2025/26 financial year.

5. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Council's Chief Financial Officer, the Director of Corporate Resources, will sign the final statement of accounts for issue in Autumn 2026. Any events occurring after the Balance Sheet date, but before this date, which have a material impact on the figures contained within the Statement of Accounts will be added as appropriate.

6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the council's portfolios. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2024/25 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	2024/25 Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis [Note 6a]	2024/25 Net Expenditure in the CIES		2025/26 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	2025/26 Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis [Note 6a]	2025/26 Net Expenditure in the CIES
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
6,571	-2,556	4,014	Assitant Director of Finance & Digital	6,307	-2,653	3,654
3,315	7,317	10,633	Assistant Director of Health, Communities & Insight	3,431	243	3,674
702	2,424	3,126	Assistant Director of Housing	14	1,618	1,632
4,240	-322	3,918	Assistant Director of Law, Governance & People	3,752	-346	3,406
5,393	25,781	31,174	Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	4,193	4,884	9,077
-1,099	1,497	398	Assistant Director of Planning	-464	6,680	6,216
-16,641	34,966	18,325	Housing Revenue Account	-9,724	37,503	27,779
2,482	**69,106**	**71,588**	**Net Cost of Services**	**7,509**	**47,928**	**55,437**
8,039	-41,990	-33,951	Other Income and Expenditure	-5,584	-19,204	-24,788
10,521	**27,116**	**37,637**	**(Surplus) or Deficit**	**1,925**	**28,724**	**30,650**
-40,642			Opening General Fund and HRA Bal	-30,142		
10,521			Plus (Surplus) or Deficit in Year	1,925		
-30,121			**Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March**	**-28,217**		

6a. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

2025/26	Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Assitant Director of Finance & Digital	76	-29	-2,700	**-2,653**
Assistant Director of Health, Communities & Insight	763	-381	-139	**243**
Assistant Director of Housing	1,642	-25	0	**1,618**
Assistant Director of Law & Governance	0	-251	-95	**-346**
Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	6,842	-657	-1,301	**4,884**
Assistant Director of Planning & Regeneration	6,921	-196	-45	**6,680**
Housing Revenue Account	34,041	-814	4,276	**37,503**
Net Cost of Services	**50,285**	**-2,352**	**-4**	**47,928**
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	-19,763	1,018	-459	**-19,204**
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**30,522**	**-1,334**	**-463**	**28,724**

2024/25 (restated)	Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Assitant Director of Finance & Digital	28	-225	-2,359	**-2,556**
Assistant Director of Health, Communities & Insight	7,742	-286	-139	**7,317**
Assistant Director of Housing	2,440	-16	0	**2,424**
Assistant Director of Law & Governance	0	-229	-93	**-322**
Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	27,582	-551	-1,251	**25,781**
Assistant Director of Planning & Regeneration	1,708	-163	-48	**1,497**
Housing Revenue Account	31,758	-655	3,863	**34,966**
Net Cost of Services	**71,258**	**-2,125**	**-27**	**69,106**
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	-43,993	773	1,230	**-41,990**
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**27,265**	**-1,352**	**1,203**	**27,116**

The following sets out the description of the adjustments made:

Adjustments for Capital Purposes
This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing that is, Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices

- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments
Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* pension related expenditure and income:

- For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs
- For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Other Differences
Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- For Financing and investment income and expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts
- The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund
- This column includes the removal of recharges/transactions between segments, which are not permitted to be shown on the face of the CIES.

7. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

2025/26	Assitant Director of Finance & Digital	Assistant Director of Health, Communities &	Assistant Director of Housing	Assistant Director of Law & Governance	Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	Assistant Director of Planning	Housing Revenue Account	Below Net Cost of Service	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
Expenditure:									
Employee benefits expenses	3,645	3,582	276	2,961	6,125	2,559	8,705	0	27,853
Other services expenses	21,123	2,441	876	1,087	2,415	3,371	14,831	0	46,144
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	76	763	1,642	0	6,842	6,921	37,861	0	54,105
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,758	2,758
Precepts and levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Property Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,686	4,686
Interest Cost of Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768
Total expenditure	**24,844**	**6,786**	**2,794**	**4,048**	**15,382**	**12,851**	**61,397**	**8,338**	**136,440**
Income									
Fees, charges and other service income	-859	-2,104	-825	-405	-4,314	-5,179	-31,155	0	-44,841
Interest received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-920	-920
Income from Council tax, Non-Domestic Rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13,488	-13,488
Government grants and contributions	-20,331	-1,009	-337	-237	-1,991	-1,456	-2,462	-13,213	-41,036
Investment Property Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,584	-4,584
Proceeds from sale of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-921	-921
Total income	**-21,190**	**-3,113**	**-1,163**	**-642**	**-6,304**	**-6,635**	**-33,617**	**-33,126**	**-105,791**
(-)Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**3,654**	**3,674**	**1,632**	**3,406**	**9,077**	**6,216**	**27,779**	**-24,788**	**30,650**

Note 7 Expenditure and Income analysed by nature (Continued)

2024/25 (restated)	Assitant Director of Finance & Digital	Assistant Director of Health, Communities &	Assistant Director of Housing	Assistant Director of Law, Governance& People	Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services	Assistant Director of Planning	Housing Revenue Account	Below Net Cost of Service	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
Expenditure:									
Employee benefits expenses	3,070	3,723	246	3,756	6,106	2,273	7,842	0	27,016
Other services expenses	26,731	2,606	912	1,290	2,518	3,900	12,141	0	50,098
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	28	7,742	2,440	0	27,582	1,708	31,758	0	71,258
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,517	2,517
Precepts and levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	117
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Property Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,267	2,267
Interest Cost of Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	697
Total expenditure	**29,829**	**14,071**	**3,598**	**5,045**	**36,207**	**7,881**	**51,740**	**5,597**	**153,969**
Income									
Fees, charges and other service income	-1,085	-2,326	-60	-600	-4,461	-5,261	-31,297	0	-45,088
Interest received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,011	-2,011
Income from Council tax, Non-Domestic Rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13,351	-13,351
Government grants and contributions	-24,730	-1,113	-412	-528	-572	-2,222	-2,118	-19,775	-51,470
Investment Property Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4,297	-4,297
Proceeds from sale of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-114	-114
Total income	**-25,815**	**-3,439**	**-472**	**-1,127**	**-5,033**	**-7,483**	**-33,415**	**-39,548**	**-116,331**
(-)Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**4,014**	**10,633**	**3,126**	**3,918**	**31,174**	**398**	**18,325**	**-33,951**	**37,637**

8. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

General Fund Balance
The General Fund is the statutory fund from which all the receipts of the Council are required to receive and out of which all liabilities of the Council are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year however the balance is not available to be applied to funding HRA services. The Council still has its own housing stock. However, the balance is not available to be applied to General Fund services.

Housing Revenue Account Balance
The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for the Council's council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or where in deficit that is required to be covered from tenants in future years.

Major Repairs Reserve
The authority is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year-end.

Capital Receipts Reserve
The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land and other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year end.

Capital Grants Unapplied
The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Reserve) holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and / or the financial year in which this can take place.

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2025/26	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserve £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-6,516	-31,495	0	-3,820	0	**41,831**
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-4,351	-2,546	0	0	0	**6,897**
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties	-1,714	-1	0	0	0	**1,715**
Capital grants and contributions applied	11,878	0	0	0	-11,878	**0**
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-6,403	0	0	0	0	**6,403**
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	520	0	0	0	0	**-520**
Voluntary provision for the repayment of debt	-28	1,420	0	0	0	**-1,392**
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1	7,764	0	0	0	**-7,765**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	20,502	**-20,502**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	385	564	-3,798	0	0	**2,849**
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	2,752	0	0	**-2,752**
Contributions from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other Income	0	0	0	-1	0	**1**

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2025/26 (Continued)	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserve £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA						
Use of the Major Repairs Allowance to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	4,131	0	**-4,131**
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-4,208	0	0	0	0	**4,208**
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,710	814	0	0	0	**-5,524**
MDC share of the Reversal of items relating to the Crematorium retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	18	0	0	0	0	**-18**
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-34	0	0	0	0	**34**
Amount by which non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	489	0	0	0	0	**-489**
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officers remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	25	0	0	0	0	**-25**
Adjustments primarily involving the Crematorium						
Other Income/Expenditure	-18	0	0	0	0	**18**
Total Adjustments	**-5,246**	**-23,480**	**-1,046**	**310**	**8,624**	**20,838**

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2024/25	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserve £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-4,120	-25,328	0	-5,712	0	**35,160**
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-32,788	-718	0	0	0	**33,506**
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties	-478	22	0	0	0	**456**
Capital grants and contributions applied	18,189	5,400	0	0	-23,589	**0**
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-2,865	0	0	0	0	**2,865**
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	533	0	0	0	0	**-533**
Voluntary provision for the repayment of debt	-25	9,700	0	0	0	**-9,675**
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	26	5,044	0	0	0	**-5,070**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	12,022	**-12,022**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-64	204	-3,195	0	0	**3,055**
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	1,787	0	0	**-1,787**
Contributions from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other Income	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

Note 8 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (Continued)

2024/25 (Continued)	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserve
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Use of the Major Repairs Allowance to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	20,960	0	**-20,960**
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-4,362	0	0	0	0	**4,362**
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	5,053	655	0	0	0	**-5,708**
MDC share of the Reversal of items relating to the Crematorium retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	5	0	0	0	0	**-5**
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	19	0	0	0	0	**-19**
Amount by which non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-1,098	0	0	0	0	**1,098**
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officers remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and	27	0	0	0	0	**-27**
Adjuments primarily involving the Crematorium						
Other income	-171	0	0	0	0	**171**
Total Adjustments	**-22,114**	**-5,021**	**-1,408**	**15,248**	**-11,567**	**24,866**

9. MOVEMENT IN EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund revenue and capital expenditure.

Revenue and capital reserves and the levels they are held at are reviewed as part of the preparation of the Statement of Accounts and during the budget setting process. If a reserve is no longer required funds will be returned to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The purpose of each Reserve is set out below:

Revenue Earmarked Reserves:

NDR (Non-Domestic Rates
This reserve was set up to absorb the timing difference between the NNDR1 return, based on estimates and the NNDR 3 return based on actuals which relate to the following year.

Statutory Election Costs
A fund built up from annual revenue contributions to meet the cost of local elections held approximately every four years, including local ward Councillors and the directly elected Mayor.

Insurance Fund
This reserve is used to meet any payments falling within the Council's excess of £50,000. It is also used as a holding account to meet expenditure on claims until they are resolved. It is estimated that the value of claims currently outstanding totals £185,160.

Restructure Pension Cost Fund
This reserve has been set up to meet the costs of departmental and management restructures resulting from service reviews.

Building Renewal and Repairs Fund
This reserve is aimed at providing resources to allow planned maintenance of the Council's own properties.

Trading Account Renewal Fund
This reserve is for the replacement of equipment used within the Council Leisure facilities and Engineering depot.

Apprenticeship Scheme Fund
This reserve was set up for additional apprenticeships within the Council and to support the employment of apprenticeships within local businesses.

Economic Stimulus / Regeneration Fund
This reserve is for the purposes of providing loans and support to local businesses.

S31 Burials
This reserve holds assets owed to third parties in relation to S31 burial inquests.

Transformation Reserve
This reserve has been set up to finance additional work, software and equipment necessary to implement the transformation plan approved by the directly elected Mayor on 27 September 2017.

ICT Renewal Reserve
This reserve is to meet known server and equipment renewal requirements in the short to medium term.

Property Reserve
This reserve was set up due to the increased income anticipated within the budgets resulting from acquisition of property in order to mitigate risks in term of vacancies.

Corporate Priorities Reserve
This reserve contains resources approved to be used to balance future years' budgets and for other relevant upcoming projects.

Grant Balances
This Reserve smooths out the timing difference between the Council receiving grant income and the Council incurring the expenditure in line with the grant conditions.

Other funds
This includes smaller reserves which are not significant enough to be shown separately. These reserves are used to cover expenditure on leisure facilities and environmental schemes.

Capital Earmarked Reserves:
Capital Fund
This reserve is used to finance expenditure on the Council's capital programme.

Leisure Equipment and Plant
This reserve is used to finance equipment at the Council's leisure facilities.

Vehicles and Plant Fund
This reserve receives any income from the sale of vehicles which is below the level to be treated as a capital receipt.

Future Regeneration Commitments
This reserve covers anticipated costs on capital projects.

Local Plan
This reserve is to support the costs associated with the Local Plan.

Legal Reserve
This reserve is to support potential legal costs arising.

