

Public Document Pack



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 30 November 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

AGENDA

1. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests
2. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

Minutes

3. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 16th November 2016 (Cab.30.11.2016/3)
(Pages 3 - 6)

Items for Noting

4. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.30.11.2016/4) (Pages 7 - 8)

Petitions

5. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.30.11.2016/5)

Items for Decision/Recommendation to Council

Deputy Leader

6. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Cab.30.11.2016/6) (Pages 9 - 100)

Corporate Services Spokesperson

7. Corporate Performance Report, Quarter 2 ending 30th September, 2016
(Cab.30.11.2016/7) (Pages 101 - 140)
8. Corporate Finance Performance, Quarter 2 ending 30th September, 2016
(Cab.30.11.2016/8) (Pages 141 - 196)
9. Capital Programme Update, Quarter 2 ending 30th September, 2016
(Cab.30.11.2016/9) (Pages 197 - 234)
10. Treasury Management Activities, Quarter 2 ending 30th September, 2016
(Cab.30.11.2016/10) (Pages 235 - 248)

Place Spokesperson

11. Revocation of Planning Advisory Note (PAN30) - Sustainable Location of Housing Sites (Cab.30.11.2016/11) (Pages 249 - 280)

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL ON 2nd FEBRUARY 2017

People (Safeguarding) Spokesperson

12. Barnsley Local Account for Adult Social Care 2015/16 (Cab.30.11.2016/12)
(Pages 281 - 306)

To: Chair and Members of Cabinet:-

Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Andrews BEM, Bruff, Cheetham, Gardiner, Howard, Miller and Platts

Cabinet Support Members:

Councillors Cherryholme, Franklin, Frost, David Griffin, Lamb and Saunders

Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Chair of Audit Committee

Diana Terris, Chief Executive

Rachel Dickinson, Executive Director People

Matt Gladstone, Executive Director Place

Wendy Lowder, Executive Director Communities

Julia Burrows, Director Public Health

Frances Foster, Director Finance, Assets and Information Services

Julia Bell, Director Human Resources, Performance and Communications

Andrew Frosdick, Director Legal and Governance

Katie Rogers, Communications and Marketing Business Partner

Anna Morley, Scrutiny Officer

Ian Turner, Service Director, Council Governance

Corporate Communications and Marketing

Labour Group Room – 1 copy

Please contact Ian Turner on 01226 773421 or email governance@barnsley.gov.uk

Tuesday, 22 November 2016



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 16 November 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Andrews BEM, Bruff, Cheetham, Gardiner, Howard, Miller and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Franklin, David Griffin, Lamb, Saunders and Sheard

116. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests.

117. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 2nd November, 2016 had been called in.

118. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 2nd November, 2016 (Cab.16.11.2016/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 2nd November, 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

119. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.16.11.2016/4)

The Record of Decisions taken by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers during the week ending 11th November, 2016 were noted.

120. Action Taken Under Paragraph B6 of the Responsibilities for Executive Functions - Officer Delegations Contained in the Council's Constitution (Cab.16.11.2016/5)

RESOLVED that the action taken by the Executive Director Place under Paragraph B6 of the Responsibility for Executive Functions – Officer Delegations, as contained within the Appendix attached to the report, be noted as follows:-

- (i) that approval be given to the re-phasing of plans for the refurbishment of the Semi-Open Market, at an estimated cost of £1.6m to be contained in the overall budget for the development, to free up the Metropolitan Centre for earlier redevelopment; and
- (ii) that approval be given to an interim rent structure for all market traders for the duration of works to the Metropolitan Centre, to be implemented from February 2017.

121. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.16.11.2016/6)

It was reported that no petitions had been received under Standing Order 44.

Leader

122. Barnsley Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2016 - 2020) (Cab.16.11.2016/7)

RESOLVED that approval be given to adopt the draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2016 – 2020), as detailed in the report now submitted.

Corporate Services Spokesperson

123. Delegated Authority to Approve Sheffield City Region Restructure (Cab.16.11.2016/8)

RESOLVED that the position in respect of the Sheffield City Region restructure be noted and the Director of Human Resources, Performance and Communications be authorised to give final approval to the restructure.

Place Spokesperson

124. Travel Assistance Policy - Consultation Recommendations on Updated Policy (Cab.16.11.2016/9)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the draft Travel Assistance Policy, attached at Appendix 1 of the report now submitted, be approved for consultation purposes; and
- (ii) that the decision to undertake a nine week consultation period commencing in November on the proposed updated Policy be supported.

125. Barnsley Bus Partnership (Cab.16.11.2016/10)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the details of the Barnsley Bus Partnership, as detailed in the report now submitted, be noted; and
- (ii) that the bus service changes proposed by the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, as set out in Appendix D of the report, be approved insofar as the Council is concerned.

126. Review of the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (Cab.16.11.2016/11)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that approval be given to prepare a South Yorkshire wide Joint Waste Plan working collaboratively with Rotherham, Doncaster and Sheffield, as set out in the report submitted;

- (ii) that approval be given to develop a Memorandum of Understanding to be agreed by the Place Cabinet Spokesperson; and
- (iii) that an update to the Local Development Scheme be approved to reflect the commitment to prepare a South Yorkshire wide Joint Waste Plan.

People (Achieving Potential) Spokesperson

127. Barnsley Special Educational Needs (SEN) Strategy (Cab.16.11.2016/12)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the Barnsley Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Strategy be approved for adoption by the Authority; and
- (ii) that the Key Performance Indicators outlined in Appendix 1 of the report be noted.

128. Exclusion of Public and Press

RESOLVED that the public and press be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items, because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as described by the specific paragraphs of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended, as follows:-

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Type of Information Likely to be Disclosed</u>
129	Paragraph 3

Communities Spokesperson

129. Outcome of the Remodel and Tendering of Substance Misuse Harm Reduction, Treatment and Recovery Service for Barnsley (Cab.16.11.2016/14)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that approval be given to the selection of the preferred supplier to be awarded the contract for Substance Misuse Harm Reduction, Treatment and Recovery Service for Barnsley, as detailed in the report now submitted; and
- (ii) that approval be given to fund the cost of change to the sum of approximately £327,000 subject to confirmation of the final figure.

(Note: In accordance with Part 2, Paragraph 5(6) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the Chair of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Committee had given approval for the above item to be considered at a private meeting of Cabinet where it had not been possible to give 28 days' notice).

.....
Chair

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

CABINET SPOKESPERSONS' DECISIONS

Schedule of Decisions taken for week ending 18th November, 2016

<u>Cabinet Spokesperson</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Decisions</u>	<u>Contact Officer</u>
1. Place	Berneslai Homes Access to Service Review – Impact on the Lettings Policy	<p>(i) that the proposals within the recent Access to Services Review, undertaken by Berneslai Homes, be noted and supported, including the following specific impacts:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the ways in which vacant properties are advertised• the methods by which applicants will be able to apply for properties from April 2017; and <p>(ii) that the proposed minor amendments to the current Lettings Policy and Code of Guidance, as summarised in the report (and highlighted in Appendices B and C) be approved.</p>	S. Cartwright Tel. 787942
2. Place	Better Homes Barnsley Scheme – Acceptance of Leeds City Region Local Growth Funding	<p>(i) that the Council enter into a grant agreement with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority for the delivery of an energy efficiency project to address fuel poverty in Barnsley;</p> <p>(ii) that the Council enter into a subsidiary grant agreement with South Yorkshire Housing Association to govern the payment of grant to that organisation;</p> <p>(iii) that the funding allocation be added to the Council's capital programme for 2016/17.</p>	R. Kershaw Tel. 772534

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BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is not a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has not been included in the relevant Forward Plan

**Report of the Executive
Director of Public Health and
Executive Director of People**

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to notify Cabinet that (a) the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has been produced for 2016, and (b) draw attention to the 2016 JSNA Executive Summary (Appendix 1), Infographic (Appendix 2) and Report (Appendix 3) and the move to a web-based JSNA.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that Cabinet supports the publication of this Joint Strategic Needs Assessment as set out in this report.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 The purpose of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is to use all available data and information to assess the current and future health, social care and wellbeing needs of the local resident population and to guide local strategies and plans.
- 3.2 The production of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a statutory duty and from 1st April 2013, through the Health and Wellbeing Board, both Barnsley Council and the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) have an equal and explicit obligation to prepare the JSNA for Barnsley.
- 3.3 The main audience for the JSNA is health and social care commissioners and service providers who use it to plan services. It can also be used as an evidence base for preparing bids and business cases by the voluntary and community sector to ensure that community needs and views are represented.
- 3.4 This JSNA has been developed in three parts:
- An Executive Summary report which summaries the main health and wellbeing issues in Barnsley (Appendix 1)
 - An 1 page infographic illustrating the main health and wellbeing issues in Barnsley (Appendix 2)
 - A Report of the main health and wellbeing issues within Barnsley (Appendix 3)

- The evidence base will be made accessible via Barnsley Council website and will consist of briefings, profiles, infographics and more detailed reports.

3.5 The intention is that our JSNA evidence base is constantly under review and being improved in response to new information and feedback, so decisions can be made on the most accurate and timely data.

4. Proposal and justification

4.1 The proposal is to publish a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for 2016 as outlined in sections 3.2 to 3.5. The main developments this year have been the move to a web-based resource for the evidence base, increased use of infographics, the use of customer insights data and data about service users' views of the health and social care that they receive.

4.2 The intention is that our JSNA evidence base will be constantly under review and being improved in response to new information and feedback. This will ensure that decisions can be made on the most accurate and timely data available.

5. Consideration of alternative approaches

Not applicable for this report.

6. Implications for local people / service users

Not applicable for this report.

7. Financial implications

Not applicable for this report.

8. Employee implications

Not applicable for this report.

9. Communications implications

9.1 A communication plan has been developed to ensure that the health and wellbeing issues identified are widely communicated including with partners.

10. Consultations

10.1 The Executive summary, infographic and report have been circulated for comment within the Council, with our partners via email circulation and through a number of partnership groups. Comments and amendments have been received and included by:

- Senior Strategic Development Group (18 October and 15 November)
- Barnsley Council SMT (1 November)
- Barnsley Strategic Intelligence Group (7 November)
- Barnsley Operational Intelligence Group (13 October)

10.2 Where possible the comments received have been embedded into the report from the following services and partners:

- Senior Strategic Development Group
- Barnsley Council SMT
- Barnsley Strategic Intelligence Group
- Barnsley Operational Intelligence Group
- Equalities and Inclusion Team
- Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group
- Barnsley Health Watch
- Berneslai Homes
- South West Yorkshire NHS Partnership Foundation Trust
- All Council Services
- South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive

11. The Corporate Plan and the Council's Performance Management Framework

- 11.1 The health and wellbeing issues identified within the JSNA link to the challenges mentioned in the Corporate Plan and appropriate measures will be embedded into the Council's Performance Management Framework.

12. Promoting equality, diversity, and social inclusion

- 12.1 Where possible, the JSNA includes a range of data to enable us to better understand the health inequalities and barriers experienced by diverse communities in Barnsley. However, the availability of this data is limited and, therefore, we have sought national research evidence where available. We have engaged with the network of equality forums at an event on 15th October 2016 with our health partners the CCG, SWYPFT, Barnsley Hospital and Healthwatch. The report from this event is currently being compiled and will be included within the JSNA when it is available. A summary of some of the key health inequalities is also incorporated into the Executive Summary and report.

13. Tackling the Impact of Poverty

Not applicable for this report.

14. Tackling health inequalities

- 14.1 The JSNA identifies the health and wellbeing issues including health inequalities that are experienced by Barnsley residents and provides evidence for tackling health inequalities.

15. Reduction of crime and disorder

- 15.1 Issues relating to crime and disorder are included in the JSNA.

16. Risk management issues

- 16.1 There are two main risks relating to the JSNA. Firstly, there is the risk that the JSNA resources do not accurately describe the health and social care needs of Barnsley in the short and longer term. This risk is mitigated by maintaining an annual JSNA cycle, using the most up to date data, including survey data, and by

using the full expertise of the Council's Research and Business Intelligence Team.

- 16.2 The second risk relates to the impact the JSNA has on strategy and decision making. This risk is mitigated by making the JSNA resources available online and by providing a more detailed strategic analysis. These actions make the JSNA more usable and more influential. A communication plan has been developed to ensure that the health and wellbeing issues identified are widely communicated.

17. Health, safety, and emergency resilience issues

Not applicable for this report.

18. Compatibility with the European Convention on Human Rights

Not applicable for this report.

19. Conservation of biodiversity

Not applicable for this report.

20. Glossary

JSNA – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
CCG – Clinical Commissioning Group
SWYPFT – South West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust

21. List of appendices

Appendix 1 Executive Summary
Appendix 2 Infographic
Appendix 3 JSNA Report

22. Background papers

Details of background papers can be obtained through the Research and Business Intelligence team on the contact details below.

Officer Contact Liz Pitt

Telephone No 773189

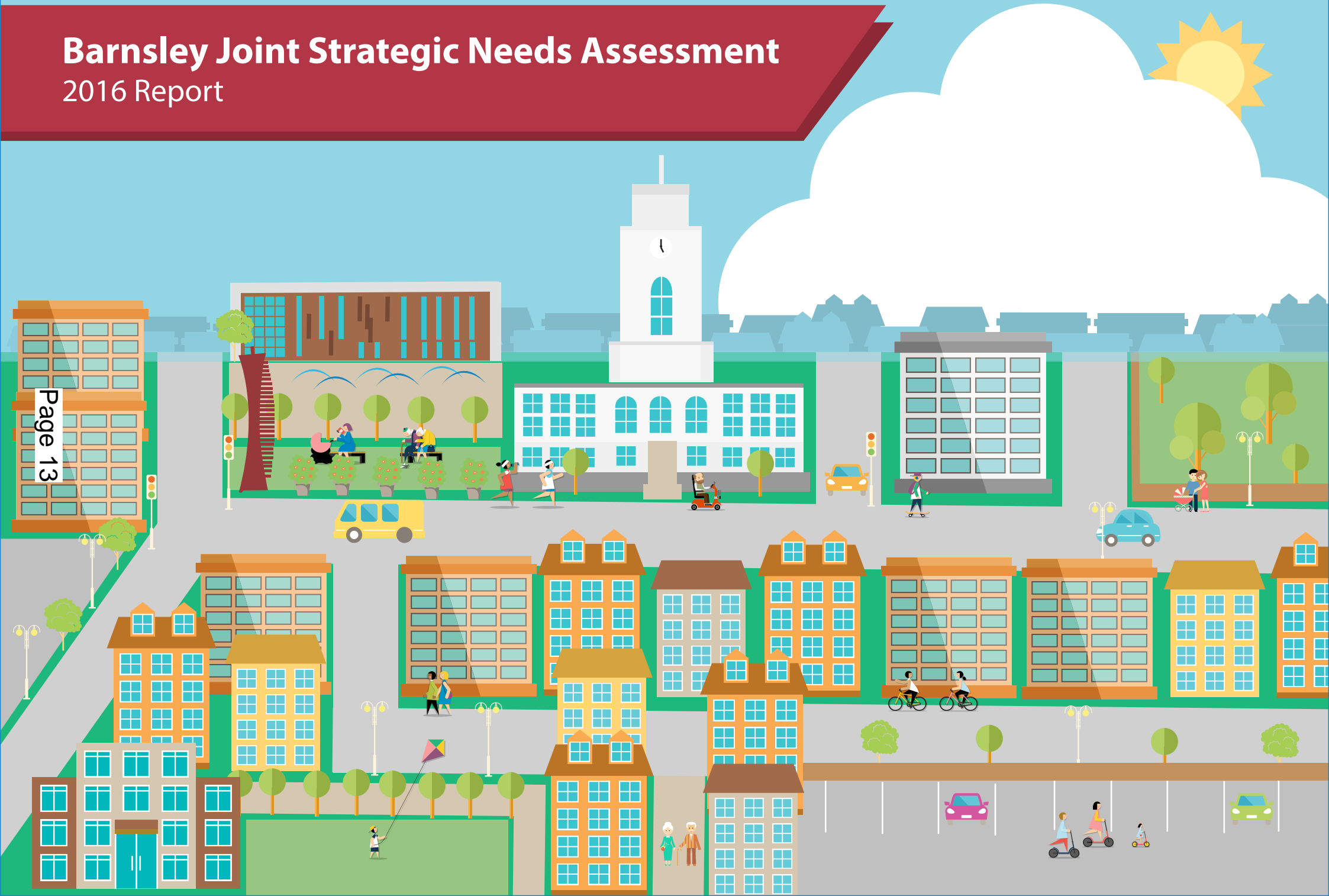
Date 10/11/16

Financial Implications /



Barnsley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

2016 Report



Introduction

The production of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a statutory duty and from 1st April 2013, through the Health and Wellbeing Board, both Barnsley Council and the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) have an equal and explicit obligation to prepare the JSNA for Barnsley.

The purpose of a JSNA is to use all available data and information to assess the current and future health, social care and wellbeing needs of the local resident population to guide local strategies and plans.

The main audience for the JSNA are health and social care commissioners and service providers who use it to plan services, as it identifies the health and wellbeing issues of the Barnsley population.

Population

The latest mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that the population of Barnsley in 2015 was approximately 239,300 which is an increase of 7.5% from 2005.

In 2015 the population consisted of 18.4% aged under 16, 62.9% of working age and 18.7% aged 65 and over. The latest data from the 2011 Census shows that 97.9% of the Barnsley resident population were from a white ethnic background, 0.7% were from mixed/multiple ethnic groups, 0.7% were Asian or Asian British, 0.5% were Black/African/Caribbean or Black British and 0.2% were from other backgrounds.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) figures regarding non-British nationals that have been issued with a National Insurance Number (NINO), show that there were a total of 1,980 people who moved to Barnsley from other countries during 2015, of these, 58.7% were from Romania, 27.1% were from Poland.

In July 2016 the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Census that took place showed that there were 130 adults and 89 children (aged under 16 years) who were known to the Council to be currently living within a small group of static and mobile encampments within the Barnsley borough.

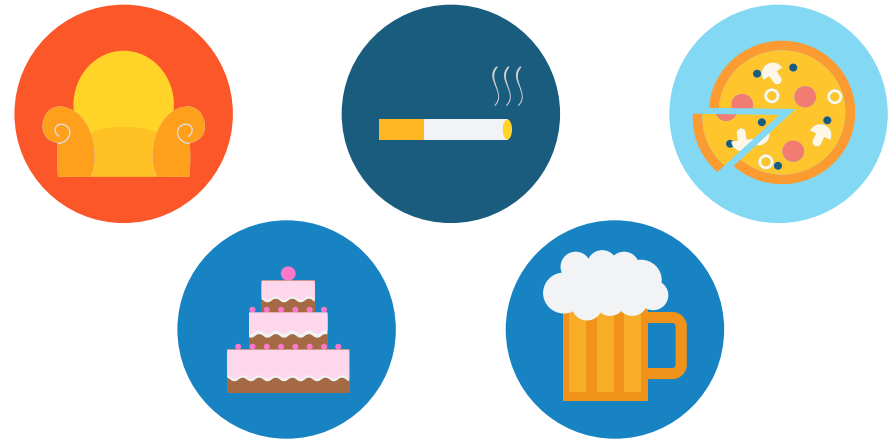
There are groups within the population for whom we do not have accurate and up to date information. One such group is the number of unpaid carers. The 2011 Census indicated that over 7,600 Barnsley residents were providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week to a friend, relative or neighbour who has a disability or health problem. Another group are the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) communities. Population estimates for Barnsley show approximately 14,400 LGBT residents living within the borough.

What are the issues that cause poor health and wellbeing within Barnsley?

Determinants of health illustrate the relationship between health and the physical, social and economic environment, many of which are distributed unevenly within the population.

Page 15
Life expectancy in Barnsley, although lower than the England average, has slowly increased. Life expectancy is 78.4 years for men and 81.8 years for women. Whilst life expectancy has increased for men and women since 1991/93, the proportion of life spent in “good health” for both men and women has decreased. Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in Barnsley during 2009/11 to 2012/14 has increased by 0.2 years. However, due to life expectancy at birth increasing at a greater rate during the period, the proportion of life spent in “good” health has decreased from 74.1% to 73.4%.

Not all communities within Barnsley experience the same health and wellbeing issues. For example those residents from Black and Minority Ethnic communities are reported nationally to experience higher rates of poverty than White British in terms of income, benefits use, worklessness, lacking basic necessities and area deprivation.



Lifestyle factors have contributed to a variety of health problems for Barnsley residents.

These include:

- Smoking
- Excess Weight
- Alcohol Consumption
- Unhealthy Eating
- Inactive Lifestyle

Other factors also contribute to health inequalities. These include:

- Poor Education Attainment
- Lack of Digital Skills
- Unemployment
- Poor Housing Conditions including Fuel Poverty
- Poverty
- Deprivation

What are the health conditions that our residents experience?

The health of Barnsley residents is generally poorer than the national average. There are significant health inequalities across Barnsley. This creates growing pressures on health services, social care, informal care, supported housing and other services.

Page 16

Some long term conditions are preventable by modifying lifestyles and behaviours and promoting healthy living.

Long term conditions impact on quality of life, contribute to inequalities and become more common as people get older. As people are living longer, more of them are expected to be diagnosed with long term conditions over time.

The main health conditions are:

- Cancer
- Coronary Heart Disease
- Respiratory Disease
- Diabetes
- Dementia
- Poor Mental Health

How do service users view the health and social care that they receive?

Barnsley Council and our partners have carried out a number of consultations with service users, the need for improved 'personalisation' of services emerged as a priority:

- Medical professionals need to establish the person's communication needs, record these and make sure that all follow up discussions or correspondence properly meet that individual's personal needs.
- Everyone should be treated with respect and be spoken to directly rather than through a third party.



What are the potential health and wellbeing issues for Barnsley in the future?

The latest population projections based on the mid-2014 population estimates show that the number of Barnsley residents is expected to increase by 6.1% and reach approximately 247,600 by 2020 of which 20% will be aged 65 and over.

To accommodate these extra people the Local Plan has proposed that an extra 14,790 dwellings are to be built across the borough between 2014 and 2033. If left, the current lack of housing options will further impact on resident's wellbeing, including poorer housing conditions, higher housing costs, more people in fuel poverty and higher levels of overcrowding.

The number of older people is expected to rise significantly and the current housing offer may not be able to cope with the demand for suitable or specialist housing to meet the needs despite the additional planned dwellings.

As a result of an ageing population, the number of people experiencing particular illnesses or conditions will also increase. Information suggests that in the next few years more Barnsley residents will:

- Suffer from Dementia
- Suffer from Depression
- Suffer a fall, particularly those aged 75 and over
- Suffer a stroke, particularly those aged 75 and over and particularly males
- Be unable to take care of themselves or move around independently
- Be living with long term illnesses
- Be living alone
- Have obesity issues

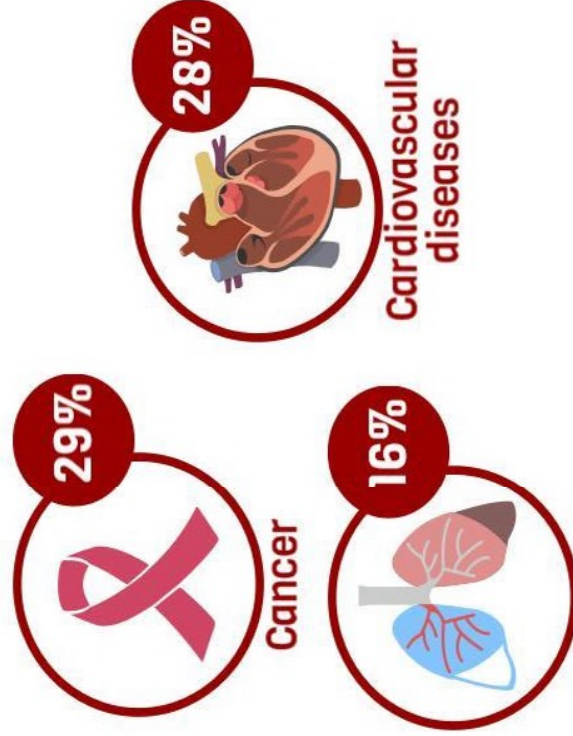
What have services already done to help to improve health and/or wellbeing, and what are they developing for the future?

Barnsley Council and our partners are working together to address the health and wellbeing issues within the borough and a variety of projects have already taken place and are starting to have positive outcomes. This partnership working will continue to address the issues outlined in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment through its strategies and local plans.

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Barnsley Health Needs Assessment 2016

Leading causes of death in Barnsley



Respiratory diseases

Diabetes

7%

prevalence rate



Dementia

4,600

patients predicted to have dementia by 2030



$\frac{1}{2}$ adults eat the recommended '5-a-day' the same as the England average

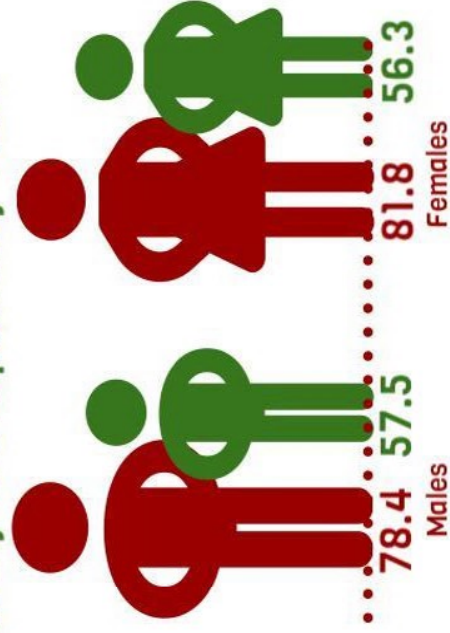


$\frac{1}{2}$ adults are physically active compared to 57% for the England average



Unemployment

Life Expectancy Years Healthy Life Expectancy Years



Barnsley

21%

of adults smoke

including

32%

of those in routine and manual occupations



England

17%

of adults smoke

including

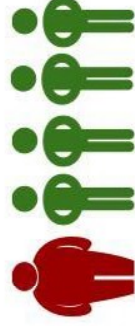
27%

of those in routine and manual occupations



1 in 5 drinkers

drink at 'increasing risk' levels



1 in 5 young children

are overweight or obese (reception pupils) the same as the England average

1 in 3 children

are overweight or obese (year six pupils) the same as the England average



7 in 10 adults

are overweight or obese



Compared to 6 in 10 for England

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Barnsley
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016
Summary Report

Produced on behalf of the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board

Prepared jointly by:

Barnsley Council
Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group

The Research and Business Intelligence Team would like to thank everyone involved in developing this JSNA:

Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
Barnsley Council Communities, People and Place directorates
Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (BHNFT)
South West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust (SWYPFT)
South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service (SYFR)
South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTE)
South Yorkshire Police (SYP)
Voluntary Action Barnsley (VAB) – in particular Health Watch

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Foreword

I am pleased to present this report on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Barnsley. The JSNA uses all available data and information to assess the current and future health, social care and wellbeing issues of the local resident population. Such information is used by public sector partners to identify where best to invest their resources to secure the health and wellbeing outcomes Barnsley people deserve and reduce inequalities.

The JSNA provides the data and intelligence on which the planning, commissioning and delivery of health and social care and other public services should be based. The Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) has a duty to have regard to the JSNA when developing their plans for health services for the local population. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) will use the JSNA to shape its plans and strategies to maximise the health and wellbeing of Barnsley people. Together, the partners on the Health and Wellbeing Board will use the JSNA to inform the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Strategy and our joint planning and commissioning priorities.

It can also be used as an evidence base for preparing bids and business cases by the voluntary and community sector to ensure that community needs and views are represented; by service providers to assist in the future development of their services; and by the public to scrutinise local health and wellbeing information, plans and commissioning recommendations.

This JSNA 2016 has been developed in four parts so it meets the requirements of the different audiences:

- An Executive Summary report containing the main health and wellbeing issues
- A 1 page infographic of the health and wellbeing issues in Barnsley
- A report of the main health and wellbeing issues within Barnsley
- An evidence base that is accessible via BMBC website consisting of briefings, profiles, infographics and reports.

The intention is that our JSNA is regularly reviewed and is constantly under review and being improved in response to new information and feedback, so decisions can be made on the most accurate and timely data.

I would like to thank the officers of the Council, Barnsley CCG, Barnsley Health Watch and voluntary sector colleagues who have worked in partnership to produce this JSNA.

I commend this new JSNA to you.

Councillor Sir Stephen Houghton CBE
Chair of the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board

Introduction

What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?

The purpose of a JSNA is to use all available data and information to assess the current and future health, social care and wellbeing needs and issues of the local resident population by guiding local strategies and plans.

Many different factors impact on the health of the resident population of Barnsley. Some of these are due to unhealthy lifestyle choices like smoking and alcohol misuse. Other factors are less straightforward, such as how poor mental wellbeing affects physical health, the impact of poor housing or unemployment and low educational attainment.

In this JSNA we aim to describe what we know about the resident population of Barnsley and the impacts upon their health and quality of life. We attempt to give an overview of a wide range of factors from the economy and worklessness through to disability and diseases that are prevalent.

The JSNA is intended to be a tool for making decisions about the services to be provided, taking into account the need for individuals to take personal responsibility and be in control of their own health and care. Its purpose is to help everyone working with the residents of Barnsley to make the most of limited resources by targeting those who need them most.

We hope you find this document useful whether you are a member of the public or work in the public sector, voluntary sector, third sector, or for a private agency.

Who is responsible for producing the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)?

The production of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a statutory duty and from 1st April 2013, through the Health and Wellbeing Board¹, both Barnsley Council and the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) have an equal and explicit obligation to prepare the JSNA for Barnsley.

The Health and Wellbeing Board brings together clinical, political, professional and community leaders from the local health and care system. The JSNA enables the board to have a clear and shared understanding of their local community's needs so that they can work together to reduce health inequalities, join up care and improve health and wellbeing.

¹ The Health & Wellbeing Board is a formal committee of the Council established under the Health & Social Care Act 2012, which has a legal duty to produce the JSNA and a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS).

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy, which has been developed at the same time as this JSNA, will set out how the Health and Wellbeing Board will drive integration in order to support the Barnsley resident population to better help themselves in order to help realise the shared vision:

“That the people of Barnsley are enabled to take control of their health and wellbeing and enjoy happy, healthy and longer lives, in safer and stronger communities, regardless of who they are and wherever they live”.

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy and related strategies, including the Public Health Strategy, the Local Integrated Place Based Plan and the Clinical Commissioning Strategy, reflect the findings of this JSNA and collectively respond to meet the current and future need of the Barnsley resident population.

Overview

Who is involved in developing the JSNA in Barnsley?

In addition to the Health and Wellbeing Board, there is a Senior Strategic Development Group (SSDG) which oversees the development of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The SSDG includes representatives from the NHS, Council, Police and Fire services, SYPTTE and the local voluntary and community sector and ensures that the JSNA is fit for purpose and links to the strategy.

Both the Barnsley Strategic Intelligence Group and the Operational Intelligence Group report into the SSDG and both groups have representatives from those organisations which make up the SSDG. The role of the Strategic Intelligence Group is to ensure that the JSNA is delivered on time and is of a high standard. The role of the Operational Intelligence Group is to coordinate information analysis for the JSNA

All of the above groups help to ensure that a broad range of different organisations and communities are involved in the Barnsley JSNA.

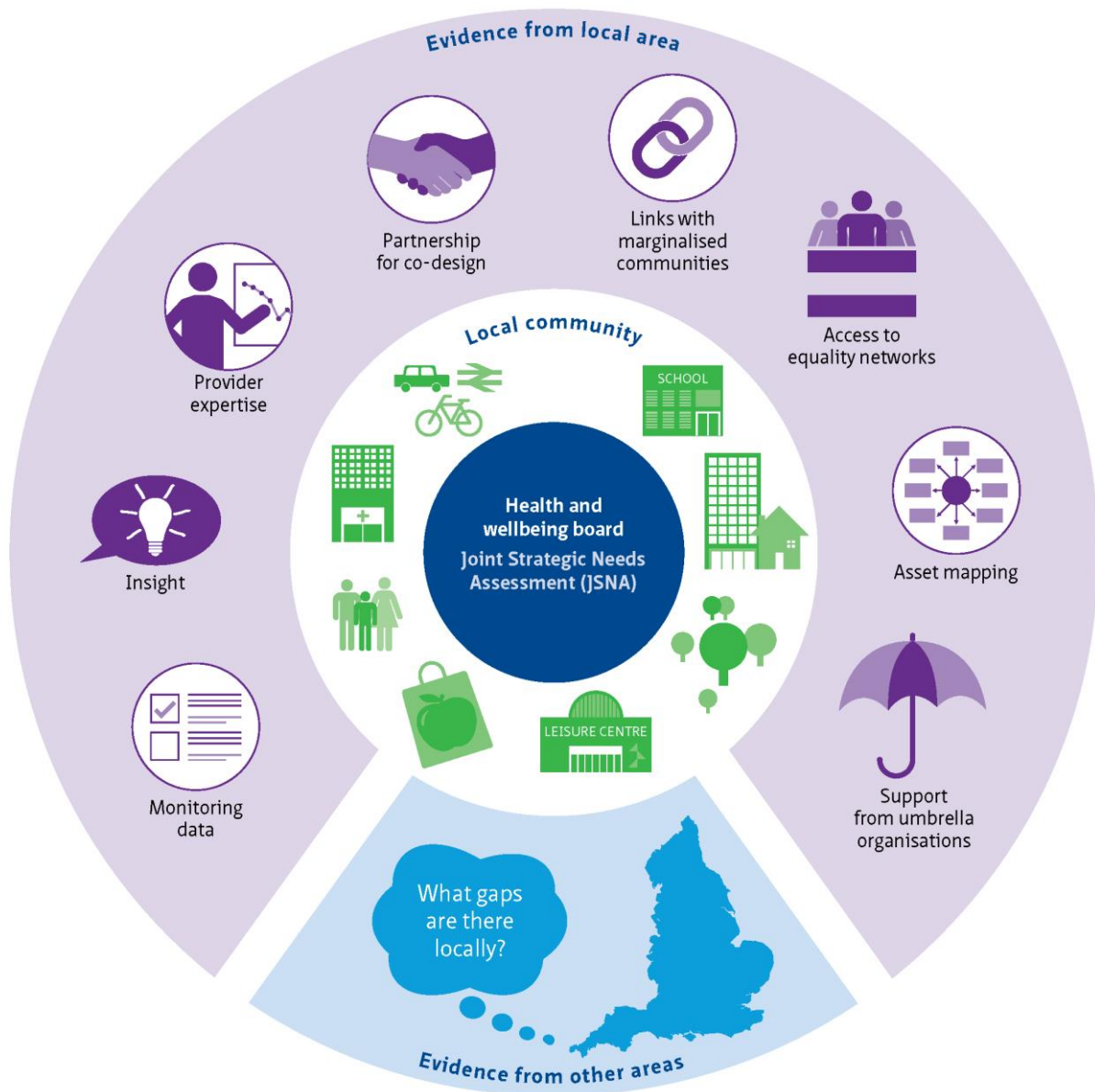
The evidence base for our JSNA is regularly reviewed and improved for the benefit of the health and wellbeing of the Barnsley population. This ensures that we can assist with service planning and reflect the changes in the population and their ever-changing needs.

Data which is of good quality and meets our standards has been used to ensure that decisions are made based on accurate information from a wide range of sources. This includes information about the population, housing, employment, the effects of lifestyle on health, prevalence of diseases, services used and their effectiveness, community perspectives and other useful information.

The data used in this process includes both qualitative and quantitative data, and uses customer insights; collectively these different types of data enhance our knowledge of our population. We have used reports, briefings, infographics, strategies and action plans to provide our evidence base for this JSNA.

As further data and information becomes available, this will be added to the evidence base to give greater insight into the needs of the local population.

Figure 1 – Health and Wellbeing Boards; using voluntary sector evidence



Source: NHS Confederation

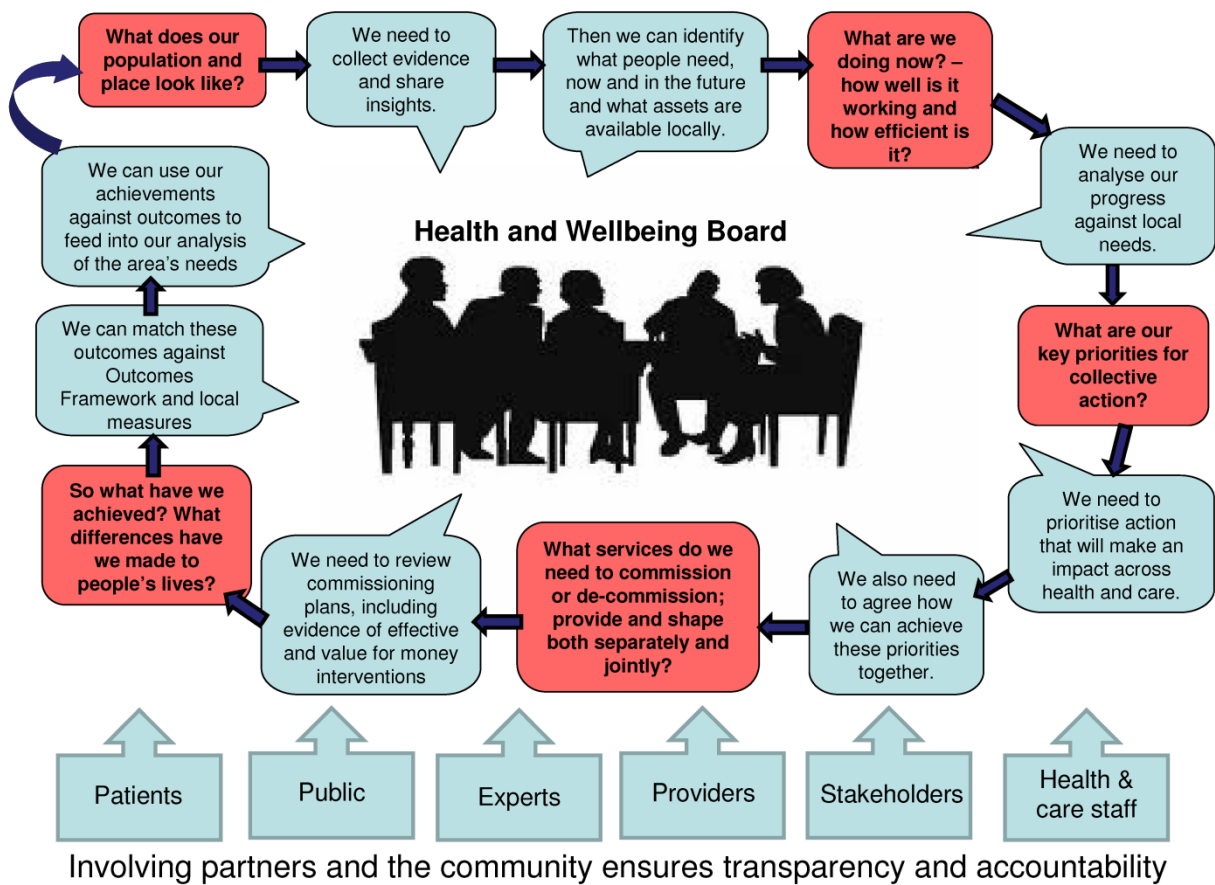
The diagram above shows how this JSNA brings together information about the local community including from schools, GPs, local transport, housing and leisure etc. The evidence about the community comes from monitoring data, customer insights, provider expertise, equality groups and asset mapping etc.

Who is the JSNA for?

The main audience for the JSNA are health and social care commissioners and service providers who use it to plan services, as it identifies the health and wellbeing issues of the Barnsley population.

It can also be used as an evidence base for preparing bids and business cases by the voluntary and community sector to ensure that community needs and views are represented; by service providers to assist in the future development of their services; and by the public to scrutinise local health and wellbeing information, plans and commissioning recommendations.

Figure 2 – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Explicit link from evidence to service planning



Source: Department of Health

What does the JSNA look like in Barnsley?

Following the JSNA feedback in 2015, this JSNA has been developed in four parts:

- An Executive Summary report containing the main health and wellbeing issues
- A 1 page infographic of the health and wellbeing issues in Barnsley
- A report of the main health and wellbeing issues within Barnsley
- An evidence base that is accessible via BMBC website consisting of briefings, profiles, infographics and reports.

The intention is that our JSNA is regularly reviewed and improved in response to new information and feedback, so decisions can be made on the most accurate data.

The contents of a JSNA are flexible, which enables local areas to focus on the priorities and present information in the way that is most relevant to them. This time, we have structured it so we can see clearly what the issues are across Barnsley and the differences across our communities.

The Intelligence

The population of Barnsley

The latest mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that the population of Barnsley in 2015 was 239,300 which is an increase of 7.5% from 2005. This consists of 50.6% females and 49.4% of males.

Table 1 – Numbers of People Resident in Barnsley, ONS Mid-2015 Population Estimates

	0 to 15	16 to 64	65+	Total
Male	22,500	75,100	20,600	118,200
Female	21,600	75,400	24,200	121,200

(Source: ONS Mid-2015 Population Estimates)

Figures are rounded to nearest hundred.

This consists of 50.6% females and 49.4% of males. The largest proportional increase in age groups is in those aged 65 and over (an increase of 23.2% since 2005).

Table 2 – Percentage of the total population by Region, ONS Mid-2015 Population Estimates

	0-15%	16-64 %	65+%
England	19.0	63.3	17.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.9	63.0	18.1
Barnsley	18.4	62.9	18.7

(Source: ONS Mid-2015 Population Estimates)

Barnsley has now a greater proportion of those of aged over 65 years than those aged under 16 years which is different to both the regional and national figures, as shown in Table 2.

The largest proportional increase in age groups is in those aged 65 years and over (an increase of 23.2% since 2005). Barnsley's over 65 years population portion is slightly higher than the regional average of 18.1% and the national average of 17.7%. From mid-2014 to mid-2015, the population increased by 0.62%; this was due to over 2,800 births, 2,400 deaths and a migration net change of approximately 1,100 people.

Part of the net migration can be attributed to the new housing in Barnsley attracting inward migration² from more economically active people (Centre for Cities, 2015). Another part will be the number of non-British nationals. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) figures regarding non-British nationals that have been issued with a national insurance number (NINO), show that there were a total of 1,980 new arrivals in Barnsley during 2015³, mainly living in small pockets around the urban centre of Barnsley. Of these, 1,162 (58.7%) were from

² Inward migration is all forms of migration which involve an influx of people from a less populated area to a more populated area. Barnsley is in the top 10 for growth in Private Sector jobs (with an 8.4% increase) and for housing growth (with a 8.5% increase); both measures are based on data from 2004 to 2013. Centre for Cities, 2015

³ There are no figures available for how many 'new arrivals' stay or move on to other areas.

Romania, 536 (27.1%) were from Poland and the remaining 282 (14.2%) were from other countries.

As will be examined later in the report, different populations and communities have different Health and Wellbeing issues.

The latest data from the 2011 Census shows that 97.9% of the Barnsley resident population were from a white ethnic background, 0.7% were from mixed/multiple ethnic groups, 0.7% were Asian or Asian British, 0.5% were Black/ African/Caribbean or Black British and 0.2% were from other backgrounds. Since these figures were collected, the Barnsley population has experienced changes due to international migration but there are no recent data sources available to evidence the changes.

In July 2016 the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Census that took place showed that there were 130 adults and 89 children (aged under 16 years) who are known to the Council to be currently living within a small group of static and mobile encampments within the Barnsley borough.

There are groups within the population for whom we do not have accurate and up to date information.

The number of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) residents in Barnsley is unknown and very difficult to estimate, not least because there are no agreed definitions or mechanisms for routinely gathering this information. Estimates of the size of the LGBT population vary, but national surveys designed to capture sexual orientation and behaviour show 5% – 7% of the population is LGBT (Department of Trade and Industry (DoTI), 2014), which is the figure the Government uses when undertaking equality impact assessments. Taking 6% as the mid-point, we can reasonably estimate that the LGBT population of Barnsley is approximately 14,400 based on a total population of 239,300.

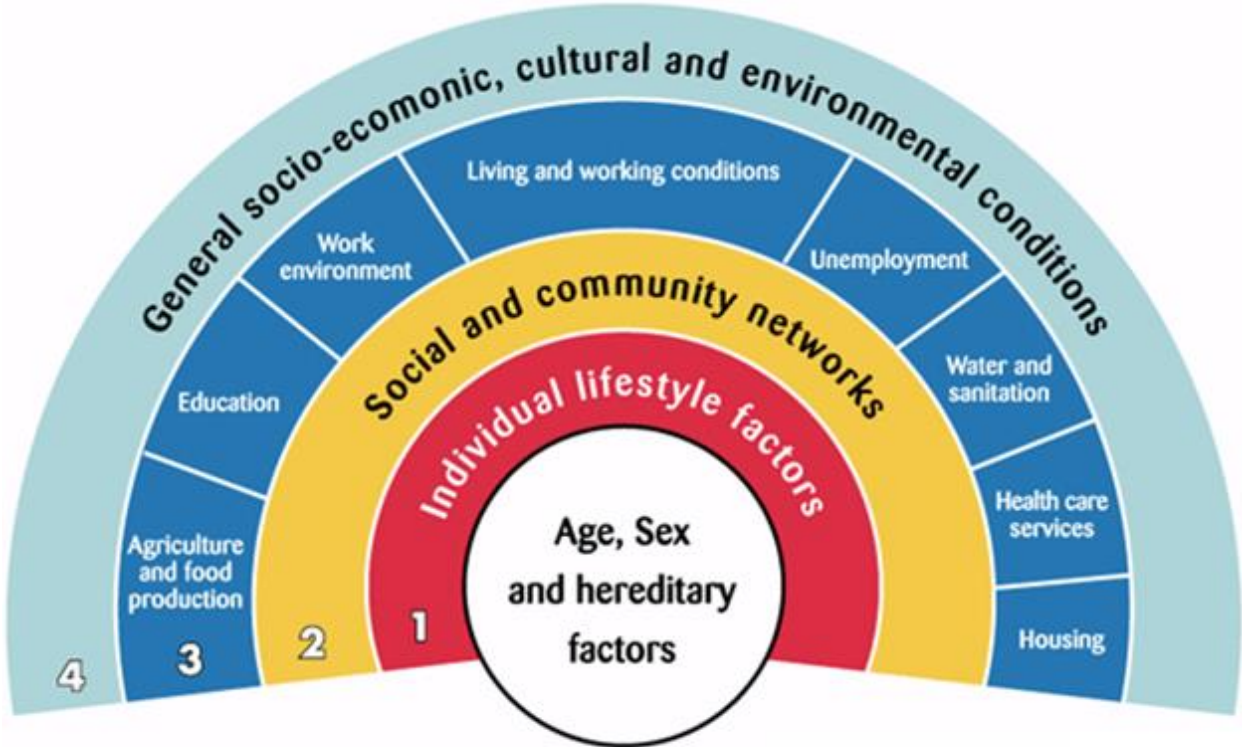
The number of carers is also difficult to estimate. The 2011 Census indicated that over 7,600 Barnsley residents were providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care each week to a friend, relative or neighbour who had a disability or health problem.

What are the issues that cause poor health and wellbeing within Barnsley?

The health and wellbeing of the local population cannot be examined in isolation from other influences that also need to be improved in order to make any sustainable improvements.

Dahlgren (1995) developed a model showing the various determinants of health at different levels. This ranges from general socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions to age, sex and hereditary factors.

Figure 3 – Dahlgren model



Source: Healthknowledge.org.uk

Research shows that social disadvantage factors create the circumstances in which people’s health experience is adversely affected. Such factors are known as determinants of health, many of which are distributed unevenly within the population. The model developed by Dahlgren (1995), summarises determinants of health. It also illustrates the relationship between health and the physical, social and economic environment.

The following section gives an overview of the socio-economic characteristics and make-up of the borough, and an insight into a number of key determinants that shape people's health and wellbeing in Barnsley. We have chosen to not include any information relating to the groups Agriculture and food production, and Water and sanitation. It is recognised that these areas have an impact on the wider determinates of health however there is little or no supporting evidence specific to Barnsley at this time.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth in Barnsley, although lower than the England average, has slowly increased over the period from 1991/93 to 2012/14. Life expectancy at birth is 78.4 years for men and 81.8 years for women. For men, the gap in life expectancy at birth between Barnsley and England has decreased from 1.4 years in 1991/93 to 1.1 years in 2012/14. For women, the gap in life expectancy between Barnsley and England has not changed at 1.4 years.

Life expectancy at birth⁴ varies significantly across Barnsley. For men, there is a difference of 7.3 years between the ward with the highest life expectancy, which is Penistone East at 82.3 years and the ward with the lowest life expectancy, which is Dearne North at 75 years. A similar difference in life expectancy exists for women of 7.6 years. Life expectancy for women is highest in Penistone East at 86.7 years and lowest in Wombwell at 79.1 years (see ONS Life Expectancy Briefing 2012/14).

Whilst life expectancy has increased for men and women since 1991/93, the proportion of life spent in “good” health for both men and women has decreased.

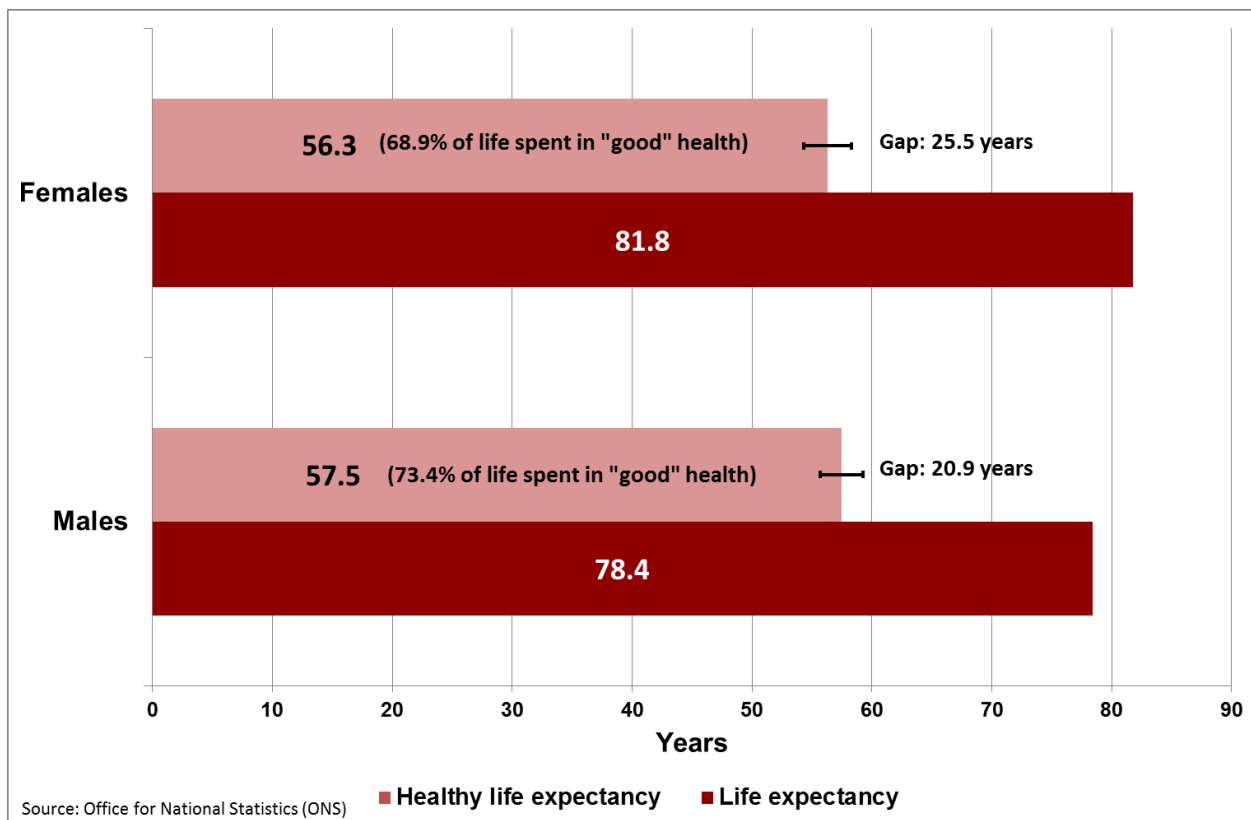
Although healthy life expectancy⁵ at birth for men in Barnsley has increased by 0.2 years from 2009/11 to 2012/14, the proportion of life spent in “good” health has decreased from 74.1% to 73.4%; this is due to life expectancy at birth increasing at a greater rate during the period. Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in Barnsley has decreased by 0.8 years from 2009/11 to 2012/14. The proportion of life spent in “good” health has also decreased from 70.6% to 68.9% (see figure 4 overleaf).

Barnsley is ranked 141 out of 150 Local Authorities for men’s healthy life expectancy and is ranked 146 for women’s healthy life expectancy (where 1 is the highest and 150 is the lowest). On average, men in Barnsley live 20.9 years in poor health and women 25.5 years.

⁴ Life expectancy reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period rather than mortality among those born in each area.

⁵ Healthy life expectancy estimates are based on survey questions about health. The 2012/14 healthy life expectancy rates represent the expected life years spent in ‘good’ health for an individual assuming 2012/14 mortality and health status rates apply through that individual’s life.

Figure 4 – Life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in ‘good’ health. Men and women in Barnsley (2012/14).



Lifestyle

The following lifestyle choices have contributed to the increasing health needs in Barnsley.

Smoking

Nationally, smoking is the biggest cause of preventable ill health and causes diseases such as respiratory disease, cancer and circulatory disease. In Barnsley, smoking rates, whilst decreasing remain high. In 2016, a fifth (21.2%) of adults in Barnsley smoke, which is significantly higher than the England average of 16.9%. In Barnsley, for those in routine and manual occupations, nearly a third (31.7%) smoke and this is significantly higher than the England average of 26.5% (Source: Annual Population Survey, 2016).

In December 2015, 46,630 patients registered with a GP in Barnsley smoked. This information is from GP registered patients with a smoking record and it is based on around 95% of the GP registered population. GP record data shows that smoking prevalence is higher for men (25.7%) than women (21.7%) and that there is variation in smoking prevalence across Barnsley. Smoking prevalence is highest in Dearne North at 28.5% and lowest in Penistone West at 12.7% (see Smoking Data 2016).

High rates of smoking in pregnancy are a particular concern in Barnsley. In 2014/15, 20.4% of women were recorded as smoking at the time of delivery compared to 11.4% in England. There are significant inequalities across Barnsley, as ten times more women in Dearne North smoke in pregnancy (38.6%) than in Penistone East (3.9%) (Source: NHS Digital 2014-15).

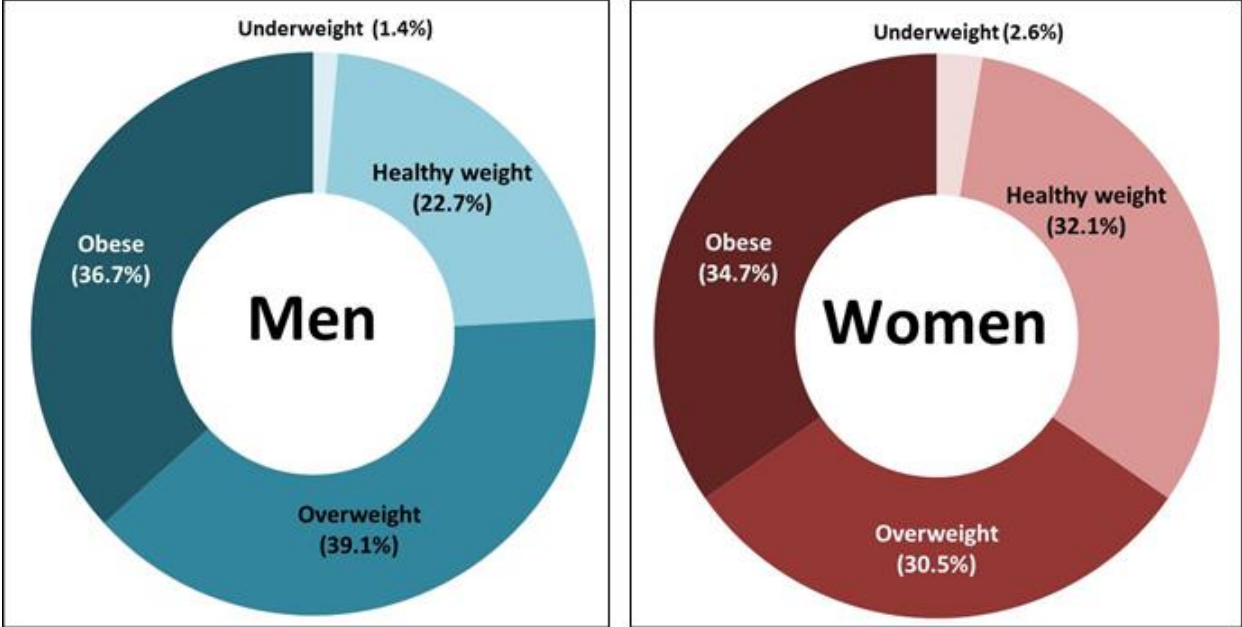
In 2015/16, the proportion of people in Barnsley setting a quit date who successfully quit smoking (38.1%) is slightly higher than the England rate (36.4%). Smoking quit rates have varied over time, but have remained above the England average (Source: NHS Digital 2016). Barnsley’s rate for smokers setting a quit date is 6,576.5 per 100,000 which is significantly higher than the England rate of 5,548.9 per 100,000.

Healthy weight

Obesity is associated with an increased risk of developing ill health such as diabetes, some cancers and circulatory disease. It also increases the risk of complications during pregnancy and medical care. There are several sources of data for obesity: the national Active People Survey carried out by Sport England and local registered GP patient data. This information cannot be directly compared.

The Active People Survey (2012/14) estimates that 7 out of 10 adults (71.6%) in Barnsley are overweight or obese, which is significantly higher than the proportion for England (64.6%). In Barnsley, this equates to 36.5% of adults being overweight and 35.1% of adults being obese. For England, 40.6% of adults are overweight and 24.0% are obese.

Figure 5 – Adult BMI status by sex – Barnsley GP registered population (2015)



Source: BMBC Research and Business Intelligence Team, Barnsley GP data (2015)

A second source of data is from local GPs as shown in figure 5. BMI thresholds are: Underweight (BMI less than 18.5), Healthy weight (BMI 18.5 to 24.9), Overweight (BMI 25.0 to 29.9), Obese (BMI 30 and above).

This relates to all patients aged 16 or over, registered with a Barnsley GP, who have a BMI status recorded in the last 15 months. The proportion of patients who have a BMI record is around 48%. This data is available at a ward level and for different age groups. This shows that for men, the prevalence of excess weight⁶ increases with age up to 45 – 54 years old (83.6%). For women the prevalence of excess weight increases up to the age 55 – 64 years old (73.9%).

Barnsley's 2014/15 rate for maternal obesity at 10.1% is double the rate for England (5.0%). This is the highest rate during the period 2012/13 to 2014/15. The data is not available at a ward level (Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust 2014/15).

Active lifestyle

People who have a physically active lifestyle⁷ have a 20% – 35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Only half of adults (50.7%) in Barnsley are physically active compared to 57% in England. The rate of physical activity is increasing but a third of the Barnsley population remains inactive (34.6%). The overall proportion of residents who cycle is low but increasing. The proportion of Barnsley residents who cycle at least five times a week in 2014/15 (1.0%) has more than doubled from 2013/14 (0.4%).

Healthy eating

Poor diet increases the risk of some cancers and cardiovascular disease; both of which are major causes of premature death. Just over half of Barnsley residents (52.6%) eat the recommended '5-a-day', which is slightly higher than the England rate (52.3%). There has been no change in the rates since 2014 (Source: Active People Survey 2015).

Alcohol

Drinking excessive quantities of alcohol can lead to liver disease and cancer and is associated with mental health problems. In addition, people who drink excessively are vulnerable and may engage in risky behaviour. In Barnsley, it is estimated that about a fifth (21%) of drinkers aged 16 years and older are drinking at 'increasing risk' levels (North West Public Health Observatory, 2011) and 7% are drinking at 'higher risk' levels.

In Barnsley in 2014/15 the directly standardised rate for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions (broad definition⁸) is 2,671 per 100,000 population. This is equivalent to 6,212 people. This is significantly higher than the England directly standardised rate of 2,139 per 100,000 population. In Barnsley, the directly standardised rate for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions has increased from 2,001 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 2,671 in 2014/15.

⁶ Excess weight is those who have a BMI of 25 or higher.

⁷ Active People Survey (Sport England 2015). Active is the percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week. Inactive is the percentage of adults doing less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week. There are some people in between who are nearly active (14.7%).

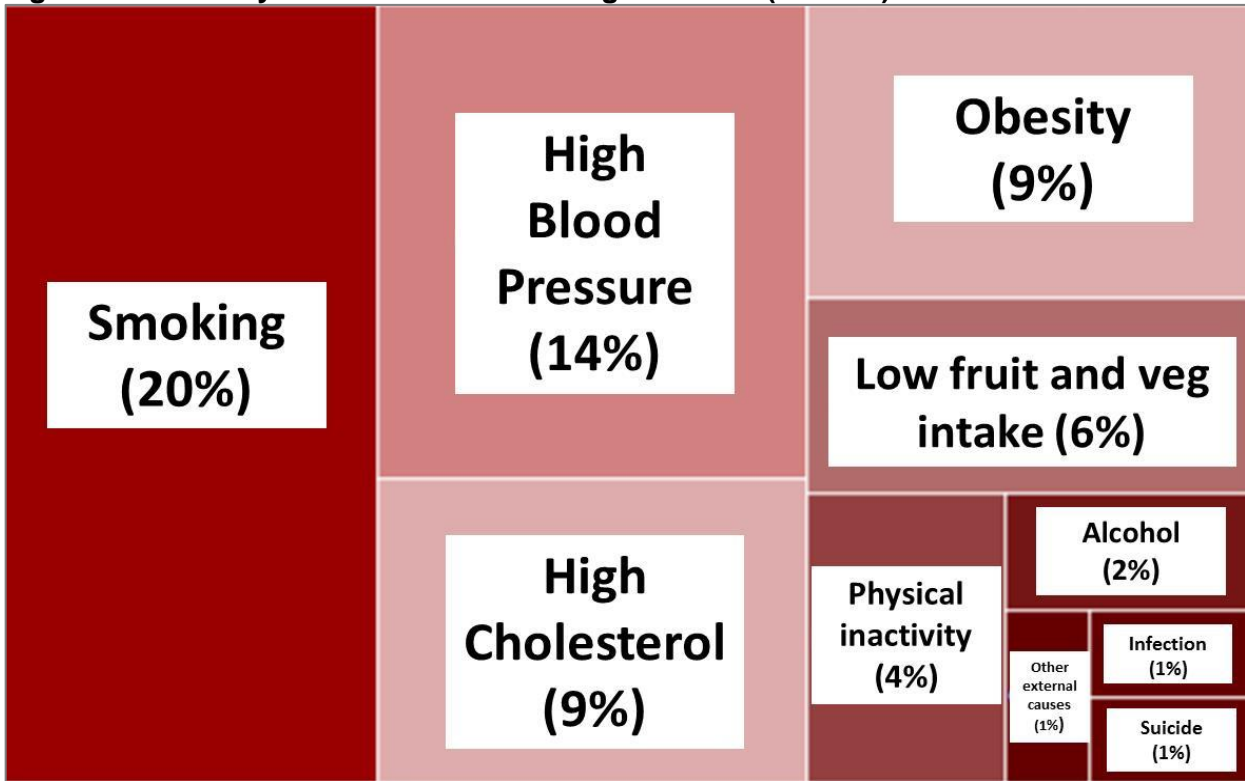
⁸ Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (broad), all ages, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population European standard population.

The directly standardised rate for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions (broad definition) is 3,592 for men and 1,884 for women per 100,000 population. This is equivalent to 3,948 men and 2,265 women. Both these rates are significantly higher than the England directly standardised rate for men of 2,947 and for women 1,450 per 100,000 population. In Barnsley, the directly standardised rate for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions for men has increased from 2,834 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 3,592 per 100,000 in 2014/15. For women, the directly standardised rate for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions has increased rapidly from 1,312 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 1,884 per 100,000 in 2014/15.

Risk factors contributing to deaths in Barnsley

As figure 6 below shows, a large proportion of deaths can be attributed to modifiable lifestyle factors. The leading risk factor is smoking, which contributed to 1 in 5 deaths in 2012/14. This is important when considered with the information on lifestyle factors in Barnsley (see page 16).

Figure 6 – Barnsley risk factors contributing to deaths (2012/14)



Source: Research and Business Intelligence Team, BMBC (ONS Primary Care Mortality Database (2012-14), The World Health Report 2002 (WHO: Geneva, 2003); Statistics in Smoking, The Information Centre, 2004

Health services

The NHS Health Check is for adults in England aged 40 – 74 without a pre-existing medical condition. The Health Check assesses circulatory and vascular health and identifies the risk of getting a disabling vascular disease in future. In Barnsley for 2015/16, 14.4% of the eligible population were invited for a Health Check (9,800 people). Of these, 89.4% (8,758 people) took up the invite and received a Health Check. This has increased from 76.4% in 2011/12.

During the five year period 2011/12 to 2015/16, more than 44,000 people aged 40 – 74 in Barnsley received an NHS Health Check (83.5% of those offered and 67.2% of the average eligible population over the five year period).

Children and young people

There were 2,789 live births in Barnsley in 2014. The infant mortality rate is 4.0 per 1,000 population which is similar to the England average of 4.2.

Breastfeeding

Nearly two thirds (64%) of women in Barnsley initiate breastfeeding, which is lower than the England average of 74% (NHS England 2014/15). This has increased from 62.7% in 2010/11. The rate of breastfeeding initiation varies across Barnsley: Penistone East ward has the highest rate at 89.2%, which is almost double the lowest rate in Dearne North ward of 45.5% (Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust 2012/13 – 2014/15).

Breastfeeding rates in Barnsley have declined to 29% (861 women) by the time the child is 6 – 8 weeks old (2015/16). This is significantly lower than the England average of 43.2% (NHS England and Public Health England).

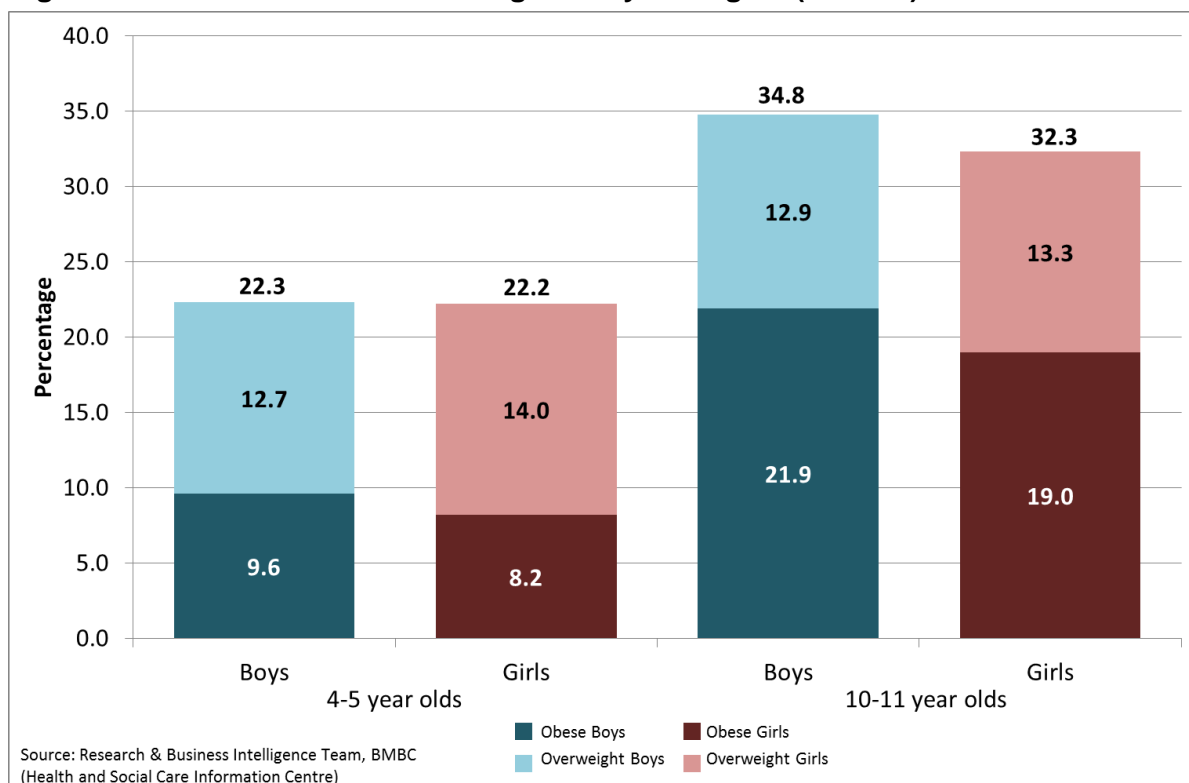
Tooth decay

Tooth decay is predominantly a preventable disease, but significant levels remain in Barnsley. At 69.8%, Barnsley has a significantly lower proportion of five year old children who are free from dental decay compared to England (75.2%) (Source: Dental Health Epidemiology Programme for England 2015). This has improved from 2007/08 when 60.6% of five year olds were free from dental decay.

Healthy weight in children

There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood. In Barnsley, almost a quarter (22.1%) of 4 – 5 years old's and just over a third (33.5%) of 10 – 11 year olds are overweight or obese. The prevalence rate of excess weight for 4 – 5 year olds in St Helen's ward at 28.6% is double that of Penistone East ward (14.3%). For 10 – 11 year olds, excess weight rates range from 21.4% in Penistone East ward to 38.2% in Dearne South ward (Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2011/12 – 2013/14) (see figure 7 overleaf).

Figure 7 – Prevalence of excess weight – boys and girls (2013/14)



The following information is from the 2014 What About Youth survey⁹. The survey targets 15 year olds to ask questions relating to general health, wellbeing and behaviour.

Healthy eating

In Barnsley, less than half (44.5%) of 15 year olds eat the recommended ‘5-a-day’ portions of fruit and vegetables and this is significantly lower than the England rate of 52.4%. Boys in Barnsley (50.3%) are more likely to eat the recommended ‘5-a-day’ than girls (38.5%).

Active lifestyle

The proportion of young people (15 year olds) who are physically active for at least one hour every day is 15.8% which is higher than the England rate of 13.9% but not significantly different. There is no difference in the sedentary behaviour of boys and girls.

Smoking

In Barnsley, the proportion of 15 year olds who currently smoke at 10.7% has decreased in recent years; however, it remains significantly higher than the England average of 8.2%. More than a quarter (27.3%) of 15 year olds have used/tried e-cigarettes, which is significantly higher than the England average of 18.4%. More girls (35.2%) than boys (30.7%) have used/tried e-cigarettes.

⁹ The What About Youth survey is a newly established survey conducted nationally to collect robust local authority level data on a range of health behaviours amongst 15 year olds.

Alcohol

The proportion of young people in Barnsley who are regular drinkers at 11.3% is almost twice the England average of 6.2%. It is also significantly higher than neighbouring local authorities such as Doncaster (7.5%) and Kirklees (5.5%).

Risky behaviour

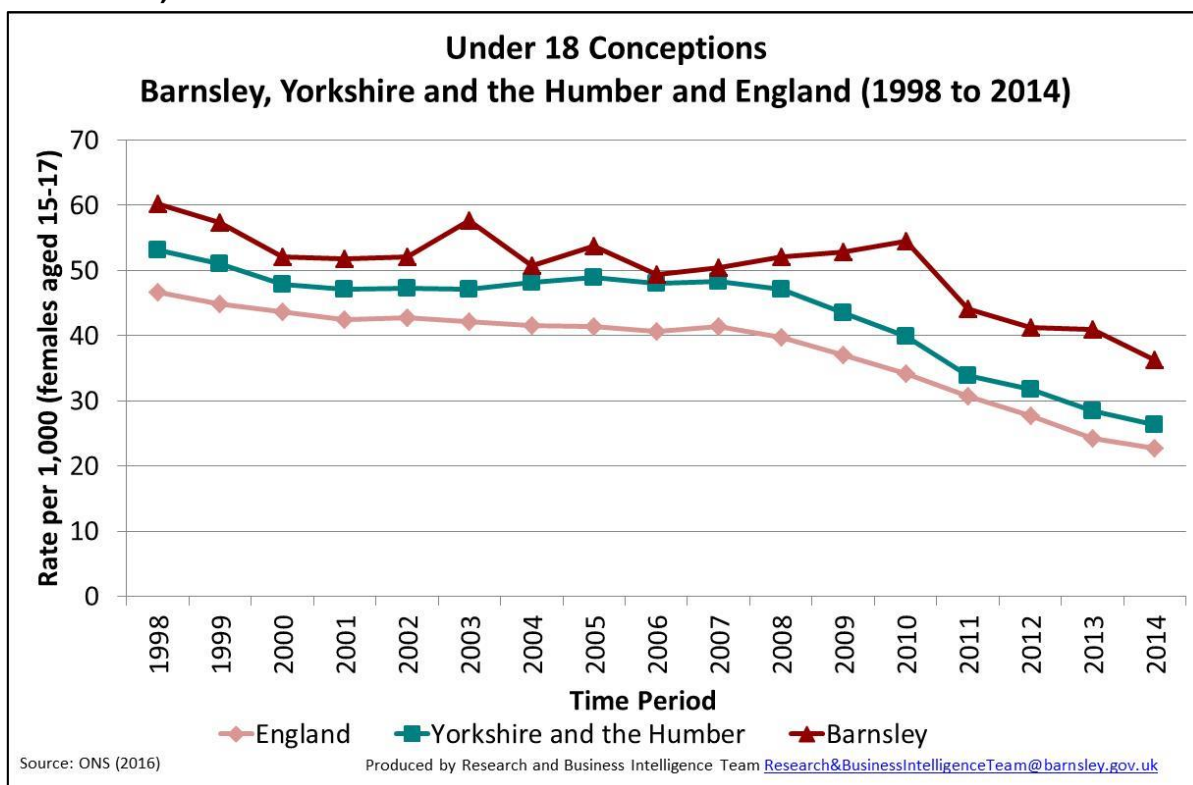
Nearly a quarter (22.5%) of young people in Barnsley undertake three or more risky behaviours (smoking, drinking alcohol, drug use, inactivity, poor diet). This is significantly higher than the England average of 15.9%. Girls (26.7%) are more likely to undertake 3 or more risky behaviours than boys (18.4%).

Teenage conceptions

The 2014 under 18 conceptions rate of 36.3 per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17 (equivalent to 152 women) is a reduction from the 2013 rate of 40.9 per 1,000 women (equivalent to 176 women). However, it remains significantly higher than the England rate of 22.8 per 1,000 women. Kingstone ward has the highest rate of under 18 conceptions at 70.1 per 1,000 women; this is more than six times higher than the rate for Penistone East ward at 11.3 per 1,000 women (Source: Office for National Statistics 2014).

The 2014 under 16 conception rate is 8.5 per 1,000 women, which is equivalent to 32 women. This is significantly higher than the England rate of 4.4 per 1,000 women. (Source: Office for National Statistics, 2014) (see figure 8 below).

Figure 8 – Under 18 conceptions – Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England (1998 – 2014)



Older people

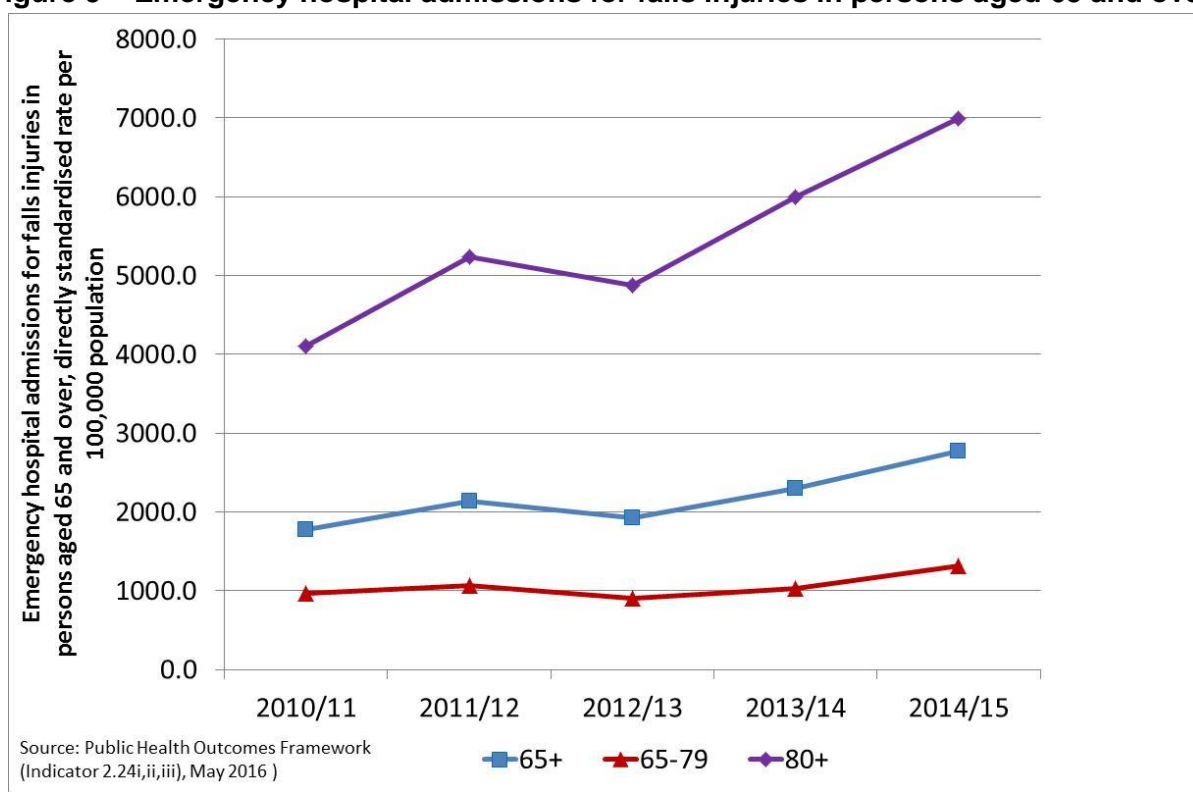
Falls

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people and significantly impact on long term outcomes.¹⁰ One in three people over the age of 65 will fall each year, which is 25,500 people in Barnsley. This figure rises to one in two people aged 80 years old and above. The directly standardised rate of emergency admissions for falls injuries in people aged over 65 years old at 2,282.6 per 100,000 population is significantly higher than the England rate of 2,064.3. This is similar to neighbouring local authorities such as Kirklees (2,187.4) and Doncaster (2,357.4).