The Council's earmarked reserves are represented by the following funds:

	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Income in the year £000	Expenditure in the year £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000	Income in the year £000	Expenditure in the year £000	Balance at 31 March 2026 £000
Revenue Earmarked Reserves							
Elections	60	60	0	120	60	0	**180**
Insurance	650	0	0	650	0	0	**650**
Pension costs	763	0	0	763	0	0	**763**
Building renewal fund	757	0	0	757	0	-757	**0**
Trading account renewal	68	0	0	68	67	0	**135**
Apprenticeship Scheme	17	0	-2	15	0	0	**15**
Economic Stimulus	99	52	-26	125	0	-21	**104**
S31 Burials	2	3	0	5	3	0	**8**
Transformation Reserve	621	0	-124	497	0	-36	**461**
ICT Renewal	820	0	0	820	0	0	**820**
Property Reserve	1,389	125	0	1,514	0	0	**1,514**
Corporate Priorities	1,435	811	-343	1,903	237	-31	**2,109**
Regeneration - Towns Fund	89	0	0	89	0	0	**89**
Grant Balances	2,511	1,803	-1,472	2,842	2,035	-1,922	**2,955**
NDR	1,256	2,210	0	3,466	592	0	**4,058**
Future regeneration commitments	1,003	0	0	1,003	1,183	0	**2,186**
Local Plan	200	200	0	400	465	-282	**583**
Legal reserve	300	316	-101	515	78	-159	**434**
Simpler Recyling	0	0	0	0	1,525	-337	**1,188**
Local Development Framework	0	35	0	35	133	-127	**41**
Events future planning	0	11	0	11	0	-11	**0**
LGR Reserve	0	250	0	250	604	-99	**755**
Selective Licensing	0	0	0	0	707	-79	**628**
Health & Wellbeing	0	0	0	0	10	0	**10**
Townscape Heritage	0	0	0	0	30	-27	**3**
Other funds	239	38	-23	254	84	-44	**294**
Total	**12,279**	**5,914**	**-2,091**	**16,102**	**7,813**	**-3,932**	**19,983**
Capital							
Capital Fund	459	61	-61	459	74	-454	79
Leisure Equipment and Plant	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Vehicles and Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**461**	**61**	**-61**	**461**	**74**	**-454**	**81**
Legacies	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Crematorium	630	65	0	695	110	-18	787
Total	**13,373**	**6,040**	**-2,152**	**17,261**	**7,997**	**-4,404**	**20,854**

10. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The following table contains corporate items of income and expenditure that cannot reasonably be allocated or apportioned to specific services:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Parish Council precepts	117	126
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0
(-) Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets – General Fund	90	-357
(-) Gains/losses on the disposal of non-current assets – Housing Revenue Account	-204	-564
Total	**3**	**-794**

11. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The following table contains corporate items of income and expenditure arising from the Council's involvement in financial instruments and similar transactions involving interest:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	2,517	2,758
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (-) asset	697	768
Interest receivable and similar income	-2,011	-920
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in fair value	-2,030	102
Total	**-828**	**2,709**

12. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

The following table consolidates all the grants and contributions receivable that cannot be identified to particular service expenditure:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Council Tax Payers	-6,287	-6,629
Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) inc S31 Grant	-7,064	-6,859
Non-ring fenced government grants	-1,586	-1,336
Capital grants and contributions	-18,189	-11,878
Total	**-33,126**	**-26,702**

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in 2025/26	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Crematorium £000	Surplus Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation:									
At 1 April 2025	**264,407**	**76,827**	**1,501**	**3,134**	**12,693**	**81**	**693**	**16,022**	**375,358**
Additions	31,495	2,750	0	0	1,084	0	1,265	18,663	55,257
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-1,645	206	0	215	0	0	0	0	-1,224
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the (-) Surplus / Deficit on the provision of services	-2,523	-4,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7,246
Other movement in cost or valuation	0	3,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,564
Derecognition – Disposals	-1,643	-172	0	-45	-72	0	0	0	-1,932
Impairment	-31,495	-2,750	0	0	-15	0	-1,265	0	-35,525
Reclassification	3,178	188	0	0	0	0	0	-3,418	-52
At 31 March 2026	**261,774**	**75,890**	**1,501**	**3,304**	**13,690**	**81**	**693**	**31,267**	**388,200**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:									
At 1 April 2025	**-2**	**-2,456**	**-425**	**-12**	**-8,240**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-11,135**
Depreciation charge	-3,503	-817	-54	-6	-869	0	0	0	-5,249
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	3,503	1,447	0	6	0	0	0	0	4,956
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	349
Impairment losses / (-) reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-1	0	-19	1	0	0	0	0	-19
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2026	**-3**	**-1,477**	**-498**	**-11**	**-9,109**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-11,098**
Net book Value at 31 March 2026	**261,771**	**74,413**	**1,003**	**3,293**	**4,581**	**81**	**693**	**31,267**	**377,102**
At 31 March 2025	**264,405**	**74,371**	**1,076**	**3,122**	**4,453**	**81**	**693**	**16,022**	**364,223**

Note 13 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Movements in 2024/25	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Crematorium £000	Surplus Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation:									
At 1 April 2024	**245,006**	**97,300**	**1,501**	**2,896**	**11,445**	**81**	**695**	**18,779**	**377,703**
Additions	25,322	2,008	0	0	1,343	0	435	7,535	36,643
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	20,634	3,588	0	238	0	0	0	0	24,460
Revaluation increases / (-) decreases recognised in the (-) Surplus / Deficit on the provision of services	-718	-32,864	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-33,584
Derecognition – Disposals	-625	-573	0	0	-48	0	0	0	-1,246
Impairment	-25,320	-2,008	0	0	-47	0	-435	0	-27,810
Reclassification	108	9,376	0	0	0	0	0	-10,292	-808
At 31 March 2025	**264,407**	**76,827**	**1,501**	**3,134**	**12,693**	**81**	**693**	**16,022**	**375,358**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:									
At 1 April 2024	**-2**	**-2,219**	**-452**	**-6**	**-7,524**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-10,203**
Depreciation charge	-5,429	-784	-83	-6	-716	0	0	0	-7,018
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	5,429	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,938
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Impairment losses / (-) reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2025	**-2**	**-2,456**	**-425**	**-12**	**-8,240**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-11,135**
Net Book Value At 31 March 2025	**264,405**	**74,371**	**1,076**	**3,122**	**4,453**	**81**	**693**	**16,022**	**364,223**
At 31 March 2024	**245,004**	**95,081**	**1,049**	**2,890**	**3,921**	**81**	**695**	**18,779**	**367,500**

Note 13 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

The Council carried out a rolling programme ensuring that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at current value is re-valued every five years. All valuations are commissioned internally but a proportion of the valuations are carried out by external valuers where appropriate. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Other Land and Buildings Assets and Surplus Assets valued in the previous four years have been had indexation applied to their values using Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) 2.8% for operational buildings, Office of National Statistics House Price Statistics – UK House Price index for Mansfield 8.0% for land, combined Co- Star and RICS data averaged; for retail -2.7%, offices -0.6%, industrial 1.7% and Other properties not falling in to these categories 0.5%.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Crematorium	Surplus Assets	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at historical cost	0	0	0	0	4,581	81	693	31,267	36,622
Valued at current value as at:									
31 March 2022	0	7,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,503
31 March 2023	0	6,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,143
31 March 2024	0	6,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,670
31 March 2025	0	44,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,542
31 March 2026	261,771	9,110	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	271,884
Valued at fair value as at:									
31 March 2025	0	0	0	2,960	0	0	0	0	2,960
31 March 2026	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	118
Indexation applied to above valuations	0	445	0	215	0	0	0	0	660
Total Cost or Valuation	**261,771**	**74,413**	**1,003**	**3,293**	**4,581**	**81**	**693**	**31,267**	**377,102**

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Rental Income from investment property	3,617	3,506
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	-798	-835
Net gain / (-) loss	**2,819**	**2,671**

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**49,076**	**48,620**
Additions	333	1,058
Disposals	0	-61
Revaluation Downwards	-1,468	-3,851
Revaluation Upwards	679	1,078
Transfers to/from property, plant and equipment	0	0
Other changes	0	0
Balance at 31 March	**48,620**	**46,844**

No investment properties were purchased and one property was disposed of during 2025/26. During 2024/25 no investment property was purchased or disposed of.

Fair Value Hierarchy

- **Value of Property:** All investment properties totalling £46.844million were valued at level 2 as at 31 March 2026. All investment properties totalling £48.620 million were valued at level 2 as at 31 March 2025.
- **Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy:** There have been no transfers between levels during 2025/26.
- **Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties:** The fair value for all investment properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.
- **Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties:** In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.
- **Valuation Techniques:** There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.
- **Valuation Process for Investment Properties:** The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. Valuations are carried out by the Council's Property Services section or by external valuers where appropriate, in accordance

with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables (debtors) and trade payables (creditors) and the most complex ones such as derivatives. At Mansfield District Council, the most typical financial instruments include:

Financial Assets:	**Financial Liabilities:**
• Trade receivables (debtors) • Bank deposits • Investments	• Trade payables (creditors) • Borrowings

Within this note, Financial Instruments are disclosed on the following basis:

- Nominal Cost – This is the actual amount that the Council has either borrowed or lent
- Amortised Cost / Carrying Amount – Financial instruments (whether borrowing or investment) have been valued on an amortised costs basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method where appropriate. For the Council, the basis of calculating the Amortised Cost / Carrying Amount is:

Base of Effective Interest Rate method applied	
Financial Asset:	
Trade receivables -	Not applicable – valued at nominal amount
Bank deposits -	Not applicable – valued at nominal amount
Investments -	Nominal value of the investment plus any interest still to be paid to the Council relating to the 2025/26 financial year (calculated on a daily basis)
Financial Liability:	
Trade payables -	Not applicable – valued at actual amount
Borrowings -	Nominal value of the borrowing plus any interest still to be paid by the Council relating to the 2025/26 financial year (calculated on a daily basis)

Fair Value
Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no other motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price.

The Council has complied with the following:

- It has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Local Authorities 2011
- Set treasury management indicators to control key financial instrument risks in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code, which were approved at Council on the 4 March 2025.

Types of Financial Instruments

The following table shows the different types of financial instruments held by the Council at the 31 March 2026, analysed on an Amortised Costs basis.

	Long-Term		Current	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings	46,673	52,673	10,073	33,987
Other borrowing	0	0	0	0
Trade creditors	0	0	2,734	3,594
Total borrowings	**46,673**	**52,673**	**12,807**	**37,581**
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Loans and receivables	0	0	10,228	12,237
Trade debtors	0	0	8,885	10,043
Housing Rent Arrears	0	0	1,099	1,306
Total investments	**0**	**0**	**20,212**	**23,586**

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

	2024/25			2025/26		
	Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	Total	Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Interest expense	-2,517	0	-2,517	-2,758	0	-2,758
Losses on de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest payable and similar charges	**-2,517**	**0**	**-2,517**	**-2,758**	**0**	**-2,758**
Interest income	0	2,011	2,011	0	920	920
Gains on de-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest and investment income	**0**	**2,011**	**2,011**	**0**	**920**	**920**
Gains on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Losses on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus arising on revaluation of financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net gain / (-) loss for the year	**-2,517**	**2,011**	**-506**	**-2,758**	**920**	**-1,838**

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost
The fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost are disclosed below.

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value of future cash flows, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms. The discount rate used in the Net Present Value calculation is the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation for an instrument with the same structure, terms and remaining duration. For debt, this will be the new borrowing rate since premature repayment rates include a margin which represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan; this is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing a fair price should be ignored.

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by the Council's treasury management consultants from the market on 31 March 2026 using bid prices where applicable.

The calculations are made with the following assumptions:

- For PWLB debt, the discount rate used is the rate for new borrowing as per rate sheet number 126/26.
- For other market debt and investments the discount rate used is the rates available for an instrument with the same terms from a comparable lender
- The Council has used interpolation techniques between available rates where the exact maturity period was not available
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- The Council has calculated fair values for all instruments in the portfolio, but only disclose those which are materially different from the carrying value
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount

The fair values are calculated as follows:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2026	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
PWLB - maturity	56,593	42,245	54,977	40,058
PWLB - EIP	0	0	0	0
LOBOs	0	0	0	0
Short term borrowing	153	153	31,683	31,683
Financial liabilities	**56,746**	**42,398**	**86,660**	**71,741**

Fair value is more than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. The commitment to pay interest below current market rates reduces the amount that the Council would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans.