As figure 9 below shows, in Barnsley the rate of emergency admissions for falls injuries in people aged over 65 years old has increased over time. In the 65+ age group, rates have fluctuated during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

The 2014/15 rate is the highest during the period, and is significantly higher than it was in 2010/11. The England rate has increased more slowly from 2,030 per 100,000 population in 2010/11 to 2,125 per 100,000 in 2014/15. In every age group over 65 years old, women have a higher rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls than men.

Figure 9 – Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over



¹⁰ Department of Health (2012), Improving outcomes and supporting transparency. Available at: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358

Dementia

There are currently 570,000 people in England with dementia. Dementia costs the UK economy £17 billion a year and in the next 30 years, the number of people with dementia in the UK will double to 1.4 million, with the costs trebling to over £50 billion a year.¹¹

Dementia mainly affects people over the age of 65 and is caused by a range of conditions that result in symptoms of memory loss, mood changes and problems communicating and reasoning. Early onset dementia affects those under 65 years old; it is estimated that 3,544 people had early onset dementia in England in 2015. In Barnsley this is the equivalent of 64 people. Healthy living may help to reduce the risk of developing vascular dementia and alzheimers disease.

The prevalence of diagnosed dementia is measured through the GP Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) register, where diagnosed cases of dementia are recorded. Figures for 2014/15 show that 1,904 have a diagnosis of dementia which is a prevalence of diagnosed dementia of 0.8%. This is slightly higher than the England average of 0.7%.

The UK Alzheimer's Society estimates from 2013 show that almost two fifths of patients with dementia are currently undiagnosed in the community. There are also large disparities in diagnosis rates across the country.

Current estimates indicate that there could be 1,057 GP patients in Barnsley with dementia who are undiagnosed (35.9%). The dementia diagnosis rate for Barnsley of 64.1% is higher than the national rate of 60.8% (Source: NHS England Dementia Prevalence Calculator March 2015).

By 2030, it is predicted that 4,612 GP patients will have dementia. This is an additional 1,670 people suffering from dementia in Barnsley (769 men and 901 women)¹²

Flu vaccination

Immunisation is one of the most effective healthcare interventions available. Flu vaccines can prevent flu and flu related hospital admissions among specific groups of people, such as those aged 65 years and older.¹³ The number of people in Barnsley aged 65 years and above being vaccinated against flu has increased from 29,903 in 2010/11 to 33,063 in 2015/16. However, due to increases in the population aged over 65 years old, the proportion vaccinated has decreased from 72.5% in 2012/13 to 71% in 2014/15.

¹¹ NHS England Living well with dementia

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/168220/dh_094051.pdf

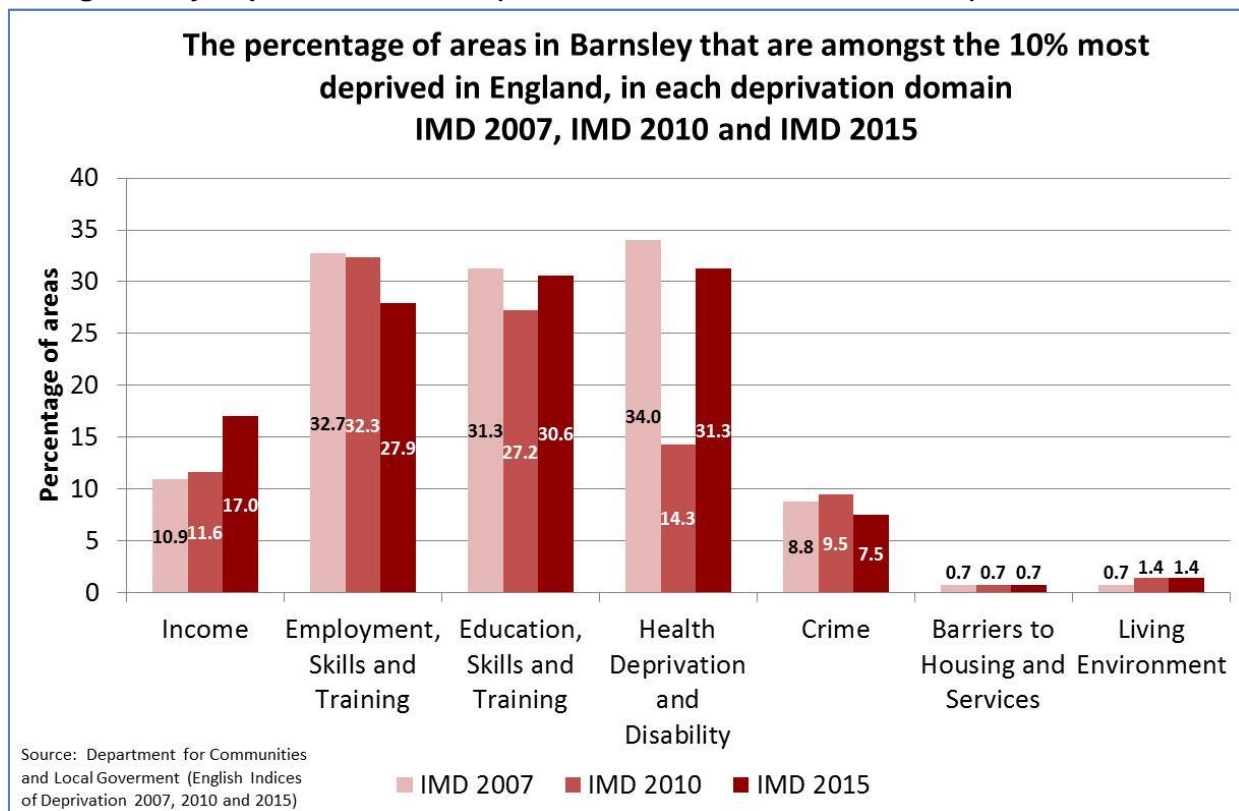
¹² Projecting Older People Population Information System 2015 <http://www.poppi.org.uk/>

¹³ Public Health England 2016

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England and published by the DCLG; this updates the IMD 2010. For comparability purposes, the methods used in developing the IMD have remained largely consistent during the period 2007 to 2015, to allow change over time to be measured. The data used for this measure is mainly from mid-2012.

Figure 10 – The percentage of areas in Barnsley that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England, by deprivation domain (IMD 2007, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015)



The IMD 2015 data shows the following:

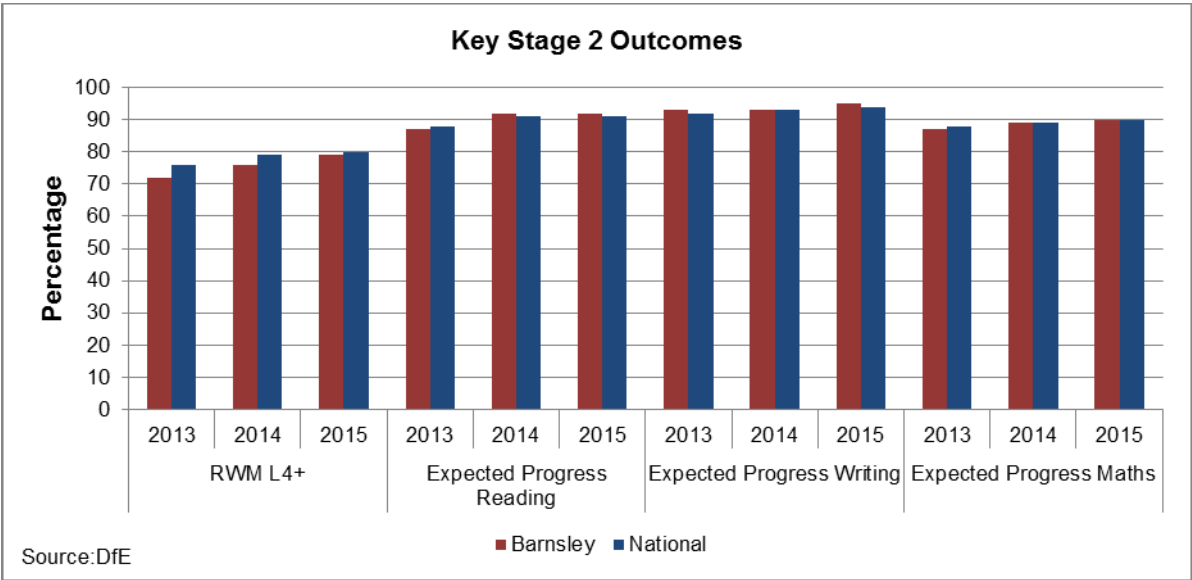
- Overall, Barnsley is ranked the 39th most deprived area in England out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the IMD 2015 rank of average score measure; a decline from IMD 2010 when it was the 47th most deprived area.
- 21.8% of areas in Barnsley are amongst the 10% most deprived in England.
- The largest change from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 for Barnsley is in the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain (HD&DD); the shifts in the other domains are much smaller. Within the HD&DD in IMD 2015, Barnsley is ranked 20 out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure.
- Within the HD&DD in IMD 2015, 31.3% of areas in Barnsley are amongst the 10% most deprived in England, compared to 14.3% in IMD 2010.
- Within the underlying indicators in the HD&DD, the biggest changes between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 have taken place in the Acute Morbidity and Mood and Anxiety Disorders indicators. A greater proportion of areas in Barnsley are now within the most deprived in England for these two indicators.

Education

The sustainability of the Borough, together with the health of the local economy is interdependent upon well-educated school leavers entering the job market. It is therefore vital that families have access to quality educational provision that also meets the needs of the most vulnerable children in order to improve social mobility and that all children attend school regularly. National research has demonstrated the strong links between attainment and a wide range of health issues, both physical and mental, including obesity, teenage pregnancy and misuse of alcohol and other substances.

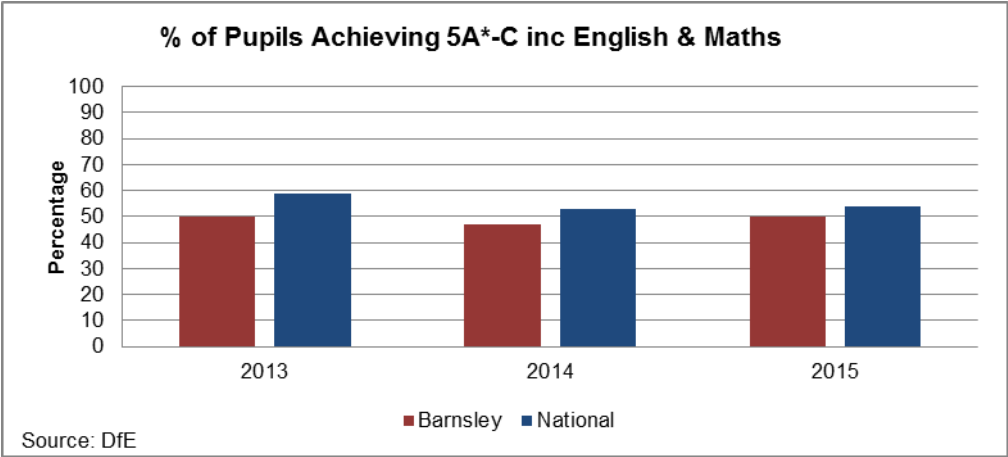
Educational attainment in Barnsley has continued to improve but has remained below the national average at all stages of education in 2015. However, since 2014, pupils between the ages of 7 and 11, made the same or more progress than pupils nationally in the individual subjects of reading, writing and mathematics (RWM).

Figure 11 – Key Stage 2 outcomes in Reading, Writing and Maths (RWM)



Provisional outcomes for 2016 indicate a more positive picture, particularly at Key Stage 4. Barnsley performed above the national average for the first time ever with 55% of 16 year olds achieving 5A* – C including English and Maths in comparison to 53% nationally (see figure 12 overleaf).

Figure 12 – Percentage of pupils achieving 5A* – C including English and Maths



A complex pattern of inequalities still exists between the different pupil groups in Barnsley schools. As in previous years, girls outperform boys. The gender gap that exists at the age of 11 widens by the age of 16 and this pattern has remained unchanged over recent years. However, this pattern is also reflected nationally. Large gaps exist at both age 11 and age 16 between pupils in Barnsley who are in receipt of the government’s pupil premium funding and “non-pupil premium” pupils nationally. Whilst it may seem unfair to compare the performance of these two groups, only by closing the gap between them can we address the inequalities that exist in educational attainment. Closing this inequality gap is a key priority for the Local Authority. At the age of 5, the largest gaps are for pupils who have English as an additional language but by the age of 16 these performance gaps have closed significantly. Large gaps also exist for pupils in need of SEN support at ages 5 and 16.

There are variations in attainment outcomes across Barnsley with pupils living in or attending schools in more affluent areas of the borough tending to have better educational outcomes.

Figure 13 – Percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 2 level 4+ in Reading, Writing and Maths (2015)

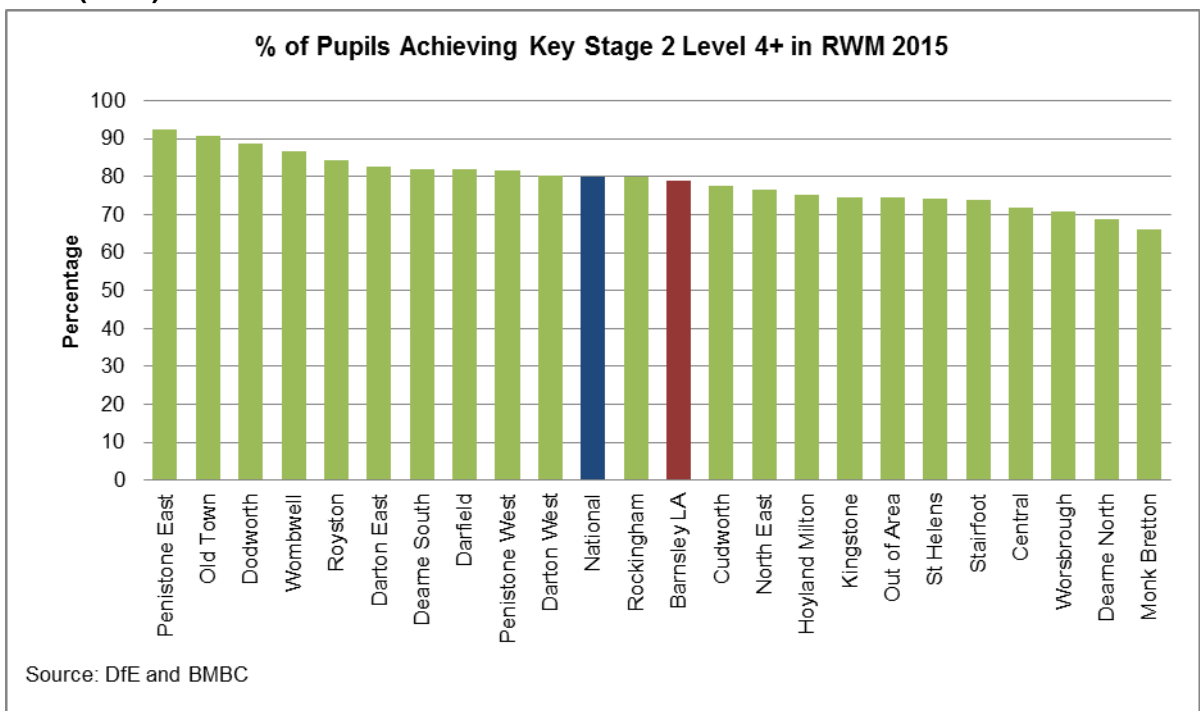
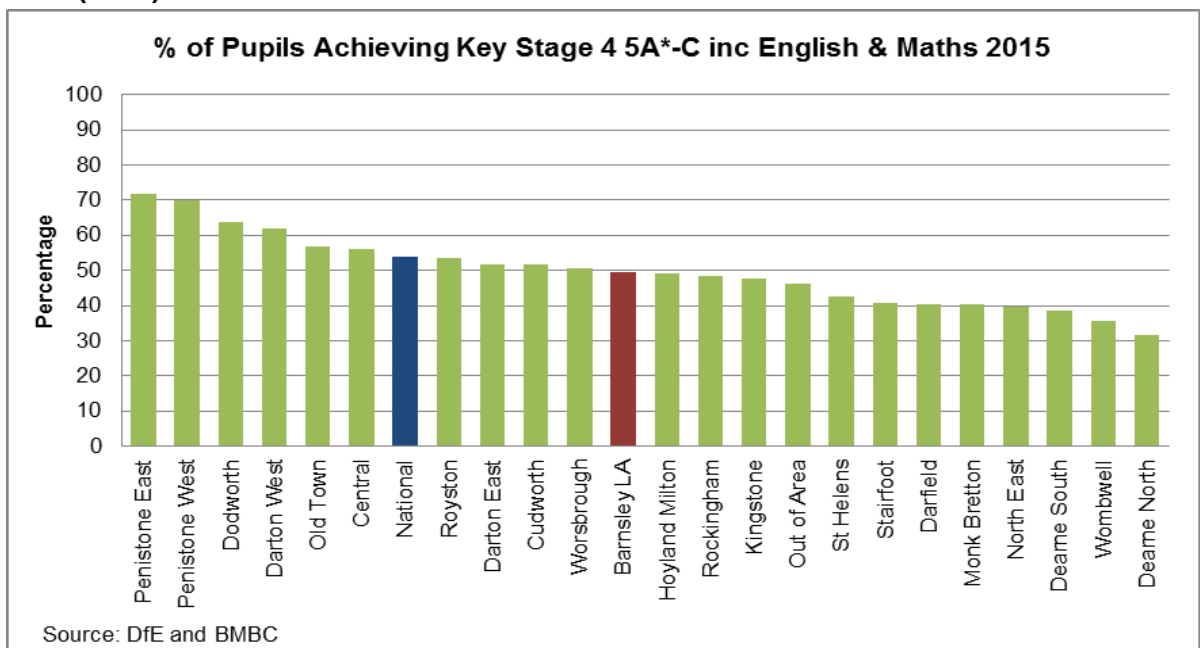


Figure 14 – Percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 4 5A* – C including English and Maths (2015)



According to the Annual Population Survey (Jan – Dec 2015) the number of people in Barnsley aged 16 and over with no qualifications¹⁴ has increased and is now above the England average. This low level of skills is likely to have an adverse impact on the economic growth of the borough and is a cause for concern.

¹⁴ No Qualifications definition is 'No formal qualifications held' (Source: NOMIS)

The Council's Corporate Plan lays out 3 priorities and 12 outcomes which need to be focused upon to achieve the overall vision for Barnsley. Improving educational outcomes and the health of children in the borough are key areas of the Plan.

Lack of digital skills

A lack of digital skills seems to compound other inequality issues and as the digital divide increases, it gets harder for people to catch up as technology moves so quickly. For individuals, digital skills are linked to boosting productivity in work and helping to improve the chances of unemployed people to find jobs¹⁵. Digital skills can also assist with success in education and work, reducing social isolation, saving money, claiming benefits and accessing services. On an economic level, digital skills contribute to a vibrant economy and a skilled and confident workforce. Barnsley and other Northern towns and cities seem to suffer an exodus of the technologically skilled, which will in the long term negatively impact on our economy.¹⁶

The recent Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) report on the causes of poverty adds digital skills to the traditional basic skills of literacy and numeracy (JRF 2016). Recent data from Ofcom (2015) and Go ON UK (2015) suggests:

- 27% of Barnsley residents lack basic digital skills;
- 30% of households do not have a fixed broadband connection, and
- 18% of adult residents have never been online.

The Barnsley Skills and Employment Strategy¹⁷ seeks to address three priority areas that will create more and better jobs in Barnsley in the next 4 years:

- **Getting ready for work:** through increasing school attainment, teaching transferable skills, businesses and education working together, provision of high quality colleges.
- **Getting into work:** through tackling barriers, improving careers advice, providing high quality work experience and apprenticeships, and increasing take up of 25+ Adult Skills provision.
- **Getting on in work:** through working with the businesses to identify their needs, facilitating workplace progression, increasing the amount of high level skills in local businesses.

¹⁵ The economic impact of Basic Digital Skills and inclusion in the UK. A report for Tinder Foundation and GO ON UK. Nov 2015 http://www.tinderfoundation.org/sites/default/files/research-publications/the_economic_impact_of_digital_skills_and_inclusion_in_the_uk_final_v2.pdf

¹⁶ Northern Powerhouse project threatened by 'brain drain': <https://www.ft.com/content/7b730442-0196-11e6-ac98-3c15a1aa2e62>

¹⁷ Barnsley Skills and Employment Strategy: More and Better Jobs (2016-2020)

Benefits

Please note it has not been possible to calculate how much of the changes in counts of claimants is a result of eligibility or policy changes and how much is a result of changes in the underlying reasons why people claim benefits.

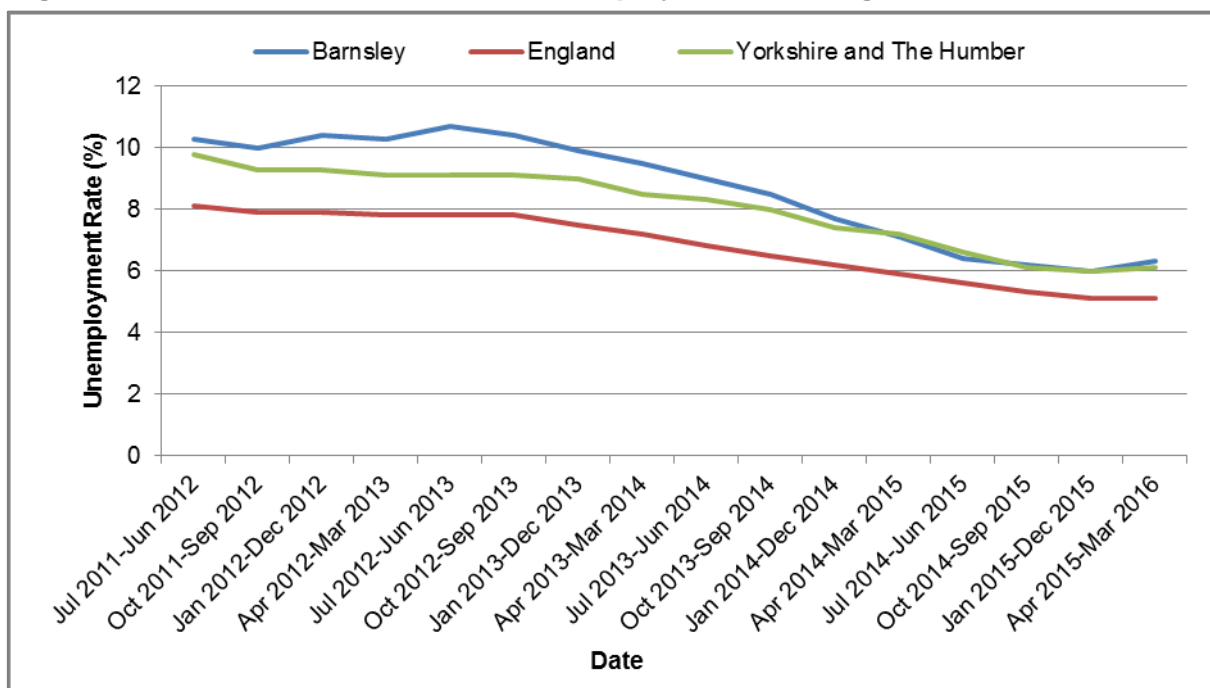
Worklessness

The rate of unemployment¹⁸ has been reducing steadily from the period of July 2012-June 2013, to the latest 12 month period from a high of 10.7% to 6.3%. In actual terms, the 6.3% estimate of unemployment in Barnsley amounts to 7,400 people.

The trend of a decreasing unemployment rate has been mirrored both regionally and nationally, as shown in figure 15 below. Barnsley has, however, closed the gap over the last three years. During the latest period, the unemployment rate in England was 1.2 percentage points lower and Yorkshire and The Humber was 0.2 percentage points lower than that of Barnsley. Although Barnsley performs worse than the national and regional averages, this is an improvement compared to the same period three years earlier when Barnsley had an employment rate 2.5 percentage points higher than the England average and 0.7 percentage points higher than the regional average.

The latest 12 month period (April 2015-March 2016) has recorded the first increase in unemployment rate since the period of July 2012-June 2013.

Figure 15 – Model based estimates of unemployment – rate aged 16 – 64



Source: Annual Population Survey 2016

¹⁸ Unemployed people are those without a job who have been actively seeking work in the past 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks. It also includes those who are out of work but have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks.

During the period April 2015-March 2016, 35,600 people in Barnsley were economically inactive¹⁹. Of those that are economically inactive, the reason that contributed to the largest proportion was 'long-term sick or disabled' which accounts for 37.4%, followed by those that are 'looking after home or family' which accounts for 22.8%.

The reasons for economic inactivity have stayed fairly steady over the last four years, although it can be observed that 'being retired' has reduced in the period from July 2011-June 2012 to the most recent 12 month period from 18.0% to 10.5%. Temporary sickness on the other hand has increased from 0% in July 2011-June 2012 to 4.1% in the period of April 2015-March 2016.

Of those that are economically inactive, 30.6% of those asked in the period of April 2015-March 2016 wanted a job and the remaining 69.4% did not want a job. This is a higher proportion of those economically inactive in Barnsley that would like a job than both the regional average (26.2%) and national average (24.5%).

The proportion of those that are economically inactive that would like a job differs for males and females in Barnsley. Of all residents who were economically inactive during the period of April 2015-March 2016, 37.2% of males wanted a job, but for females this was lower with 26.3% wanting a job. This split is mirrored both regionally and nationally with a higher proportion of economically inactive males wanting a job than economically inactive females.

There continues to be a mismatch in the local economy between the skills of the local labour supply and the demands of local business²⁰. The latest job density rate²¹ of 0.58 indicates that the borough is failing to maintain an adequate number of jobs in the local economy to support the indigenous working age population. Whilst the rate is improving (it's at its highest level since 2005) it lags behind the regional rate of 0.77 and the national of 0.82.

National research shows²² that people's employment conditions have the strongest impact on the risk of poverty and recurrent poverty. Figure 16 overleaf shows the factors that keep people in the low pay/no-pay cycles.

¹⁹ Economic inactivity is people not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks.

²⁰ Barnsley Skills and Employment Strategy: More and Better Jobs (2016-2020)

²¹ Job density is the number of jobs per resident of working age. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age in the population. Barnsley Labour Market Profile, Jobs Density. ONS. 2014, Nomis, 2016.

²² Cycles of Poverty, Unemployment and Low Pay. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2010. <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/cycles-poverty-unemployment-and-low-pay>

Figure 16 – Factors creating the low-pay/no-pay cycles



Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2010

Factors affecting the cycle include aspects related directly to the labour market, but also include other causal factors including lack of digital skills, available childcare, poor transport and health problems. Job characteristics were found to be very important from the research with low pay, part-time hours and short temporary contracts identified as key determinants of the cycle. These jobs often have little sick pay or pensions compared to more stable positions. They also tend not to provide structured training and promotion opportunities. For those with young children, shift work and anti-social hours tend to be problematic for childcare reasons.

Working Age Client Group (WACG)

People may claim a mix of benefits based on their circumstances. The Working Age Client Group (WACG) is a way of identifying the main reason for their benefit claim. As at February 2016, in Barnsley 17.1% of the working age population are claiming a WACG benefit (England rate was 11.4%). Rates of claimants for this age group have decreased by 3.3% in Barnsley and 3% in England between February 2012 and February 2016. The main driver of this decrease has been the reduction in Jobseeker's Allowance claimants. Other groups have remained static, although one notable exception is the increase in claimants for Carers' Allowance.

Disability and work

Almost half (48%) of people in poverty in the UK are either themselves disabled or living in a household with a disabled person (JRF 2016).

There have been many changes to benefits related to health conditions and disabilities since 2008. This makes it difficult to build a full and accurate picture of changes in counts of claimants and reasons for claims.

Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit (ESA/IB) data shows that as at February 2016 there were 13,930 people in Barnsley who were claiming these benefits because they were unable to work due to disability or long-term illness.

As at February 2016, Barnsley has 3.1% more working age people claiming Employment Support Allowance (ESA) than for England as a whole, which equates to 4,700 more working age people in Barnsley than if we were at the national average. Over the past three years the rate for ESA/IB combined has remained stable at around 9% of the working age population.

In Barnsley, there has been a 7 percentage point increase in ESA/IB claims which are for Mental and Behavioural disorders (this is an increase of 500 cases). These conditions account for almost half of claimants, which is similar to the regional and England picture. There has been a decrease of 900 cases related to diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (a 4.5 percentage point decrease in the proportion of claims). In Barnsley 15.4% of claims are for this condition, which is higher than the England rate of 13.1%.

Jobseeker's Allowance and Tax Credits

The impact of unemployment on mental wellbeing is well documented and while not all people who are unemployed are eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), it is a well-used barometer of the labour market. The Claimant Count is the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. From May 2013 the Claimant Count includes people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work.

JSA claimant rates have dropped in Barnsley from 5.3% of the working age population in March 2013 (the peak of the unemployment in Barnsley) to 2.3% in July 2016. This reflects the regional and England trends.

The reduction has been seen across Barnsley with reductions in all wards. Those wards with the highest rates have seen the greatest drop between July 2014 and July 2016. However, when including people who are not eligible for JSA, the percentage of working age population who are unemployed stands at 7%, which is above the England average of 5.2% (12 months to March 2016).

A number of policy changes that affect Tax Credits were introduced on 6th April 2012 as part of the Coalition Government's announcements in the June 2010 Budget and the 2010 Spending Review. This changed the eligibility for Working Tax Credits (WTC) and Child Tax Credits (CTC) so comparisons can only be made between April 2013 and April 2016. Between these dates the number of families claiming WTC (or WTC/CTC combined excluding those only getting the childcare element) decreased in Barnsley by 2.7% (about 300 fewer claimant families) from 14,800 to 14,500. This reflects the decrease in the England rate of 2.8%.

Disability Living Allowance & Personal Independence Payments (16 – 64)

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for 16 – 64 year olds is in the process of being replaced by Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and hence the decrease in DLA for this group from February 2014 onwards is most likely due to this change in policy. Until the transfer of all cases is completed it is not possible to breakdown this information further with any level of accuracy.

Barnsley has a notably higher rate of DLA and PIP claimants at 6.2% than England (3.7%). The decrease in the rate of DLA claimants from February 2014 to February 2016 has been more than off-set by a corresponding increase in the rate of PIP claimants. There may be some double counting in the data but at least the rate of claimants across the two benefits appears to be static.

Disability Living Allowance – children

Disability Living Allowance for children remains in place for claimants for under 16 years of age (0 – 15). The claimant rate for DLA for this age group has increased by 1 percentage point in Barnsley since February 2013 compared with an increase in England of 0.4 percentage point.

Barnsley already has a higher rate at 4.5% than England as a whole (3.4%). In Barnsley this equates to an additional 470 claims since February 2013. The additional claims for the care element have been at the Higher (+300) and Middle (+180) award rates. Again, Barnsley already has a slightly higher proportion of claims at the higher rate than for England as a whole (48.2% and 42.5% respectively).

The pattern of claims by health conditions are similar in Barnsley compared with England as a whole. The largest group of health conditions are related to either Learning Difficulties or Behavioural and Hyperkinetic Syndromes (e.g. attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder)²³. Between February 2013 and February 2016, these health conditions have accounted for the overall increase in claims (+460 claims for these three conditions).

²³ <http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/healthadvice/parentsandyouthinfo/parents/carers/adhdhyperkineticdisorder.aspx>

Carers Allowance

Carers Allowance (CA) is for people who care for another person for 35 or more hours per week. The cared-for person must be in receipt of a benefit for their disability/illness at a rate indicating that they would need additional personal support. Caring for someone can have implications for the carer's physical and mental health. People providing high levels of care are twice as likely to be permanently sick or disabled and 625,000 people in England have health problems because of their caring responsibilities²⁴.

Barnsley has a higher rate of claimants of this benefit than for England as a whole (which is to be expected given the higher rates of disability/long-term illness). As at February 2016, 2.3% of the 16+ population in Barnsley claimed CA, compared with 1.5% in England. The key point is that this rate is increasing in Barnsley faster than England as a whole. The increase since February 2012 has resulted in an additional 1,320 claims (a 40.6% increase; in England the increase was 30.5%).

Further reading on benefits

Barnsley Skills and Employment Strategy (2016 – 2020)

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3063/employment-and-skills-strategy.pdf>

Labour Market Profiles at ward level

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward2011/1946157120/report.aspx>

Labour Market Profiles at borough level

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157120/report.aspx>

²⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-carers-health/2010-to-2015-government-policy-carers-health#issue>

Housing

The quality of housing has a direct impact on health, educational attainment, economic prosperity and community safety; all of which are important to the success and wellbeing of Barnsley communities.

The growing and ageing population of Barnsley not only adds pressure on housing supply in the borough, but also presents new challenges in providing suitable housing options to meet different needs, notably those of older people. As the population ages, the demand for housing will change, moving away from family homes and towards smaller and more specialised homes for people with care needs. The composition of households will also change, with more people living alone. Good housing and support services for vulnerable people can assist them to live healthy, independent lives and reduce the pressure on families and carers.

It is estimated that the demand for housing for vulnerable people²⁵ will be an additional 3,070 units and 28 bed-spaces by 2030 (Peter Fletcher Associates Ltd, 2015).

People who live in clean, dry, warm, secure and affordable homes are less likely to experience poor health as a consequence of their housing conditions. Also, those living close to areas of green space including parks, woodland and other open spaces tend to experience improved health and a greater sense of wellbeing (Shelter, 2013).

The health effects of poor housing disproportionately affect vulnerable people: older people living isolated lives, the young, those without a support network and adults with disabilities (Kings Fund, 2015).

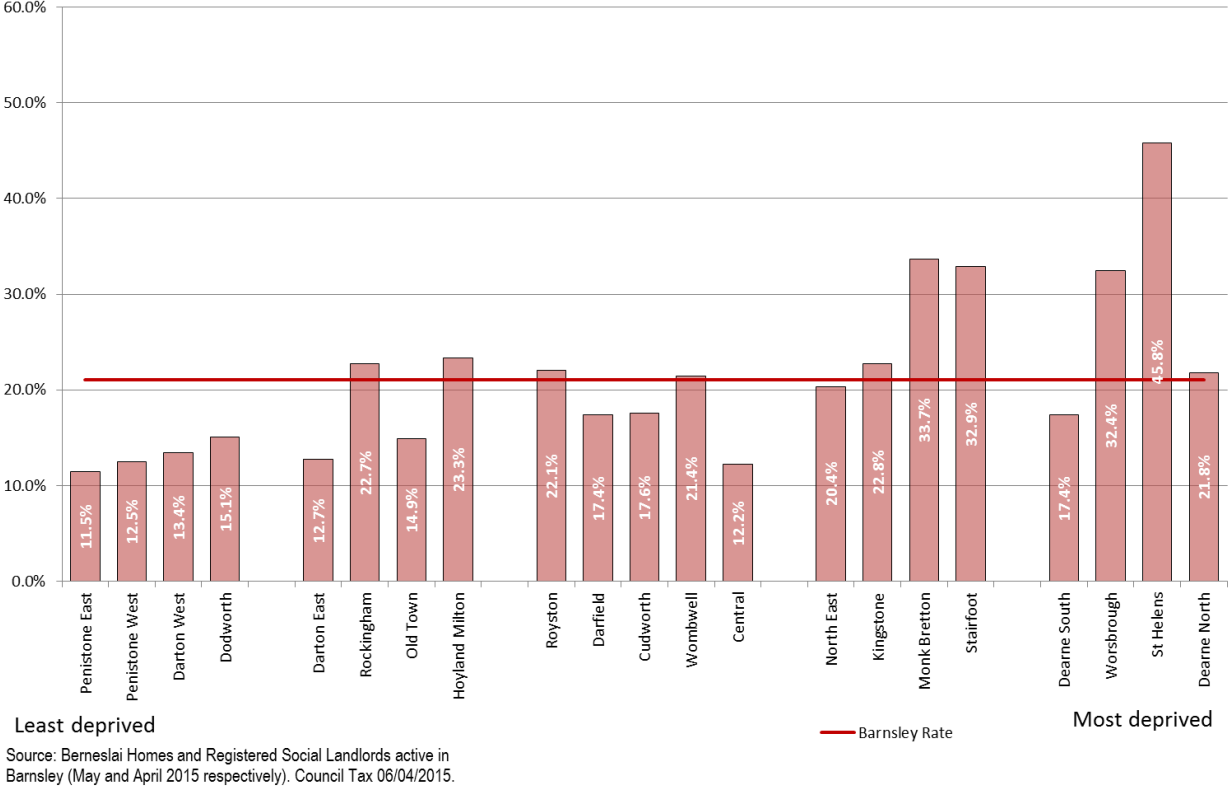
So what does bad housing mean for our children? Evidence from Shelter (2013) states:

- Up to 25% higher risk of severe ill-health and disability during childhood and early adulthood.
- Increased risk of Meningitis, Asthma, and slow growth, which is linked to Coronary Heart Disease.
- A greater chance of suffering mental health problems and problems with behaviour.
- Lower educational attainment, greater likelihood of unemployment, and poverty.
- Bad housing is linked to debilitating (and even fatal) illnesses and accidents.
- There is a direct link between childhood Tuberculosis (TB) and overcrowding. TB can lead to serious medical problems and is sometimes fatal.
- Almost half of all childhood accidents are associated with physical conditions in the home. Families living in properties that are in poor condition are more likely to experience a domestic fire.

²⁵ Vulnerable people, in relation to housing are: older people; people with dementia; people with mental health issues; people with substance misuse issues; people with sensory or physical disabilities; people with a learning disability; those with an offending history; homeless people; those in need of residential and nursing home provision; refugees/asylum seekers; people affected by domestic violence; ex armed forces personnel; and young people in transition

Berneslai Homes manages 18,719 homes on behalf of Barnsley Council. The waiting list for council homes has remained relatively static recently, with some 6,951 households on the housing register. This is made up of 5,459 general applicants and 1,492 transfer applicants. This is in line with the national average and lower than the South Yorkshire average (Barnsley rate is 56.3, England rate is 54.6 and the South Yorkshire rate is 80.8 per 1,000 households). In total 1,456 households are in the top 3 priority bands for housing (793 general applicants and 663 transfer applicants).