	31 March 2025		31 March 2026	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cash	4,826	4,826	3,151	3,151
Deposits with banks and building societies	10,000	10,228	12,000	12,237
Financial assets	**14,826**	**15,054**	**15,151**	**15,388**

16. LONG TERM DEBTORS

The following table lists, by type, the Council's long-term debtors and shows the movement of each during the year:

	Balance at 31 March 2024	Changes in Year	Balance at 31 March 2025	Changes in Year	Balance at 31 March 2026
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Sundry Debtors	280	-93	187	-10	177
Car loans	30	-14	16	-11	5
NCC transferred debt	280	-27	253	-28	225
Council mortgages	25	-6	19	0	19
Service Company	20	-20	0	0	0
	635	**-160**	**475**	**-49**	**426**

Sundry Debtors
Amounts outstanding from other entities and individuals.

Car Loans to Employees
Advances to the Council's employees to purchase a vehicle, repayable over a period of up to five years.

NCC Transferred Debt
This represents debt incurred by the Council whilst carrying out the functions of refuse disposal, street lighting and major road improvements which transferred to Nottinghamshire County Council as part of the 1974 local government reorganisation. The County Council reimburse Mansfield District Council who still services the debt.

Council Mortgages
Amounts outstanding on mortgages issued in respect of Council House Sales.

Service Company
Amount loaned to the Council owned Housing Company.

17. DEBTORS

The following table identifies the breakdown of debtors owing the Council at the 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Central Government Bodies	2,265	1,255
Other local authorities	862	458
Public Corporations and Trading Funds:		
Other public bodies	189	24
Customs and Excise	1,145	1,233
Other Entities and Individuals:		
Housing rent arrears	1,098	1,306
Collection Fund	5,712	7,000
Car loans to employees	14	11
Service prepayments	308	0
Sundry debtors	13,411	11,074
Sub-Total	**25,004**	**22,361**
Less credit loss allowance:		
Housing rent arrears	-794	-839
Sundry debtors	-6,936	-8,626
Total	**17,274**	**12,896**

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Cash Equivalents	7,000	2,500
Cash held by the Council	2	4
Joint Cremation Committee	1,043	1,056
Bank current accounts	-3,219	-409
Total	**4,826**	**3,151**

19. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

During 2025/26, non-current assets valued at £0.240million were classified as held for sale, as it is the Council's intention to sell these assets during 2026/27.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	1,796	856
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, plant and equipment	807	240
Revaluation losses	0	0
Revaluation gains	0	0
Disposals	-1,747	-856
Balance at 31 March	**856**	**240**

20. CREDITORS

The following table identifies the breakdown of the Council's creditors:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Central Government Bodies	-414	-3,744
Other local authorities	-422	-293
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	-29	0
Other Entities and Individuals:		
Council tax prepayment	0	0
Housing rent prepayment	-371	-405
Collection Fund	-5,894	-5,615
Sundry creditors	-11,259	-8,723
Total	**-18,389**	**-18,780**

21. PROVISIONS

The Council has the following provisions:

	Balance at 1 April 2025 £000	Increase in Provision £000	Provision Utilised in Year £000	Reduction in Provision Required £000	Balance at 31 March 2026 £000
Business Rate Appeals	-611	-608	371	0	-848
Total	**-611**	**-608**	**371**	**0**	**-848**

Business Rate Appeals
The provision represents the Council's share (40%) of an estimate of anticipated Business Rate refunds from successful appeals up to 31 March 2026. The full liability is approximately £5.2million, with the balance being met by Central Government (50%), Nottinghamshire County Council (9%) and the Fire Authority (1%).
When provisions are no longer required they are released back into the Revenue Account.

22. USABLE RESERVES

Movement in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and are summarised in the table below:

	At 1 April 2024 £000	Movement in year £000	At 31 March 2025 £000	Movement in year £000	At 31 March 2026 £000
General Fund	2,125	0	2,125	0	2,125
Earmarked Reserves:					
Revenue	12,278	3,823	16,101	3,878	19,979
Legacies	3	0	3	0	3
Capital	461	0	461	-380	81
Crematorium	632	65	697	92	789
Total Earmarked Reserves	13,374	3,888	17,262	3,590	20,852
Total General Fund Reserves	**15,499**	**3,888**	**19,387**	**3,590**	**22,977**
Housing Revenue Account	25,144	-14,389	10,755	-5,514	5,241
Capital Receipts Reserve	15,035	1,407	16,442	1,046	17,488
Major Repairs Reserve	15,558	-15,248	310	-310	0
Capital Grants Unapplied	10,739	11,567	22,306	-8,624	13,682
Total Usable Reserves	**81,975**	**-12,775**	**69,200**	**-9,812**	**59,388**

The Crematorium Reserve is the proportion of the usable reserves of the Joint Crematorium Committee that is attributable to Mansfield District Council. It is controlled through the Joint Committee.

For further details of the earmarked reserves held by the Council, see Note 9.

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES

The table below shows the unusable reserves held by the Council:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Revaluation Reserve	188,929	192,145
Capital Adjustment Account	87,422	65,286
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	19	19
Pensions Reserve	-21,493	-19,270
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	173	628
Crematorium Pension Account	-71	-90
Accumulated Absences Account	-939	-914
Total Unusable Reserves	**254,040**	**237,804**

Revaluation Reserve
The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains by the Council arising from increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation

- Disposed of and the gains are realised

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

During 2025/26 the upward revaluation of assets totalled £7.165million (this was £31.063million in 2024/25). Included in this figure is an increase of £1.967million in the value of 101 properties (land and buildings) as a result of the Council's annual valuation programme.

Revaluation Reserve	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**160,275**	**188,929**
Upward revaluations of assets	31,063	3,827
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision Services	-593	-114
Surplus / (-) deficit on revaluation on non-current assets not posted to the surplus / (-) deficit on the Provision of Services	**30,470**	**3,713**
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	-483	-463
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-1,333	-34
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	**-1,816**	**-497**
Balance at 31 March	**188,929**	**192,145**

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties.

The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1 April 2007, the date the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Capital Adjustment Account	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**110,601**	**87,422**
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES):		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-35,160	-41,831
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-33,506	-6,897
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties	-456	-1,715
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-2,865	-6,403
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain / loss on disposal to the CIES	-3,055	-2,849
	-75,042	**-59,695**
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	1,816	497
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	**-73,226**	**-59,198**
Capital financing in the year:		
Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,787	2,752
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	20,960	4,131
Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	12,022	20,502
Application of grants to capital financing from capital grants unapplied account	0	0
Statutory provision for the financing of capital Investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	10,234	1,940
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	5,070	7,765
	50,073	**37,090**
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	**0**	**0**
Transfer to Capital Receipts Reserve	**-26**	**-28**
Balance at 31 March	**87,422**	**65,286**

Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions.

The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed when the Council makes employer's contributions to the pension funds, or eventually pay any pensions for which it is directly responsible. Therefore, the debit balance on the Pension Reserve shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources

the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

Pension Reserve	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**-23,682**	**-21,493**
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (-)asset	843	907
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the CIES	-4,362	-4,208
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	5,708	5,524
Balance at 31 March	**-21,493**	**-19,270**

Crematorium Pension Account

The total assets and liabilities of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium Pension Account are apportioned between Mansfield District Council, Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. The balance held in the Crematorium Pension Account represents Mansfield District Council's proportion of the assets and liabilities of the scheme.

Crematorium Pension Reserve	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Present value of liabilities	-1,576	-1,657
Fair Value of assets	1,655	1,895
Asset ceiling adjustment	-219	-420
Crematorium Total Surplus/ (-) Deficit	-140	-182
Mansfield District Council's proportion	**-71**	**-90**
Balance at 1 April	**-49**	**-71**
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (-)asset	-27	-37
	-76	-108
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the CIES	-5	
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	10	18
Balance at 31 March	**-71**	**-90**

Crematorium Pension Reserve	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**-107**	**-140**
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (-)asset	-53	-76
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the CIES	-53	-43
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	73	77
Balance at 31 March	**-140**	**-182**
Mansfield District Council's proportion	**-71**	**-90**

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**26**	**19**
Mortgage receipts in the year	-7	0
Transfer to Capital Adjustment Account	0	0
Balance at 31 March	**19**	**19**

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and business rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

Collection Fund	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	**1,252**	**173**
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	19	-34
Amount by which non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-1,098	489
Balance at 31 March	**173**	**628**

Accumulated Absences Account

Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, for example annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory

arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Accumulated Absences Reserve	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	-966	-939
Amount by which officers remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	27	25
Balance at 31 March	**-939**	**-914**

24. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Net Surplus or (-) deficit on the Provision of Service	**-37,637**	**-30,650**
Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movement:		
Depreciation	7,016	5,248
Impairment and downward valuations	64,515	42,972
Amortisation	0	0
Increase / decrease in creditors	5,124	1,121
Increase / decrease in debtors	-1,689	5,656
Increase / decrease in inventories	78	12
Pension liability	-1,305	-832
Contributions to / (-) from provisions	-84	237
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	3,055	2,849
Movement in investment property values	456	1,715
Accumulated Absences	-27	-25
Total	**77,139**	**58,953**
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities:		
Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	-18,192	-11,880
Net adjustment from the sale of short term investments	8,000	0
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-3,162	-3,771
Total	**-13,354**	**-15,651**
Net cash flows from Operating activities	**26,148**	**12,652**

25. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - INVESTING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for investing activities include the following items:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets	-39,752	-56,314
Other payments for investing activities	0	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,168	3,771
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	0	-2,000
Other receipts from investing activities	18,089	12,284
Total	**-18,495**	**-42,260**

26. CASH FLOW STATEMENT - FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for financing activities include the following items:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	0	39,000
Other receipts from financing activities	0	
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	0	
Repayments of short and long term borrowing	-9,700	-9,500
Other payments for financing activities	-1,219	-1,567
Net cash flows from financing activities	**-10,919**	**27,933**

27. AGENCY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Due to a change in accounting policy introduced in the SORP 2009, the Council is now deemed to act as an agent for Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Authority in respect of the collection of Council Tax. In addition, the Council acts as agent for the Government in the collection of Non-Domestic Rates. All relevant disclosures are contained within the notes of the Collection Fund.

28. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Under the Local Authority (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003, the Council is required to disclose annually the total sum paid to members under the Council's Members' Allowances Scheme.

The Council makes payment to Councillors for work undertaken in the course of their duties. Total Allowances (consisting of Basic Allowance and Special Responsibility Allowances, excluding pension costs) during the 2025/26 were reimbursed a total of £9,090 (£9,090 in 2024/25) for expenses incurred on Council business.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Basic Allowance	229	236
Special Responsibility Allowance	171	175
National Insurance	17	35
Travel and Subsistence Allowance	9	9
Other	0	0
Total	**426**	**455**

Please note, the Council's directly elected Mayor voluntarily gave up £4,212 from his Special Responsibility Allowance of £49,377 towards his Mayoral 500 Pledge as per his manifesto.

29. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION AND EXIT PACKAGES

a. Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Council's senior officers in 2025/26 and 2024/25 was as follows:

Post	Notes	Salary		Expense Allowances		Total Remuneration (Exc. Pensions)		Pension Contributions		Compensation for Loss of Office		Total Remuneration	
		24/25 £000	25/26 £000	24/25 £000	25/26 £000	24/25 £000	25/26 £000	24/25 £000	25/26 £000	24/25 £000	25/26 £000	24/25 £000	25/26 £000
Chief Executive - (1)		111	0	0	0	111	0	27	0	0	0	138	0
Chief Executive		21	130	0	4	21	134	5	32	0	0	26	166
Director of Corporate Resources/Deputy CEO (4)		0	92	0	0	0	92	0	22	0	0	0	114
Strategic Director - (2)		16	0	0	0	16	0	146	0	49	0	211	0
Strategic Director - (1)		92	19	0	0	92	19	261	3	48	0	401	22
Strategic Director - (3)		70	0	0	0	70	0	17	0	0	0	87	0
Assistant Director of Housing		72	74	0	1	72	75	17	18	0	0	89	93
Assistant Director of Planning & Growth - (8)		72	12	0	0	72	12	17	3	0	0	89	15
Assistant Director of Planning		0	30	0	0	0	30	0	7	0	0	0	37
Assistant Director of Law & Governance - (6)		29	0	2	0	31	0	7	0	0	0	38	0
Assistant Director of Law, Governance & People - (7)		0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
Assistant Director of Law, Governance & People		0	46	0	0	0	46	0	11	0	0	0	57
Assistant Director of Finance & Digital (4)		74	0	0	0	74	0	18	0	0	0	92	0
Assistant Director of Health, Communities & Insight		72	74	0	0	72	74	17	18	0	0	89	92
Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services - (5)		56	0	0	0	56	0	13	0	0	0	69	0
Assistant Director of Neighbourhood Services		11	72	0	0	11	72	3	18	0	0	14	90
Totals		**696**	**573**	**2**	**5**	**698**	**578**	**548**	**132**	**97**	**0**	**1,343**	**710**

In 2024/25; One Strategic Director left (2), not replaced. Chief Executive (1) left were replaced by Strategic Director (1). The other Strategic Director (3) also left, this post was redesigned as Director of Corporate Resources (4) which was filled with Assistant Director of Finance & Digital (4). THe Assistant Director of Neighbourhoods (5) and Assistant Director of Law & Governance (6) both left and replaced within year.