Figure 17 – Social Housing as a percentage of homes in each ward

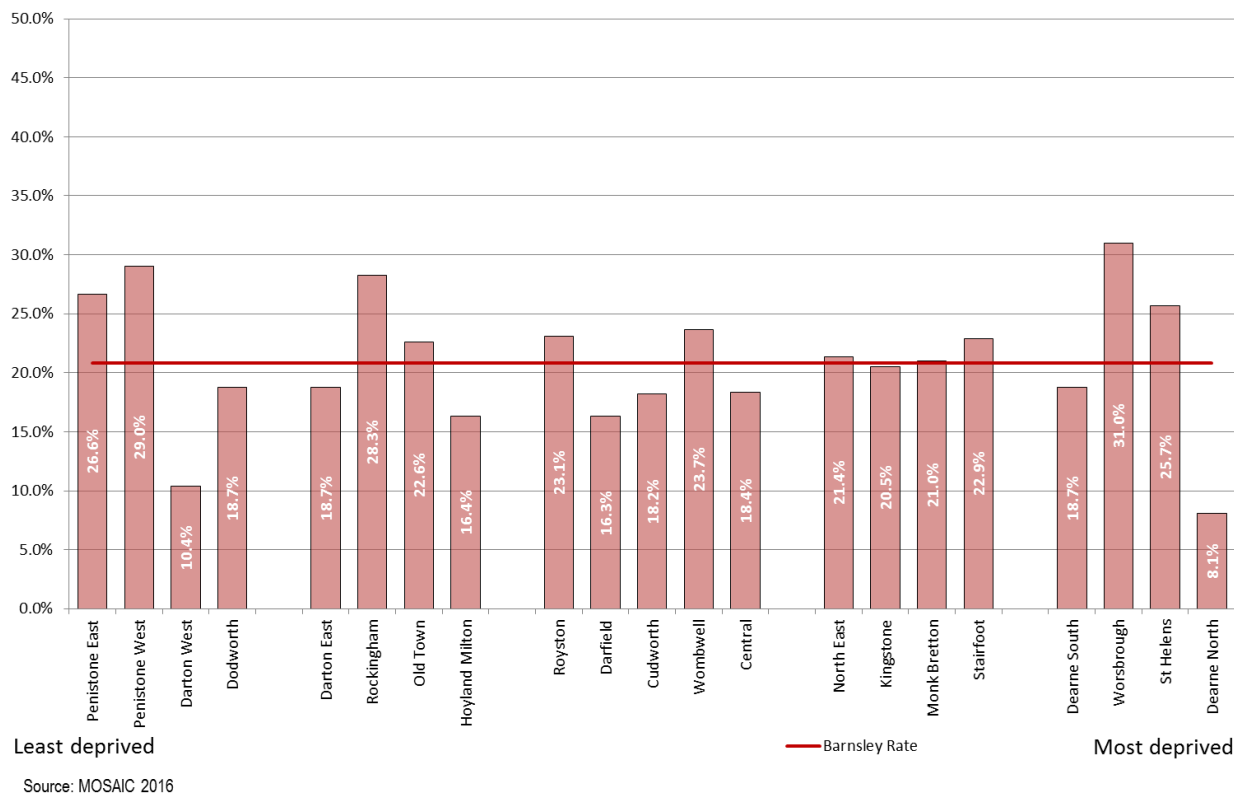


Notes: The accommodation above ranges from a room to a house. Council Tax data excludes Band 'U'.

Figure 17 above shows how the social housing is distributed across the borough, and highlights a concentration in St Helens, Monk Bretton, Stairfoot and Worsbrough wards.

Research undertaken by Peter Fletcher Associates Ltd on behalf of BMBC in 2015 using Department of Health and National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service data for adult social care, shows that Barnsley has a higher than average expenditure on residential care (despite low fee levels) and a much lower than average expenditure on day and domiciliary care than its comparator groups and the England average. Barnsley also has more people aged 65+ receiving residential care and fewer people receiving community based services than its comparator authorities and England averages. This indicates that in both financial and provision terms, the system in Barnsley is still unbalanced and weighted towards institutional care rather than community solutions and prevention.

Figure 18 – Households with older people as a percentage of homes in each ward



Using Mosaic customer insight data (Experian, 2016) we can estimate the percentage of households where the head of the household is over 65; figure 18 above shows that for Barnsley, the average is 1 in 5 households (21%). This rate varies across wards, with the highest rate being in Worsbrough, with almost 1 in 3 households (31%), and the lowest rate being in Dearne North at 1 in 12 households (8%).

Further reading on housing

DCLG Housing Stats

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics>

BMC Housing Strategy 2014-2033

https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3824981/bmc_housing_strategy_2014_final.pdf

BMC Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014 (Arc4, 2014)

https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3824978/barnsley_shma_2014_update_final_report.pdf

BMC Energy Strategy 2015-25

https://www2.barnsley.gov.uk/media/3838552/bmc_energy_strategy.pdf

Poverty

A recent report examining solutions to UK poverty (JRF 2016) found that people who live in poverty are generally at greater risk of poor mental and physical health; they tend to become sick more often and die younger than people who are better-off. Factors such as an inadequate diet, a higher rate of chronic illness, a lower level of participation in sport and leisure activities, and a generally lower quality of life have all been found to contribute to lower levels of health and wellbeing amongst people who experience poverty.

Poverty is a relative concept which applies to people who are considerably poorer than mainstream society, with resources well below those of the average individual or family which excludes them from ordinary aspects of life which are the norm for the majority. (JRF 2016)

A lack of financial resources severely limits the opportunities available to people and the life outcomes they can expect. Social mobility is difficult and most people born into poverty stay there. (JRF 2016)

Poverty limits the ability of people to participate in society, change their lifestyles and determine their own destiny. This results in fuel poverty, poor diet, unhealthy lifestyles, low aspirations and dependency. (JRF 2016)

A recent report by the Barnsley Anti-Poverty Board (Poverty Needs Assessment 2014) examined why people in poverty are also the ones who pay more for their goods and services. It found that people on low incomes do not use credit more often than affluent people; the rates are pretty similar across all income bands. What people on low incomes borrow money for is to cover the costs of essentials 'to make ends meet' and the limited financial options available result in them paying a much higher fee for their credit than those with higher incomes.

In general, Barnsley residents are making use of services such as the Credit Union, especially in areas with high levels of deprivation (PNA 2014).

There is also evidence that the earnings in Barnsley are failing to keep up with the regional and national levels.

- Incomes in Barnsley at £469 per week (gross) are lower than the regional and England averages of £480 and £530 respectively. The differences between males and females are also wider in Barnsley with men earning an average of £530 and women earning £408 (NOMIS 2016).
- Evidence from the MOSAIC customer insight data suggests that 1 in 3 Barnsley households found it difficult or very difficult to manage their household income (MOSAIC 2016).

There is very little evidence concerning older people affected by poverty in Barnsley, but the data that is available suggests that levels of poverty are not increasing in this age group.

- 1 in 6 of all people aged over 60 years living within Barnsley were claiming Pension Credit and of these, 77% were single. The numbers of Pension Credit claimants has reduced over the past 3 years; in 2014 1 in 5 of all people aged over 60 years living within Barnsley were claiming Pension Credit (NOMIS 2016, ONS 2015).
- The claimant rates for Pension Credit in Barnsley (9,170 or 16%) are higher than the regional and national averages of 15% and 13% respectively (NOMIS 2016, ONS 2015).

People on low incomes, in chronic ill-health or with limited mobility are significantly less able to access and pay for the transport they need to access work, education and services.

- Access to cars and vans is up to 5 times higher in the less deprived wards than in the most deprived (ONS 2011 Census).
- Older people rely most on public transport and those who are in poverty are least likely to have access to alternatives. They also have the highest rates of mobility issues, which make shopping, banking and medical journeys even more difficult (Centre for Social Justice (CSJ), 2010, Department for Transport (DT), 2014).

Fuel poverty

The number of households affected by fuel poverty in Barnsley is roughly in line with the national and regional averages, but there are significant variations across the borough.

- The latest data estimates that 11,505 (11.3%) Barnsley households are in fuel poverty (the figures were 9.2% in 2013, 9.7% in 2012 and 10.9% in 2011) (Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2014).
- The rate varies substantially across the borough from 5% to 24.3%, with 61 out of the 147 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)²⁶ being above the borough average.
- There were 340 social rented homes in Barnsley which failed to meet the decent homes standard for 'thermal comfort' which relates to having efficient insulation and heating (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2015).
- The average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating for a Council property in Barnsley is C, which is above the UK average score of D. This indicates that they are more energy efficient than the average home (DCLG, 2015 and DCLG, 2013).

²⁶ Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a small area geography with an average of 1,500 residents and 630 Households.

What are the Health Conditions that our Residents Experience and where do they live?

The health of Barnsley residents is generally poorer than the national average. There are significant health inequalities across Barnsley. This affects the quality of life for Barnsley residents and creates growing pressures on health services, social care, informal care, supported housing and other services.

Long term conditions

Over a quarter of the population in England has a long term condition (LTC).²⁷ Long-term conditions or chronic diseases are conditions for which there is currently no cure, and which are managed with drugs and other treatment, for example: diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis and hypertension. They can have a significant impact on a person's ability to work and live a full life.

Long-term conditions are more common in older people (58% of people over 60 compared to 14% under 40) and in more deprived groups (people in the poorest social class have a 60% higher prevalence than those in the richest social class and 30% more severity of disease).²⁸

The number of people with three or more long-term conditions is predicted to rise nationally from 1.9 million in 2008 to 2.9 million in 2018.²⁹ Multimorbidity is more common among deprived populations, especially those that include a mental health problem. Some people living in deprived areas will have multiple health problems 10 – 15 years earlier than people living in more affluent areas.

There is an interrelationship between physical and mental health. Mental health problems are much more common in people who have long term physical illnesses. Compared with the general population, people with diabetes, hypertension and coronary artery disease have double the rate of mental health problems, and those with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cerebrovascular disease and other chronic conditions have triple the rate. People with severe mental health disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, and depression are more likely to develop long term physical conditions such as diabetes or cardio vascular disease.

People with long-term conditions now account nationally for about 50 per cent of all GP appointments, 64 per cent of all outpatient appointments and over 70 per cent of all inpatient bed days.³⁰ The ageing population and increased prevalence of long-term conditions is having a significant impact on health and social care demand and there is a rising demand for the prevention and management of multi-morbidity rather than of single diseases.

²⁷ NHS England <https://www.england.nhs.uk/resources/resources-for-ccgs/out-frwrk/dom-2/ltc-care/>

²⁸ Quoted by Kings Fund <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/time-to-think-differently/trends/disease-and-disability/long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity>

²⁹ Quoted by Kings Fund <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/time-to-think-differently/trends/disease-and-disability/long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity>

³⁰ Quoted by Kings Fund https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/files/kf/field/field_publication_file/delivering-better-services-for-people-with-long-term-conditions.pdf

Due to high levels of deprivation and higher levels of risk factors for long term conditions (such as high rates of smoking and obesity and low levels of physical activity) it is likely that the levels of many long term conditions will be higher in Barnsley than nationally.

Table 3 below details the number of people in Barnsley known to General Practices to have a range of long term conditions. There will also be other people with these conditions who have not yet been diagnosed. For some conditions Public Health England has developed models to estimate the predicted prevalence of the condition – that is the expected number of people living with that condition. These models suggest, for example, that there are over 2,500 people with diabetes in Barnsley who have not yet been diagnosed and a further 24,000 people whose blood glucose levels are approaching the diabetic range and are at high risk of developing diabetes (see table 3).

Table 3 – Numbers of People in Barnsley Known to Primary Care to have a Long Term Condition, March 2016

	Number of People known to Primary Care diagnosed with a condition, (Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) register)			Predicted Prevalence (expected number)			Gap between predicted Prevalence & Barnsley QOF Registers
	Number	% of Population		Number	% of Population		
	Barnsley	Barnsley	England	Barnsley	Barnsley	England	
Obesity (age 18+)	29,806	14.6	9.5				
Diabetes (age 17+)	14,921	7.2	6.5	17,480	8.9	8.6	2,559 ³¹
Diabetes ³² (age 17+)				21,124	9.8	9.5	
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia				24,093	11.6	11.2	
Cardiovascular Disease:							
Hypertension	40,211	15.7	13.8	65,576	25.8	23.6	25,365 ³³
Coronary Heart Disease	11,687	4.6	3.2				
Atrial Fibrillation	4,639	1.8	1.7	6,202	2.5	2.4	1,563 ³⁴
Heart Failure	2,284	0.9	0.8				
Peripheral Arterial Disease	2,598	1.0	0.6				
Stroke and TIA	5,279	2.1	1.7				

³¹ Source of prediction model: National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network, Public Health England

³² Diabetes – predicted prevalence in 2030

³³ Source of prediction model: National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network, Public Health England

³⁴ Source of prediction model: National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network, Public Health England

	Number of People known to Primary Care diagnosed with a condition, (Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) register)			Predicted Prevalence (expected number)			Gap between predicted Prevalence & Barnsley QOF Registers
	Number	% of Population		Number	% of Population		
	Barnsley	Barnsley	England	Barnsley	Barnsley	England	
Chronic Kidney Disease (age 18+)	10,386	5.1	4.1	11,733	6.2	6.1	1,347 ³⁵
Respiratory Disease:							
Asthma	14,840	5.8	5.9				
COPD	8,170	3.2	1.9	6,642	3.6	3.4	-1,528 ³⁶
Cancer	6,356	2.5	2.4				
Palliative care	757	0.3	0.3				
Dementia	1,945	0.8	0.8	2,841			896 ³⁷
Epilepsy (18+)	1,811	0.9	0.8				
Mental health:							
Depression (age 18+)	21,035	10.3	8.3				
Severe Mental Illness	1,921	0.7	0.9				
Learning Disabilities	1,359	0.5	0.5				
Rheumatoid Arthritis (age 16+)	1,636	0.8	0.7				

Burden of Disease

Life expectancy in England is increasing mainly because of falls in the death rate from cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and some cancers (with progress partly offset by increased death rates from liver disease). However, the increase in life expectancy hasn't been matched by improvements in levels of ill-health. As a population we're living longer but spending more years in ill-health.

³⁵ Source of prediction model: Age 16+, National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network, PHE

³⁶ Source of prediction model: 2011, APHO

³⁷ Source of prediction model: All ages, CFAS II and AS2014, NHSE

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates the overall burden of disease using a combination of the years of life lost due to early death and the years spent living with disability or ill-health. Comparison of the Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) for a range of conditions (table x) over time shows that sickness and chronic disability are causing a much greater proportion of the burden of disease as people are living longer with several illnesses.

Nationally for women, low back pain, depression and neck pain all have a greater burden of disease than ischemic heart disease or breast cancer. For men the top three conditions causing the greatest burden of disease are ischaemic heart disease, low back pain and lung cancer, with depression the 7th biggest contributor to overall burden of disease.



Source: Public Health England

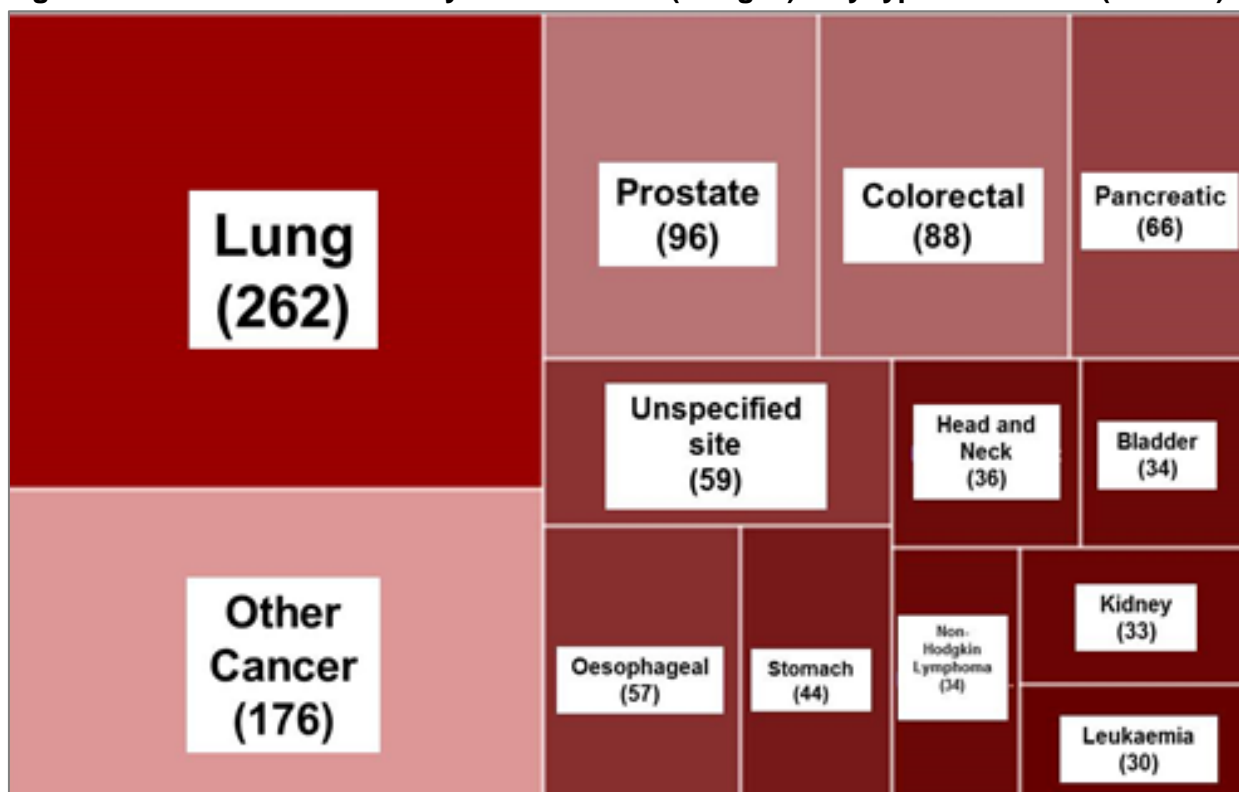
Cancer

Cancer is one of the leading causes of premature death. The cancer incidence rate in Barnsley (551.9 per 100,000) is significantly higher than the England average (507.5 per 100,000). In 2012/13, 1,373 people in Barnsley were diagnosed with cancer. In Barnsley, the highest incident rates are for breast cancer (164.4 per 100,000) and lung cancer (101.6 per 100,000). There are large geographical differences across Barnsley for the incidence of lung cancer, with the rate in Dearne North at 221.5 being almost three times higher than the rate in Penistone West of 73.9.

Cancer screening rates for breast, cervical and bowel cancer are all significantly higher than the England rates. However, the majority of lung cancers (42%) are diagnosed as a result of emergency presentation, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 37%. Nationally, the majority of lung cancer diagnoses are detected via a managed route, such as GP referral. Whilst overall cancer survival rates in Barnsley have steadily increased, the one year cancer survival rate at 67.7% is lower than the England rate of 69.3%.

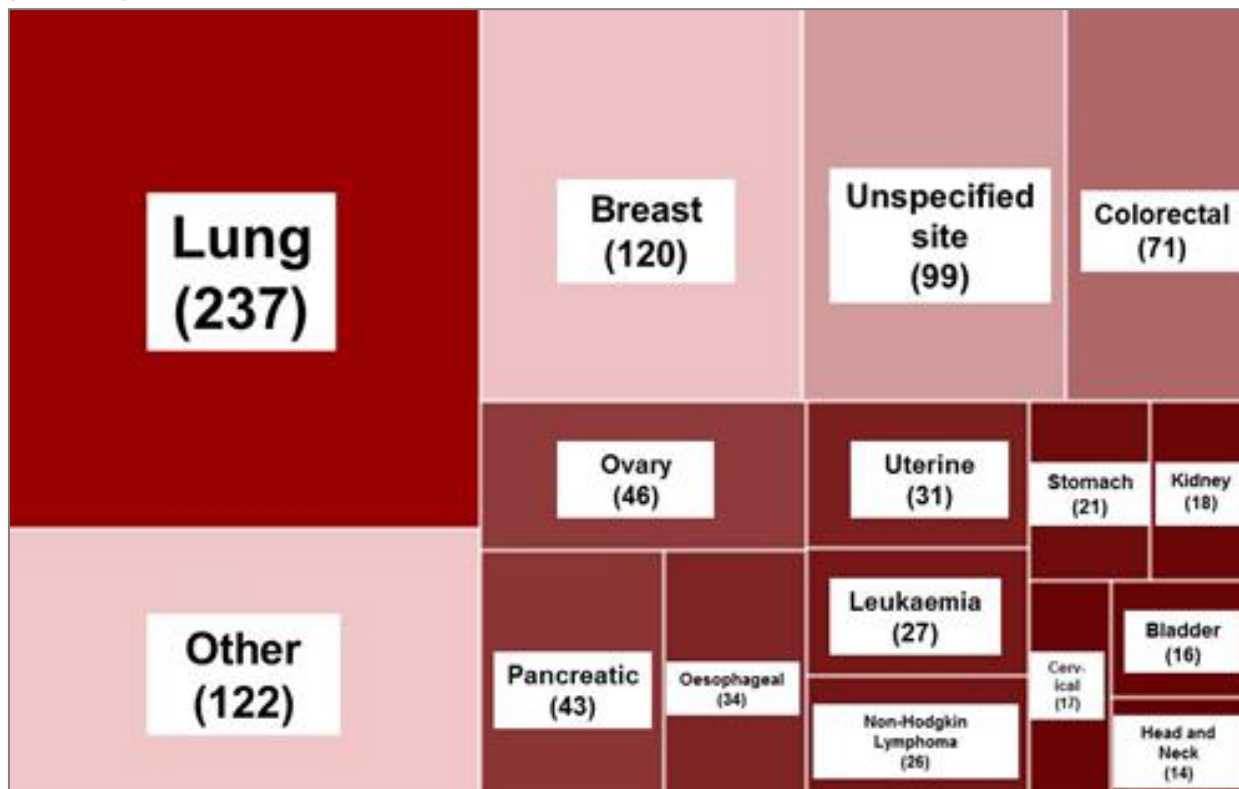
Lung cancer is responsible for the greatest proportion of cancer deaths in Barnsley (25.8% of all men and 25.1% of all women). Figure 19 below and figure 20 overleaf show the number of deaths by type of cancer for Barnsley men and women.

Figure 19 – Number of deaths by Cancer – men (all ages) – by types of Cancer (2012/14)



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database

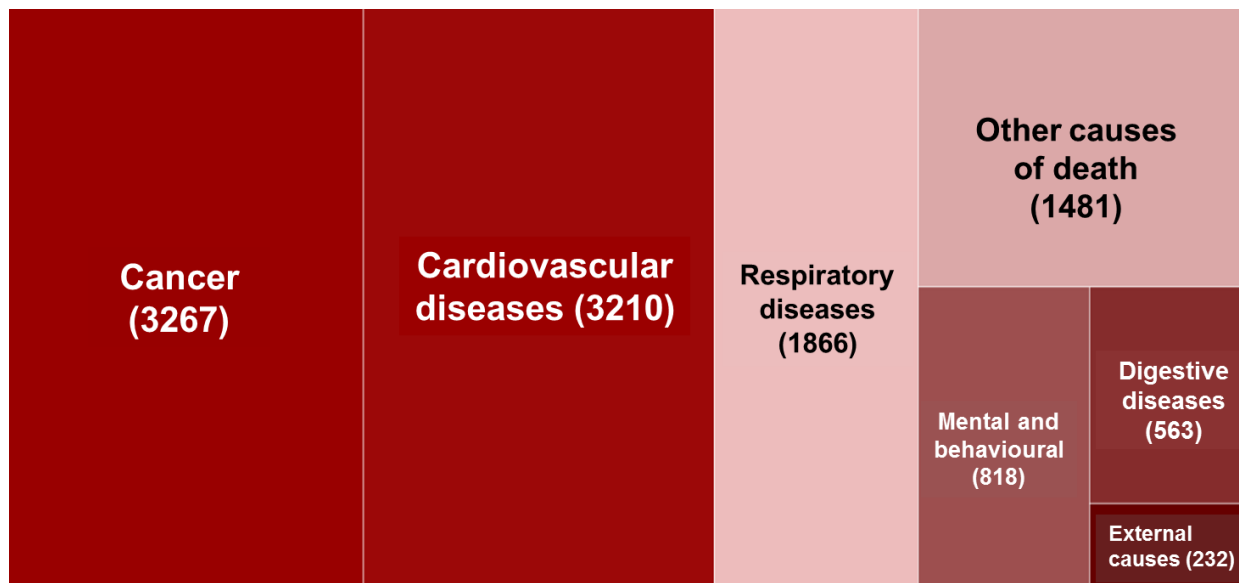
Figure 20 – Number of deaths by Cancer – women (all ages) – by types of Cancer (2012/14)



Source: Primary Care Mortality Database

Mortality

Figure 21 – Causes of death in Barnsley (numbers) 2010 – 2014



Source: ONS Primary Care Mortality Database (2010 – 2014)

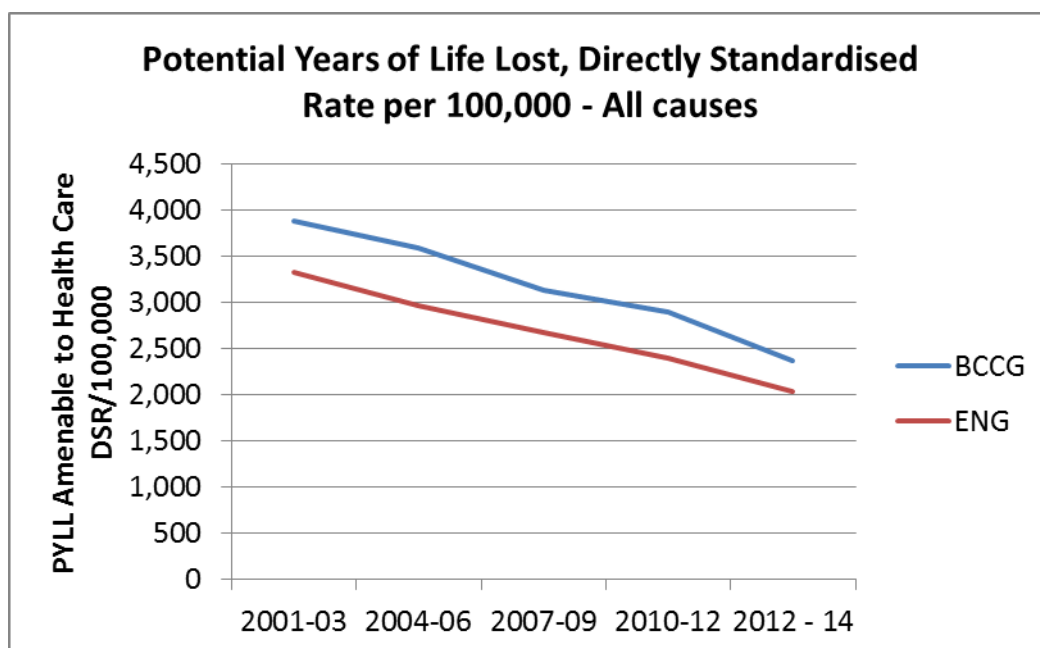
There were 11,437 deaths in Barnsley between 2010 and 2014. As shown in figure 21, the main causes of death were cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

Potential Years of Life Lost

As well as the main causes of death in Barnsley, it is also important to consider the Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL). Potential Years of Life Lost takes into account not only the number of deaths that occur in people aged under 75 but also the age at which the person died.

Over the last decade the potential years of life lost for all conditions considered to be amendable to healthcare has been higher than the national rate, but the gap is beginning to close. In 2012 – 2014 the standardised rate for Barnsley CCG was 2,370.3 per 100,000, 17% higher than the English rate of 2,031.8 per 100,000.

Figure 22 – Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from causes considered amendable to healthcare, Barnsley compared to England (Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000) 2001/03 – 2012/14



Source: Public Health England 2014

Further detailed information can be found in the Potential Years of Life Lost profile (2016).

Cancer mortality aged under 75 years

The 2012/14 under 75 cancer mortality rates (per 100,000 population) for men in Barnsley is 175.6, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 157.7, a difference of 17.9 (per 100,000 population). For women in Barnsley it is 139.7, which is not significantly different to the England rate of 126.6. Overall, cancer mortality in Barnsley is decreasing. The cancer mortality rate has declined from 197.0 in 2001/03 to 157.6 in 2013/15 (persons), a difference of 39.4 (per 100,000 population).

There are differences in cancer mortality within Barnsley. Within the Barnsley wards in 2010/14, Wombwell has the highest cancer mortality rate at 222.4 (persons) and Penistone West the lowest rate at 104.9 (persons).

Cardiovascular disease mortality aged under 75 years

The 2012/14 under 75 cardiovascular disease mortality rates (per 100,000 population) for men in Barnsley is 124.6, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 106.2, a difference of 18.4 (per 100,000 population). For women in Barnsley it is 57.3, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 46.9, a difference of 10.4 (per 100,000 population). Overall, cardiovascular mortality in Barnsley is decreasing. The cardiovascular mortality rate has declined from 178.4 in 2001/03 to 89.7 in 2013/15 (persons), a difference of 88.7 (per 100,000 population).

There are differences in cardiovascular disease mortality within Barnsley. Within the Barnsley wards in 2010/14, Dearne North has the highest cardiovascular mortality rate at 156.6 and Penistone East the lowest rate at 42.4 (persons), a difference of 114.2 (per 100,000 population).

Respiratory disease mortality aged under 75 years

The 2012/14 under 75 respiratory disease mortality rates (per 100,000 population) for men in Barnsley is 48.6, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 38.3, a difference of 10.3 (per 100,000 population). For women in Barnsley it is 37.7, which is significantly higher than the England rate of 27.4, a difference of 10.3 (per 100,000 population). Overall, respiratory disease mortality in Barnsley is decreasing. The respiratory disease mortality rate has declined from 54.9 in 2001/03 to 42.4 in 2013/15 (persons), a difference of 12.5 (per 100,000 population).

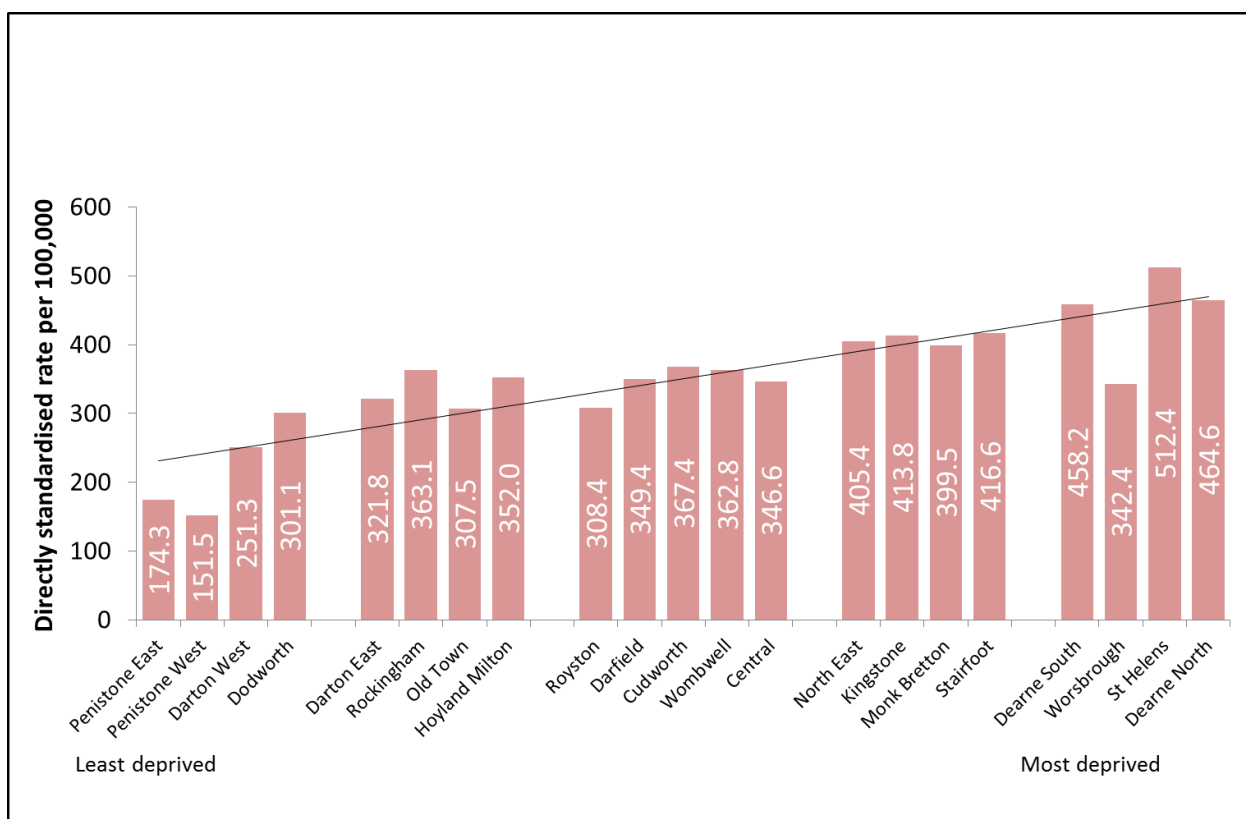
There are differences in respiratory disease mortality within Barnsley. Within the Barnsley wards in 2010/14, St Helens ward has the highest respiratory disease mortality rate at 75.7 and Penistone West the lowest rate at 19.4 (persons), a difference of 56.3(per 100,000 population).

For further details on under 75 mortality in Barnsley, can be found in the profiles.

Smoking attributable mortality

Smoking related deaths in Barnsley at a rate of 345.5 per 100,000 adults are significantly higher than the England rate (274.8). The 2012/14 rate is the lowest during the period 2007/09 – 2012/14. Within Barnsley, smoking attributable deaths are more prevalent in the most deprived areas. The rates range from 151 in Penistone West ward to 512 in St Helens ward (see figure 23 below). The line on the chart shows that as deprivation increases, so too does smoking attributable mortality.

Figure 23 – Smoking attributable deaths: Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 Aged 35 and over (2010 – 2014) by ward and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 quintile



Sources: PCMD 2010 – 2014; GP smoking and ex-smoking data (31.12.15), ONS mid-year population estimates 2010 – 2014 and IMD 2015

Alcohol Related Mortality

The 2014 alcohol related mortality in Barnsley rate of 42.5 per 100,000 adults is lower than the England rate 45.5 per 100,000 adults.

Suicide

The suicide rate in Barnsley is 11.6 persons per 100,000 population (2012/14). This is not significantly different to the England rate of 10.0. In Barnsley, this is equivalent to 73 people in a three year period. The rate for men at 19.7 is higher than for women (the numbers for women are too small to report).

Excess winter deaths³⁸

The Excess Winter Deaths Index for Barnsley is 18.8% (2011/14) which equates to 402 excess winter deaths over the three year period. This is an average of 133 excess winter deaths per year. The main underlying causes of excess winter deaths (2011/14) were: influenza and pneumonia; chronic lower respiratory diseases; and other respiratory diseases.

It is estimated that 20% of Excess Winter Deaths per year can be directly attributed to excess cold hazards. There is compelling evidence that the drivers of fuel poverty (low income, poor energy efficiency and energy prices) are strongly linked to living at low temperatures. The recent Marmot Review Team report showed that low temperatures are strongly linked to a range of negative health outcomes (Fuel Poverty Review 2012, PHO 2015, Marmot Review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' 2010).

Wellbeing and mental health

Wellbeing has a major influence over both mental and physical health. The Office for National Statistics National Wellbeing Survey in 2016 found that self-reported wellbeing in Barnsley is lower than England. In summary:

- 81% of residents in Barnsley feel life is worthwhile compared to 84% in England;
- 78% of residents have high life satisfaction compared to 81% in England;
- Almost three quarters of residents feel happy compared to 75% in England; and
- 61% report low anxiety compared to 64% in England.

Mental health problems are widespread, at times disabling, yet often hidden.³⁹ National figures show:

- One in four adults experiences at least one diagnosable mental health problem in any given year.
- Over half of all mental illness starts before the age of 14 and 75% starts by the age of 18.
- One in ten children aged 5 – 16 years has a diagnosable problem such as a conduct disorder (6%), anxiety disorder (3%), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (2%) or depression (2%).
- Children from low income families are at the highest risk.
- One in five mothers suffer from depression, anxiety or in some cases psychosis during pregnancy or in the first year after childbirth.
- Mental health problems represent the largest single cause of disability in the UK. The cost to the economy is estimated at £105 billion a year; roughly the cost of the entire NHS.

³⁸ Office for National Statistics (ONS) standard method defines the winter period as December to March, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July

³⁹ NHEngland. The Five Year Forward View For Mental Health, 2016

Major depressive disorder is increasingly seen as chronic and relapsing, resulting in high levels of personal disability, lost quality of life for patients, their family and carers, multiple morbidity, higher levels of service use and many associated economic costs (Public Health England, 2016).

Barnsley's 2014/15 rate for the number of people known to GPs as having being diagnosed with mental health problems at 9.6% is significantly higher than the England rate of 7.3%. This represents 18,840 adults living in Barnsley who have been diagnosed with depression.

This indicator shows the prevalence of mental health problems as recorded on general practice systems (Public Health England, 2016).

Barnsley's 2014/15 rate of 0.7% (2,942 adults) for the prevalence of severe mental health problems (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) as recorded on GP practice disease profiles is significantly lower than the rate for England of 0.9%. This may represent an under diagnosis or under coding of the conditions, rather than a truly lower rate of severe mental illness in Barnsley.

Physical and mental health are closely linked. People with severe and prolonged mental illness are at risk of dying on average 15 to 20 years earlier than other people. This is one of the greatest health inequalities in England. Two thirds of these deaths nationally are from avoidable physical illnesses, including heart disease and cancer; many caused by smoking. Nationally, it is also recognised that there is a lack of access to physical healthcare for people with mental health problems.

Barnsley's 2012/13 rate for premature (under75) mortality in adults with serious mental illnesses is 1,329.3 per 100,000. This is slightly higher than the England rate of 1,318.9 per 100,000, but not significantly higher. The rate has increased since 2009/10 from 1,273.5 to 1,329.3 in 2012/13.

Patients with long term conditions such as heart disease, diabetes and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are more likely to develop mental health problems such as depression than the general population.

For further details, see the mental health in Barnsley profile

Minority Groups

Black and Minority Ethnic Communities

Many Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups experience higher rates of poverty than the White British in terms of income, benefits use, worklessness, lacking basic necessities and area deprivation. Much of the variation in self-reported health between and within BME groups can be explained by differences in socio-economic status (Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, 2007.)