In 2025/26; the Assistant Director of Law & Governance (7) and Assistant Director of Planning & Growth (8) both left and both have been replaced.

b. Employees by Remuneration bands

During the 2025/26 financial year the number of employees whose taxable remuneration (excluding employers' pension contributions) was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 is detailed in the table below. This includes those senior managers detailed in the preceding table.

Remuneration Band	2024/25	2025/26
£50,000 - £54,999	9	9
£55,000 - £59,999	5	5
£60,000 - £64,999	1	1
£65,000 - £69,999	1	1
£70,000 - £74,999	4	3
£75,000 - £79,999	0	0
£80,000 - £84,999	0	0
£85,000 - £89,999	0	0
£90,000 - £94,999	1	1
£95,000 - £99,999	0	1
£100,000 - £104,999	0	0
£105,000 - £109,999	0	0
£110,000 - £114,999	1	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	0
£120,000 - £124,999	0	0
£125,000 - £129,999	0	0
£130,000 - £134,999	0	1
£135,000 - £139,999	0	0
£140,000 - £144,999	1	0

c. Exit Packages

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2025/26, incurring liabilities of £106,700 (2024/25 £559,387).

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £000	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
£0 -£20,000	3	1	9	5	12	6	80	12
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	47
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	191	0
£200,001 - £250,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	287	0
Total	**3**	**1**	**11**	**6**	**14**	**7**	**559**	**59**

30. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council incurred the following fees relating to external audits and statutory inspections carried out by Forvis Mazars:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	178	177
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the external auditors during the year	3	6
Total	**181**	**183**

The fees payable in respect of other services provided by the external auditors are for the certification the Housing Pooling return certification for £6,000.

31. GRANT INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. In accordance with correct accounting practice a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be applied (and there are no conditions attached) have been transferred to Earmarked Reserves.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure:		
Grants:		
Non-ringfenced Government Grants	1,587	1,333
Capital Grants	18,189	11,880
Business Rates - Small business rate relief	3,179	2,583
Total	**22,955**	**15,796**
Credited to Services:		
Grants:		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	24,396	19,706
NDR Cost of Collection	125	126
Other Grants	5,220	6,121
Contributions:		
Nottinghamshire County Council - Contributions	320	447
Other Contributions	1,634	1,434
Total	**31,695**	**27,834**

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them which will require the monies to be returned to the giver if the conditions are not met. The balance at the year-end is as follows:

LONG TERM LIABILITIES	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants):		
Developers (Section 106) contributions – revenue	251	261
Developers (Section 106) contributions – capital	748	1,103
Total	**999**	**1,364**

32. RELATED PARTIES

The Council is required to disclose any material transactions with related parties, that is bodies or individuals that have the potential to either control or influence the Council or be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows the reader to assess the extent to which the Council might be constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Central Government has significant control over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, providing the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (for example, Housing Benefits).

Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Police Authority and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service issue precepts on the Council; these are shown on the face of the Collection Fund Account.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. In accordance with the Elected Members' Code of Conduct, Council Members are obliged to disclose pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests in their Register of Interests form, within 28 days of being elected or the interest arising. In addition, Members are required to disclose any transactions with parties related to the Council on an annual basis in their Related Party Transaction forms. The Monitoring Officer has checked each of these forms against the Registers of Interests to ensure that no discrepancies arose. The disclosures were found to be consistent.

Chief Officers were also asked to disclose any relevant interests; no matters of undue influence were identified in respect of related party transactions. The Related Party Transaction forms of the Chief Officers were also checked by the Monitoring Officer for any apparent conflicts, and none were identified.

Shared Service Arrangements:

- In December 2013 the Council entered into a shared service arrangement with Ashfield District Council, for Human Resources with Mansfield District Council being the host Council. In December 2025, the shared service was transferred to Ashfield District Council, who are now the host authority.
- In April 2014 the Council entered into a shared service arrangement with Bassetlaw District Council for Health and Safety.
- Procurement was delivered in 2025/26 by Nottinghamshire County Council.

Leisure Management Contract

During 2024/25 the Council entered into a 10-year contract for the management of the Council's four leisure centres from the 1 May 2023. Serco Leisure is the Managing Agents for the Council's leisure centres to the Mansfield District Leisure Trust. One Councillor from Mansfield District Council is on the Board of Trustees, along with five other

independent trustees (who have no relationship to the Council). Mansfield District Council paid Serco Leisure £367,656 for the contract management of the Council's leisure centres during 2025/26 (£140,363 during 2024/25).

Interest in Subsidiaries or associated companies:
Mansfield District Council is jointly responsible for the operation of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium Committee along with Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. Note 36 provides additional information as to the amounts relating to the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium which have been disclosed.

Mansfield Homes
In August 2015, Mansfield District Council set up a Housing Company (Mansfield Homes Ltd) which was responsible for building housing within the district. Mansfield District Council is the sole shareholder of this company. The board of the Housing Company consists of Directors, of which 1 is an appointed elected Member or Officer of Mansfield District Council. During the 2025/26 financial year, the Housing Company sold 2 properties (1 property sold in 2024/25) with all properties now sold. All loans advanced by Mansfield District Council have been repaid the last being £20,000 repaid in 2024/25. The company produces its own accounts, however, these are not reflected in the Council's financial statements due to materiality.

Berry Hill Park
In July 2019 the Council took on Corporate Trusteeship of Berry Hill Park, which operated as a charitable trust. The trust produces its own charity accounts however, these are not reflected in the Council's financial statements due to materiality.

33. MANSFIELD AND DISTRICT JOINT CREMATORIUM

The Council, along with Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council, operates the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium.

The Mansfield and District Crematorium accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been included in the Mansfield District Council's accounts; the basis for this inclusion is on usage. The Balance Sheet figures and the Income and Expenditure Statement are based on the usage within the year.

The table below shows the percentages which have been applied in 2025/26 and 2024/25 for comparison:

	Balance Sheet		Income & Expenditure Statement	
	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %
Mansfield District Council	50.39	49.52	50.39	49.52
Ashfield District Council	46.09	44.97	46.09	44.97
Newark and Sherwood District Council	3.52	5.51	3.52	5.51
	100.00	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

The figures below show the Council's 'share' of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium income and expenditure, assets and liabilities which have been included in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Balance Sheet based on the proportions stated above.

2024/25			Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2025/26		
Gross Cost	Gross Income	Net Cost		Gross Cost	Gross Income	Net Cost
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
699	-1,004	-305	General Fund continuing operations	660	-1,008	-348
699	**-1004**	**-305**	**Net Cost of Service**	**660**	**-1008**	**-348**
		0	Other Operating Expenditure			0
		-51	Investment income			-38
		2	Pension Interest			2
		-354	**Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services**			**-384**
		-85	Reverse Depreciation/Impairment			-98
		0	Surplus/Deficit on Revaluation of PPE			0
		27	Remeasurement of Pension			38
		-58	**Other Income and Expenditure**			**-60**
		-412	**Total Income and Expenditure**			**-444**
		0	Transferred to/from general reserve			0
		-412	**Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			**-444**

2024/25 £000	Balance Sheet	2025/26 £000
1,076	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,003
1,076	**Long Term Assets**	**1,003**
133	Short term Debtors	143
0	Short Term Investments	0
1,043	Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,056
1,176	**Current Assets**	**1,199**
-482	Creditors	-412
-482	**Current Liabilities**	**-412**
-71	Pension	-90
-71	**Long Term Liabilities**	**-90**
1,699	**Net Assets**	**1,700**
	Financed By:	
-234	Capital Fund	-215
-461	General Reserve	-573
71	Pension Reserve	90
-577	Capital Adjustment Account	-525
-498	Revaluation Reserve	-477
-1,699	**Total Reserves**	**-1,700**

34. ANALYSIS OF THE COLLECTION FUND BALANCE

The total carry forward balance on the Collection Fund has been disaggregated to show the balance belonging to the Council and the amounts owed to / or by the other precepting bodies for whom the Council collects on behalf of. The following table shows the breakdown of the Collection Fund Balance for 2024/25 and 2025/26:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Debtor:		
Central Government	0	0
Nottinghamshire County Council	0	0
Nottinghamshire Police Authority	0	0
Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	0	0
Creditor:		
Central Government	-135	-744
Nottinghamshire County Council	-629	-437
Nottinghamshire Police Authority	-94	-49
Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	-34	-31
Financing:		
Mansfield District Council	-175	-629
Total	**-1,067**	**-1,890**

The amount retained by the Council is shown in the Balance Sheet within the Financing section (unusable reserves), whilst the amounts owing to/from the other precepting authorities have been included within the debtor/creditor figures.

35. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement:	122,336	117,925
Capital investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	36,643	55,257
Investment Property	333	1,058
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	2,865	6,403
Sourcing of Financing:		
Capital Receipts	-1,794	-2,752
Grants and Other Contributions	-12,022	-20,502
Revenue Contributions	0	-6,871
Major Repairs Reserve	-20,960	-4,131
Earmarked Reserves	-5,070	-894
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	-10,234	-1,940
Lease liability	5,828	-27
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	**117,925**	**143,526**
Explanation of movements in year:		
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (supported by Government financial assistance)	0	0
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	-5	27,568
Less set aside	-10,234	-1,940
Lease liability	5,828	-27
Increase / (-) Decrease in Capital Financing Requirement	**-4,411**	**25,601**

36. LEASES

The Council as a Lessee

Walkden Street Car Park is an asset held on lease. The value of this asset is included in Note 13 within Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) Other Land and Buildings. The opening balance is equal to the opening lease liability. This lease was previously classified as an operating lease and has been included on the balance sheet following the Council adopting the IFRS16 Lease standard on 1 April 2024.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening Balance	25,827	1
Revaluation Loss	-25,826	0
Balance at 31 March	**1**	**1**

Lease Liabilities

Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments

The lease liability for Walkden Street Car Park is the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is £5.802million. The lease of Walkden Street Car Park expires in 2074.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening Balance	-5,828	-5,802
Lease payment repayment of liability	26	27
Balance at 31 March	**-5,802**	**-5,775**

Demolition and Rebuild Costs

The opening liability for Walkden Street Car Park for the estimated cost to demolish and rebuild the car park on the termination of the lease is £20million. The lease of Walkden Street Car Park expires in 2074.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening Balance	-20,000	-20,000
Change in liability	0	-3,564
Balance at 31 March	**-20,000**	**-23,564**

Interest Costs

The lease payments made in the year comprises the repayment of the liability and the interest cost included in Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Interest relatring to property leases	313	312
Total	**313**	**312**

Leased-in Assets

The Council leases in assets which have a value of less than £10,000 each, these being printers, cleaning and laundry equipment. The following lease payments were made to lease these assets.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
General Fund	4	4
Housing Revenue Account	39	49
Total	**43**	**53**

The Council as a Lessor

Operating Leases

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- For the provision of community services
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Not later than one year	6,533	6,523
Later than one year and not later than five years	24,086	22,838
Later than five years	169,341	164,375
Total	**199,960**	**193,736**

37. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

During 2025/26 and 2024/25 the Council had not recognised any impairment losses and therefore no disclosure is required.

38. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

This note refers to the Council's employees and excludes employees of the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium Committee.

a. Participation in Pensions Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers Mansfield District Council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Nottinghamshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit statutory scheme, meaning that the Council and the employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

The pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Nottinghamshire County Council. Day to day administration of the fund is undertaken by a team within the County Council. Where appropriate some functions are delegated to the Fund's professional advisors.