- There are a range of complex factors affecting ethnic health, such as the long-term impact of migration, racism and discrimination, poor delivery and take-up of health care, differences in culture and lifestyles, and biological susceptibility (Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, 2007).
- The health status of Gypsies and Travellers is much poorer than that of the general population, even when taking into account factors such as variable socio-economic status and/or ethnicity (Race Equality Foundation, 2008.)
- BME communities are disproportionately represented in both mental health care and the Criminal Justice System (Centre for Mental Health, 2013).
- BME people are under-represented in substance misuse services. The severe social stigma associated with drug use in some cultural and ethnic groups may lead to under-estimation of problems and inhibit service provision and take up. There may also be a limited awareness among BME groups of the range and value of substance use services (Shelter, 2016).

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT)

A number of recent surveys have highlighted some key areas where the health & wellbeing of LGBT people are significantly different from the general population:

- Gay & Bisexual men are less likely to live an active lifestyle, but are more likely to have a normal BMI (Stonewall, 2013).
- LGBT people are less likely to engage with public health initiatives such as HIV testing, STI testing and cervical smear testing than the general population (Stonewall, 2012 b & 2013).
- LGBT people are more likely to self-harm, Gay & Bisexual men are more likely to attempt suicide and Lesbian & Bisexual women are more likely to suffer from eating disorders (Stonewall, 2012 a).
- Gay & Bisexual men are more likely to experience Domestic Abuse and Transgender people are more likely to suffer intimidation, violence and harassment (Stonewall, 2012 b and Scottish Transgender Alliance, 2012).
- Gay & Bisexual men have higher rates of recreational drug use, smoking and alcohol consumption (Stonewall, 2013).
- LGBT people over 55 are more likely to live alone (Stonewall, 2012 b).

Gypsy Travellers

The Health Status of Gypsy Travellers in England report to the Department of Health (Parry et al, 2004) found that:

- Health problems amongst Gypsy Travellers are between two and five times more common than the settled community;
- Gypsy Travellers are more likely to be anxious, have breathing problems (including asthma and bronchitis) and chest pain. They are also more likely to suffer from miscarriages, still births, the death of young babies and older children.

Asylum Seekers

National research shows that asylum seekers can rapidly develop health problems whilst they are in the UK. Reasons for this include:

- A number have faced imprisonment, torture or rape prior to migration and will bear the physical and psychological consequences of this;
- Many have come from refugee camps where nutrition and sanitation has been poor so placing them at risk of malnourishment and communicable diseases;
- The journey to the UK could have affected them through various means such as extremes of temperatures, length of journey, overcrowded transport and the stress of leaving their country of origin.

Sensory Impairment

National research shows that sensory impairment can have a significant impact upon the life of an individual and can place additional strain upon the health, social and economic needs of both individuals and society.

Visual impairment disproportionately affects people within a higher age range. The Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB) predict that the incidence of sight loss will increase in line with a growth in ageing population and an increase in underlying causes of sight loss, such as obesity and diabetes.

Being deaf or having hearing loss can be a big issue and often socially disabling. People with significant hearing loss are often very isolated, with social communication becoming increasingly difficult and no externally visible signs of the individual's impairment e.g. Guide dog or white stick. Furthermore, deaf people often have very low literacy and comprehension levels, making reading, writing and understanding the written words very difficult. This can often lead to a rise in frustration and tensions both with the individual as well as society on the whole.

Carers

There are also groups within the population that at times we know very little about, including unpaid carers. These are people who provide care to a friend, relative or neighbour who has a disability or health problem. This care is often provided by an elderly relative and as such, can lead to an increase in health problems for the carer including back problems, anxiety, isolation and low self-esteem.

How do service users view the health and social care that they receive?

A Health and Equality Event took place on the 15th October 2016 where each of the Equality Forums gave a short presentation of their experiences of services and health outcomes. A series of short workshops were then held where the forums could have their say about services and offer suggestions for how these could be improved and how we can work together better in the future.

Feedback highlighted:

- Medical professionals need to establish the person's communication needs, record these and make sure that all follow up discussions or correspondence properly meet that individual's personal needs.
- Everyone should be treated with respect and spoken to directly, rather than through a third party.
- People should simply be treated as you would like to be treated.

Adult Social Care Survey

The Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey (ASCS) is an annual survey for England that took place for the sixth time in 2015/16. Service users were sent questionnaires, issued by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs), in the period January to March 2016 to seek their opinions on a range of outcome areas.

The survey covers all service users aged 18 and over in receipt of long-term support services funded or managed by social services following a full assessment of need. The survey is designed to learn more about how effectively services are helping service users to live safely and independently in their own homes, and the impact that these services have on their quality of life.

The key findings are:

- Barnsley has a slightly higher rate of clients who are extremely or very satisfied with their care and support services compared with England as a whole.
- Generally clients reported a better quality of life this year than last year.
- The proportion reporting that they had 'as much control over my daily life as I want' increased significantly from 2014/15 to 2015/16.
- Just under three-quarters of clients felt as safe as they wanted to feel; a slightly higher percentage than last year and England as a whole.
- There were slight improvements in clients reporting that they could socialise and do things that they wanted.
- The vast majority of clients reported that having care and the way they are treated by their carers makes them either feel better or does not negatively change the way they feel.

- There has been a significant increase in clients reporting that they have not tried to access information and advice. There was a corresponding decrease in clients reporting that it was very or fairly easy to find information.
- Clients are reporting better health in 2015/16 compared with 2014/15 generally and more specifically in levels of anxiety and levels of pain.
- With the exception of dealing with finances and clients' ability to wash themselves, there have been increases in clients reporting that they can easily do daily tasks by themselves. There was an increase in the percentage of clients who reported that they could not deal with finances/paperwork themselves.

Health surveys

A range of 16 recent surveys have found some common areas of feedback amongst users of health services in Barnsley.

- Focus needs to be on flexibility and be person centred (based on what the patient wants) rather than organisation led (what the provider wants), i.e. what works for one person might not work for another. Patients with multiple conditions in particular felt that the services didn't work well for them.
- Patient/family inclusion and engagement is important along with being listened to/views taken into account.
- Integration is essential, both between patients, carers and professionals, and between service providers and partners organisations.
- Communication requires improvement. This covers three areas: between partner organisations, keeping patients informed between appointments and between the commissioners, service users and carers.
- Access to the right service at the right time in the right way is important.
- More widespread training and support is essential, especially on issues affecting the Deaf community and those with mental health issues.
- Awareness raising is needed for high quality services such as I-Heart Barnsley, and Pharmacy First. Patients need more information, support and advice about local services.
- Waiting times are too long, especially for mental health services.

What are the potential issues for Barnsley in the future?

Population Projections

The latest population projections (ONS 2014 mid-year projections) showed that the total population of Barnsley was expected to increase to 239,300 in 2015 (which matches the 2015 mid-year estimate). The projections predict that the population will grow further, reaching 247,600 by 2020; an increase of 4.1% from 2014. The projections also show the following increases by age group:

- 0 to 15 years 6.1%
- 16 to 64 years 1.4%
- 65+ years 11.3%

Figure 24 – Population projection – percentage change by age group from mid-2014

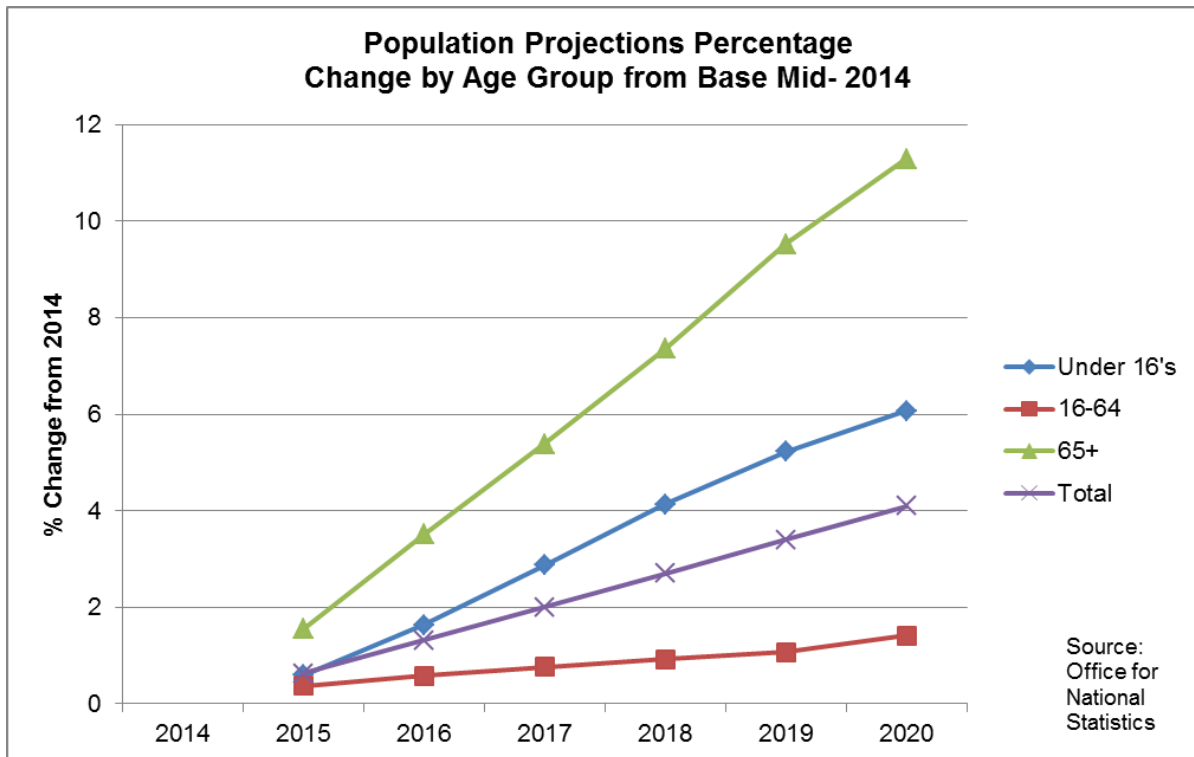


Figure 24 illustrates how the Barnsley population is predicted to grow by age group. The largest and most rapid change is relating to those aged 65 years and over.

Housing Projections

The total number of households in Barnsley is predicted to rise from 106,000 in 2016 to 109,000 in 2020. This will see a small change in the ratio of people to houses, from 2.27 to 2.25, these are slightly lower than for South Yorkshire (2.33 and 2.30), and for England (2.35 and 2.32) (ONS 2016).

New Builds

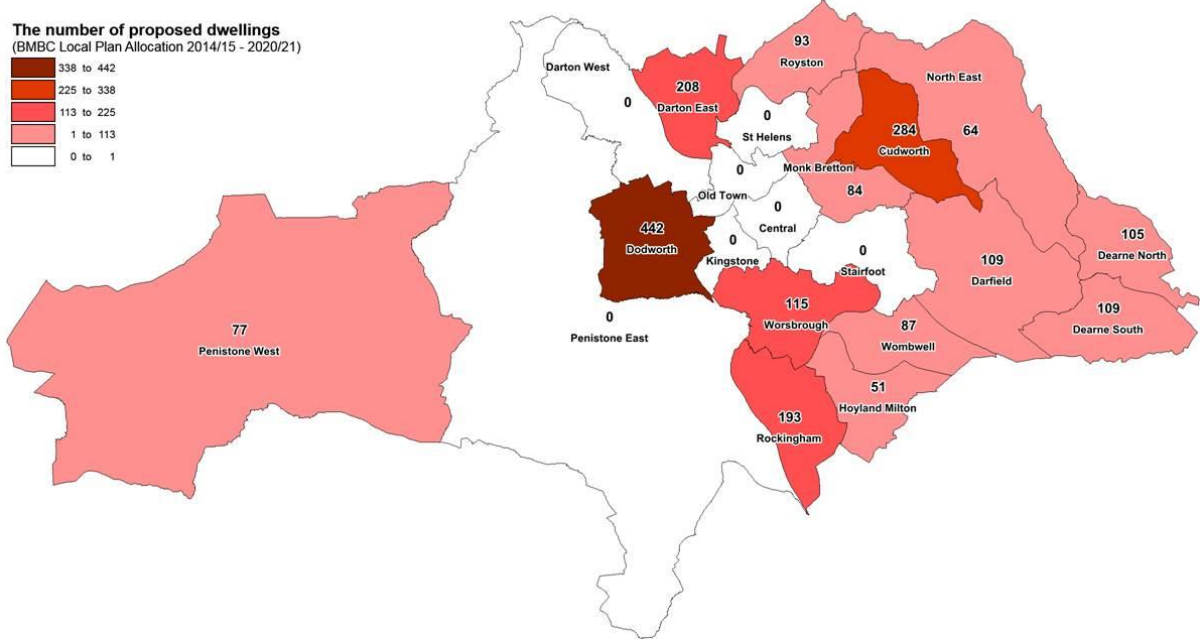
According to the Local Plan allocations, there are 14,790 dwellings proposed for the period of 2014/15 to 2032/33. In addition to this, there are also a number of sites with planning permission which amounts to a further 6,100 potential dwellings.

Based on the ONS Labour Force Survey 2014 the average household size in the UK is 2.4 people. Using this figure to estimate the population that will be housed by these new dwellings, then in the period to 2032/33, there will be an estimated 50,136 people living in new house builds.

For the purposes of this needs assessment, projections have been made for the number of homes and additional population up to the year 2020/21. From the Local Plan it is estimated that 2,021 of the 14,790 dwellings will have been constructed by 2020/21, amounting to an additional 4,850 people.

Figure 25 overleaf shows the number of new dwellings on the Local Plan by 2020/21. The ward with the highest number of additional homes is Dodworth, with a projected 422 new homes followed by Cudworth with 284. Six additional Wards (Darfield, Darton East, Dearne North, Dearne South, Rockingham and Worsbrough) all have an estimate of 100 or more additional homes by 2020/21. Seven Wards (Central, Darton West, Kingstone, Old Town, Penistone East, Stairfoot and St Helens) have no houses on the Local Plan allocation that are projected to be built by 2020/21.

Figure 25 – The number of proposed dwellings in the Local Plan allocation projected to have been built by 2020/21



Source: BMBC Planning 2016/ © Crown copyright and database rights (2016) Ordnance Survey licence number 100022264

In addition to the Local Plan allocation, there are also further sites that have planning consent that will contribute to the number of new dwellings. It is estimated that the majority of these will be built by 2020/21 adding an extra 5,186 new homes (12,446 additional people).

Although these projections are estimates, it is important to have an understanding of the potential effect that these new homes will have on local areas within Barnsley. The additional housing and subsequent change in population will bring with it increased demand on services and it is essential that this is factored in to any forecasts made and service provision planning.

What is the trend and what can we predict will happen over time?

Population and household numbers are projected to grow, so without significant increases in new housing; demand will continue to outstrip supply.

Lack of housing options will impact on residents' ability to have the housing they need and impact on their wellbeing, including poorer conditions, higher housing costs, more people in fuel poverty and higher levels of overcrowding.

The numbers of older people are expected to rise significantly and the current housing offer will be unable to cope with the demand for suitable or specialist housing to meet the needs of an additional 1,400 people aged over 64 by 2020 (POPPI data).

Increases in the private rented sector present challenges in ensuring people can access affordable housing that is free from health and safety hazards and which is managed responsibly.

Welfare reform and the growth in single occupancy households will continue to drive the need for smaller properties.

The 2016 Housing and Planning Act means that council can no longer offer lifetime tenancies, the maximum is now 5 years. It is anticipated that this will create more movement of people within communities, which may further unsettle social housing estates. More frequent turnover of tenants may lead to a greater number of empty properties and higher need for repairs (House of Commons, 2016)

There are two main factors affecting the availability of affordable homes for people on low incomes; the Right to Buy scheme reduces the amount of council homes, and there is a trend to price housing on new developments so that low income families can only afford the small starter homes (JRF, 2015)

Health and Care Projections

Information from Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI) suggests that the number of Barnsley residents aged 18 to 64 years will experience increases from the following health issues over the next few years:

- Learning disabilities.
- Moderate and serious physical disabilities, particularly those aged 55 to 64.
- Common mental health disorders
- Two or more psychiatric disorders.
- Either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes, particularly those aged 55 to 64.
- Moderate personal care disabilities, particularly those aged 55 to 64 years.
- .

The population for those aged 65 years and over is increasing both nationally and locally; as a result, the number of people experiencing particular illnesses or conditions will also increase. Information from Projecting Older People Information System (POPPI)suggests the following issues will increase and will affect more of our Barnsley residents aged 65 and over within the next few years:

- Dementia.
- Depression.
- Either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes.
- Living in a care home with or without nursing.
- Falls, particularly those aged 75 and over (this also includes hospital admissions).
- Stroke, particularly those aged 75 years and over and particularly males.
- Unable to manage at least one self-care activity on their own (activities include: bathe, shower, or wash all over, dress and undress, wash their face and hands, cut their toenails and take medicines).
- Unable to manage at least one domestic task on their own. Tasks include: household shopping, wash and dry dishes, clean windows inside, jobs involving climbing, use a vacuum cleaner to clean floors, wash clothing by hand, open screw tops, deal with personal affairs, do practical activities.

- Unable to manage one mobility activity on their own (activities include: going out of doors and walking down the road, getting up and down stairs, getting around the house on the level, getting to the toilet and getting in and out of bed).
- Limited long term illness.
- Living alone.
- Obesity issues.

Which Barnsley residents are potentially at risk of developing health problems?

Mosaic is a Customer Insight tool that describes the social, economic and cultural behaviour of all households. Segmentation is the classification of the population in different groups. It is useful for providing commissioners with an understanding of local populations and neighbourhood contexts.

The proportion of Barnsley households classed as “Transient Renters” and “Modest Traditions” is over double that seen nationally. However, there are significantly lower proportions of households in Barnsley classed as “Urban Cohesion” and “Rental Hubs”.

Customer insight data helps to identify which Barnsley residents are more at risk of behaving in ways which are harmful to their health, and where they live. It also helps us to understand how best to engage with them.

Knowing our population better will allow better targeting and more effective use of our resources to tackle the preventable illnesses and conditions, particularly for residents who:

- Struggle to take care of their health and weight.
- Want to talk about health issues in a way they feel comfortable doing so.
- Do not eat healthily or want to lose weight.
- Have high levels of inactivity.
- Have high levels of alcohol consumption or who smoke.
- Have certain illnesses and health conditions or disabilities.

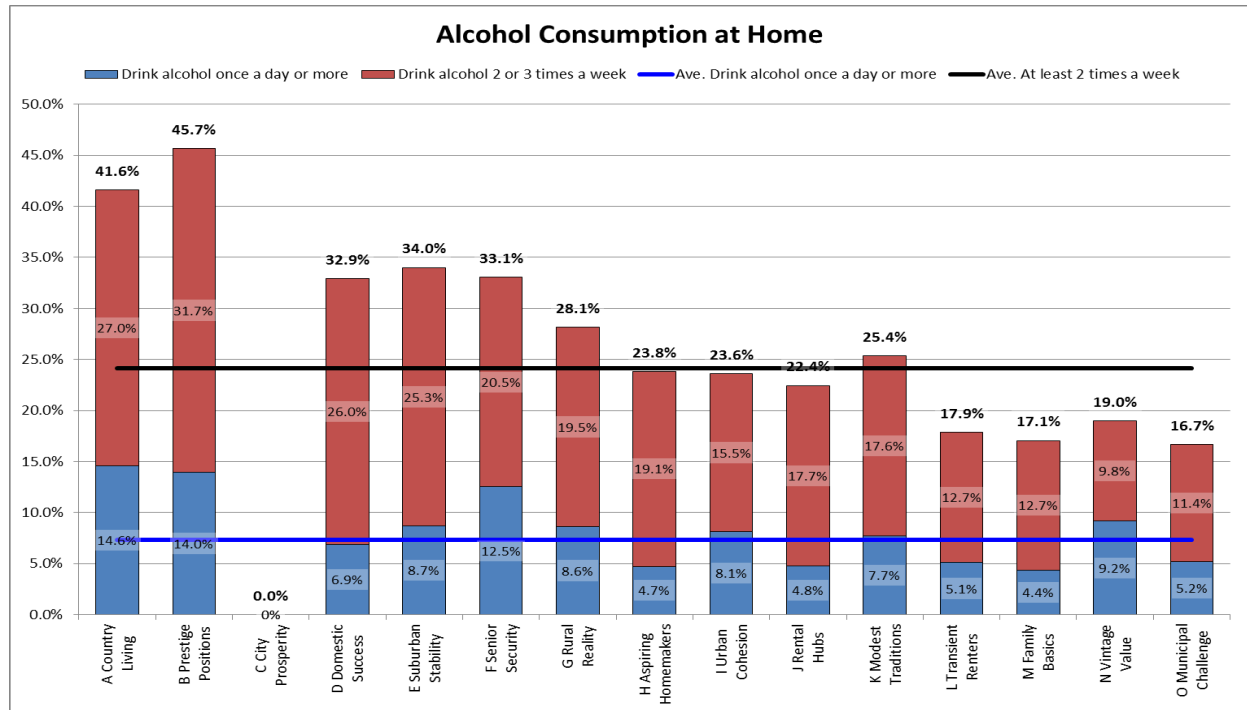
Customer insight data helps to widen the knowledge we already have about the health and wellbeing of Barnsley residents.

There are a number of ways in which Mosaic can be used:

- We can analyse existing customer data to identify characteristics and use this information to create a targeted campaign for similar people within the borough.
- We can analyse the borough geographically and locate residents based on particular characteristics and needs, such as those who are most inactive.

An example of how Mosaic data could be used is a pilot on reducing alcohol consumption at home. Using the underlying Mosaic Grand Index it is possible to identify which Groups most frequently consume alcohol at home. Figure 26 overleaf illustrates that over 40% of households in Groups A and B consume alcohol at home at least twice a week.

Figure 26 – Alcohol Consumption at home, by Customer Insight group



Using Mosaic data at household level we can map where households in Groups A and B are and identify any clusters. By using the Mosaic Grand Index, the preferred channels of communications and the most popular supermarket can be identified for each group to aid targeted communications and in store initiatives.

What have services already done to help to improve health and/or wellbeing, and what are they developing for the future?

The information below provides a few examples of recent projects and schemes which services have tried or delivered to improve health and/or wellbeing during the last few years:

Healthwatch Barnsley

- Address access issues with Children Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)
- Better access for the Deaf Community
- Consult on issues around Parkinson's Disease
- Awareness raising work with carers
- Increased attendance to dentistry for children and young people
- Better access to health care services for asylum seekers and refugees

Be Well Barnsley

- Over 11,000 people supported to reach their healthy lifestyle goals
- Over 1,000 referrals from GPs each year
- Aiming to see a monthly increase in referrals

Public Health – Wider Determinants of Health

- Developing Housing Local Plan to ensure health and wellbeing are included
- Commissioned Fuel Poverty Service, improve advice on staying warm
- Reduce the Strength (cease sales of high strength, low cost alcohol)
- Purple Flag – improve Barnsley Town Centre in the evening and night-time
- Sustainable Travel – bike projects
- Increased activity levels:
 - Cycling (Sky Ride, Bike Race),
 - Walking (Walk Well)
 - Table Tennis (Ping!)
 - Netball
 - Running (Walk 2 Run)
 - Men 35+ (Fit Reds)
- Support people with health conditions into employment
- Training:
 - Workplace Health Champions – to improve health and wellbeing of staff, impacting positively on sickness absence and productivity in the workplace
 - Mental Health First Aid resources for businesses
 - Healthy Hearts
- Develop better routes to employment for vulnerable people
- Develop workplace health programmes
- Excess Winter Deaths and Fuel Poverty Action Plans
- Licensing and Enforcement Partnership and an Alcohol Prevention Alliance
- Active Travel plans

- Support in acquiring funding for current and new physical activity initiatives

Police

- Substantial amount of work around early identification of vulnerable people, especially those with mental health and substance misuse issues, to ensure that they get the help and assistance they need
- High Intensity User, Intensive Home Based Treatment, Dementia and Single Point of Access projects
- Training for Officers around Autism, risk assessments of vulnerable people
- Continue to work with Health on Alcohol screening, Places of Safety, Joint Home Visits, people Absconded from Health
- Better data collection, especially around mental health incidents.

Communities

- Isolation pilot projects – Area Councils
- Implementation of Care Act, Making Safeguarding more personal
- Focus on maximizing independence – support to manage own health, short term targeted interventions, falls strategy, stimulate development of innovative services, improved reablement and access to information and advice
- Re-design and re-procurement of community accommodation (primarily those with a learning disability)
- Domiciliary Care retendered in the hope of better outcomes, quality and value for money
- Pilots: Eye Clinic Liaison
- Crisis Care Concordat aimed at improving crisis care arrangements for the people of Barnsley
- Implement a sustainable Adult Autism and ADHD service that has a better match of capacity and demand
- Proactively manage the performance of providers leading to more consistent and better quality care and support
- Work continues with partners on the Anti-Poverty Delivery Group on delivering the Anti-Poverty Action Plan
- Secured additional funding to employ a full complement of 4 Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) and established a single pathway into domestic violence services
- Enhancing substance misuse services to better target the multiple needs and multiple layers of disadvantage, such as poverty and social exclusion (i.e. substance misuse plus one or more of the following: offending history/Criminal Justice System involvement; domestic violence (victim/perpetrator); vulnerably housed/no fixed abode; mental health; disability/learning disability; poor educational attainment/employability prospects; safeguarding concerns/parenting capacity)
- High rates of successful completions from substance misuse treatments
- Recommission the Substance Misuse Service

- Further develop:
 - Adult Social Care Strategy
 - Mobile working
 - Carers services
 - Early Help information and advice
 - Extra Care housing
 - Intermediate Care
 - Assistive Technology and Telecare
 - Outcome-focussed performance monitoring
 - Transformation of learning disability services
 - How to measure the impact of anti-poverty activities
 - A client focused Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Service
 - Personalised, integrated Substance Misuse Service supporting sustainable change

Housing

- Improved the thermal performance of housing stock (by installing insulation), reduced fuel poverty (653 properties fitted with solar panels, 560 air sourced heat pumps, energy switching scheme),
- Invested £1.2m in a remodelled Independent Living Service for older people to promote healthy eating, exercise, maintaining independence and social integration
- Training: Dementia, mental health, hoarding, vulnerability, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Participation in: safeguarding boards, Troubled Families, Anti-Poverty Group, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), the Community Safety Partnership, Early Help Adults and Children Delivery Groups
- Digital Inclusion: increased internet access (26 schemes/centres added), deliver digital skills training to residents, outreach activities with carers and people with Dementia, learning disabilities, mental health problems and, sensory impairment
- Support Navigator (Housing Options team) – helps with health and wellbeing (GPs, Dentists, mental health services, substance misuse services and hospital appointments etc.)
- Further develop:
 - Thermal performance of stock, reduce fuel poverty (air source heat pumps)
 - Build/acquire more homes
 - Engage with harder to reach customers to better understand their digital needs and how we can help assist online access
 - Work with asylum seekers, refugee and Gypsy & Traveller families

Fire Service

- Numerous schemes around fire safety, home safety checks and education:
 - Home Safety Checks
 - Barnsley Babies – with midwives and maternity units
 - Age UK – work with vulnerable old people and the organisations which support them

- Dementia Care – work with people with dementia and the organisations which support them
- Fire Safety for Professionals – training staff in over 70 partner organisations
- Crucial Crew – for Year 6 pupils, covers issues such as arson, hoax calls, road safety, fire safety, travel safety, internet safety, anti-social behaviour and lifesaving CPR training.
- Befriender Schemes
- Further develop:
 - Links with Groundworks (improving private rented housing in deprived communities)
 - Safe & Well Programme
 - Yorkshire Ambulance Partnership
 - Use of technology in fire prevention

NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG)

BCCG has responsibility for commissioning healthcare for the population of Barnsley. Commissioning is a process of planning and buying services to ensure that the people who live in the borough have the right healthcare. Some examples of work that we have undertaken to help improve the health and care for people living in Barnsley in the last couple of years includes:

- RightCare Barnsley service – helping to arrange support for people when they become unwell, preventing the need to be admitted to hospital.
- Review of community nursing services, moving to a locality based model.
- Development of primary care services including:
 - The iHEART Barnsley service which is providing extensive and speedy access to nurse and GP advice during the day and appointments in the evening and on Saturdays.
 - Recruitment of clinical pharmacists and health care assistant apprentices to work within general practice.
 - A Practice Delivery Agreement and local quality framework was introduced in 2014 to increase the investment in staff at practice level on a recurrent basis in order to target key activities that will really make a difference to people's health and wellbeing.
 - This year the CCG has developed this further to increase interventions in practice to reduce heart disease, diagnose dementia earlier, increase alcohol interventions and coordinate care around patients with long term conditions.
 - 'Year of Care' model, which aims to provide personalised care planning for people with long term conditions, by working in partnership with patients and care professionals.
 - Commitment to develop dementia friendly surgeries and dementia advisors running clinics in local GP surgeries.
- Developed a very comprehensive mental health and wellbeing strategy.
- Commissioned a borough wide social prescribing service to help put patients in touch with voluntary and community sources of support.

Digital

The Device Doctor project has contributed to improved health and wellbeing this year by doing the following:

- Carrying out 1 to 1's with a wide range of groups (e.g. Wednesdays Voice, the carers group, residential mental health group) using various technologies (including online).
- Working with Cloverleaf and Wednesday voice to create a guide to using Facebook targeted at people living with Learning disabilities.
- Working with the RNIB Online Today project to deliver workshops on sensory impairment and publicly available technology.
- Delivered a training day to front line staff with South West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust (SWYPFT) and Online today to raise awareness of sensory impairment and the benefits digital technology can bring to aiding independence. This has led to the development of YouTube films to be used in the training and in home visits (under development). Free Wi-Fi in our communal living schemes and community centres.

Work is underway to explore ways that technology and the internet can enhance front line service delivery and the lives of Barnsley residents.

What are we intending to do in the future?

Following the review of the previous JSNA, we are developing a new State of the Borough Portal. This will become the focal point for intelligence gathering for the council and its partners, so all the information is accessible and in one place for everyone to share and use. All profiles that make up the evidence base for this JSNA can be accessed via this site.

Information quickly becomes out of date. We will therefore be constantly updating the profiles and data within the portal, ensuring that commissioners and service planners have the latest available information at their fingertips. All data and information will be of good quality.

As the portal grows, we will look to improve the information available about forecasts and projections to inform future business and service planning.

The portal will also contain information for the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) and the Child Poverty Needs Assessment, as it brings data together and reduces the duplication of effort in the production of the evidence bases.

As part of the portal development plan, data will be available to be mapped or downloaded if required and partners will also have the facility to upload information themselves.

We have received positive feedback relating to the format of the Health Inequality Profiles, stating that the information is clear and understandable. We have therefore continued to apply this approach to make other information and data accessible.

Key priorities for the JSNA over the coming year are:

- Embedding the issues identified within the JSNA to inform the priorities of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 2020, the development of joint commissioning plans and ongoing evaluation of outcomes.
- Consulting with the Health and Wellbeing Board and key partners on gaps in the JSNA.
- Explore options to reduce the gaps in our data and information so we have better information for future service planning.
- Use the Communication Plan to improve the awareness of the State of the Borough Portal and the JSNA findings.
- Use the key findings from the JSNA to inform future strategies and plans developed by the Council and our partners.

Appendices

NAME/TITLE OF PROFILE
Barnsley General Facts and Figures
Country of Birth and English as a main language
Income Deprivation Domain Briefing
Employment Deprivation Domain Briefing
Education, Skills & Training Domain Briefing Paper
Health Deprivation & Disability Domain Briefing Paper
Crime Domain Briefing Paper
Barriers to Housing & Services Domain Briefing Paper
Living Environment Deprivation Domain Briefing
Barnsley Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Briefing Paper
Barnsley Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 infographic
Cancer in Barnsley (2016)
Dementia (2015)
Falls (2016)
Musculoskeletal Diseases Briefing (2016)
TB Briefing (2016)
Barnsley Health Inequalities Profile
Women In Barnsley Profile
Barnsley Life Expectancy Briefing at Area Council & Ward Levels
Healthy Life Expectancy Briefing 2016
ONS Life Expectancy Briefing 2015
Alcohol Data Guide (2016)
Healthy Weight (2016)
Smoking Data Guide (2016)
Cancer Mortality Rates 2010-2014 Briefing
Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) Mortality Rates 2010-2014 Briefing
Respiratory Disease Mortality Rates 2010-2014 Briefing
National Health Profile for Barnsley Borough (PHE)
National Child Health Profile for Barnsley 2016 (PHE)
National Child Measurement Results for the Barnsley Borough 15/16
Oral Health of Children in Barnsley (2015)
WAY Survey Briefing
ONS Wellbeing Survey (2016)
Barnsley Borough Population
Barnsley Ethnicity Infographic
Poverty Needs Assessment 2014 Key Findings
Central Area Council Profile
Central Ward Profile
Dodworth Ward Profile
Kingstone Ward Profile
Stairfoot Ward Profile

NAME/TITLE OF PROFILE
Worsborough Ward Profile
Central Area Council Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Infographic
Dearne Area Council Profile
Dearne North Ward Profile
Dearne South Ward Profile
Dearne Area Council Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Infographic
North Area Council Profile
Darton East Ward Profile
Darton West Ward Profile
Old Town Ward Profile
St Helens Ward Profile
North Area Council Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Infographic
North East Area Council Profile
Cudworth Ward Profile
Monk Bretton Ward Profile
North East Ward Profile
Royston Ward Profile
North East Area Council Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Infographic
Penistone Area Council Profile
Penistone East Ward Profile
Penistone West Ward Profile
Penistone Area Council Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Infographic
South Area Council Profile
Darfield Ward Profile
Hoyland Milton Ward Profile
Rockingham Ward Profile
Wombwell Ward Profile
South Area Council Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Infographic
JSNA - Housing Profile (not yet finalised)
JSNA - Poverty Profile (not yet finalised)
Profiles of Pupils Attending Schools in Dearne Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Living in Dearne Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Attending Schools in Central Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Living in Central Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Attending Schools in North Barnsley Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Living in North Barnsley Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Attending Schools in North East Barnsley Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Living in North East Barnsley Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Attending Schools in Penistone Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Living in Penistone Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Attending Schools in South Barnsley Area Council 2016
Profiles of Pupils Living in South Barnsley Area Council 2016

NAME/TITLE OF PROFILE
Key Stage Analysis by Pupil Group v Nat and YH (2013-15 protected)
2015 Area Council Education Overview (protected)
Mental Health in Barnsley (not yet finalised)
Potential Years of Life Lost in Barnsley (not yet finalised)

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
APB	Anti-poverty Board.
Asset Mapping	A list of assets (land and buildings) owned or managed by community organisations. These assets can cover a wide spectrum and include community centres, sports facilities, affordable housing and libraries. (Not all land and buildings are community assets). Community assets in the context of this document can also include community organisations/groups and volunteers who may be able to provide a service within their local community.
Clinical Senate	Clinical Senates have been established to be a source of independent, strategic advice and guidance to commissioners and other stakeholders to assist them to make the best decisions about healthcare for the populations they represent.
CSJ	Centre for Social Justice.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
Determinants (of health)	The range of personal, social, economic, and environmental factors that influence health status are known as determinants of health. Determinants of health fall under several broad categories (e.g. education, housing).
DFE	Department for Education
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
Economically Inactive	<i>“People not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last four weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next two weeks”.</i> (Source: ONS). This includes students, disabled people, the long-term sick, unpaid carers and those who retire early.
EPC/SAP rating	An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) shows the energy current and potential energy rating of a property, known as a ‘SAP rating’. A ‘ SAP ’ rating stands for Standard Assessment Procedure and is the governments recommended system for producing a home energy rating.
FCT	Family and Childcare Trust.
Fuel Poverty	In the UK, fuel poverty is defined by the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act as: “a person is to be regarded as living “in fuel poverty” if he/she is a member of a household living on a lower income in a home which cannot be kept warm at reasonable cost”. The UK Government definition of ‘Low Income High Costs’ is “a household is considered to be fuel poor if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) • were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a

	<i>residual income below the official poverty line.”</i>
Health Inequalities	Health inequalities are preventable and unjust differences in health status experienced by certain population groups. People in lower socio-economic groups are more likely to experience chronic ill-health and die earlier than those who are more advantaged.
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
HPA	Health Protection Agency
JRF	Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a small area geography with an average of 1,500 residents and 630 Households.
Multimorbidity	Multimorbidity is commonly defined as the presence of two or more chronic medical conditions in an individual
NASCIS	National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service
ONS	Office for National Statistics.
PANSI	Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information
PCMD	Primary Care Mortality Database
PHO	Public Health Observatory
PNA	Poverty Needs Assessment
POPPI	Projecting Older People Population Information
Prevalent/prevalence	Existing very commonly or happening often.
Qualitative data	Data that shows people's opinions and feelings rather than information that can easily be shown in numbers (e.g. information from surveys).
Quantitative data	Data that is shown as numbers (e.g. population, number of births).
Repository	A central location in which data is stored and managed.
RNIB	Royal National Institute of Blind people
SAP/EPC rating	An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) shows the current and potential energy rating of a property, known as a 'SAP rating'. A 'SAP' rating stands for Standard Assessment Procedure and is the governments recommended system for producing a home energy rating.
WHO	World Health Organisation
Worklessness	<i>“Worklessness is difficult to define, but is often researched in terms of the unemployed and economically inactive*. The unemployed population ‘are people who are without a job, want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks or are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks’. The economically inactive* population are ‘those without a job who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks, and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.’”</i> (Publication Hub 2009a; 2009b). (Source: ONS) (* See Economically Inactive).

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BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is not a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has not been included in the relevant Forward Plan.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES, PERFORMANCE AND COMMUNICATIONS TO CABINET ON 16th November 2016

CORPORATE PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT QUARTER 2 July - September 2016

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this report is to present and provide an overview of the latest Corporate Plan Performance Report, drawing upon information available for Quarter 2, and illustrating progress achieved in delivering the Corporate Plan priorities and outcomes.
- 1.2 This report also presents the updated Corporate Plan 2017 – 2020 in which the outcomes have been revised which ensures they are now aligned with the 2020 Outcomes Framework. The revised Corporate Plan is included at Appendix A and approval is being sought for its introduction.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 2.1 **Cabinet review, challenge and scrutinise the contents of the report in relation to the delivery of the Corporate Plan priorities and outcomes.**
- 2.2 **Cabinet receives follow up reports arising from the Quarter 2 report on:**
 - **Empty homes returned to use**
 - **Cultural income (visitor economy)**
 - **Employment opportunities for those most vulnerable (care leavers)**
 - **Placement sufficiency strategy – internal foster carers**
 - **Progress of the Customer Services programme**
 - **Delayed transfers of care**
- 2.3 **This report is shared with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to inform and support their ongoing work programme.**
- 2.4 **The refreshed Corporate Plan 2017-20 (Appendix A) is approved.**

3. INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The current Corporate Plan 2015-18 has been refreshed and the outcomes revised to take us forward from 2017 – 2020. The revised plan aligns to our 2020 Outcomes Framework and characteristics of our future council and highlights the areas for change, improvement and growth. It focuses on us providing services where they're most needed and will have the most impact, and will help people to do more for each other and their community.
- 3.2 The 2020 Outcomes Framework identifies what the council is seeking to achieve for the people of Barnsley over the next four years, as defined in our key strategies and

plans. Progress against the 2020 Outcomes Framework will be managed and communicated through the Corporate Performance Report indicators and narrative.