The principal risks to the authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme that is large-scale withdrawals

from the scheme, changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.
The latest available membership data is shown in the table below:

	Number	Salaries / Pensions £000	Average Age
Active members	627	16,905	48
Deferred pensioners	1032	2,416	51
Pensioners	1,369	8,973	73
Unfunded pensioners	124	317	81

b. Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The costs of retirement benefits are recognised in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure -Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current Service cost	3,217	2,443
Past Service costs	358	892
(gain)/loss from settlements	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	695	766
Administration expenses	92	107
Total charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	**4,362**	**4,208**
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets	-2,502	11,769
Changes in demographic assumptions	524	-6,719
Changes in financial assumptions	24,356	5,069
Impact of asset ceiling	-21,998	1,088
Other gains and (-)losses	0	-2,664
Experience gain/loss on the defined benefit obligation	463	-7,636
Total charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**843**	**907**
Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**5,205**	**5,115**
Movement in Reserves Statement -		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-4,362	-4,208
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions:		
Employers' contributions payable to the Scheme	5,667	5,295

c. Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-Employment Benefits

The following table provides a reconciliation of present values of the scheme's liabilities for the Council during the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years:

Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening Balance	200,300	178,856
Current service cost	3,217	2,443
Interest cost	9,721	9,623
Contribution from scheme participants	1,122	1,128
Re-measurement gain/(-)loss:		
Change in demographic assumptions	-524	6,719
Change in financial assumptions	-24,356	-5,069
Experience loss / (-) gain on defined benefit obligation	-463	7,636
Past service costs, including curtailments	358	284
Liabilities assumed / (-) Extinguished on settlements	0	-3,274
Estimated benefits paid (net of transfer in)	-10,271	-10,284
Unfunded pension payments	-248	-246
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**178,856**	**187,816**

The following table provides a reconciliation of fair values of the scheme's assets during 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years:

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	182,680	185,736
Interest income	9,339	10,487
Re-measurement gain/(-)loss:		
Return on assets less interest	-2,502	11,769
Other actuarial gains / (-) losses	0	-2,664
Administration expenses	-92	-107
Contributions by employer	5,708	5,524
Contributions by employees into the scheme	1,122	1,128
Benefits paid	-10,519	-10,530
Settlement prices received/paid	0	-3,882
Closing fair value of scheme assets	**185,736**	**197,461**

The interest income on scheme assets and interest expense on scheme liabilities is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date (31 March 2026). Expected returns on equity investments reflect long term rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

d. Scheme History

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

	2024/25	2025/26
	£000	£000
Fair value of plan assets	185,736	197,461
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	-178,856	-187,816
Impact of asset ceiling	-28,373	-28,915
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**-21,493**	**-19,270**

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay for post-employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £19.270 million in 2025/26 has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy; the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2027 are £4.794million (2024/25 being £5.584million).

e. Projected Pension Expenditure

The projected pension expenses for the year to 31 March 2026 are:

Projections for the year to March 2027	£000
Service Cost	2,894
Interest Cost	1,016
Administration Expenses	102
Total	**4,012**
Employer Contributions	4,794

These figures exclude the capitalised cost of any early retirements or augmentations which may occur after 31st March 2026. These projections are based on the assumptions as at 31st March 2026, as described in the actuary's report.

f. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years is dependent on assumptions about mortality rates and salary levels.

The Nottinghamshire County Council Fund liabilities have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme at 31 March 2026.

Under the projected unit method, the current service cost will increase as the Members of the scheme approach retirement. The main assumptions used by the Actuary in their calculations have been:

	2024/25	2025/26
	%	%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	20.4	21.2
Women	23.3	24.2
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	21.7	22.8
Women	24.7	25.9
Financial Assumptions:		
Rate of increase in retail price index (RPI)	3.20	3.30
Rate of increase in consumer price index (CPI)	2.90	2.90
Rate of increase in salaries	3.90	3.90
Rate of increase in pensions	2.90	2.90
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.80	6.05

Assets

The return on the Fund for the year to 31 March 2026 is estimated to be 12.1% (3.78% for 2024/25). The estimated asset allocation for the Council as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Asset Share	31 March 2025		31 March 2026	
	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	96,283	52	107,561	54
Gilts	15,423	8	16,369	8
Other Bonds	11,949	6	9,770	5
Property	19,040	10	16,129	8
Cash	10,115	5	14,354	7
Inflation - Linked Pooled Fund	12,849	7	13,122	7
Infrastructure	13,611	7	13,398	7
Private Equities	6,466	4	6,758	3
Total	**185,736**	**100**	**197,461**	**100**

Additional Assumptions:

- Members will exchange half of their commutable pension for cash at retirement.
- Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age.
- The proportion of the membership that had taken up the 50:50 option at the previous valuation date will remain the same.

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the Actuarial assumptions set out in the tables above. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes, while all other assumption remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, which is on an Actuarial basis using the projected unit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme:	Increase in Assumption £000	Decrease in Assumption £000
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	2,808	2,982
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	2,894	2,894
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	2,989	2,801
Adjustment to mortality age (longevity) (increase or decrease in 1 year)	2,992	2,798

g. Mansfield Joint Crematorium Committee

The Council along with Ashfield District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council operates the Mansfield and District Joint Crematorium. The Joint Committee has 10 (FTE) members of staff who are employees of Mansfield District Council. The details of post-employment benefits in this note exclude those staff however they are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. The legal position, assumptions and risks are similar to those that apply to the Council's other employees and are detailed above.

The amounts included in the Joint Crematorium Committee financial statements are set out in summary below. The actual amounts incurred by Mansfield District Council are set out in notes 26 and 38.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
i Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits		
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Current Service cost	48	37
Net interest expense	4	5
Administration expenses	1	1
Total charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**53**	**43**
Reversal of net charge in the Movement in Reserves Statement made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-53	-43
Actual amount charged for employers contributions	68	77
ii Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised the Balance Sheet		
Opening Value of Scheme	1,631	1,655
Increase/ Reduction in Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)	-149	45
Increase/ Reduction in Fair value of assets	173	195
Closing Value of Scheme	**1,655**	**1,895**

h. Virgin Media Legal Case

The Government Actuaries Department is reviewing historic amendments to the LGPS, following a Court case in June 2023 and a Court of Appeal ruling in July 2024 which decided that certain rule amendments were invalid in absence of the actuarial certification (potentially including cases where such a confirmation cannot now be located). The view

of HM Treasury is that the relevant amendments in the LGPS would have been made by legislation – and therefore would remain valid until revoked or repealed by subsequent legislation or declared void by a court. Legislation, in the form of the Pensions Scheme Act 2026, received Royal Assent on 29th April 2026 which allows scheme actuaries to provide retrospective confirmations to validate historic rule changes, it is yet unknown whether any amendments are required.

39. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Council has continued to recognise the contingent assets and liabilities disclosed below:

The Council has no contingent assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2026.

40. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council's management of treasury risks actively works to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services. The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management Practices and has written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies and procedures covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk - Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies and other local authorities as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks and building societies whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount for each institution. The Council also has a policy of limiting deposits with institutions to a maximum of £7million. Each year the Council is required to approve a Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy which sets out the Council's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments; the Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy for the 2025/26 financial year was approved on the 4 March 2025.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year and the Council expects full repayment on the due date of deposits placed with its counterparties.

	Amounts as at 31 March £000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions as at 31 March %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability £000
2025/26				
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	14,617	0.00	0.00	0
Customers	12,558	4.00	4.00	502
Total	**27,175**			**502**
2024/25				
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	17,245	0.00	0.00	0
Customers	14,990	4.00	4.00	600
Total	**32,235**			**600**

The Council does not generally allow extended credit for customers, but £9.769million of the £12.558million balance relating to 2025/26 is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	At 31 March 2025 £000	At 31 March 2026 £000
Less than 3 months	7,116	2,789
3 to 6 months	1,031	1,090
6 months to 1 year	1,551	1,583
More than 1 year	5,292	7,096
Total	**14,990**	**12,558**

Liquidity Risk - The Council has access to a facility to borrow from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). As a result there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meets its commitments under financial instruments. The Council has safeguards in place to ensure that a significant proportion of its borrowing does not mature for repayment at any one time in the future to reduce the financial impact of re-borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council's policy is to ensure that not more than 20% of loans are due to mature within any financial year and 20% within any rolling five-year period through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows (at nominal value):

	At 31 March 2025 £000	At 31 March 2026 £000
Public Works Loans Board	56,173	54,673
Market Debt	0	0
Temporary borrowing	573	31,987
Total	**56,746**	**86,660**
Less than 1 year	10,073	33,987
Between 1 and 2 years	2,000	6,000
Between 2 and 5 years	12,173	16,173
Between 5 and 10 years	2,000	3,000
More than 10 years	30,500	27,500
Total	**56,746**	**86,660**

Market Risk - The Council is exposed to interest rate risk in two different ways; the first being the uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments, and the second being the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

The current interest rate risk for the authority is summarised below:

- decreases in interest rates will affect interest earned on variable rate investments, potentially reducing income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- increases in interest rates will affect interest paid on variable rate borrowings, potentially increasing interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- the fair value of fixed rate financial assets will fall if interest rates rise. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of assets held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value. It would have a negative effect on the Balance Sheet for those assets held at fair value in the Balance Sheet, which would also be reflected in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- the fair value of fixed rate financial liabilities will rise if interest rates fall. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of liabilities held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. Policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 20% of its borrowings in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans will be repaid early to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the authority's cost of borrowing and provides compensation for a proportion of any higher costs.

The Council's treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2026, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	At 31 March 2025 £000	At 31 March 2026 £000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	22	21
Increase in interest receivable on fixed rate investments that mature within 12 months	-210	-158
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	0	0
Impact on (-) Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	**-188**	**-137**
Decrease in fair value of 'available for sale' investment assets	0	0
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**0**	**0**
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets (no impact on the surplus / deficit on the Provision of Services or other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account)	0	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities (no impact on the surplus / deficit on the Provision of Services or other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account)	2,818	2,672

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

41. AUTHORISATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR APPROVAL

The Statement of Accounts for Mansfield District Council was signed by the Responsible Financial Officer on the 15th June 2026.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) summarises the transactions relating to the provision, maintenance and management of the Council's housing stock. The account has to be self-financing and cannot be subsidised by the General Fund.

The HRA income and expenditure statement below shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants.

The Council charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2024/25 £000	Income and Expenditure Statement	Note	2025/26 £000
	Income		
-29,854	Dwelling rents		-29,893
-641	Non-dwelling rents		-607
-652	Charges for services and facilities	**3**	-539
-2,274	Contribution towards expenditure	**4,5**	-2,578
-33,421	**Total Income**		**-33,617**
	Expenditure		
10,000	Repairs and maintenance		12,595
6,880	Supervision and management		7,707
285	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		354
31,758	Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses of non-current assets	**6,7**	37,861
38	Debt Management costs		38
161	Increase in bad debt provision		124
49,122	**Total Expenditure**		**58,679**
15,701	**Net cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)**		**25,062**
2,624	HRA services' share of Corporate and Democratic Core		2,717
18,325	**Net Expenditure or (-) Income for HRA Services**		**27,779**
	HRA share of operating income and expenditure included in the CIES		
-204	(-) Gain / loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	**9**	-564
2,015	Interest payable and similar charges	**10**	2,109
-22	Revaluation and impairment of investment property	**8**	1
-704	Interest and investment income	**10**	-333
19,410	**(-) Surplus / Deficit for the year on HRA Services**		**28,992**

2024/25 £000	Movement on the Housing Revenue Account	Note	2025/26 £000
-25,144	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		-10,755
19,410	(-) Surplus / deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		28,992
-19,410	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	-28,992
0	**Net (-) increase / decrease before transfers to or from reserves**		**0**
14,389	Transfer to / from reserves		5,513
14,389	(-) Increase / decrease in year on the HRA		5,513
-10,755	**Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year**		**-5,242**

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

1. DWELLING RENTS

This represents the total rent due from council tenants excluding any empty properties:

- The average weekly rent during 2025/26 was £94.60 (£91.27 in 2024/25).
- Voids (empty properties) accounted for 4.90% of the total stock as at 31 March 2026 (3.42% at the 31 March 2025).

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Dwelling Rents	29,854	29,893

2. NON-DWELLING RENTS

This represents rent received from the other HRA non-current assets which are not defined dwellings, for example shops and garages.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Non Dwelling Rents	641	607

3. CHARGES FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

This includes charges for services provided by the Council in connection with the provision of property for occupancy, and comprises:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
District heating	103	103
Sheltered accommodation / warden aided	361	259
Service charges on leased flats	188	177
Total	**652**	**539**

4. CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS EXPENDITURE

This represents contributions from the General Fund and Government grants. Included within contributions towards expenditure is Housing Needs income of £1,666,000 (£1,294,000 for 2024/25).

4. CONTRIBUTIONS TO EXPENDITURE

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Contributions to expenditure	1,520	1,828

5. TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL FUND FOR SHARED SERVICES

This income relates to services provided by the HRA for the General Fund.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Tenants and residents participation	4	0
Grass cutting in communal areas	133	133
Warden services	20	20
Homeless and housing advice	597	597
Total	**754**	**750**

6. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation calculated for HRA non-current assets during 2025/26 was:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Council Dwellings	5,429	3,503
Non-Current Assets (Other land and buildings)	181	219
Vehicles and equipment	102	98
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	0
Total	**5,712**	**3,820**

7. IMPAIRMENT

During 2025/26 £0.023million was charged to the Housing Revenue Account for impairment and revaluation losses where there had either been a general fall in the value of the asset or whereby the Council incurred spend on assets for which the value of that expenditure did not lead to a pound for pound increase in that asset. No previous revaluation losses on non-dwelling land and buildings were reversed (in 2024/25 no previous losses were reversed).