- 3.3 It is recognised that the council is not solely accountable for delivering these outcomes, as it works in partnership with other organisations.
- 3.4 The Q2 Corporate Performance Report provides an overview of performance trends, activities and achievements under each priority.
- 3.5 The scorecard at section four provides a summary of the RAG (Red/Amber/Green) position for each outcome, based on the performance indicators and also activities described in the narrative report.
- 3.6 At the end of Quarter 2, there was one outcome rated Red, with eight rated Amber and three rated Green. An outcome is rated Amber where performance is mixed and the combination of individual performance indicator RAG ratings gives no clear overall rating. Section 5 of this report contains more detail about headline performance trends under each priority.
- 3.7 Direction of travel arrows have not been included in this report, however, reference is made throughout the narrative, which provides a comparison with previous years or quarters where it is possible.

4. Corporate Plan Scorecard

Council Vision	Working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley					
Council Priorities	Thriving and Vibrant Economy		People Achieving Their Potential		Strong and Resilient Communities	
Outcomes	1	Create more and better jobs and good business growth (GREEN)	6	Every child attends a good school and is successful in learning and work (AMBER)	10	People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities (AMBER)
	2	Increase skills to get more people working (AMBER)	7	Reducing demand through improving access to early help (GREEN)	11	Protecting the borough for future generations (AMBER)
	3	Develop a vibrant town centre (AMBER)	8	Children and adults are safe from harm (RED)	12	Customers can contact us easily and use more services online (AMBER)
	4	Strengthen our visitor economy (AMBER)	9	People are healthier, happier, independent and active (AMBER)		
	5	Create more and better housing (GREEN)				

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Key – The ratings are based upon the performance indicators that relate to each Corporate Plan outcome and 2020 Outcome Framework achievement to provide a rounded picture of performance, including financial performance.

- R Performance against majority of indicators is below target for this point of the year
- A Performance is mixed, some indicators will be on track to achieve targets and others will require improvement to achieve targets
- G Performance against majority of indicators is in line with targets for this point of the year

5. Progress against Priorities and Performance Measures

5.1 This section provides a headline overview of the Quarter 2 position for each priority area, based on the data and narrative provided in the performance report.

Priority: Thriving and Vibrant Economy

5.2 We have developed a long-term plan to grow the economy for the borough. Working with the private sector, supporting them to create better conditions and infrastructure, helping to safeguard existing jobs and businesses and stimulate the growth of more and better jobs and homes. We want to make sure there are more job opportunities for Barnsley residents, to help the local economy, provide positive role models for young people, and reduce the extent of worklessness and poverty across the borough.

5.3 Examples of performance trends and achievements

- 18 companies relocated to Barnsley during Q2, meaning we have exceeded our annual target of 15. This means that 33 new jobs have been created and over £8.2m of private sector investment secured. Regional growth funding of £1.3m was awarded to three expanding companies.
- 481 private sector jobs were created following council support during Q2 against the annual target of 1,150, 52% of jobs created are associated with continual growth of large companies supported by Enterprising Barnsley. Further growth is expected due to completion of sites at J36 R-evolution.
- We had 380,046 visitors to our museums during Q2 meaning we have already achieved 55% of our annual target.
- An estimated 239 new homes were completed in Q2; making around 456 in total so far this year. We are on track to achieve our annual target of 800.
- 94 affordable homes were delivered so far this year, against our annual target of 150. During Q2, 5 affordable homes were delivered via the acquisitions programme, 43 completed as part of the Council House Build programme, and 22 completed by Yorkshire Housing as part of the Affordable Homes programme.
- The number of apprentice placement opportunities within the Council has increased from Q1 to 107 in Q2. This is equal to 3.4% of workforce which is higher than our 2.5% target.

Areas for further improvement

- We assisted 25 new companies to start trading in Q2, 9 less than expected at this point in the year. It is expected that the number of companies we support will increase during Q3 and Q4 as the Launchpad team are working with a healthy number of enquiries.
- We have only returned 3 empty homes to use this year but are working to have seven more properties ready by December. Despite this, we are still falling short of our target of 30 annually. A working group has been established to review this area of work.
- The number of reported ASB (anti-social behaviour) incidents decreased to 242 in Q2 from 280 in Q1, however, this makes 522 which is above the volume expected if the annual target of 900 is to be met. Targeted intervention continues within town centre, led by our services and the Police.

- We have only secured 29.5% of our annual target for cultural income. We expect improvement in Q3, with income from a number of key events and resolution of historic issues affecting invoicing.
- Our performance has shown a slight improvement in increasing employment opportunities for adults with learning disabilities, however, we remain short of our annual target of 6.5%. To address this, we are reviewing processes with our contractors and introducing a new service which will help young people on the autistic spectrum. The focus will be on supporting this group to gain paid employment to enable them to have greater independence.
- We are still below our target for 19 to 21 year old care leavers to be involved in education, employment or training. We are addressing this through our education, training and employment (ETE) panel and pathway plans.

Priority: People Achieving Their Potential

5.4 It is important for the future of the borough that we help children, young people and families to achieve their potential and have the right skills and qualifications to access better education, employment or training. We also want to encourage young people to make a positive contribution in their communities. We have a crucial role in protecting and safeguarding the most vulnerable and at risk of harm. We will continue to challenge and raise our standards whilst looking at how we can manage and reduce demand for our services more effectively. For people to achieve their potential we need to create a healthier, happier, independent and more active population.

5.5 Examples of performance trends and achievements

- Provisional results for 2015/16 suggest 54.6% of Barnsley pupils achieved 5+ A*-C grades in GCSE, including English & Maths. This is a 5% increase on last year.
- First time entrants to the Youth Justice System (age 10 to 17) have fallen to 398 per 100,000. This remains just above the national average but significantly better than the South Yorkshire average.
- Fewer over 65s have had permanent admissions to residential and nursing care, compared with the same period last year. We are on track to achieve our target.
- There were 2 cases of homelessness in quarter 2, bringing the total for the year to 7, against our target of 35. We continue to focus on early engagement, through housing related advice and prevention, to minimise homelessness.

Areas for further improvement

- The number of children in in-house foster placements hasn't kept pace with increase in looked after children. 46.1% of looked after children were in in-house placements at the end of quarter 2, compared with our annual target of 62%.
- 77.8% of decisions to progress to Section 42 adult safeguarding enquiries were made within 24 hours in quarter 2. This is an improvement on earlier this year, but still below our target of 100%.
- The NHS have reported 8 patients with delayed transfers from hospital so far this year, due to our adult social care services. This means our target has already been hit and is likely to be exceeded. We are working with NHS partners to minimise reported delays.
- We are not on track to achieve our target for 4,000 people to achieve their health goals via Be Well Barnsley; 589 achieved their goals in quarter 2, bringing the

total for the year to 1,415. We are working with our partners to increase referrals from primary care.

- Latest data for Barnsley shows that 70.9% of over 65s had a flu vaccination, which is a reduction from the previous year (72% 2014/15) but only slightly lower than Yorkshire and Humber (Y&H) and national levels. Flu vaccination of those in an at risk group reduced from 50.5% in 2014/15 to 44.6% in 2015/16 which is slightly lower than Y&H and national averages.

Performance for both of these indicators has shown a declining trend over the past four years. Reasons for low uptake include mild winters and myths that the vaccine doesn't work or that you can catch flu from it. This year we are raising awareness of flu by media campaigns and we have a local Vaccination and Immunisation Improvement plan

Priority: Strong and Resilient Communities

5.6 We need to ensure better use of the physical assets, skills and knowledge that are in every community in Barnsley so that we can utilise these resources more efficiently. Working together with the community, customers and partners becomes more important as we try to reduce the dependency on council services by creating stronger communities and designing innovative and different services.

5.7 Examples of performance trends and achievements

- Love Where You Live Volunteering - Volunteering continues apace in Barnsley - 1,205 volunteers have contributed the equivalent of £106,353 worth of hours through Love Where You Live. We are well on the way to achieving our targets of 4,500 volunteers, contributing a cashable value of £253,000.
- Response to complaints within agreed timescale - Despite an increase in complaint numbers, 93% of complaints were responded to within agreed timescales, a significant improvement from Q1 and above the target of 90%.
- Household waste diverted from landfill – During Q2, we diverted 97.3% of household waste from landfill, against our target of 96.5%.
- Barnsley won 21 awards in the recent Yorkshire in Bloom awards, as well as being recognised for our work with the community.
- The Digital Team won “highly commended” in the Barnsley & Rotherham Business Awards, for their work with Berneslai Homes on the Device Doctor sessions, helping local people to use online services.

Areas for further improvement

- Channel shift to online self-service - 38% (114,063) of our customer contacts were through online self-service which is below our challenging target of 40%, but shows continued improvement from Q1.
- Fly tipping incidents - There were 937 fly tipping incidents in Q2. Although this is an improvement on Q1, if current trends continue, the annual target for less than 3,600 incidents will not be achieved. We are working with partners to reduce fly tipping and target offenders.
- Energy Produced From Waste - The use of waste for energy generation produced enough energy for 2,945 homes in Q2, however, the year-end target remains challenging. The figure of 2,945 is based on the first two months of Q2. The full data for Q2 is not yet available.

6. Implications for Local People / Service Users

- 6.1 The report includes a number of performance issues and implications for local people and service users across the three priorities set out in the Corporate Plan. In addition, the Strong and Resilient Communities section of the report includes specific indicators measuring levels of complaints and our responsiveness to them, and trends in how customers contact the council.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report, however, there are likely to be resource implications arising from any required improvement activity. The content of the quarterly performance report makes reference to the links between performance and the financial context of this performance, highlighting those areas where there is significant over or under spend compared to the budget, and the reason for these. More in depth information can be found in the Finance cabinet report being presented alongside this report.

8. Employee Implications

- 8.1 All employees are key enablers in the delivery of the council's priorities and outcomes and contribute to this success through their daily activities.

9. Communications Implications

- 9.1 The report has a number of potential communication implications both externally and internally.
- 9.2 The quarterly narrative report documents are made available on the council's website, in line with transparency requirements for publication of information about the council's performance, along with a press release highlighting some headline points from the report.
- 9.3 To further enhance awareness of the work of the council, we intend to promote a link to the Corporate Plan Performance Report on social media at various intervals via our Communications and Marketing team.
- 9.4 To ensure our employees are aware of our performance and how they contribute to it, a link to the Corporate Plan Performance Report will be included in our Straight Talk employee engagement communication.

10. Consultations

- 10.1 Consultations have taken place with a number of officers from all Directorates within the council who have contributed to the report and its content.
- 10.2 Consultation has also taken place with all members of the Senior Management Team who have collectively reviewed the report.

11. Risk Management Issues

- 11.1 The report identifies a number of performance issues and risks as an underlying consideration throughout the report, under each of the outcomes.

Officer Contact: Kay Welbourne **Telephone No:** x3708 **Date:** 3/11/2016

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Corporate Plan Performance Report

OUR PRIORITIES

**THRIVING &
VIBRANT ECONOMY**

**PEOPLE ACHIEVING
THEIR
POTENTIAL**

**STRONG &
RESILIENT COMMUNITIES**

Working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley

Working together – with our communities

A brighter future – people achieve their potential

A better Barnsley – our residents think and feel we are making a difference together

2016/17 Quarter 2 (July – September)

Our Priorities and Outcomes

We will work with our partners, residents and communities towards our Priorities and Outcomes below to achieve a brighter future, a better Barnsley.



1. Create more and better jobs and good business growth	6. Every child attends a good school and is successful in learning and work	10. People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities
2. Increase skills to get more people working	7. Reducing demand through improving access to early help	11. Protecting the borough for future generations
3. Develop a vibrant town centre	8. Children and adults are safe from harm	12. Customers can contact us easily and use more services online
4. Strengthen our visitor economy	9. People are healthier, happier, independent and active	
5. Create more and better housing		

Our Corporate Plan Performance Report

This report tells you about our achievements against our priorities and outcomes for Quarter 2 (Q2) and what we need to improve upon. To help make this clear, we use the colours and arrows in the key below along with written information to describe our progress and also take into account financial performance where available to RAG (Red, Amber, Green) rate Outcomes. It's therefore better to view the report in colour.

Key

Performance indicator RAG		Outcome RAG		Direction of travel	
	Meeting or exceeding target		Majority of indicators in the Outcome met the target		Improving performance
	Within 10% of target		Some indicators in the Outcome achieved targets, others did not		Performance static
	10% or more below target		Majority of indicators in the Outcome did not meet the target		Declining performance

The information included in this report is the latest available and is based on our performance in Q2 (unless there is a time delay for data being published for the indicator). Where a target is included, this is for the full year, e.g. from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

We have included a summary of our revenue budgets (every day spend) and capital programmes (one off expenditure) and their performance for Q2. A more detailed report on the finance information in this report can be found within the relevant cabinet reports.

THRIVING & VIBRANT ECONOMY

1. Create more and better jobs and good business growth

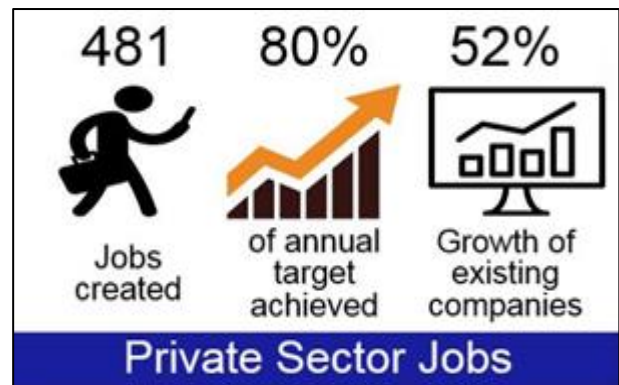
Council of the Year award

We won Local Authority of the Year at the Insider Yorkshire Property Industry Awards. This recognises our innovative risk taking and support for development and growth in relation to projects like the £50 million development in the town centre, the £17 million work to unlock employment land at Junction 36 of the M1 and the innovative



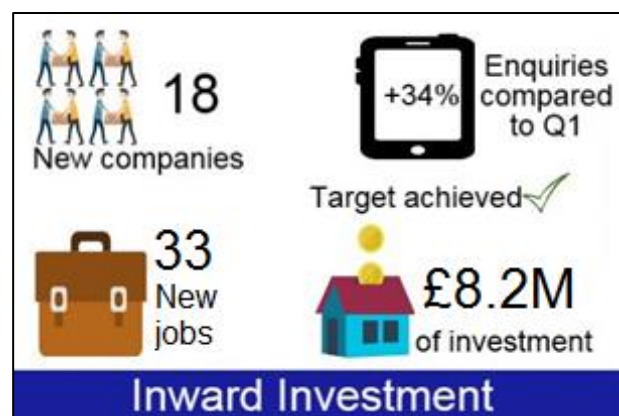
Property Investment Fund.
Insider Yorkshire Property Industry Awards

working with people who are considering becoming self-employed, as well as new business owners keen to grow their companies. We provide a wide range of business advice, workshops, seminars, one-to-one coaching and mentoring services. Given the amount of support we've provided to potential new businesses already this year, we are confident that we will hit our target of 140 new business starts by the end of Q4.



Property Investment Fund (PIF)

In order to stimulate speculative development we offered innovative solutions to developers via our PIF, which is detailed in our Jobs and Business Plan. This private/public partnership working has led to the development of 230,000sqft of speculative industrial space over two sites, as well as giving Harworth Estates the confidence to build an additional 75,000sqft unit along with over 20,000sqft of new food retail space.



We supported 42 companies to expand during Q2, meaning 51% of our annual target has been achieved.

Our Enterprising Barnsley team supported 25 new companies in Q2 and 61 so far this year which is 44% towards our annual target. Although this is slightly below target, we are

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Business Growth – number of businesses supported to expand (by the Council) (Quarterly)	44	42	↓	170
Number of business starts (Quarterly)	36	25	↓	140
Number of private sector jobs created following council support (Quarterly)	435	480.5	↑	1150
Inward investment - number of businesses relocating to Barnsley (Quarterly)	9	18	↑	15

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - the adverse variance largely relates to a shortfall in anticipated planning fees.

Capital - the underspend of £7.068 million mainly relates to re-phasing the M1 junction 36 scheme due to a delay in signing legal agreements with Sheffield City Region.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
506	602	96	14,734	7,666	-7,068

2. Increase skills to get more people working

Apprentice opportunities

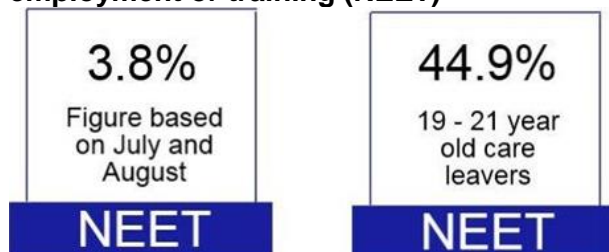
We have supported 107 apprentice placements so far this year, representing good performance, and equal to 3.4% of our workforce. We targeted school leavers in Q2, which contributed to this figure.

training and employment (ETE) panel and pathway plans.

Adult Skills and Community Learning

Adult learners have been successful in achieving qualifications.

Young people not in education employment or training (NEET)



September is a transition month for young people. School and further education leavers are enrolling, others are starting training or jobs. As a result, our data on NEETs is still being updated.

Improving employment opportunities

A new service supporting six young people on the autistic spectrum to live independently will focus on gaining paid employment as part of their overall support. We are still below our target for 19 to 21 year old care leavers involved in education, employment or training. We are addressing this through our education,



Apprenticeships



Lewis, a student from Greenacre College who has learning difficulties, impressed the North East Environmental Team (a local service commissioned through the Area Council) a great deal whilst he was volunteering with them. They had asked Barnsley Community Build to see if he could be considered as an apprentice volunteer. Due to the entry criteria, an apprenticeship would not usually be possible but Lewis was successful. He decided to join the North East Area Council environment team that serviced Monk Bretton and Royston. He was credited as an asset to the team. Lewis has now secured full time employment which is also testimony to our Environmental Team and his support worker at Greenacre College.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) - aged 16-18 (Quarterly)	4.3%	3.8%	↑	4.4%
Apprenticeship takeup (Quarterly)	12.6%	12.0%	↓	10.5%
Improving employment opportunities for those who are most vulnerable - adults with learning disabilities (Quarterly)	2.6%	2.7%	↑	6.5%
Improving employment opportunities for those who are most vulnerable – care leavers aged 19, 20, 21 (Quarterly)	45.0%	41.0%	↓	65.0%
Number of apprentice placements within the Council – proportion of the workforce (Quarterly)	3.2%	3.4%	↑	2.5%

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - there are no significant variances to report at the end of this quarter.

Capital - no capital budgets.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
1,613	1,637	24	0	0	0

3. Develop a vibrant town centre

May Day Green Market was officially opened in September by Mayor, Cllr Linda Burgess. The launch was a huge success, with good attendance despite poor weather, and marked the first major milestone of the town centre redevelopment. Entertainment in the town centre helped families to enjoy a day of free fun, with helter skelter rides, side shows and games.

May Day Green Market



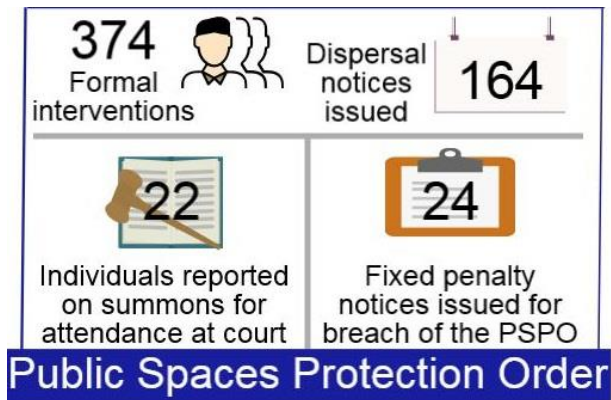
The first 50 people through the door received a £5 shopping voucher, encouraging footfall and spend in the markets.

May Day Green market houses 84 stalls, a café, free Wi-Fi and public toilets. It will be home to more than 40 traders for the next two years. Feedback from traders has been excellent. They are delighted with their stalls and trading environment. Businesses are reporting a significant increase in trade.

We used social media extensively to promote the launch, with over 46,000 people viewing our video. We have now built on this and commissioned videos promoting the market halls; the first one, promoting the meat and fish market, reached 42,000 people in the first 24 hours. These can be found on the [barnsleymarket](https://www.facebook.com/barnsleymarket) Facebook page.

Town Centre Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Although Q2 saw a fall in reported incidents, there was an increase compared to Q2 last year. This is largely due to the increased police and council enforcement presence to report incidents in the town centre, raising public confidence by taking positive action to address concerns. We have had a number of complimentary reports from trades people and town centre users about their feelings of safety, with confidence in the daytime returning.



Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Occupancy level of open market within town centre (Quarterly)	100.0%	100.0%	➔	95.0%
Town centre behaviour - number of ASB incidents (Quarterly)	280	242	⬆	900

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - no significant variance.
 Capital - underspend relates to re-phasing of elements of the town centre scheme into future years specifically the demolition of the multi-storey car park.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
-166	-168	-2	24,694	10,772	-13,922

4. Strengthen our visitor economy

Review of our summer programme

The 2016 annual Mayor's Parade, with the theme of 'Best of Barnsley', attracted a record of 55 groups taking part and 3,000 spectators.

Annual Mayor's Parade



Barnsley by the Sea ran for six days per week over the summer. It attracted approximately 15,500 visitors. Entertainment was provided on the busiest trading days, with nearby Ping table tennis tables proving very popular.

Barnsley by the Sea



Visitors

Compared with Q2 last year, visitor numbers were lower, especially at Cannon Hall. This affected our income in Q2, which is now below target and remains a challenge. We are confident that upcoming events, such as the Flavours Food Festival at Elsecar, and the Cooper Gallery's Pablo Picasso exhibition in

January will contribute to increasing our visitor numbers and income.

Electronic Point of Sale (EPOS)

Our EPOS system is now live at Cannon Hall, other sites will follow by March 2017. It has vastly improved stock management and audit controls and allows us to produce weekly sales reports. Once installed at all sites, we will be able to monitor performance centrally which will help us to increase income.

Funding

We created plans to secure external funding for our museums in Q2. We submitted a £60,000 Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) application to Historic England for Elsecar. If successful, we will be able to use Historic England's experience to help us bring sustainable development to this area. We designed the HAZ to complement an expected £12 million Heritage Lottery Fund project for the village which, subject to funding, will be completed in 2022-3.

We worked with Rotherham Council on an expression of interest for the newly launched Great Place Scheme. Run jointly by Heritage Lottery Fund, Arts Council and Historic England, this scheme will fund projects in areas with a commitment to embed arts, culture and heritage in local plans and decision-making. The focus of our joint bid for £1.3 million is Elsecar and Wentworth Woodhouse.

These areas are of immense importance, but their potential for international recognition have not yet been realised. In partnership with Rotherham, we have the chance to create a major visitor attraction, which will create opportunities for economic growth and prosperity. This is a critical first step towards a long term partnership, which will have a substantial social and economic legacy.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Visitor numbers at museums (Quarterly)	285,935	380,046	↑	1,200,000
Visitors' estimated contribution to economy (Quarterly) (£000s)	£6,150	£8,186	↑	£25,800
Commercial income to the council (visitor economy) (Quarterly) (£000s)	£91	£59	↓	£470

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - the overspend of £114,000 mainly relates to increased costs of specific cultural events and an anticipated shortfall in the cultural income target for the year.
Capital - no variance to report.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
1,758	1,872	114	437	437	0

5. Create more and better housing

Empty homes returned to use

Our end of year target to return 30 empty homes to use will be a challenge. By Q2, we have returned only three homes back to use. We are working on a further six empty homes, as part of the Homes and Communities Agency programme (HCA), three of which are expected to be occupied in December. Our Goldthorpe Cluster programme, which uses grant funding to help empty property owners with the cost of refurbishing them, is taking forward 12 expressions of interest. We aim to have a further four homes ready in December, making seven in total.

We have set up a working group to review this area of work. We know we need to do more if we are going to increase the number of homes we return to use.

Berneslai Homes have an acquisition programme for homes empty for less than six months. By the end of Q2, six properties had been acquired and were added to the stock of council houses.

New homes delivered

In Q2, there are estimated to be 239 new home completions, with a year to date estimated total of 456. We are currently on track to deliver against the 2016/17 target of 800 units. The contribution of Affordable Housing to the new build completions target, over 25%, remains significant. However, recent changes to the HCA's Affordable Housing Programme means a significant reduction in new affordable housing is anticipated over the next 12 months.

Site activity across the borough is positive. There are currently 42 sites of over 10 properties being built. Further to recent cabinet approval, we are commencing delivery of 32 new homes (28 for sale) from April 2017 at Longcar Lane. This will be a pilot for future council led developments

Affordable homes delivered



The homes include properties that are part of the Council House Build programme, properties that have been purchased and homes delivered by the HCA's Affordable Housing programme.

Stalled sites

We have reviewed sites where land has been purchased but not developed (stalled sites). Our work with housing associations and developers has resulted in work starting on sites in Darfield and Wombwell. These sites will deliver 60 homes. A site at Elsecar, which had stalled for a number of years, is now awaiting planning permission for 30 homes. We have worked to help the sale of two privately owned sites, which will deliver around 80 homes.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Number of new build home completions (Quarterly)	217	239	↑	800
Number of affordable homes delivered (Quarterly)	24	70	↑	150
Empty homes returned to use (Quarterly)	0	3	↑	30

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - there are no significant variances to report.

Capital - the underspend of £2.039 million mainly relates to delays in obtaining the Secretary of State's approval for Compulsory Purchase Orders which is holding up the Goldthorpe Empty Homes scheme.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
1,065	1,043	-22	34,010	31,971	-2,039

PEOPLE ACHIEVING THEIR POTENTIAL

6. Every child attends a good school and is successful in learning and work

GCSE attainment

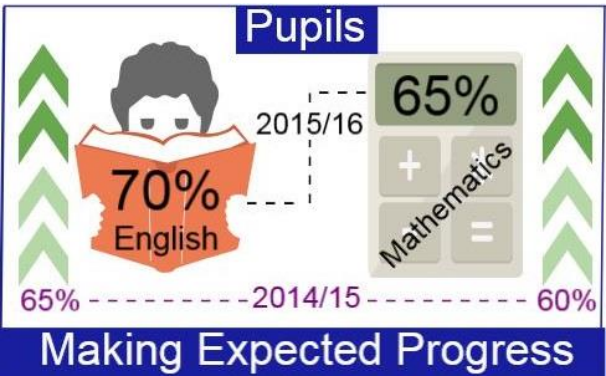
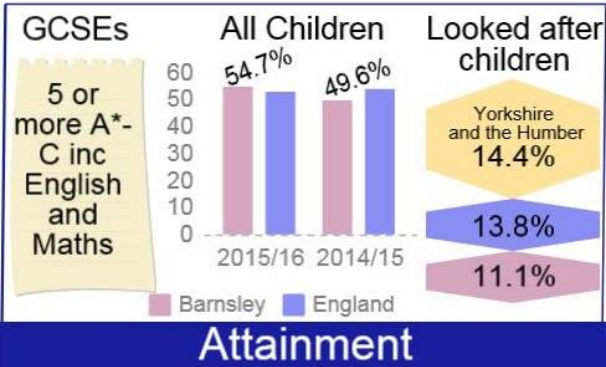
As we reported in Q1, the Government has made significant changes to how they assess pupil performance in schools. However, for Key Stage 4, schools have continued to report on GCSE outcomes. This allows us to compare performance with previous years.


Barnsley Alliance Improvement Strategy

One of the main ways we support schools to improve is through the Barnsley Alliance. We have worked with the Alliance to develop a new improvement strategy, focused on the following priorities:

- Improve attainment and achievement
- Improve the quality of teaching and learning so that it is consistently good or better
- Close the achievement gap between vulnerable groups and their peers
- Improve behaviour and attendance, and reduce the proportion of persistent absence
- Improve leadership capacity, empowering leaders at all levels to develop.

We will report back regularly on the progress the Alliance makes towards these priorities.





New Goldthorpe primary school sets high standards

The new school accommodates 310 pupils and has classrooms which can be opened up for outdoor lessons and activities. The unique design, developed through our partnership with Robertson and NPS Barnsley involved Head teacher Sarah Fields and her staff in the design process. An opening ceremony included a special assembly for the pupils with special guests Ian Macmillan, Barnsley poet, and cartoonist Tony Husband.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Achievement of 5 or more A*-C GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Annual)	N/A	54.6%	↑	54.0%
Number of looked after children achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) (Annual)	N/A	11.1%	→	11.0%

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - no significant variance reported.

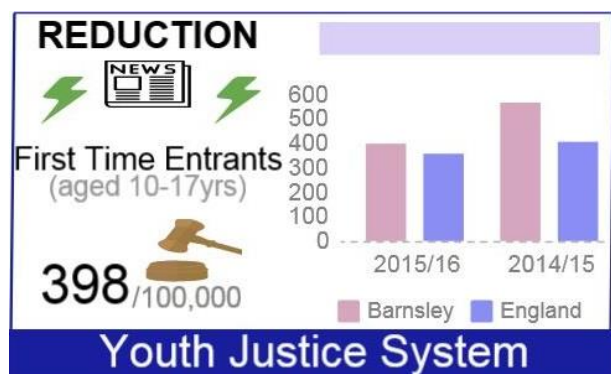
Capital – the variance relates to slippage on a number of school related schemes.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
8,901	8,909	8	6,839	6,586	-253

7. Reducing demand through improving access to early help

Youth Offending

As we continue to reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system, we expect our re-offending performance to fluctuate. For example, figures released in Q2 (covering October 2014 to September 2015) show an increase of 2.3% on the same period the previous year. This is due to the smaller number in the cohort overall. Despite this, our performance is still better than the averages for England and South Yorkshire.



The achievements of our Youth Offending Team were praised following a recent inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP).

Inspectors found that the team performed well and had a highly skilled and determined staff.

They identified that the team was committed to the young people they worked with and understood the issues they needed to overcome to reduce or stop their offending.

Inspectors identified that the service could improve by putting more plans in place for victims, as well as by developing other strategies to increase compliance with court sentences. The service is currently exploring these recommendations.

Troubled Families

Barnsley is participating in Phase 2 of the national Troubled Families programme, using the funding to develop new ways of working with families with multiple and complex needs. A range of interventions are delivered, including accessing specialist input for issues such as debt, domestic violence and family mediation.

In Q2, an additional 152 families became attached to the programme, bringing the current total to 421 families against our target of 596. We have submitted claims for significant and sustained improvement for 58 families so far this financial year, including 10 that achieved continuous employment.

Early Help Support

A mum and her two children were referred to our Family Intervention Service due to concerns about child A's anger issues, poor school attendance and behaviour in school.

We completed an Early Help Assessment with mum and developed a plan to help the family. Mum attended a parenting group and was helped to address her mental health needs. Child A was helped in school and referred to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS). Child B was referred to Barnardo's sibling support service. Thanks to our support, mum's mental health improved and she can now enforce rules and boundaries. Child A displays less anger and is no longer physically violent towards mum.

Troubled Families

A young woman who was on out-of-work benefits, and dealing with mental health issues, referred herself to us for support. Our Think Family Employment Advisor helped her to complete a CV, which supported her to take up a voluntary work experience placement. Having previously suffered with anxiety and lack of confidence, the support we provided helped her to look forward to starting her work placement, and to engage with training through Barnsley College.

The work placement subsequently led to an offer of paid work. The young woman is now enjoying her job and training, and growing in confidence about her future and ability to support her family financially. Our support has also helped with her mental health issues, as she is feeling less anxious and needs less medical support.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Young offenders - first-time entrants to the Youth Justice system aged 10-17 years (rate per 100,000) (Quarterly)	432	398	↑	500
Re-offending by young offenders as a proportion of total young offenders cohort (Quarterly)	30.6%	31.7%	↓	33.0%
Troubled Families - Number of claims made to DCLG for Significant and Sustained Improvement (6 monthly)	33	25	↓	100
Customer Access Team contact volumes (Quarterly)	12,252	12,779	↓	44,542

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - no significant variance.

Capital - no variance to report.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
6,708	6,686	-22	1	1	0

8. Children and adults are safe from harm

Barnsley Safeguarding Awareness Week

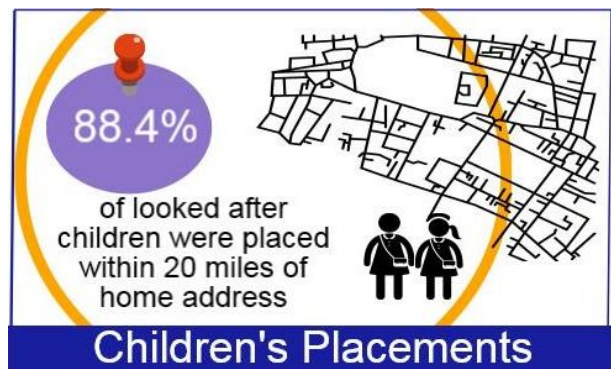


Barnsley's first ever Safeguarding Awareness Week (SAW) took place in Q2. It was launched by the Police Crime Commissioner for South Yorkshire, Dr Alan Billings. Over 50 colleagues from across the partnership attended the launch event.

The SAW aimed to raise awareness across the public and people who work in Barnsley of how to safeguard vulnerable children and adults. A whole range of activities took place during the week, supported by the emergency services, NHS, family centres and multi-agency safeguarding trainers.

New Safeguarding Hub

Worsbrough Health Centre now provides a base for our new multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH). This supports agencies to work together to provide a service to support families and keep children safe from harm. The MASH, which opened in Q2, is now the single point of contact for all safeguarding concerns regarding children and young people in Barnsley. It brings together expert professionals from services that have contact with children, young people and families, and makes the best possible use of their combined knowledge to keep children safe from harm.



Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

This framework, known as ASCOF, measures performance locally and nationally of social care services for adults. Data for 2015/16 was published by the NHS in Q2. This allows us to compare our performance against other areas. ASCOF data include results from our annual social care user survey, which 387 people in Barnsley completed this year.

People using our services rate the support we provide very highly: 95.7% said our services helped them to have a better quality of life. 95.2% said our services helped them feel safe. These are the best results in the region and much better than the national average.

The ASCOF data shows that people discharged from hospital in Barnsley

experience fewer delays than in other areas. However, we know delays are increasing and we have already hit our target for this year of 8 patients affected by delays. We are working with our partners in the NHS to continue to keep delays to a minimum.

The ASCOF results also highlight areas where we know we need to improve. Of the service users that tried to find information or advice, 76.7% found it very easy or fairly easy. This is unchanged from the previous year. We are working hard to improve the information we make available online. Plans are in place to significantly improve access to good information and advice Borough wide as a work stream of the implementation of our customer service strategy.

Shared Lives

Shared Lives Plus and NHS England have created an opportunity for an innovative family based initiative to help older people be cared for at home. NHS England are investing £1.75 million, alongside existing funding from Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) to expand local Shared Lives schemes. In Q2, our Shared Lives service was one of six organisations who successfully secured some of that funding.

Barnsley Shared Lives has been awarded funding for three years. This development represents a major new direction for the service, we will work in partnership with the NHS to test the Shared Lives approach for

older people with physical health needs, to reduce the time people need to stay in hospital, improve hospital discharges, reduce unplanned admissions and reduce frequent users to A&E departments.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

There has been an increase in recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour across Barnsley. Types of ASB which have seen a particular increase include secondary arson (such as bin fires), low level criminal damage and rowdy behaviour. Planned responses to ASB have targeted specific areas such as Kendray and the town centre.

Phase 1 of the Community Safety Review has been concluded, and work is taking place on the design of an integrated community safety structure, based on our Area Council arrangements, to deliver an integrated approach to addressing the needs of people with multiple problems.

Homelessness

Our Housing Options Advice and Homelessness Prevention service focused on early engagement in Q2. They provided housing related advice and maximised the prevention of homelessness. The service had contact with 303 households in Q2, with only two cases of recorded homelessness. The numbers of preventions has been assisted by piloting assessment beds in Holden House, which has given the team a local and accessible option for people at risk of homelessness.

Anti-Social Behaviour in Cudworth

Recent months have seen increasing reports of ASB in the Cudworth area. Our analysis identified that these incidents were increasing in severity, with resulting impact on residents and businesses. In response to this trend, we introduced a co-ordinated plan to target individuals and families, to achieve behaviour change through a combination of support and threat of enforcement. Our support workers were also assigned to victims of anti-social behaviour to address their needs and concerns. This approach has had a noticeable impact, with the number of reported incidents decreasing significantly, and also positive feedback has been received from victims originally affected by these problems.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Delayed transfers of care attributable to social services (rate per 100,000) (Quarterly)	6	2	↑	8
Percentage of assessments for children's social care carried out within 45 days of referral (Quarterly)	58.4%	77.0%	↑	85.0%
Children placed in internal fostering as a % of all placements (Quarterly)	49.2%	46.1%	↓	62.0%
% of children placed within 20 miles of home address (Quarterly)	90.3%	88.4%	↓	92.0%
Volume of anti-social behaviour incidents dealt with (Quarterly)	3,198	3,425	↓	13,000
Intensive ASB case management - proportion resolved at formal stage (Quarterly)	86.8%	93.6%	↑	90.0%
Number of recorded homelessness cases (Quarterly)	5	2	↑	35
Adult Safeguarding – % of Section 42 Decisions made within 24 hours (Quarterly)	62.3%	77.8%	↑	100%
Adult Safeguarding – % of Section 42 Enquiry outcome meetings held within 23 weeks of commencement (Quarterly)	69.2%	72.7%	↑	95.0%

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - the reported significant overspend mainly comprises of increased demographic growth pressures in social care. £3.0m relates to older people (aged 65+) and people with disabilities and mental health (aged 18-64). A further £3.4m relates to children's social care pressures as a result of increased overall numbers of Looked After Children (LAC) and specifically higher numbers of LAC taking up more expensive external residential care and fostering placements.