The following table shows how impairment and revaluation losses were split between Council dwellings, assets under construction and other HRA non-current assets.

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Council dwellings Capital Works	25,320	31,495
Council dwellings revaluation losses	718	2,523
Assets Under Construction	0	0
Non-Current Assets (Reversal of Loss)	0	0
Non-Current Assets (Other land and buildings)	8	23
Intangible Assets	0	0
Total	**26,046**	**34,041**

Impairment and revaluation losses on HRA assets are charged directly to services within the Net cost of HRA services where there is no balance or an insufficient balance of accumulated gains on the Revaluation Reserve for the relevant assets.

8. REVALUATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Revaluation gains and losses and impairment specific to investment property is shown on the face of the HRA Income and Expenditure Account separate to depreciation and impairment on council dwellings and other land and buildings (non-current assets).

The following table shows the revaluation and impairment amounts charges to the Income and Expenditure Accounts in respect of investment properties:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Revaluation (-) gains / losses	-22	1
Impairment	0	0
Total	**-22**	**1**

Revaluation gains and losses and impairment on investment properties are charged under "HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement," and included within the surplus or deficit on the HRA for the year.

Both the revaluation amounts and impairment are reversed out of the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement through the Movement on the HRA Statement so that it does not impact on the rent chargeable for dwellings.

9. NOTE TO THE MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement but excluded from the movement on HRA Statement for the Year	
-26,024	Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the SORP and determined in accordance with statutory requirement	-34,042
204	Gains / (-) loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	564
655	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with the Code	814
-25,165		**-32,664**
	Items not included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement but included within the movement on HRA Statement for the Year	
9,700	Voluntary set aside for debt repayment	1,420
-9,700	Transfer from HRA loan repayment reserve	-1,420
-5,684	Transfer from HRA future capital	0
929	Transfer to from Grants Reserve	-1
366	Transfer to Redundancy Reserve	0
-300	Transfer to/ from New Build Reserve	-863
0	Transfer to/ from Unallocated Reserve	-3,228
10,444	Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	7,764
5,755		**3,672**
-19,410	**Net additional amount required by statute to be debited / (-) credited to the HRA Statement for the year**	**-28,992**

10. CAPITAL CHARGES

The HRA receives a proportion of the interest received by the Council in respect of its cash management. There is a statutory calculation (Item 8 Credit) which determines the amount received.

Conversely, the HRA also pays a proportion of the interest owed by the Council for loans that have been taken out, which forms part of the Item 8 Debit.

From 1 April 2012, Local Authorities are allowed to determine how they calculate the level of interest charged to the Housing Revenue Account for pooled loans (that is, all loans prior to the Housing Self Financing Reform which were held in the General Fund and for which there was a year-end charge for interest payable). Under the new arrangements, Local Authorities are required to ensure that the methodology for charging the Housing Revenue is fair and equitable. The Council has based the calculation on the average debt interest rate for all pooled loans against the HRA Capital Financing Requirement (loans which have been taken out in the past for HRA capital schemes, which are still outstanding).

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Interest Payable:		
Item 8 Debit	1,335	1,579
Self-financing loan interest payable	678	495
Interest paid to Recycled Capital Grants reserve	2	35
Total	**2,015**	**2,109**
Interest Receivable:		
Item 8 Credit	-704	-333

The Council does not hold any premiums or discounts in relation to the rescheduling of HRA debt.

11. RENT ARREARS

The arrears outstanding at the 31 March 2026 for rent not paid to the Council are shown in the table below. The figures in respect of rent due are shown separately to the debts outstanding in respect of the charges for the provision of services and facilities.

	31 March 2025 £000	31 March 2026 £000
Rent Arrears		
Former Tenants	98	158
Current Tenants	994	1,136
Service and Facilities Arrears		
Former Tenants	0	1
Current Tenants	7	10
Total	**1,099**	**1,305**
Outstanding debts as a proportion of gross rent due (rent only)		
Former tenants	0.33%	0.53%
Current tenants	3.33%	3.80%

Bad debts written off in the year amounted to £80,000. The total provision in respect of the £1.306million outstanding debts is £293,000. In 2024/25 bad debts of £95,000 were written off and the total provision in respect of the £1.099million outstanding debts was £225,000.

12. CONTRIBUTION TO PENSION RESERVES

In order to reconcile the actual payments made to the Nottinghamshire County Council pension scheme to the reduced charges shown within the Housing Revenue Account in respect of the assessed value of employer's contributions, it is necessary for a contribution to be made from the HRA to the Pensions reserve. In 2025/26 the contribution was -£814,000 (£655,000 in 2024/25). This cost is reversed out due to statutory regulations and has no effect on the HRA balances.

13. HOUSING STOCK

At the 31 March 2026 the Council's housing stock consisted of the following:

Number of Dwellings	Houses	Bungalows	Flats and maisonettes	Total
Bedsits	0	0	46	46
1 bedroom	4	1,286	1,065	2,355
2 bedroom	807	627	606	2,040
3 bedroom	1,672	26	16	1,714
4 or more bedrooms	109	2	1	112
Total Dwellings	**2,592**	**1,941**	**1,734**	**6,267**
Hostel properties				44
Garages				859
Total				**7,170**
The movement in housing stock during the year is analysed as follow:				
Stock at 31 March 2025				**7,212**
Additions to housing stock				9
Sales, demolitions and disposals				-51
Stock at 31 March 2026				**7,170**

14. ASSET VALUES

The value of the non-current assets held by the HRA at the start of the year and at 31 March 2026 is:

	Value at 31 March 2025 £000	Value at 31 March 2026 £000
Council Dwellings*	264,405	261,771
Operational land and buildings	10,124	10,027
Investment Properties	976	975
Assets Under Construction	10,597	17,158
Assets Held for Sale	856	0
Surplus Assets	1,678	1,723
vehicles	574	509
Equipment	176	539
Community Assets	18	18
Closing Balance	**289,404**	**292,720**

* The value of Council Dwellings assuming vacant possession is £647.354million at 31 March 2026 (£629.536million at 31 March 2025). This is reduced by 58% in 2025/26 (58% in 2024/25) to reflect the economic cost to Government of providing council housing as dwellings are tenanted and therefore are valued at less than open market value. There are no dwellings included in assets held for sale which are expected to be sold in 2026/27 under the right to buy scheme.

15. MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

The following table shows the movement on the Major Repairs Reserve during the 2025/26 financial year:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Opening Balance	-15,558	-310
Depreciation charged to HRA	-5,712	-3,820
Revenue contribution to Capital	0	0
Financing of capital expenditure	20,960	4,131
Transfer to Recylced Capital Grant Fund	0	0
Voluntary set aside for debt repayment	0	0
Roundings	0	-1
Closing Balance	**-310**	**0**

16. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING OF HRA NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Expenditure:		
Land and other property	68	0
Council Dwellings	25,320	35,049
Assets Under Construction	5,073	6,800
Vehicles	226	42
Equipment	158	400
Financed By:		
Capital Receipts	-1,205	-1,813
Major Repairs Reserve	-20,960	-4,131
Revenue contribution to Capital	0	-6,871
Grants and contributions	-3,636	-1,014
Borrowing	0	-27,569
Earmarked reserves	-5,044	-893
Total	**0**	**0**

17. CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Capital Receipts received from the sale of HRA non-current assets were as follows:

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Sale of council dwellings*	946	3,071
Repayment of mortgages	6	0
Disposal of land and other property	2,245	0
Total	**3,197**	**3,071**

* Not all of these receipts are available for use by the Council; in 2025/26, no amount (no amount in 2024/25) was paid across to the Government in respect of HRA capital receipts.

THE COLLECTION FUND

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation of billing authorities, such as Mansfield District Council to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and its distribution to local government bodies and the Government.

The Council has a statutory requirement to operate a Collection fund as a separate account to the General Fund. The purpose of the Collection Fund therefore, is to isolate the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and Non-Domestic Business Rates. The administration costs associated with the collection process are charged to the General Fund.

With effect from 1 April 2013, the local government finance regime was revised with the introduction of the retained business rates scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses in the District. It does, however, also increase the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the NDR tax base.

All local authorities were given the opportunity to work with neighbouring and partner authorities to develop a bid to become a local authority business rate "pool". Mansfield District Council is part of a Nottinghamshire business rates pool which is administered by Nottinghamshire County Council. Member authorities are treated as a single authority for the purpose of certain calculations under the business rates retention scheme. The advantage of a pool is to potentially generate additional business growth through collaborative working and to smooth out the impact of volatility in business rates income across a wider economic area.

This new arrangement provides a direct link between business rates growth and the amount of money local authorities have to spend on services. Local authorities can keep a proportion of their NDR collected in their area after certain contributions to (levy payments) and from (safety net payments) the Government have been made. The Council's share is 40% with the remainder paid to precepting bodies. For Mansfield District Council the NDR precepting bodies are Central Government (50% share), Nottinghamshire County Council (9% share) and Nottinghamshire Fire Authority (1% share).

The national code of practice followed by Local Authorities in England stipulates that a Collection Fund Income and Expenditure account is included in the Council's accounts. The Collection Fund balance sheet meanwhile is incorporated into the Council's consolidated balance sheet. The balance of the Collection Fund is disaggregated at the year-end to attribute relevant amounts to the precepting authorities (shown as debtors or creditors in the Balance Sheet) and the billing Council (Mansfield District Council).

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

2024/25 Business Rates £000	2024/25 Council Tax £000	2024/25 Total £000	COLLECTION FUND	2025/26 Business Rates £000	2025/26 Council Tax £000	2025/26 Total £000
			INCOME			
0	-75,407	-75,407	Council Tax Receivable	0	-79,604	-79,604
-28,185	0	-28,185	Business Rates Receivable	-31,534	0	-31,534
-28,185	**-75,407**	**-103,592**		**-31,534**	**-79,604**	**-111,138**
			EXPENDITURE			
			Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus or (Deficit)			
1,377	0	1,377	Central Government	-94	0	-94
1,102	53	1,155	Mansfield District Council	-75	75	0
248	462	710	Nottinghamshire County Council	-17	674	657
28	24	52	Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	-2	35	33
0	72	72	Nottinghamshire Police Authority	0	105	105
2,755	**611**	**3,366**	Surplus or (-) Deficit balance carried forward	**-188**	**889**	**701**
			PRECEPTS, DEMANDS AND SHARES			
13,850	0	13,850	Central Government	14,351	0	14,351
11,080	6,097	17,177	Mansfield District Council	11,480	6,462	17,942
2,493	56,026	58,519	Nottinghamshire County Council	2,583	59,281	61,864
277	2,859	3,136	Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service	287	3,042	3,329
0	8,747	8,747	Nottinghamshire Police Authority	0	9,265	9,265
0	117	117	Warsop Parish Council	0	126	126
27,700	**73,846**	**101,546**		**28,701**	**78,176**	**106,877**
			CHARGES TO COLLECTION FUND			
0	0	0	Write offs of uncollectable amounts	0	0	0
481	738	1,219	Increase/(-) Decrease in Bad Debt Provision	806	1,023	1,829
-209	0	-209	Increase/(-) Decrease in Provision for Appeals	594	0	594
0	-38	-38	Section 13A relief	0	-90	-90
0	0	0	Care Leavers relief	0	0	0
147	0	147	Renewable energy	160	0	160
125	0	125	Cost of Collection	126	0	126
63	0	63	Transitional Protection Payments	117	0	117
607	**700**	**1,307**		**1,803**	**933**	**2,736**
2,877	**-250**	**2,627**	**(-) Surplus or Deficit in year**	**-1,218**	**394**	**-824**
-3,147	-546	-3,693	(-) Surplus or Deficit balance brought forward	-270	-796	-1,066
-270	**-796**	**-1,066**	**(-) Surplus or Deficit balance carried forward**	**-1,488**	**-402**	**-1,890**

INCOME FROM BUSINESS RATEPAYERS

Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) or Business Rates are paid by businesses. Central Government specifies an annual rate in the pound 55.5p in 2025/26 (54.6p in 2024/25) and local businesses pay an annual bill calculated by multiplying the rateable value of their premises by this annual rate; there are a number of reliefs available, for example to small businesses and charities.

The Council collects and distributes business rates from rate-payers to the main preceptors and central government. Previously the government received all of the income due under Non Domestic Rates (NDR) and distributed this back to authorities by mainstream funding through the formula grant system.

The NDR income collectable in 2025/26 after reliefs was £31.5 million (£28.2 million in 2024/25).

The Council receives an allowance from the Collection Fund towards the collection of Business Rates, for 2025/26 this was £125,852 (£125,196 in 2024/25).

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026
Total Rateable Value (£000)	75,733	75,712
Non Domestic Rating Multiplier	54.6p	55.5p
Small Business Multiplier	49.9p	49.9p

Business Rates Appeals (NDR – Non-Domestic Rates)

Under the Business Rates Retention Scheme, local authorities are required to provide for the potential loss of business rates as a result of businesses successfully appealing against the rateable valuation of property occupied. The provision is funded from the Collection Fund and the cost shared between the Members of the Business Rates pool. The total of the appeals provisions is £2.123 million (2024/25 £1.528 million) with the Council being responsible for £0.848 million (2024/25 £0.611 million).

The £0.848million provision for appeals is included within the Council's disaggregated share of the collection fund balances held in the consolidated balance sheet.

COUNCIL TAX

Council Tax derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into 9 valuation bands (A-H) for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax base (i.e. the equivalent number of band D dwellings.)

The Council Tax Base for the 2025/26 financial year was 31,290.3 and was calculated as shown below:

Band	Number of Chargeable Properties	Ratio to Band D	Number of Band D Equivalents
A*	56.6	5/9	31.4
A	19,103.2	6/9	12,735.4
B	8,443.7	7/9	6,567.3
C	6,180.0	8/9	5,493.3
D	3,916.1	9/9	3,916.1
E	1,636.4	11/9	2,000.0
F	453.7	13/9	655.3
G	193.1	15/9	321.8
H	23.0	18/9	46.0
Total	**40,005.7**		**31,766.8**
Less adjustment for collection rate			-476.5
Council Tax Base 2025/26			**31,290.3**

The basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property was £2,494.39 in 2025/26. (£2,381.98 in 2024/25)

Mansfield District Council

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (AGS)

2025/2026

1. Scope of Responsibility

1.1 Mansfield District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Mansfield District Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, Mansfield District Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

1.3 Mansfield District Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government 2016 Edition* and May 2025 Addendum for 2025/2026 onwards. A copy of the code is on the Council's website or can be obtained from the Civic Centre, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield, NG19 7BH. This statement explains how Mansfield District Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 6(1) which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

2. The Purpose of the Governance Framework

2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads its communities. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.

2.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

2.3 The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Mansfield District Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

2.4 The governance framework has been in place at Mansfield District Council for the year ended 31 March 2026 and up to the date of approval of the statement of accounts.

3. Statement of Overall Opinion

3.1 The Audit, Governance and Standards Committee is satisfied that the Corporate Governance Action Plan enclosed as Table 2 in Section 5 of this AGS includes all the improvements identified from the effectiveness reviews carried out of the Council's governance arrangements and that the actions to address them are adequate.

3.2 The Council is committed to fully implement, during 2026/2027, the improvements required to address the above issues, with the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee being responsible for monitoring implementation.

Elected Mayor .....

Date 19-11-26

Chief Executive Officer .....

Date 19-11-26

4. Implementation of Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2024/2025

4.1 Table 1 below provides the position in respect of implementing the actions from the effectiveness reviews carried out to inform the 2024/2025 AGS:

Table 1 - Corporate Governance Action Plan - 2024/2025 AGS – Position Statement as at 31 March 2026

Ref	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date	Position as at 31 March 2026
1	To review Financial Regulations and finance related sections of the Council's Constitution with the aim of combining into one document	Financial Services Manager & Corporate Assurance Manager	28 February 2026	Finance related sections of the Constitution were reviewed as part of the updating of the Constitution. Financial Regulations will be reviewed as part of LGR
2	To ensure full compliance with the requirements of the Transparency Code 2015	Assistant Directors	31 January 2026	Implemented
3	To improve the level of completion of mandatory training	Assistant Director of Law, Governance and People	31 January 2026	Implemented
4	All Members and officers should receive / be offered an annual Personal Development Review	Assistant Director of Law, Governance and People	31 March 2026	Implemented

5	Implementation of the agreed actions from Internal Audit's review of compliance with the Council's procurement management arrangements	Assistant Directors / Corporate Assurance Manager	28 February 2026	Instances of non-compliance with the Council's procurement management arrangements are still being identified
6	Implementation of a more robust onboarding programme including counter – fraud arrangements for new employees, agency workers and consultants	Assistant Director of Law, Governance and People	31 January 2026	A more robust onboarding programme has been developed and will be implemented by 30 June 2026
7	Implement agreed actions from the Internal Audit review of the Council's risk management arrangements	Assistant Directors / Corporate Assurance Manager	31 January 2026	The Council's revised Corporate Risk Management Strategy and Strategic Risk Register were presented to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee on 17 June 2026
8	To publicise proven fraud cases across local government	Corporate Assurance Manager	Quarterly in new Counter Fraud Newsletter during 2025/2026	Implemented
9	To deliver a programme of training for office on counter fraud arrangements	Corporate Assurance Manager	31 January 2026	Implemented
10	To ensure that agency workers and contracto should sign up to the whistle-blowing policy	Corporate Assurance Manager	31 January 2026	Part of revised onboarding programme
11	To fully implement the approved action plan to address the significant governance issued detailed in the 2024/2025 AGS	Assistant Director of Housing	As detailed in the action plan	Update reports on delivery of the agreed actions are being presented to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee

5. Significant Governance Issues / Areas for Improvement – 2025/2026

5.1 No significant governance issues have been identified during 2025/2026

5.2 Table 2 below details the actions required to deliver the improvements identified from the reviews carried out during 2025/2026 of the effectiveness of the Council's governance arrangements:

Table 2 – Corporate Governance Action Plan – 2025/2026 AGS

Ref	Source	Action	Lead officer	Target Completion Date
1	Corporate Governance Review – 2025/2026	Implementation of the agreed actions from Internal Audit's review of compliance with the Council's procurement management arrangements	Assistant Directors / Corporate Assurance Manager	31 July 2026
2	Corporate Governance Review – 2025/2026	Implementation of the revised onboarding programme for new employees, agency workers and consultants	Assistant Director of Law, Governance and People	30 June 2026
3	Corporate Governance Review – 2025/2026	Full Implementation of agreed actions from the Internal Audit review of the Council's risk management arrangements	Assistant Directors / Corporate Assurance Manager	30 September 2026

6. The Governance Framework

Vision and Priorities

6.1 The Council's vision and priorities are contained in its "Making Mansfield: Towards 2030" strategy for transforming the Mansfield district. The strategy sets out its vision and ambitions for the future. It builds on the strong foundations of past successes and reflects Mansfield's resilience and innate desire to improve and move forward.

The vision for the district is to:
"Grow an ambitious, vibrant and confident place"
The vision for Mansfield is ambitious. It is designed to underpin everything the council does over the next decade. To ensure delivery of the vision the council will focus on the following themes and their priorities:

Our Communities: "Our ambition: Our communities are supported to live safe, healthy and happy lives"

Priorities:

We will:

- Create opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and be physically active
- Give communities a voice
- Protect and safeguard our most vulnerable members of the community
- Work in collaboration with our Community safety partners to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour
- Value the diversity of our communities
- Support people to live independently in suitable, safe and warm homes

Our Organisation: "Our ambition: Our communities benefit from a resilient, financially sound and well run council working in partnership"

Priorities:

We will:

- Deliver robust financial planning
- Maintain sound governance practices and informed and transparent decision making
- Deliver value for money services that meet the needs of our communities
- Provide a positive working environment where staff are proud to work for the council and have opportunities to progress

Our District: "Our ambition: Our communities are proud of the district and promote it as a great place to live, work and visit"

Priorities:

We will:

- Champion and promote the district and communicate a positive image

- Manage and make best use of our public spaces
- Create welcoming town centres and neighbourhoods
- Deliver a diverse cultural and leisure experience
- Deliver affordable housing that meets current and future needs.

Our Environment: "Our ambition: Our communities are protected and benefit from measures to tackle the impact of climate change"

Priorities:

We will:

- Encourage a net zero infrastructure and green skills
- Contribute to a net zero infrastructure by minimising our organisational carbon emissions and be ambassadors for change
- Support and encourage sustainable development with biodiversity
- Support and encourage sustainable waste management
- People are supported to have sustainable homes.

Our Economy: "Our ambition: Our communities benefit from employment opportunities, skills development and investment"

Priorities:

We will:

- Support the development of infrastructure, embracing technology and technological advances
- Support employment, training and education
- Enable housing growth
- Support local businesses and encourage national and regional businesses to invest in the district
- Lead regeneration and renewal to revive key sites.

6.2 The Council's Corporate Values of Excellence, Integrity, Teamwork, Empower and Involve, and Passion and Pride summarise its way of thinking to deliver positive outcomes for its customers.

Underpinning the Corporate Values is its commitment to equality as it aims to treat everyone fairly and strives to achieve equality for its diverse communities.

6.3 The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) supports the "Making Mansfield: Towards 2030" strategy and identifies its financial implications. It shows the approach the council will take in order to deliver its services and priorities within its financial constraints and in doing so how it will look to provide value for money

Quality of Services

6.4 The Council has an ongoing commitment to community engagement and empowerment and has a Communications and Engagement Strategy to accompany the Customer Insight and Journey Mapping toolkits.

6.5 The Council has a performance management software package which brings together all the Council's performance data in one place and enables effective monitoring of performance in respect of key indicators.

6.6 The Council in accordance with its Procurement Strategy, Contract Procedure Rules and partnership arrangements with Nottinghamshire County Council's Procurement Service aims to deliver effective procurement practices across the whole organisation. These have all been reviewed and revised as required during 2025/2026.

6.7 The Council has in place a corporate complaints system which ensures effective monitoring and action is taken where appropriate.

Constitutional Matters

6.8 The Council has adopted a Constitution, which sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people

6.9 The facilitation of policy and decision making is through the Elected Mayor and Cabinet. Meetings are open to the public except where exempt or confidential matters are being discussed. In addition, portfolio holders and senior officers can make decisions under delegated powers. The Council publishes a "Notice of Key Decisions" which contains details of all key decisions to be made by the Council.

6.10 The Council's Monitoring Officer has a duty to monitor and review the operation of the Council's Constitution to ensure its aims and principles are given full effect.

Codes of Conduct

6.11 The Council has adopted codes of conduct for both Members and employees and also has a protocol for member/employee/partner relations. The codes include reference to the need to declare any interest which may conflict with the individual's role at the Council, with registers maintained for any such interest to be recorded and monitored.

During 2025/2026, officers were requested to declare any gifts / hospitality offered or received.

6.12 Compliance with the member and employee codes of conduct is currently monitored by the Council's Audit, Governance and Standards and Personnel Committees respectively.

6.13 The Council has in place a whistle-blowing code which ensures that any referrals under the code are fully investigated, with findings reported to the Statutory Officers, senior managers and the Governance and Standards Committee as appropriate. During 2025/2026 the Council received 4 referrals in respect of non-compliance with policies and regulations. These were investigated by Internal Audit.

Policies, Procedures, Laws and Regulations

6.14 The Assistant Director of Law, Governance and People is designated as the Council's Monitoring Officer. It is the function of the Monitoring Officer to ensure compliance with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations.

6.15 The financial management of the authority is conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Council's Financial Regulations. The Council has

designated the Director of Corporate Resources and Deputy CEO as the Chief Finance Officer in accordance with Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972.

6.16 The Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance fully conforms to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the *Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government.*

6.17 The Council maintains an Internal Audit Service, which operates in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and Global Internal Audit Standards in the UK Public Sector.

6.18 The Council has robust policies and procedures relating to the use of resources and the corporate governance framework, including a Corporate Risk Management Strategy, Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules, Scheme of Delegation, and Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and Whistle-blowing Code.

Risk Management

6.19 The Council recognises that it has a responsibility to identify, evaluate and manage risks whilst still creating a fertile climate for innovation. It therefore supports a structured approach through the implementation of its Corporate Risk Management Strategy with an annual report on its effectiveness.

6.20 The Council's Corporate Leadership Team oversees the effective delivery of the Corporate Risk Management Strategy across the authority. In addition the Council's Audit, Governance and Standards Committee is responsible for monitoring the effective development and operation of risk management.

Governance and Standards Committee

6.21 The Council has an Audit, Governance and Standards Committee which is fully compliant with the guidance provided in CIPFA's *Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities 2022 edition*.

6.22 The Governance & Standards Committee has charity governance incorporated into its terms of reference for the following five registered charities for which the Council is the Trustee:

- Land for Recreation at Eakring Road known as the Racecourse Park,
- the Ladybrook Millennium Green,
- Yeoman Hill Park,
- Warsop Vale Miner's Welfare Recreation Ground and Institute and
- Berry Hill Park and Social Welfare Centre

Development and Training Needs

6.23 There is an induction programme in place for newly appointed officers and Members, with their ongoing training needs being determined by means of one to one discussions with Members and annual interviews of employees in accordance with the Council's personal development scheme.