Capital – the variance relates to slippage on a Children's Centre scheme.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
60,239	67,680	7,441	733	627	-106

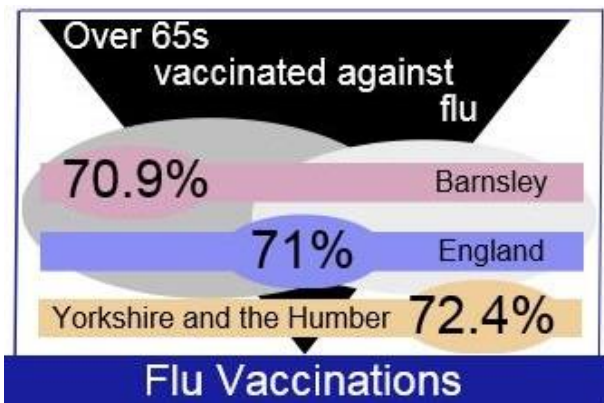
9. People are healthier, happier, independent and active

Be Well Barnsley (BWB) continues to work with a range of agencies to increase referrals, including GP practices, mental health teams, drug and alcohol services and Barnsley Hospital, as well as self referrals. The service is working with three GP Practices that would like a Be Well Advisor in their practice, this should increase their referrals in Q3. The service has also engaged with local schools and businesses, delivering healthy eating courses to parents and children. In Q2, 589 personal health plans were achieved by local people, these included:



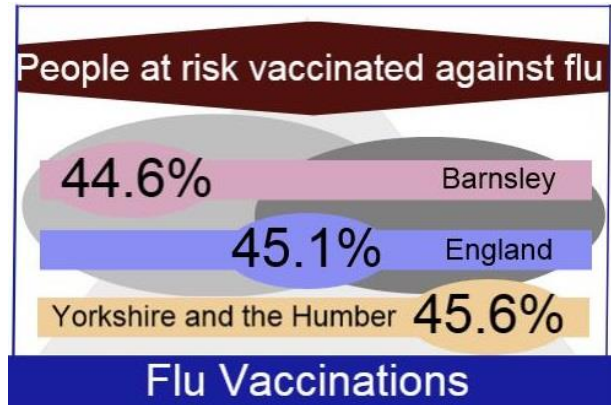
Although the number of people achieving their health goals in Q2 is lower than in Q1, more than 800 people are still actively engaged with BWB. There is some timelag in completions data being made available, also a programme of activity for an individual will often span more than one quarter; and some people will miss appointments during the summer months, so will not achieve their goals during Q2.

Flu Vaccination



The World Health Organisation recommends that 75% of eligible adults over 65 and those

aged 6 months to 65 years who are in an at risk group should be vaccinated against flu. Uptake rates in 2015/16 were low in children aged four and under but good in those receiving vaccination in schools. Take up of flu vaccinations have declined over the last four years. Reasons for low uptake include mild winters, myths that the vaccine doesn't work or that you can catch flu from it.



Increasing flu vaccination uptake is a priority for Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

Early data from the start of the 2016/17 flu campaign shows an improvement in uptake compared to this time last year. Targets for the national flu programme for 2016/17 are 55% for at risk groups.

We are raising awareness of flu by media campaigns and have a local Vaccination and Immunisation Improvement plan which involves working with GPs, ensuring that those who are vulnerable to flu, housebound individuals and residents of care homes are offered a vaccination.

Children's centres, early years settings, housing staff, Be Well Barnsley and the voluntary sector are also promoting flu vaccinations. There is a national expectation that 75% of health and social care staff will be vaccinated. We are refunding staff in key services for vaccinations obtained in pharmacies. The CCG is funding vaccination of people who are morbidly obese (a group that are recommended to be vaccinated but not currently included in the national programme).

Hate and Harassment Stakeholder Event

Held on September 21st, this event was well attended and included a good cross-section of the community, including representatives from the Equality Forums, the Youth Council and from Targeted Youth Services. Participants explained they had seen an increase in hate and harassment incidents following the Brexit decision, mainly verbal abuse and mostly these have not been reported. We explored the reasons for not reporting and how to raise awareness and increase reporting in the future.

A delegate from Barnsley Together, the Race Equality Forum, recently assisted our Prevent Officer in delivering training to a local school.

BME Jobs and Skills Fair

The first Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) event of this type was held on July 13th and attracted many partner organisations who provided information and advice around job seeking, recruitment, qualifications and Disclosure and Barring Service.

Most enquiries related to qualifications gained in other countries and their UK equivalents. This has prompted discussions around how to provide this information to our potential job applicants.

Fit Farm 4 week course at Wigfield Farm

Wigfield Farm worked with Be Well Barnsley to develop a 4 week course for families over the summer. The aim was to improve the health and wellbeing of Barnsley families, as well as increasing the numbers of people visiting the farm.

Feedback from those attending the course included:

“Great activities to keep us busy and healthy in the hols.”

“An enjoyable experience, both for the children and the grandparents.”

“This has been a really enjoyable programme. We have loved coming each week and enjoyed all the activities. Feeding the Meerkats fruit and vegetables was fab. Thank you.”



Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Be Well Barnsley: Number of people who achieved their personal health goal (Quarterly)	826	589	↓	4,000
% of eligible adults aged 65+ who have received the flu vaccine (vaccinated between 1st September and 31st January of the financial year) (Annual)	N/A	70.9%	↓	75.0%
% of individuals aged between six months and 65 years who are in a clinical risk group (flu vaccinated between 1st September and 31st January of the financial year) (Annual)	N/A-	44.6%	↓	75.0%

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue – the underspend of £153,000 is predominantly caused by vacancies in Customer Services and Safer, Stronger & Healthier Communities.

Capital - no significant variance.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
2,423	2,270	-153	1,416	1,416	0

STRONG & RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

10. People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities



Friends of Broadwater

This volunteer group, established in July 2016, holds weekly events and works directly with the Bolton on Dearne voluntary action group.

The group is mainly made up of young people who enjoy keeping active and giving something back to their community. The Dearne Area Team have supported them, offering guidance and providing them with tools to support events, such as local environmental clean-ups.

Community Groups

In Q2, we supported 11 new community groups to set up. Darton Afternoon Club is an example of a community initiative which is going from strength to strength. It was established with support from the Darton West Ward Alliance and local volunteers. It now has 60 members attending the monthly sessions. The group started out with two volunteers and now has 15 who regularly help out.

Older people who attend the group see it as a life saver. It gives them a reason to go out and meet people, and feel part of the community. Many new friendships have been established. The group has been shortlisted for Community

Group of the Year in this year's Proud of Barnsley Awards.

Community Gardens

Local areas have got on board with our community garden projects, which aim to bring people together to brighten up their local environment, or grow their own vegetables.

The Goldthorpe scheme aimed to improve the high street and surrounding areas. The group linked successfully with local businesses to get support for the scheme. They secured £500 from the horticultural society.

The project resulted in some attractive new planting boxes for the high street area, making it a more appealing and inviting environment for local shoppers.

Goldthorpe High Street



The Wombwell community garden was set up as a place for green-fingered residents to 'grow their own'. Residents worked with the Ward Alliance and Berneslai Homes to create the garden, which has 18 growing beds, all occupied by local people.

As well as providing a source of healthy food, this project promoted physical activity and

social interaction. Many participants had got to know neighbours they hadn't really spoken to before. The gardeners now provide mentoring and peer support for each other. There are future plans to hold 'cook and eat' sessions and organise community events, to continue the good work and further cement community co-operation.

Wombwell Community Garden



We contributed approximately £4,148 of 'cashable value' through Employer Supported Volunteering during Q2, by getting involved in activities such as befriending and buddying, helping out in charity shops and warehouses, and environmental improvements.

For example, a team from Human Resources spent a day helping Voluntary Action Barnsley (VAB) and Tesco in the Community to transform an outdoor space at Oakhill Primary School.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Love Where You Live - numbers of people engaged in volunteering in communities (Quarterly)	1,402	1,205	↓	4,500
Love Where You Live - cashable value of volunteer hours (Quarterly) (£000s)	£47	£106	↑	£253
Number of new volunteers (Quarterly)	88	203	↑	Target under review
Increase in the number of new community groups (Quarterly)	7	11	↑	Target under review
Council employer supported volunteering scheme - number of days taken up (Quarterly)	49	25	↓	175
Percentage of Area Council expenditure local to Barnsley (Quarterly)	85.0%	88%	↑	88%
Proportion of BMBC spend spent locally (Quarterly)	50.0%	52%	↑	45%

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - no variance to report.

Capital - no variance to report.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
6,000	6,000	0

Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
21	21	0

11. Protecting the borough for future generations

Waste collection

Our services faced some significant challenges in Q2. In a number of areas we experienced difficulties completing rounds on the scheduled day of service, resulting in increased customer contacts and complaints. To address this, we implemented a six week plan to examine key areas of concern. This included two additional vehicles to support the service. We also reviewed the capability of our current fleet. We recruited additional operatives and improved our communications to customers, updating our website and informing the contact centre about issues. We have also put additional measures in place to ensure that the disruptions experienced over the summer do not happen again.

In July, only 54.4% of household grey bin waste rounds were completed on the scheduled day, by September this had risen to 97.9%. We have also seen the following improvements:



Environmental update

Ferrybridge processes waste that we cannot recycle at our main waste treatment facility. In Q2 9,854 tonnes of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) was processed and sent to Ferrybridge. This provided 3,032 homes with enough electricity for a whole year. This is a 26% increase on the amount of RDF produced in Q2 last year. The increase is due to the plant now being fully operational. The provisional landfill diversion rate for Q2 is 97.3%. This is up on the same period last year, which was 94.3% and within our target.

Grass cutting over the summer

In the first half of the year we received an increase in grass cutting requests due to the warmer weather providing perfect conditions for strong grass growth. We used revised cutting equipment to help maintain 100% performance when cutting grass at our main sites.



Yorkshire in Bloom Award Winners

Barnsley is celebrating its growing reputation in the Yorkshire in Bloom awards, receiving 21 awards this year, including gold and joint category winner for Town/City Centre award for the third year running. Barnsley has won numerous gold and silver gilt awards and we were recognised for our work with the community.

Fly tipping

We have seen an increase in fly tipping over the last few years, with 4029 incidents recorded in 2015/16. This cost us £250,000 to collect and dispose.

In Q2 we successfully prosecuted a local man for fly tipping offences. He was charged and sentenced to 36 weeks custody, suspended for 12 months plus expenses.

We have set up a task and finish group to consider the issues of fly-tipping across the borough. It will look at what we are doing to tackle this problem, as well as what contribution our partners are making.

Our enforcement officers work with the Neighbourhood Services teams to gather evidence. We have now placed a number of

bright yellow 'No Fly Tipping' signs in 31 locations across Barnsley. We have also invested in new surveillance equipment. This will enhance our fly tipping enforcement by gaining video evidence of offenders for use in prosecutions.

Better Homes Barnsley scheme

We have retained our position as the top-performing council participating in this scheme. 26 properties received energy efficiency measures in Q2, with 116 so far this year. The target for 2016/17 has been increased to 158 to reflect greater confidence and certainty. We were recently awarded £339,000 from the Leeds City Region Local Growth Fund. This will part fund energy efficiency works to at least 37 homes in the Cemetery Road area of Barnsley. This area was selected because of the high incidence of fuel poverty.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Increase in energy efficiency of private sector homes (Energy Efficiency Better Homes) (Quarterly)	90	26	↑	158
Increase in council-led energy efficiency and renewable energy produced (Energy Produced From Waste) (Quarterly)	2,877	2,945	↑	9,250
% of household waste diverted from landfill (Quarterly)	98.1%	97.3%	↓	96.5%
Reports in fly tipping incidents (Quarterly)	1,082	937	↑	3,600

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue – the significant overspend is due to a fall in the level of projected income to be generated from the Neighbourhood Services team following the loss of a major contract together with a forecasted shortfall on the income generated from recyclable material.

Capital – the variance relates to slippage across a number of schemes and specifically on cycle routes.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
26,439	27,737	1,298	14,211	13,633	-578

12. Customers can contact us easily and use more services online

Digital activity

The proportion of customer contacts made online continues to increase. It stood at 37.9% by the end of Q2, against our annual target of 40%.

We are improving our online forms to improve online take-up, for example in our waste management services. Contact Centre staff are encouraged to promote online options when speaking to customers on the phone. Our future plans to improve our digital offer include providing a larger range of online 'apply, book and pay' services, making them available for customers at any time.

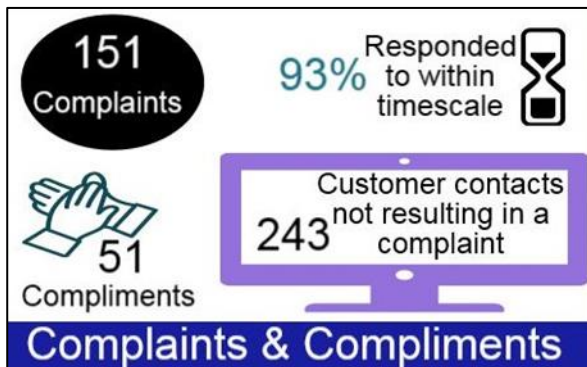
Barnsley & Rotherham Business Awards

The Digital Team won "Highly Commended" as a runner up in these recent awards - Berneslai Homes had submitted the "Device Doctor" sessions as a joint nomination with BMBC.

The assessment criteria for the award took into consideration: has this approach supported the local community; what was the nature of the contribution provided, in terms of time, skills and resources; what impact has this made on the local community; and how does it improve understanding of local needs and the increasing awareness and participation of staff.



Customer Feedback



In Q2 we received 151 complaints. Following a significant amount of training and support given to business units, we are pleased to report that in Q2, 93% of complaints were responded to within the timescales agreed with complainants. This is great news, as it is

a significant improvement from Q1. It is the first time we have hit our 90% target. This has a positive impact on service delivery, as customer complaints are a critical part of services' learning and identifying opportunities to drive for improvement.

Summer Reading Challenge

Our libraries and their young readers were enthusiastic participants in this national initiative. The aim of the challenge is to get children between the ages of four and 11 to read at least six books over the summer holidays, picking up cards and prizes along the way, and being awarded a medal and certificate at special award ceremonies at their local libraries at the end of September.

The award ceremony at Hoyland library attracted a special guest to present the prizes – local Egyptologist, Joann Fletcher.

Barnsley Libraries on Social Media

Barnsley Libraries run a lively and successful Facebook page, which is used as a place to provide information about the service, about events and achievements, and to get local people, adults and children alike, engaged with the enjoyment of reading.

At the end of Q2, the page had been "liked" by 1542 people, including 200 new users who had come on board during that quarter.

An average of 55 people per day were clicking into posts on the page, ranging from single figures on some days to 283 on 12th September, the day that Central Library re-opened after the recent closure due to the town centre fire.

People accessing the page and seeing the posts there (without necessarily following external links posted there) averaged 1006 per day during Q2.

The most popular types of posts included: those about library opening times and the pop-up library; reading groups; the Summer Reading Challenge; 'quotes of the week' and reading suggestions; other clubs in libraries such as chess and Lego.

Performance Indicator	Q1	Q2	DoT	Annual Target
Total number of complaints received by the Council (Quarterly)	125	151	↓	+/-20%
Total number of compliments received by the Council (Quarterly)	121	51	↓	+/-20%
Self service via BMBC/third party websites as a % of all contacts tracked and monitored by the Customer Service Business Unit (Quarterly)	36.6%	37.9%	↑	40.0%
Complaints - percentage of responses provided within agreed timescales (Quarterly)	69.0%	93.0%	↑	90.0%

Funding for this Outcome (£000s)

Revenue - no variance to report.

Capital – the variance relates to slippage on a Customer Services project.

Revenue Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance	Capital Budget (Net)	Forecast	Variance
3,602	3,602	0	580	470	-110

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CORPORATE PLAN

2017-2020

< OUR VISION >

WORKING TOGETHER FOR

A BRIGHTER FUTURE

A BETTER BARNSELEY



CLEAR VISION AND VALUES • CUSTOMER FOCUS • COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS ACUMEN • EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES • INNOVATIVE AND MANAGED RISK TAKING • LEARNING ORGANISATION • LEADERS AT EVERY LEVEL • FLEXIBLE WORKFOR

TOGETHER • ENABLING OTHERS

WELCOME

Welcome to our Corporate Plan. If you love Barnsley as much as we do you'll be keen to find out about the work we're doing to make it an even better place to live, work and visit.

Over the next three years to 2020 we've got ambitious plans for change, improvement and growth that we're excited to share with you.

Our journey to becoming a customer focused, modern, efficient and business minded 'Future Council' started in 2013. Since then we've seen so many new, improved ways of working. Some of these are

- A genuine focus on you; our customers, putting you at the heart of what we do
- A reshaped organisation, designed to deliver what we've promised
- New, innovative ways of delivering sustainable services
- More people getting involved locally, making their communities stronger

**A GENUINE FOCUS
ON OUR CUSTOMERS**

**MORE PEOPLE
INVOLVED LOCALLY**

There's so much more we want to achieve by 2020. The revised outcomes in this plan will help us to make sure the work we do makes a real difference for you. We have less money to work with as we've saved £87 million since 2010 and need to save £18 million more by 2020, but with our long term planning and clear objectives we're actively striving for a brighter future, a better Barnsley.



Stephen Houghton

Leader of the Council
Cllr Sir Stephen Houghton
CBE



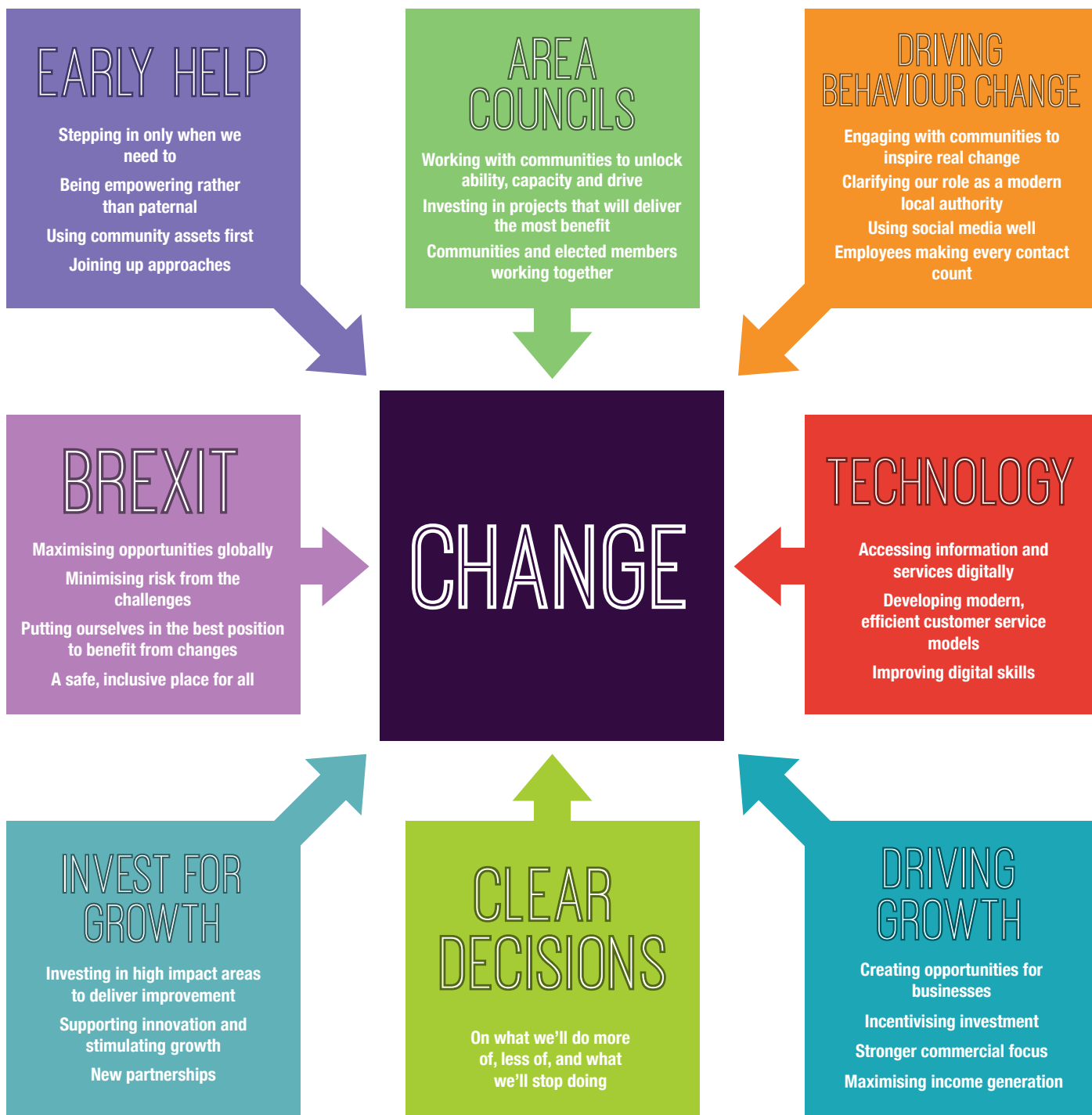
Diana Terris

Diana Terris
Chief Executive

WHAT'S NEXT FOR US?

Our job as a council is changing. We'll concentrate on providing services where they're most needed and will have the most impact, and we'll help people to do more for each other and their community.

These are the eight key areas of change:

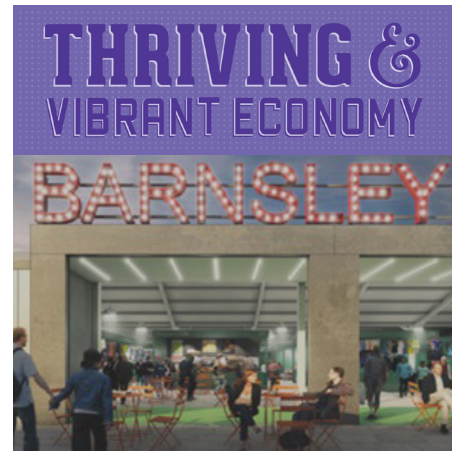


OUR PRIORITIES

We'll concentrate our resources to make the most impact in three key areas.

We're investing to build Barnsley's economy to achieve the following outcomes:

- Create more and better jobs and good business growth
- Increase skills to get more people working
- Develop a vibrant town centre
- Strengthen our visitor economy
- Create more and better housing



We're creating a healthier, safer and better educated population to achieve the following outcomes:

- Every child attends a good school and is successful in learning and work
- Reducing demand through access to early help
- Children and adults are safe from harm
- People are healthier, happier, independent and active



We're helping people to get the most out of where they live now and in the future to achieve the following outcomes:

- People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities
- Protecting the borough for future generations by recycling and using renewable energy
- Customers can contact us easily and use more services online



Our performance management and reporting arrangements are built on these three priorities. For more information visit www.barnsley.gov.uk/strategies-and-policies

ONE COUNCIL



THERE ARE 10 THINGS WE'VE FOCUSED ON WHEN CHANGING THE WAY WE WORK. WE'LL KEEP DEVELOPING AND MAKING PROGRESS TOWARDS THESE.

1. Clear vision and values – we have developed these together and they define what we are trying to achieve in our communities and for our customers, as well as how we do what we do.

2. Customer focus – we will understand all our customers and put them at the centre of everything we do.

3. Commercial and business acumen – we will focus on outcomes and making every penny count, removing bureaucracy and running our organisation really well for our customers and residents.

4. Efficient delivery of projects and programmes – we will strengthen and standardise our approach. Working together to ensure accountability and value for money.

5. Innovative and managed risk taking – we will remove barriers to change, encourage, support and empower our employees to develop great new ideas and implement improvements.

6. Learning organisation – we will invest in our employees, recognise success and achievement, and become stronger from our mistakes.

7. Leaders at every level – we will have leaders at every level of the organisation who are highly skilled, and able to inspire and empower their teams to respond effectively to local needs.

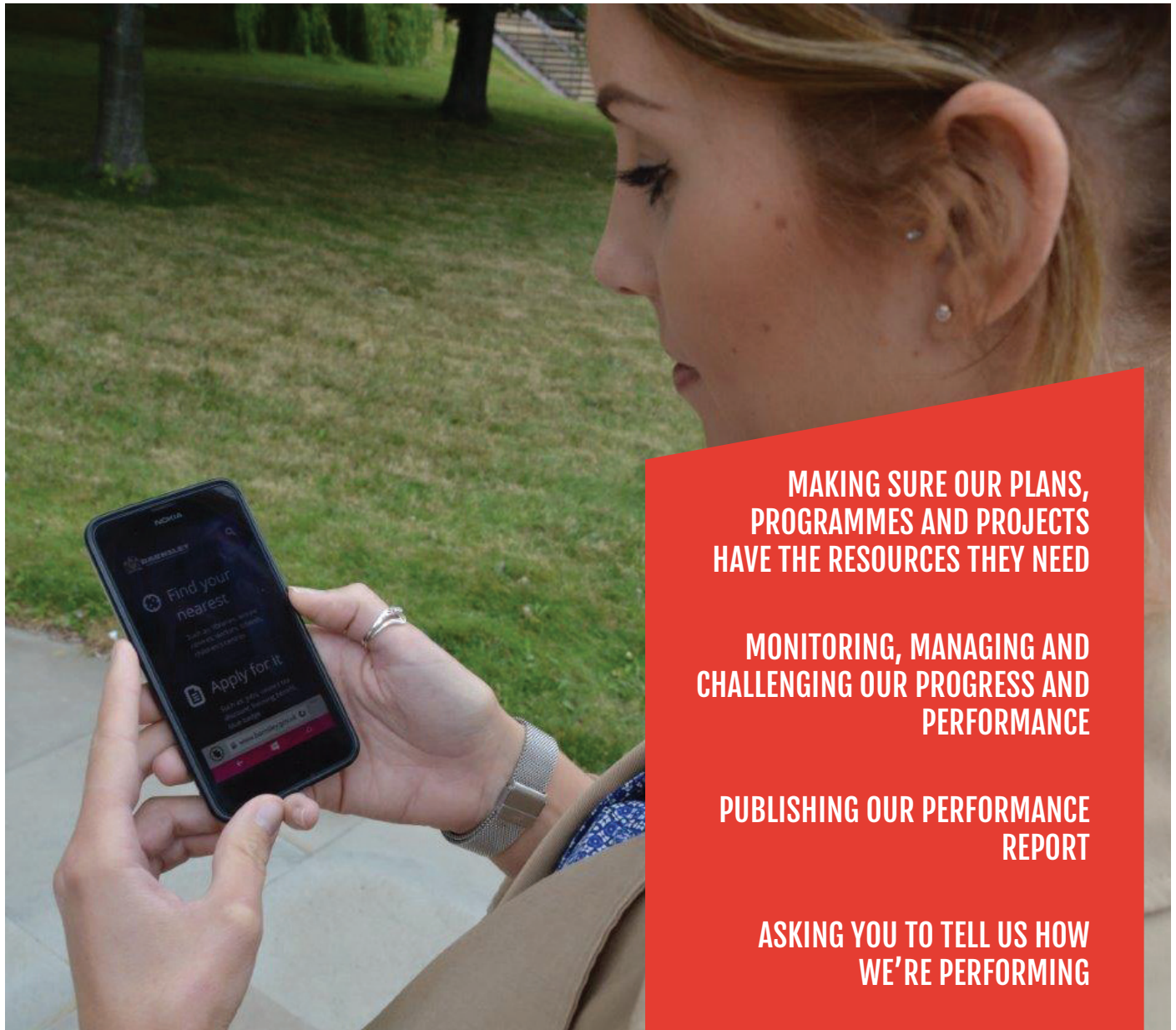
8. Flexible workforce – we will ensure our employees are healthy, agile, skilled, and flexible so that we can continue to meet our customers' changing needs.

9. Working with our partners, communities and residents – we will work better together to identify and meet local needs by joining up our work, and playing to our different strengths.

10. Enabling organisation – we will enable our partners, communities and residents to do more for themselves, rather than stepping in when we are not needed or where others can do something better than we can.

KEEPING OUR PROMISES

It will be challenging to deliver our priorities and outcomes given the pressures we are facing, but we'll keep improving and making a difference. We'll do this by



FIND OUT MORE

For more detailed plans for the delivery of our priorities, the Future Council Strategy and our quarterly performance reports, visit www.barnsley.gov.uk/strategies-and-policies

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

Organisation & Workforce Improvement

Email: michaelpotter@barnsley.gov.uk

Telephone: 01226 773555

Address: Westgate Plaza One, Barnsley, S70 2DR

Nëse j'u nevojitet ndihmë për të kuptuar këtë dokument, j'u lutemi n'a kontaktoni.

若您需要幫助來理解本檔，請與我們聯繫。

यदि आप को इस दस्तावेज को समझने के लिए सहायता की आवश्यकता है तो कृपया हम से संपर्क करें

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tego dokumentu skontaktuj się z nami

ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਲਈ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮਦਦ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ

Обратитесь к нам, если для того, чтобы понять этот документ, вам нужна помощь

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کو سمجھنے کیلئے مدد کی ضرورت ہے تو براہ کرم ہم سے
رابطہ کریں

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is not a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has not been included in the relevant Forward Plan

Report of the Director of
Finance, Assets and
Information Services

CORPORATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE – QUARTER ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 2016

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 To consider the financial performance of the Authority during the quarter ended September 2016 and assess the implications against the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). The key headlines are:

- The position for Council services is a projected operational overspend of £7.8M in 2016/17;
- The overall position for the Council including Corporate budgets is a projected operational underspend of £18.2M in 2016/17;
- After allowing for grant fall out and other non-recurrent savings there is an underlying overspend of £0.9M that will materialise in 2017/18 without corrective action;
- The position on agreed savings is 90.5% against target, amounting to an adverse variance of approximately £0.939M mainly within the Place Directorate;
- The potential impact of the monitoring position on the Council's MTFS is shown at paragraph 7.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

- Request that Executive Directors/ Directors (where appropriate) provide detailed plans on how their forecast overspends will be brought back into line with existing budgets on a recurrent basis;
- Approve the write off of £0.594M of historic bad debts as shown at paragraph 6;
- Approve the budget virements at Appendix 1;
- Note the potential impact of the Quarter 2 monitoring position on the Council's MTFS at paragraph 7;
- Note the updated reserves position as outlined at paragraph 8, which will be transferred to strategic reserves at year end when the final position is known; and
- Approve the further Invest to Grow schemes totalling £0.891M provided in the table at Section 8.

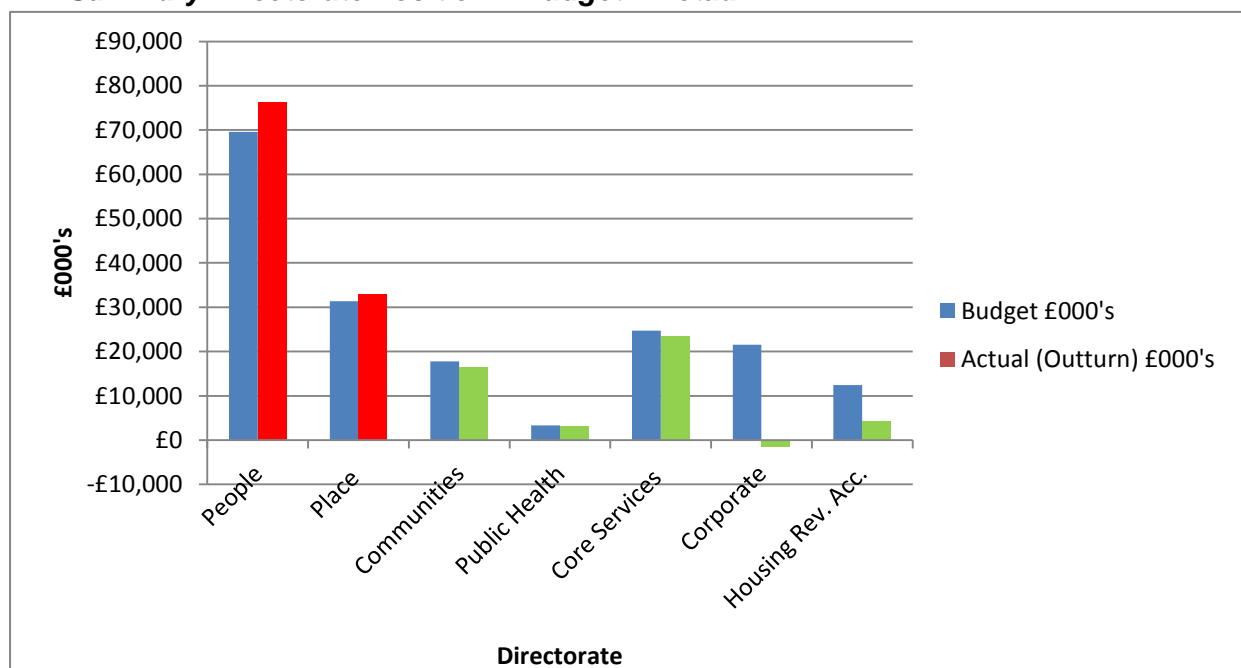
3. Overall Position to the Quarter Ending September 2016

- 3.1 The table below provides the monitoring position for the Council as at the end of September broken down between the 'in year' operational position for 2016/17 and the FYE 2017/18 position taking into account one-off funding (e.g. Care Act Funding) and non-recurrent savings dropping out as well as the assumptions that have already been factored into the Council's 2017-2020 Medium Term Financial Strategy.
- 3.2 There is a projected overspend on Directorate budgets of £7.8M in 2016/17, mostly relating to anticipated social care pressures. This is offset by an anticipated underspend on Corporate Budgets of £26.0M mostly relating to the previously reported change in debt accounting. This gives an overall Council underspend of £18.2M.
- 3.3 The major part of this underspend is one-off in nature and after allowing for the assumptions currently built into the Council's 2017-2020 MTFs, there will be an unplanned overspend of approximately £0.9M in 2017/18 unless corrective actions are put into place to rectify this situation.

DIRECTORATE	Approved Gross Expenditure Budget 2016/17 (after Virements) £'000	Approved Gross Income Budget 2016/17 £'000	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 £'000	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17 £'000	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to reserves £'000	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	FYE (17/18) * £'000
People	213,277	(143,689)	69,588	76,323	6,735	35	6,770	753
Place	73,947	(42,577)	31,370	32,841	1,471	45	1,516	183
Communities	35,919	(18,132)	17,786	16,422	(1,364)	1,202	(162)	-
Public Health	9,261	(5,914)	3,347	3,143	(204)	204	-	-
Core Services	173,762	(149,069)	24,693	23,695	(998)	670	(328)	-
Service Totals	506,166	(359,381)	146,781	152,424	5,640	2,156	7,796	936
Corporate / General Items	30,323	(8,828)	21,495	(4,483)	(25,978)	0	(25,978)	-
Sub Total – Council	536,489	(368,209)	168,276	147,796	(20,338)	2,156	(18,182)	936
Housing Revenue Account			49,496	40,566	(8,930)	7,344	(1,586)	-

- 3.4 The chart below provides an overview of the overall position for the Council which breaks down the budget against actuals for People, Place, Communities, Public Health, Core Services and Corporate budgets.

Summary Directorate Position – Budget v Actual



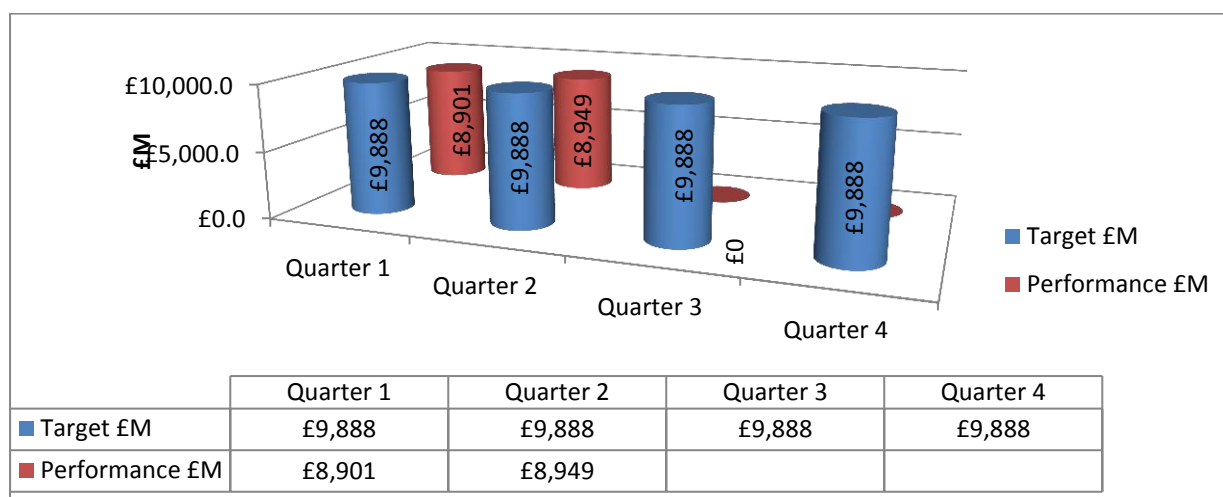
4. Delivery of 2016/17 Future Council Savings Proposals

4.1 The Council's 2016/17 budget is dependent upon the delivery of its budgeted savings proposals. The 2016/17 approved savings target is £9.888M with Directorates currently reporting 90.5% delivery against target at the end of the 2nd quarter, resulting in an adverse variance of £0.939M. This is an improvement on Quarter 1 as shown below:-

	Directorate	Quarter 1 £M	Quarter 2 £M
Waste PFI savings/HWRC	Place	0.350	0.110
Additional income generation from selling recycled materials	Place	0.120	0.120
Creation of transfer loading station	Place	0.140	0.140
Contract management savings e.g. surface dressing, grit	Place	0.114	0.114
Culture – fees & charges	Place	-	0.050
Customer Services – council interaction	Communities	0.051	0.051
Safer Barnsley restructure	Communities	-	0.050
Other proposals	Place	0.212	0.304
Sub Total		0.987	0.939

4.2 The following chart summarises the Quarter 2 savings position against target for 2016/17:

Overall Position for Approved Savings –second quarter



5. Corporate Resources

5.1 The Council's major sources of discretionary income are Business Rates and Council Tax. The Council's financial health is therefore almost completely reliant upon the collection of both Council Tax and Business Rates. The following table shows the estimated collection rates for Quarter 2 compared to the stretch targets that have been set:

	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Stretch Target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 2 Variance
Council Tax	96.01%	96.4%	96.12%	96.11%	-0.29%
Business Rates (local share)	97.08%	97.4%	97.22%	97.06%	-0.34%

- 5.2 Current Council Tax collection rates are forecast to fall slightly short of the stretch target by around 0.3% in 2016/17. Although the current collection rate would allow the Council to meet its budget requirements, there is potential to generate a further £0.1M for every 0.1% improvement in collection.
- 5.3 Despite estimating a shortfall against target, it is still estimated that the Council Tax collection rate (on current projections) will outstrip 2015/16 performance which previously benchmarked 2nd in its comparator cohort. The service is currently working on new initiatives to improve collection rates for maximum LCTS recipients and is now utilising previously unused remedies for those that won't pay e.g committals and bankruptcy.
- 5.4 Business Rates collection is slightly below the 2015/16 performance, but it is expected to increase at the end of quarter 3, due to the targeted approach we are currently taking to collect high value debts and utilising Greenhalgh Kerr to pursue legal avenues to collect unpaid business rates in year.

- 5.5 This is reflective of the investment in both time and resources in this area over the last 18 months to improve and develop processes and recovery methods. Moreover, the new methods adopted by the Council (including charging orders, a new enforcement framework and bankruptcy and petitions) should over time help us to move ever nearer to our challenging stretch target for 2016/17 and beyond.
- 5.6 However, it should be noted that business rates remain volatile due to a number of issues outside of the Council's direct control (e.g appeals, reliefs, business failures etc). These issues continue to be monitored and any significant changes that impact on the collection rates / levels will be reported into a future Cabinet.
- 5.7 It is hoped that the Council's 2020 plans and investment to accelerate growth in jobs and businesses will result in increased business rate yield over the period of the MTFs. However, there are also a number of other issues on the horizon that could potentially impact on the levels of business rates collected namely:-

Business Rate Revaluation

The ratable value of business properties within the Borough are reviewed and adjusted by the Valuations Office every 5-7 years. The next revaluation is currently taking place with revised rateable values to be implemented from 1st April 2017. A draft list of revised ratable values has now been published which will impact on the bills for our local businesses and on the bills for the Councils own properties. We are currently undertaking an analysis of the data to forecast out the income to the authority based on the new list.