6.24 There are opportunities for Members and officers to update their knowledge on a regular basis by using the Council's training and development programme, which includes training on corporate governance.

6.25 The Council also has a peer coaching and mentoring programme for Members and has a management development programme for officers based upon its competency framework.

6.26 The Council has a comprehensive member development programme in place.

7. Review of Effectiveness

7.1 Mansfield District Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the senior managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Corporate Assurance Manager's annual conclusions report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

7.2 The process that has been applied in reviewing the effectiveness of the Council's governance framework includes:

- In May 2024 Full Council approved a refreshed corporate strategy which sets out the Council's revised vision, ambitions and priorities up to 2030 and details how the authority would respond to the priorities of residents, businesses and visitors. The refreshed strategy aims to build upon the Council's previous corporate strategy and achievements. The revised plan will be supported by plans and strategies which would demonstrate how the Council intends to achieve its priorities and manage its resources to achieve its plans.

- The Council's Performance Management Framework had been updated to reflect the refreshed corporate ambitions and priorities and has been designed to ensure a robust and consistent approach to performance management.

- The Council has carried out a self-assessment of its compliance with the CIPFA Statement on the *Role of the Head of Internal Audit in Public Service Organisations (2019 edition)* and is fully compliant

- The Corporate Assurance Manager's review of the Council's level of compliance with its adopted Local Code of Corporate Governance concluded that the overall level of compliance is high, although areas were identified where it was considered that there is an opportunity for further improvement.

- The Corporate Assurance Manager has completed a review of the Council's ethical governance arrangements using good practice guidance as a benchmark, with an overall excellent assurance level being achieved

- The Audit, Governance and Standards Committee monitors Members' compliance with the Code of Conduct and considers any action required from this monitoring. No significant issues have been identified

- The Council's counter fraud and corruption arrangements have been reviewed during 2025/2026 and a Counter Fraud Plan was approved to ensure full compliance with the Fighting Fraud and Corruption Locally (FFCL) 2020 strategy and CIPFA's Code of Practice on "managing the risk of fraud and corruption".

- A full review of the Council's Strategic Risks Register has been carried out during 2025/2026 with the revised Register to be presented to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee on 17 June 2026.

- The Council has a number of Overview and Scrutiny Committees which provide an overview and scrutiny role. They can "call in" a decision which has been made by the Executive or an officer (where the decision is a key decision) but not yet implemented, to enable them to consider whether they consider the decision is appropriate. They also enquire into issues which are of local concern

- The Governance and Standards Committee received a variety of reports during 2025/2026 both from internal assurance providers and from external audit in accordance with its terms of reference as detailed in the Council's constitution

- Internal Audit is responsible for monitoring the quality and effectiveness of systems of internal control in line with its Charter

- The Corporate Assurance Manager's Annual Report for 2025/2026 concluded that the Council's risk management, control and governance processes were effective and therefore an unqualified opinion was given.

- The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman's annual report was presented to the Governance and Standards Committee which detailed their findings in respect of complaints received by them in 2024/2025 with no complaints being upheld in full


TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH MINER

Glossary of Financial and Accounting Terms

***PLEASE NOTE**: This glossary provides an explanation of terms, not precise definitions. It should not be used as a substitute for the more detailed and specific definitions given in statute, codes of practice and technical guidance. It should be used in conjunction with explanations provided within and supporting the accounting statements.*

ACCOUNTING PERIOD The period of time covered by the statement of accounts, normally 12 months commencing on 1 April and finishing on 31 March the following year. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

ACCRUAL An amount included in the accounts to cover income or expenditure relating to an accounting period but for which payment has not been received or made. This means that income and expenditure is recognised in the accounts when they are earned or incurred, not when money is exchanged.

AGENCY SERVICES Services, which are performed by a local authority, where the authority legally responsible for the service reimburses the agent (the authority doing the work) for the cost of the work carried out.

BALANCE SHEET A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances in monetary terms, at the end of an accounting period.

BILLING AUTHORITY A local authority responsible for collecting the council tax and business rates from within its district (Mansfield is a billing authority).

BUDGET A statement defining the Council's policies over a specified period of time (usually an accounting period) in terms of finance.

BUSINESS RATES The business rate retention scheme was introduced from 1 April 2014 which provided a direct link between business rates growth and the amount of money local authorities have to spend on services. Local authorities can keep a proportion of their business rates collected in their area after certain contributions to and from the Government have been made.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS The proceeds from the sale of council houses, buildings, land and other assets. Capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by central government, but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE This includes expenditure on the acquisition of, or major enhancement of fixed assets such as land, property and other structures.

COMMUNITY ASSETS The assets that a local council holds that may have restrictions on their use and disposal which include playing fields and parks.

COUNCIL TAX The main source of local taxation for councils. It is levied on households within the council's area by the billing authority and distributed to the County Council, Police and Fire Authorities, and to meet the cost of the Council's own general fund services.

COUNCIL TAX BANDS Each property in a local authority's area is valued by Central Government's Valuation Office Agency, and placed in one of 8 bands ranging from A to H. Each Band is averaged out in relation to **Band D**, bands A to C paying less, and bands E to H paying more on an increasing scale.

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT The assistance provided by billing authorities to adults on low incomes to help them pay their council tax bill.

CREDITORS An amount owed by a council for work done, goods received or services rendered relating to the accounting period, but for which payment has not yet been made.

CURRENT ASSETS An amount held at the balance sheet date, which will be used within the following accounting period; for example, stock, cash and debtors.

CURRENT LIABILITY An amount owing at the balance sheet date, which will be paid in the next accounting period; for example, creditors, cash and loan repayments.

DEBTORS An amount owing to a council relating to the accounting period, but for which money has not yet been received.

DEPRECIATION The reduction in value of a fixed asset due to age or deterioration through usage.

EARMARKED RESERVES The amounts put aside to meet specific liabilities in the future. The main Council reserves are its Capital and Insurance Funds.

EIP – Equal Instalments of Principal, a type of loan where each payment includes an equal amount in respect of loan principal, therefore the interest due with each payment reduces as the principal is eroded, and so the total amount reduces with each instalment.

FINANCE LEASE A form of borrowing, usually for land and buildings, where the ownership of the fixed asset eventually passes over to the Council.

GENERAL FUND The main revenue fund of the Council that is used for day-to-day spending on services. Mansfield's general fund is split between its main service such as Leisure and Regulatory Services. Expenditure on the provision of Housing, however, must be charged to a separate Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

GENERAL RESERVES The amounts put aside, but not allocated to meet, any future spending commitments. The Council's main general reserves are its General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Balances.

HERITAGE ASSETS A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING BENEFIT The allowance to persons on low income to meet, in whole or part, their rent. Local authorities pay benefit but central government refunds most of the cost of the benefits and of the running costs of administering the service. Benefit paid to the authority's own tenants is known as **rent rebate** and that paid to private sector tenants as **rent allowance**.

HOUSING SUBSIDY A government grant paid to housing authorities towards the cost of providing, managing and maintaining council dwellings.

IMPAIRMENT The reduction in the market value of a fixed asset due to significant changes in the market (i.e. introduction of new technology), obsolescence, or damage, etc.

LOBO - Lender Option Borrower Option The interest rate is initially fixed, but the *lender* has the "**option**" to propose or impose, on pre-determined future dates, such as every 5 years, a new fixed rate. The *borrower* has the "*option*" to either accept the new rate or repay the entire loan.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION The minimum amount that must be charged against the Council's revenue accounts each year to repay borrowing and finance leases.

NET BOOK VALUE The amount at which fixed assets are included (valued) in the balance sheet, i.e. their historic value or current valuation less depreciation.

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST The cost of replacing or recreating a fixed asset in its existing condition or existing use.

NET REALISABLE VALUE The open market value of the asset in its existing use.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS An asset, that has a value (usually large) to the Council over a number of years; for example, land, buildings and equipment. Such assets result from capital expenditure.

OPERATING LEASE A type of rental agreement, usually for computer equipment, office furniture and equipment, where the Council never owns the asset.

PRECEPT The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from council taxpayers on their behalf, for services they provide in the billing authorities area.

PRECEPTING AUTHORITIES Those authorities who are not billing authorities, e.g. "major" authorities such as the County Council and Police and Fire Authorities and "local precepting authorities" such as Parish, Town or Community Councils.

PROVISIONS The pre-determined amounts put aside in the accounts for liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur, but the amounts involved or the date when they need to be settled are uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB) The central government agency, which provides loans to local authorities.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE The running costs of services, which include employees, premises, transport, interest, supplies and services.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT The main general grant paid by central government to aid general fund services.

WORK IN PROGRESS The cost of work done on an uncompleted project at the balance sheet date.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Mansfield District Council

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Mansfield District Council ("the Council) for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the HRA Statement, Collection Fund Statements and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26.
In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31st March 2026 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Director of Corporate Resources' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, and taking into account the requirements of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Director of Corporate Resources with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Director of Corporate Resources for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Director of Corporate Resources' Responsibilities, the Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Director of Corporate Resources is also responsible for such internal control as the Director of Corporate Resources determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Director of Corporate Resources is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis on the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the Council to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the Council we considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Local Government Act 2003 (and associated regulations made under section 21), the Local Government Finance Acts of 1988, 1992 and 2012, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

We also considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: Local Government Act 2003 (and associated regulations made under section 21), the Local Government Finance Acts of 1988, 1992 and 2012, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, data protection, Health and Safety Act and Employment regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Council, the environment in which it operates, and the structure of the Council, and considering the risk of acts by the Council which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, including fraud;
- inquiring with management and the Governance and Standards Committee, as to whether the Council is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- reviewing relevant meeting minutes in the year;
- communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- considering the risk of acts by the Council which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In addition, we evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- making enquiries of management, Head of Internal Audit and the Governance and Standards Committee on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud, rests with both management and the Governance and Standards Committee.

As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

We are also required to conclude on whether the Director of Corporate Resources use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. We performed our work in accordance with Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, (Revised 2024) and Supplementary Guidance Note 01, issued by the National Audit Office in November 2024.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at **www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities**. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources

Matter on which we are required to report by exception

We are required to report to you if, in our opinion, we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2026.

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in March 2026, we have identified the following significant weaknesses in the Council's arrangements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

In February 2026 we identified significant weaknesses in relation to Governance and Improving Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness for the 2024/2025 year. In our view these significant weaknesses remain for the year ended 31 March 2026:

Significant weakness in arrangements – issued in a previous year	Recommendation
An investigation by the Council's Internal Audit and Assurance Service, prompted by whistleblowing reports found that a substantial volume of work was allocated by the Housing Repairs Services team to external contractors without adherence to the Council's Contract Procedure rules or the Council's approved decision making process. The total value of contracts not procured in accordance with these rules was £25 million. This is evidence of a weakness in arrangements for governance as "Decision making that is unlawful or could lead to significant loss or exposure to significant financial risk, or reputational risk such as conflicts of interests" and Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness in "how the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services".	The Council should ensure that all staff are fully aware of contract procedure rules and embed a system of governance and oversight that ensures all procurement follows the agreed protocol.
Throughout the audit of the financial statements process, we identified that bank reconciliations were not performed between April 2024 and November 2025. Failure to perform reconciliations during the financial year significantly increased the risk of undetected errors and created opportunities for fraudulent activity within the Council. In our view, this is evidence of a weakness in arrangements for governance as there has been a serious weakness in internal controls.	The Council should ensure that process supporting key controls are fully brought up to date, are maintained regardless of other pressures, and that capacity risks across the finance team are mitigated and managed in the face of other competing demands (such as e.g. local government reorganisation).

Responsibilities of the Council

The Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the Council's use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, and to report where we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that it has done so. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We have undertaken our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in March 2026.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the members of Mansfield District Council, as a body, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Council those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Council, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have received confirmation from the NAO that the group audit of the Whole of Government Account has been completed and that no further work is required to be completed by us



Daniel Watson, Key Audit Partner
For and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP (Local Auditor)

Aviary
4th Floor
39 Booth Street
Manchester
M2 3HZ
24 November 2026

HOW TO CONTACT US

If you need any help communicating with us or require any further explanation of any aspect of the Statement of Accounts please contact the Council's Finance department either by:



Telephone 01623 463463



e-mail ASAccountancy@mansfield.gov.uk



Visit our Web Site www.mansfield.gov.uk.



Or by writing to:

Director of Corporate Resources
Mansfield District Council
Civic Centre
Chesterfield Road South
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG19 7BH

Although the Statement of Accounts must contain statutory information, the Council would be pleased to receive any comments or suggestions for improvement.

Having trouble reading this?

Please contact us to arrange for a copy of this document in large print.