100% Business Rate Retention

Under the current Business Rate Retention scheme, the Council is able to retain 50% of business rates collected from within the area. The Chancellor announced in his 2015 Autumn Statement that by 2020 all Local Authorities will be able to retain 100% of business rates collected. In addition, Sheffield City Region is currently exploring piloting the new scheme in advance of full roll out in 2020. The implications of this are currently being assessed but it will be clearly critical that we have the right people, processes and systems in place to effectively manage these resources moving forward.





Brexit

Following the move to 100% retention of business rates, the Council will become more exposed to fluctuations in tax revenue resulting from economic downturns. Whilst it is still early to determine what the economic impact of the vote to leave Europe will be, economists are still largely indicating that it will create a negative impact on economic growth in the longer term.

Arrears Management

- 6.1 Bearing in mind the uncertain economic climate, it has become more important than ever to manage the Council's debtors effectively. It is equally important to recognise that the overall debt position is constantly changing as debt moves through the various stages of recovery and new debts are raised.

- 6.2 The table below shows that the overall overdue debt position at September was £30.2M. This is comprised of old debt of £22.2M and new year debt of £8.0M. Some £1.9M of old debt has been collected during this quarter which remains positive.
- 6.3 The performance target for historic debt is to collect 50% of all arrears, of which 34% has been delivered as at the end of quarter two. However historic debt is traditionally much more difficult to collect and for this reason, makes it much harder to predict, at this stage, whether the final target can be achieved.
- 6.4 For the reasons outlined above, it remains good financial management to provide for non-recovery of some of these debts and the current provision for bad debts stands at £17.9M. The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services is now also seeking approval to write off historic debt amounting to £0.594M which have become uneconomical to pursue. This is summarised in the table below:

Type of Debt	Pre-16/17 Arrears £M	2016/17 Arrears £M	TOTAL Arrears £M	Bad Debt Provision £M	Write Offs For Approval £M
Opening 2016/17 Position (position as at 31.03.2016)	33.773	n/a	33.773	15.523	
Total as at end of June	24.072	7.388	31.460	17.808	0.997
Total as at end of Sept.	22.198	8.024	30.222	17.940	0.594
MOVEMENT	 (1.874)	 0.635	 (1.239)	 0.132	

7. Impact on MTFS

- 7.1 The updated MTFS for the period 2017-2020 reflects the initial savings that were recently submitted to Cabinet in September. However this report has highlighted other pressures that have not been reflected in the latest forecast position and to the extent that these remain uncorrected will impact on the MTFS as follows:-

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	TOTAL
Previously Approved MTFS	£4.6M	£6.4M	£6.9M	£17.9M
Phase 1 savings agreed	-£4.0M	-£3.7M	-£4.9M	-£12.6M
Revised MTFS position (Cabinet Sept)	£0.6M	£2.7M	£2.0M	£5.3M
Underlying implications of Q2 monitoring	£0.9M	-	-	£0.9M
Revised MTFS position if uncorrected	£1.5M	£2.7M	£2.0M	£6.2M

8. Impact on the Council's Reserves Strategy

- 8.1 The updated reserves strategy reported separately to Cabinet in September has identified 'banked' revenue reserves of £20.9M which are now available for one-off investment opportunities linked to achieving the Council's 2020 outcomes and / or as a temporary bridging strategy for the funding gaps identified in the MTFS.

8.2 Over and above this and again in line with the updated Reserves Strategy, the latest projection for 2016/17 is for a further increase in revenue reserves of around £18.2M (an increase of £3.1M from Quarter 1). It should be noted that this is a one-off situation relating to the 2016/17 financial year only as any ongoing savings have been built into the updated MTFS for 2017/18 and beyond.

8.3 Finally, there still remains the risk of unexpected expenditure items to materialise in the remainder of this financial year which may impact on the levels of available reserves. This position will be updated throughout the year before being finalised as part of 2016/17 accounts closure / audit procedures. In addition, there is anticipated to be a £0.9M overspend in 2017/18 which has not currently been built into the updated MTFS. If uncorrected this would reduce the reserves potentially available by this amount in that year. This position is summarised in the table below:

	2016/17	2017/18	TOTAL
Revised position as at end of 2015/16	£20.9M	-	£20.9M
2016/17 underspend as projected at Q1	£15.1M	-	£15.1M
2016/17 underspend as projected at Q2 (change from Q1)	£3.1M	-	£3.1M
Potential overspend at outturn	-	-£0.9M	-£0.9M
Revised Total	£39.1M	-£0.9M	£38.2M

8.4 The above position reflects the revised available revenue reserves. Previous Cabinet reports have highlighted the total available combined reserves (including capital) at £57.6M. The position above would add another £2.2M to the overall total.

CONTENTS

SECTIONS

1. People – Executive Director’s Report
2. Place – Executive Director’s Report
3. Communities – Executive Director’s Report
4. Public Health – Director’s Report
5. Legal – Director’s Report
6. Finance – Director’s Report
7. Human Resources - Director’s Report
8. Commentary on Corporate Budgets

APPENDICES

1. Directorate Virements
2. Overall budget monitoring position for the Council
3. Detailed budget variances for Directorates
4. Detailed position for agreed savings
5. HRA position

SECTION 1 - Executive Director's Statement for People

Executive Director's Statement

i. Overview

The latest revised 2016-17 approved budget envelope for the People Directorate is £69.6M and includes schools balances (£4.7m) brought forward from 2015/16. Based on current projections, the Directorate is anticipating a net operational overspend of **£6.7M** in the current financial year. The FYE position in 2017/18 shows an additional cost pressure of in excess of £0.7M compared to the provision already built into the MTFS.

The projected overspend is mainly attributable to ongoing recurrent pressures on Looked After Children (LAC) placement costs and demographic pressures on Adult Social Care (i.e. Older People, Disabilities and Mental Health). It should be noted that the Care Act grant (£1.8M) and additional CCG funding (£0.7M) used to mitigate Adult social care pressures in 2015/16 are no longer available.

The key significant variances across the People Directorate are explained below.

Quarter 2 position to the end of the quarter ending September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2016/17	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-)	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to Reserves	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-)	FYE (17/18) *
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education, Early start & Prevention	13,951	13,937	-13	-	-13	-
Adult Social Care & Health	35,492	38,475	2,983	35	3,018	
Children Social Care & Safeguarding	19,862	23,627	3,765	-	3,765	753
ED People	283	283	-	-	-	-
Total – People	69,588	76,323	6,734	35	6,770	753

ii. Key Variances

Education, Early Start & Prevention

An overall overspend of £50k is currently forecast for the Education, Early Start & Prevention Business Unit. The following are the key budget variances projected for the year:

- Commissioning, Partnership & Governance (-£100k) – an underspend has been forecast for the service due to one-off savings from commissioned short breaks contracts although this has been partly offset by unachieved budgeted income from Governor Clerking activities with schools.

- Inclusion Services (+£150k) – the forecast cost pressure represents the increased cost of the interim management cover arrangements in place as well as agreed maternity cover within the team. These arrangements are required to provide necessary management oversight and capacity to meet statutory responsibilities associated with rising number of SEN assessments/reviews and the move to Education, Health & Care plans (EHCP).

Adult Social Care & Health

An overall net financial risk of **£3m** is currently projected for the Adult Social Care & Health Business Unit. This is a reduction of £0.3m (and an improvement) against the reported position for Q1. The cost pressure is mainly attributable to recurrent demographic pressures associated with cost of care packages for Older People and people with Disabilities and Mental Health. The projected forecast takes into account the additional council tax precept funding of £1.5m incorporated into the budget in 2016/17, which has mainly been used in mitigating the impact of the uplift in fee rates to care providers (residential / nursing and domiciliary care as agreed by the Council).

An explanation of the key financial risks / pressures faced by the Business Unit are outlined below:-

- Assessment & Care (Older People) – (+£1,678k) – this projected overspend (consistent with the reported position for quarter 1) is an ongoing recurrent pressure mainly attributable to the increased cost of care packages and placements for older people receiving care / supported by the Council. It should be noted that a proportion of the reported pressure is attributable to the ongoing effect of the non-achievement of the 2015-16 KLOE savings (£0.5m) aligned against the OP purchasing budget.

The overall number of Older People (aged 65+) in receipt of care and supported by the Council (both in residential and community based support) has increased over the last 12 months. Although the overall number of older people in residential care has increased, the new admission rates have been in line with the corporate performance target, which aims to bring our performance in line with the national average. The objective is to reduce the rate of admissions, at a time when the over 65 population is increasing. The rate of admissions locally has fallen over the last five years.

	Q1 15-16	Q2 15-16	Q3 15-16	Q4 15-16	Q1 16-17	Q2 16-17
RES/NUR	862	872	875	880	891	902
COMM	1171	1144	1119	1125	1159	1161

A major contributory factor to the cost pressure is the increased number of high cost residential care placements, where 1-1 supervision is required to manage challenging behaviours. There is also an increased pressure linked to the rise in number of care packages (most of which are high cost) to support more people with complex needs to stay in their homes / within the community. The increased number of these high cost placements (net of the anticipated contribution from health i.e. s117 funding) is exerting pressure on the Older People care cost budget.

- Assessment & Care (Disabilities) (+£1,078k) – this forecast overspend reflects the ongoing recurrent demographic pressures within learning and physical disabilities purchasing budgets. There is a continuing increase in the number of people supported (and therefore cost) within the community when compared to residential / nursing care – which is a more cost effective care provision option.

	Q1 15-16	Q2 15-16	Q3 15-16	Q4 15-16	Q1 16-17	Q2 16-17
RES/NUR	74	75	79	80	80	80
COMM	512	525	528	527	531	529

The increasing number of service users / client costs can partly be explained by the increasing number of young people with disabilities transitioning into Adults services, particularly young people with autism and challenging behaviour requiring intensive support.

- Assessment & Care (Mental Health) (+£470k) – this forecast position reflects ongoing pressure against the care budgets due to a small but steady increase in the number of high cost care placements (full year effects of last year placements plus new admissions). It should be noted that efforts are continuing in reviewing these high cost placements (through the use of the care funding calculator) to ensure value for money as well as maximising funding contributions from health towards care costs e.g. s117 funding.

	Q1 15-16	Q2 15-16	Q3 15-16	Q4 15-16	Q1 16-17	Q2 16-17
RES/NUR	25	24	25	26	25	25
COMM	38	40	43	65	65	63

- Deprivation of liberty safeguards DOLS (+£523k) – a financial cost pressure is currently forecast in relation to DOLS – due to the fall out of non-recurrent funding available in 2015/16 (including Government grant funding). The forecast cost pressure reflects the anticipated approved increase in staffing capacity (Best Interest Assessors and business support) to deal with the current backlog and expected increase in number of reviews / assessments to be undertaken. There are significant pressures in this area including rising numbers of applications as well as more demand for paid representatives and more Court of Protection challenges to DOLs authorisations. It is envisaged that this requirement would be funded from currently uncommitted BCF (Care Act) monies – see paragraph below.
- Uncommitted BCF funding (-£658k) – total Better Care Funding assumed within the overall revenue budget for Adult Social Care for 2016/17 is £9.5m (same level as in 2015/16). Included within this allocation is £700k to cover ongoing commitments of the new burdens under the Care Act, which is currently uncommitted and has been set aside to cover the funding requirement for DOLS. The above uncommitted amount reflects additional interim management costs that have been offset against the BCF monies.

Children's Social Care & Safeguarding

A net financial risk of £3.7m is projected for the Children Assessment and Care Management Business Unit (an increase of £0.9m compared to the reported position for Q1), which is mainly attributable to the following:

- Children in Care (+£3,095k) - a net financial pressure of £3.1m is currently forecast for the year and is mainly attributable to looked after children placement costs (+£3.4m), which has been offset by underspends within the Adoptions and Fostering teams (-£0.2m). The current forecast pressure (based on the existing LAC numbers across all provision types e.g. residential care homes, foster carers, independent fostering agencies, etc.) exceeds the estimate assumed in the refreshed sufficiency strategy and in the Council's MTFS i.e. £2.9m. The period to 30th September has seen some fluctuation in the numbers of children coming into care, which appears to have stabilised at around 300 (LAC number as at the end of September is 301 compared to 308 at Q1). Although the current position exceeds the average number for the year (290) assumed in the revised placement strategy, it nevertheless remains significantly below those for our statistical neighbours. Latest data (based on 2014/15) showed Barnsley's LAC numbers to be in line with the national average, however, it should be noted that the picture nationally is one of increasing demand on children social services, with increased numbers of children on protection plans and a rise in the number of children going into care.

The table below compares fostering and residential care LAC numbers specifically as they are the main placement cost drivers, as well as the total projected LAC placement costs (NB the approved LAC budget is **£9.2m**):

	Plan	Q1	Q2
Total fostering / residential care placements	251	249	260
	£8.5m	£8.3m	£9.4m
Other Placements costs (SGOs, ROs, Stayput, etc.)	£3.6m	£3.4m	£3.2m
Forecast LAC Costs	£12.1m	£11.7m	£12.6m
Forecast LAC overspend	£ 2.9m	£ 2.5m	£ 3.4m

The following are the key performance issues in relation to the above and the position as set out in the sufficiency strategy:

1. The increase in the forecast cost pressure is mainly attributed to the increased use of Independent Fostering Agencies (IFAs) as opposed to in-house foster carers. The issue is the under-performance against the targets assumed in the sufficiency strategy for the number of IFAs / in-house carers;
2. The strategy assumes circa 60% of the LAC population would be placed in BMBC foster carers (corporate indicator); actual performance for Q2 stands at 45% and reflects the under-performance in the recruitment of new foster carers. In contrast, the actual number of placements in external fostering agencies is twice as many as originally forecast in the strategy.
3. Since April 16 the service has approved 9 new foster carers, however the impact of this has been limited as during the same period the service has lost

12 foster carers. The majority of those leaving have resigned from the service as a result of moving on to become Staying Put Carers. This explains the in-house care placements remaining static since Q1 and behind the target outlined in the Strategy. Going into Q3 we anticipate 10 foster carers currently undergoing the assessment being approved;

Further details on the actual performance on LAC placements against the action plan and targets are detailed in the **Q2 Sufficiency Strategy report** to be submitted to SMT.

- Assessment & Care - Legal Fees (+£352k) – a forecast recurrent pressure is anticipated in Assessment & Care due to increased legal costs – a consequence of the increase in LAC numbers and in legal proceedings necessary to safeguard children. Legal Services are looking to reconfigure the child care legal team and revise the approach to the management of that team to ensure that more advocacy is delivered in house. It is expected that this would significantly reduce the cost of Counsel's fees to Children's Social Care and Safeguarding by 50% over a two year period (25%+ within this plan period). The introduction of a framework agreement will ensure that where it is necessary to outsource legal work, the client will benefit from a transparent process that will deliver best value for money.
- Assessment & Care – Other Costs (+£200k) – an overspend is currently forecast across the main Assessment & Care district teams due to increased car allowances / mileage; use of agency staff to cover vacancies / absences; and accommodation costs (related to the occupation of LIFT PFI funded buildings).
- Leaving Care costs (+£189k) - an overspend is currently reported due to increased costs (s24 payments, supported accommodation, etc.) for care leavers and young people presenting as homeless. This is consistent with the reported position in 2015/16.

Schools

The revised approved schools budget for 2016/17 totals **£109.4M**, comprised of actual Dedicated Schools Grant funding of £108.4M (as confirmed by DfE in July 2016) and the Council's base budget contribution of £1.0M. The above excludes budgets relating to schools that have converted to academies (35 schools in total). The budget delegated directly to maintained schools to manage is £94.7m, with the balance i.e. £14.7m managed centrally by the Council on behalf of schools. The above excludes the carry forward of £4.7m (inclusive of ICT refresh funding) from 2015/16 and other grant funding to schools such as pupil premium grant, post 16 funding, etc.

Delegated schools' budgets:

Total funding delegated to maintained schools for the year is **£94.7m** and comprises of elements allocated to individual schools through the local schools funding formula, as well as high needs and early years funding. Latest financial submissions from all schools showed a forecast surplus balance of **£1.2m** for the current financial year. (made up of £1.3m for primary schools and a deficit balance of £0.1m for secondary schools).

The above reported surplus position needs to be considered in the context of the £2.9m adjusted surplus position reported at year end 2015-16 (after adjusting for ICT lifecycle refresh funding devolved to secondary schools). It shows a marked reduction in forecast surplus balance position for schools, and is reflective of the increasing financial challenges

faced by schools such as pension and national insurance costs and the use of carry forward balances to mitigate these pressures.

The above position includes 4 schools that have submitted deficit budgets for the year and would be taking actions during the year to manage down such deficits to achieve sustainability within the agreed timeframe. Financial support would be provided to these schools from the DSG contingency fund to meet any severance or redundancy costs that may arise as part of implementing a recovery plan to address deficit budgets.

Centrally retained schools budget

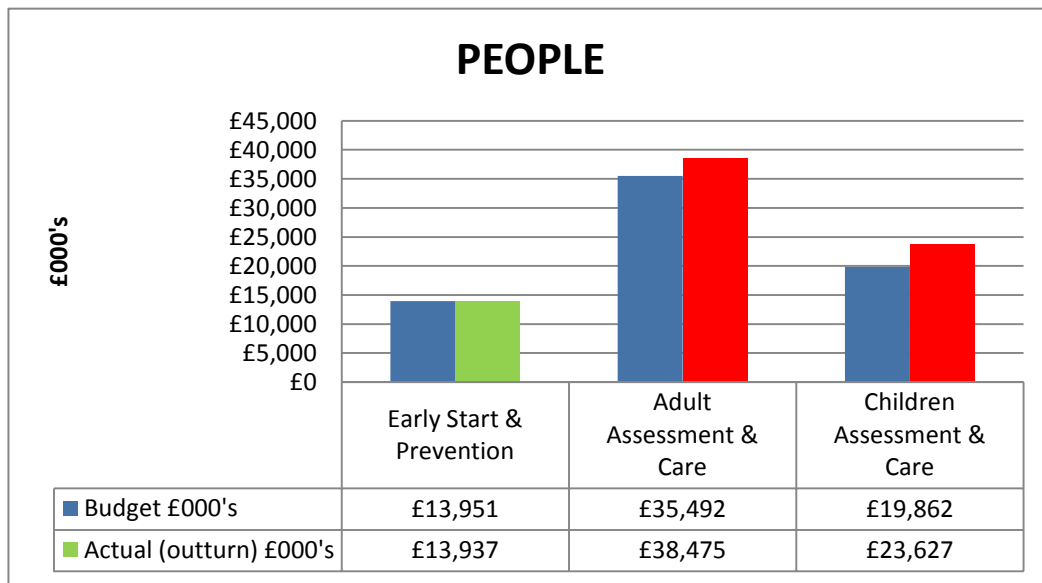
There are a number of DSG budgets/ funding (**£14.7m** in total) that are managed centrally by the Council where it is cost-effective to do so as opposed to delegating them to schools directly. The nature of expenditure that can be charged against centrally retained DSG is regulated by statute (School Finance Regulations), whilst the decision making responsibility rests with the Schools' Forum.

A net cost pressure of £1.7m is currently anticipated within the centrally retained DSG budgets. The following are the key forecast budget variances:

- Out of authority SEN placements (+£1.7m) - The increased cost pressure is a consequence of the increasing number of high needs pupils / learners that are being placed in external specialist schools mainly due to lack of specialist places within the authority or in some cases the complex / challenging needs presented can only be met in particular specialist institutions;
- Post 16 / FE colleges high needs learners (+£0.1m) - a financial risk of £88K is anticipated against the post 16 high needs budget. The cost pressure is due to an increase in the number and associated high cost of post 16 high needs learners in FE colleges in Barnsley and other independent specialist providers;

It is envisaged that slippage on the use of 2015-16 carry forward DSG resources (£0.5m) and underspends across some DSG centrally managed budgets should provide some flexibility for managing the above financial risks. In the event of an overspend, current regulations allow the authority to carry forward DSG overspends to the following year. This will represent the first call on DSG resources in the following year (subject to approval of the Schools Forum).

Directorate Position – Budget v Actual



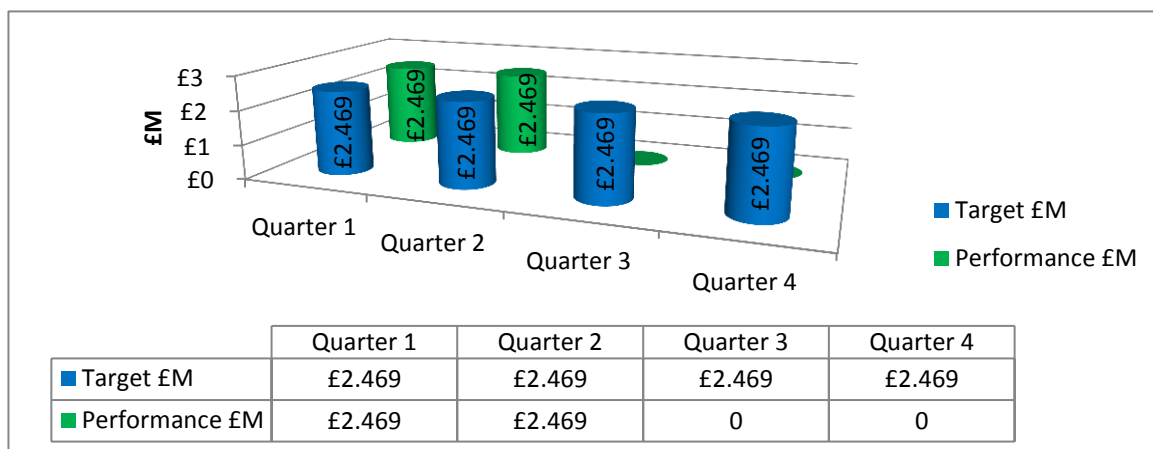
iii. Approved savings position

The total approved savings target for the People Directorate for 2016/17 is **£2.469M**, made up of the following:

- Reconfiguration of Early Childhood Provision £2M;
- Reconfiguration of Integrated Adolescent Support Service £150k;
- Contract management related savings (e.g. Young carers, short breaks) £119k;
- Independent Living at Home reduction in contract value £200k

All savings are on target for full delivery in the year.

Forecast Efficiency – Performance v Target



iv. Corrective Actions

The following outlines the key actions being undertaken by the Directorate to address the identified pressures on a recurrent basis:

Children Assessment & Care

- Work is ongoing in legal services aimed at reducing the use of external counsel for advocacy and thereby reducing legal fees on LAC and children safeguarding work.

Children in Care – LAC costs

- There are numerous strands of activity underway to try and relieve some of the pressure associated with the above overspend before the end of the financial year:
 - (a) A restructure and expansion of the Fostering and Adoption teams, including Placements. The restructure will improve the journey of potential foster carers from initial enquiry to approval. The additional resources allocated to the Placement team will enable us to track more closely expenditure on placements and ensure all placements are reviewed regularly to ensure the most appropriate care package is in place for our children.
 - (b) Establishment of a Placement Sufficiency, Oversight and Resource Panel which will meet on a weekly basis to monitor placements across both in-house and external, including Care Leavers.
 - (c) A review of Fostering Services which will be conducted by an external consultant and look at all processes related to recruitment and retention of Foster Carers. The review will provide a list of key actions, deliverable within this financial year, to improve the service.
 - (d) Targeted recruitment campaign, designed in partnership with colleagues from our Communications team and Communities Directorate, to attract Long Term Foster Carers, particularly those willing to take adolescent placements.
 - (e) Early conversations with regional partners to establish a Yorkshire and Humber Fostering Consortium to look at potential for joint working/promotional activity.
 - (f) Continued work within the early help strategy and action plan for the Borough, to assist in further reducing the demand for statutory intervention and the costs of care.
 - (g) Continuing to work with neighbouring local authorities and as part of the newly established Yorkshire and The Humber Adoption Consortium with a view to developing a Regional Adoption Agency, in response to central government policy and which will aim to improve resources, capacity, skills and placements that could benefit children and young people, in Barnsley. The Sufficiency & Placement strategy has recently been refreshed and now reflects latest projections on growth in LAC numbers and cost. The revised strategy now includes an action plan with clear measurable targets.

.Adult Social Care & Health

- Reviewing team - a reviewing team consisting of 2 experienced social worker/health practitioners and 4 assistant social care practitioners has been established to review care packages. Latest data indicates 112 reviews have been completed since June/July 2016 with efficiencies identified against a number of care packages. Work is ongoing to verify reported efficiencies and impact on the monitoring position.

- Maximisation of health funding / contribution to care costs. This involves ensuring that all health funded clients in relation to continuing health contributions and s117 funding are identified in a timely manner and the correct level of contributions reflected against their care plans.
- Continue with the review (that commenced in 2015/16) of expensive MH residential placements using the Care Funding Calculator (CFC), with a view of negotiating down placement fees with providers.
- Resource Allocation Panels in relation to Older People, Disabilities and Mental Health will continue to be held on a regular basis to consider all high cost packages of care and placements to provide checks and challenge to ensure the support to be provided is both appropriate and cost effective.
- A new respite policy is currently being developed which should lead to greater consistency and potentially reduce the cost of some care packages.
- Monthly meetings are in place with finance and the service along with managers who hold budgetary responsibility to monitor expenditure in relation to care packages, placements, reviews and cases approved at the resource allocation panel to ensure more accurate budget projections.

iv. Future Outlook

The main risks in 2016/17 and for future years mainly relate to demand-driven pressures. The following summarises the future outlook for the directorate going forward:

Education, Early Start, & Prevention

Main pressures for the Business Unit in 2017/18 mainly relate to fall in government grant funding, particularly the Education Services Grant (ESG) and the Youth Justice Board (YJB) funding. It should be noted that the anticipated cessation of ESG funding has been addressed by the Council through the MTFs process. Nevertheless, the proposed ESG funding cut and increasing academisation of schools in Barnsley would require a strategic response from the Council on how it fulfils and discharges its statutory duties / roles in respect of schools as outlined in the Government White Paper.

Adult Social Care & Health

A net recurrent cost pressure of £4.8m is currently forecast for 2017/18, and reflects forecast increase in recurrent demographic pressures across the main client groups i.e. Older People, people with Disabilities and Mental Health (increasing client numbers and cost of care packages) and the ongoing impact of the introduction of the national living wage. This forecast cost pressure has already been reflected within the Council's Medium Term Financial Plans (2020 Council). In the interim, efforts are continuing within the Directorate to manage down these pressures and includes a number of 'invest to improve' proposals that have been put forward (e.g. creation of the reviewing team) to help in identifying efficiencies and managing demand.

Children social care & safeguarding

A FYE recurrent cost pressure of £3.7m is currently forecast for 2017/18, which is mainly attributable to the LAC placement costs. This is an increase of £0.7m compared to the cost pressure assumed in the Council's MTFs and outlined in the refreshed Placement Strategy.

SECTION 2 - Executive Director's Statement For Place

Executive Director's Statement

i. Overview

The latest revised 2016-17 approved budget envelope for the Place Directorate is £31.370M. Based on current projections, the Directorate is anticipating a net operational overspend of **£1.516M** in the current financial year, with £0.633M estimated for 2017/18 (an excess of £0.183M compared to MTFS). This position assumes that the cost pressures identified across all business units are mitigated as described. If these mitigations do not materialise the Directorate will overspend by £1.516M.

Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 (after Virements)	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-)	Adjustment for Slippage, Grant balances & Transfer to reserves	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-)	FYE (17/18) *
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Executive Director	188	143	(45)	45	0	-
Economic Regeneration	2,786	2,786	0	-	0	-
Culture, Housing & Regulation	1,515	1,515	0	-	0	-
Environment & Transport	26,881	28,397	1,516	-	1,516	183
Total – Place	31,370	32,841	1,471	45	1,516	183
Housing Revenue A/C	49,496	40,566	(8,930)	7,344	(1,586)	-

ii. Key Variances

There are a number of contributing factors that have resulted in this position. The key variances by Business Unit are set out below:

Executive Director

An underspend of -£0.045M is expected against the Public Health budget allocation for the service. It is proposed to earmark this saving to continue the funding of the illicit tobacco post in Regulatory Services in 2017/18.

Economic Regeneration

Economic Regeneration is currently forecasting a breakeven position at the end of the financial year. The key issues and variances are highlighted below:

- Employment & Skills - The service began the financial year facing cost pressures of around £0.261M as a result of costs associated with running the authority's Resource Centres and the increased costs of accommodation following the move to Wellington House. However, it has already made great strides to address this and has been able to successfully 'manage out' £0.171M of the deficit through vacancy management and by identifying new income streams and funding. It is currently envisaged that the remaining shortfall of £0.090M will be contained by the end of the financial year.
- Building Control Fees - fee income receipts during the second quarter have improved

in comparison to the budget profile resulting in a projected breakeven position at the end of the financial year. In addition, vacancy management within the team is expected to result in a -£0.034M saving and after taking into account some minor overspends the Building Control service is expected to contribute an underspend of -£0.031M.

- Planning Fee Income Shortfall (£0.074M) - the budget for Planning application fees was increased by a further £50k in 2016/17 as part of Future Council savings proposals. Fee income levels during June and July dropped significantly in comparison with the budget profile and although they improved again in August and September an income shortfall for the year of around £0.074M is now thought likely.
- Market Stall Income
Proposals for reducing the rents charged to market stall traders during the development period of the 'Better Barnsley' project are currently being considered. The financial impact of this will be incorporated into the authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy and will not therefore fall upon the Business Unit.
- Technical Refresh Budget (-£0.020M)
It is now envisaged, due to the retendering process for IT hardware by Information Services that the Business Unit's refresh programme will not be completed during the year. An earmarking will be requested, if the business unit underspends sufficiently at the end of the financial year, to allow the refresh to take place once the tendering exercise is complete.

Culture, Housing & Regulation

Culture, Housing & Regulation is currently projecting a breakeven position at the end of the year. The key issues within the service are highlighted below:-

- PLACE 13 Income generation in Culture – This income shortfall (£0.153M) reflects difficulties in generating commercial income. The reported position is considered to be a 'worst case' and the service are optimistic that additional income will be generated in the second half of the financial year through planned events, especially over the Christmas period to turn things around. In addition, it is expected that shop sales, currently forecast at the same level as last year will improve significantly. The income budget will continue to be closely monitored and until an improvement in the position is evident, other measures have been put in place to mitigate the shortfall. These include a combination of vacancy management (-£0.048M) and other efficiency savings within Culture (-£0.030M). Overall, the Culture & Visitor Economy Service are working towards achieving a balanced budget by the end of the year budget.
- Regulatory Services Fee Income – Regulatory Services is forecasting a shortfall in fees and licensing income of £0.044M during the year. However, this shortfall will be more than offset by managing staff vacancies throughout the year (-£0.117) resulting in a forecast net underspend for the service of -£0.073M.

Environment & Transport

At the end of the first quarter Environment & Transport identified cost pressures of £2.133M but also put forward mitigating actions totalling -£0.800M which resulted in a net forecast outturn for the service of £1.333M. During Quarter 2 additional cost pressures totalling £0.336M have arisen due to the continued fall in the national market for recycled glass and a further loss in income in Neighbourhood Services. The total cost pressure now facing the

business unit is therefore £2.469M. However, during Quarter 2 the Service has delivered forecast savings of -£0.953M against the previously reported position at Quarter 1, an additional £0.153M. This includes effectively managing vacancies within Neighbourhood Services as a consequence of the forecast reduction in workload. The projected budget shortfall at the end of Quarter 2 is therefore £1.516M.

The key variances and corrective action proposals are highlighted below:

- Service Director Management Account (£0.247M)
The Management account now shows a £0.247M overspend. This shortfall relates to the partial non achievement of the following kloses:
 - PLACE 24 Revised Strategy for Non Core Services (£0.075M)
 - PLACE 39 CSO Saving (£0.094M) (£0.045M Delivered)
 - PLACE 30 Casual Vacancy Factor (£0.090M) (Delivered elsewhere within the service)

- Transport (£0.533M) – This overspend is the result of an increased demand for Home to School Transport (£0.233M) and the non-delivery of certain KLOE related savings initiatives. These include:
 - PLACE 26 Post 16 Transport (£0.040M)
 - PLACE 28 Travel Training (£0.225M)
 - PLACE 29 Route Optimisation (£0.035M) (£0.040M Delivered)

As mentioned in the Quarter 1 report, a Task and Finish group has been established with participants from Place, Communities, People, Finance/Procurement, HR & Legal. Four key work streams are focusing on; i. reducing present operating costs to mitigate the forecast overspend; ii re-procurement of a new framework; iii re-writing the present Home to School Transport Policy; and iv. Collaborating with the ongoing transport review with SYPTE.

Specifically to reduce the forecast overspend the T&F group is focused on reducing demand for expensive taxi's and escorts; challenging and educating schools about what journeys are reimbursable; a review of all existing routes to aggregate and reduce the numbers; and seek to travel train a cohort of children. So far this year the group has achieved savings of £0.040M but this would have been more (£0.060M) if some additional proposals put forward to cut costs by reducing the number of routes had been supported by the parents and schools of the children concerned. In addition to this, whilst the September school intake has seen a fall in the number of zero passes issued from 478 to 448, there has been an increase in the number of children entitled to statutory transport provision under SEN from 501 to 519.

To counter this the current transport policy is currently under review. It is intended that, following consultation and approval, a new policy will be in place from 1st April 2017. This will complement a new procurement framework that will seek to increase competition and reduce costs per route thus providing a more sustainable service. It is expected that this will further reduce the number of journeys currently being conducted with an estimated cost saving of £0.350M from 2017/18.

- Construction (£0.196M) – The current estimated shortfall in Construction Services represents a much improved position to the one reported at the end of Quarter 1 (£0.379M). This is mainly due to additional staff turnover in non fee earning roles (£0.153M) and projected savings on materials due to the trialing of the cold mix

footpath surfacing treatment. The use of cold mix is estimated to reduce our material costs by £0.075M per annum.

- Transportation & Design (-£0.143M) – Savings on staffing (-£0.205M) partially offset by reduced fee income (£0.055).
- Highways Maintenance (-£0.106M) This underspend primarily relates to forecast savings on electricity charges following the completion by the Council and verification by the supplier (Npower) of an asset register of the new LED street lights.
- Highways ,Engineering & Transportation Management (-£0.197M) – This saving relates primarily to the vacant Head of Service post (-£0.055M) and the grant received from Central Government towards the cost of the zero fares policy (-£0.100M).
- Contracts Management (£1.152M) - This overspend is due in part to a shortfall in the income from the sale of recyclable materials (£0.414M). This is as a direct consequence of a number of factors;
 - the recycling income target has been increased (by £200k) over the last 2 years;
 - the forecast tonnage of the key income generating stream (kerbside collected paper) continues to decline annually; and
 - national and global commodities prices for glass, metals, plastics, continue to be suppressed resulting in lower sale prices for the authority. The forecast outturn is based on the assumption that the Council will no longer generate any income from the sale of glass moving forwards. However, recent enquiries suggest that rather than deriving an income from the sale of glass, in the future, the Council could be charged £16 per ton for its disposal. This would have an adverse effect on the reported position and increase the shortfall by an additional £0.086M.

During the 2015/16 financial year a re-tendering of the contract for Organic Waste Disposal realised a gate fee reduction in the disposal price per tonne which has generated a saving of £0.100M which has helped to mitigate these losses.

The outturn also includes £0.160M additional cost of leasing an increasing number of replacement wheeled bins. Whilst the number of leased bins is expected to fall over time to reflect a reduction in the number of replacements bins being procured it is anticipated that the cost of the existing bins in circulation will continue at this level for the short to medium term.

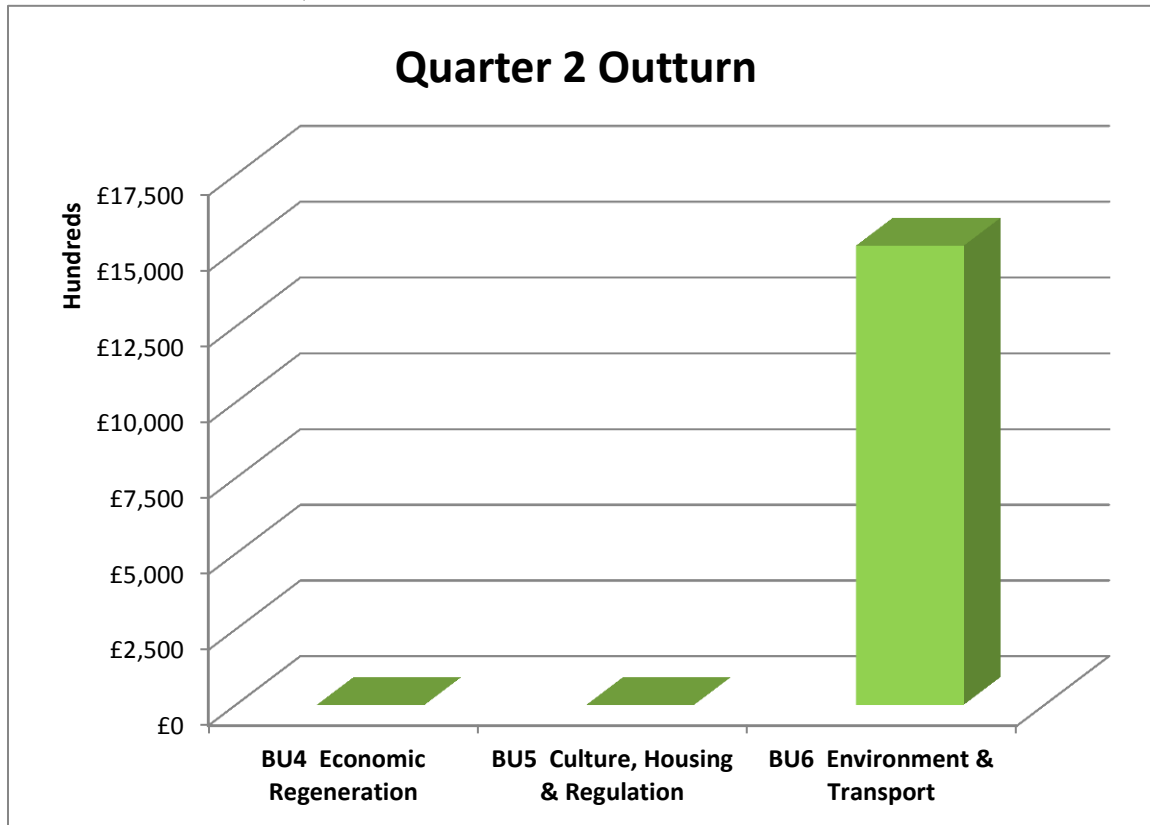
In addition, whilst the efficiency savings in respect of the Waste PFI Contract were realised in 2015/16, a forecast increase in the waste disposal costs in 2016/17 will mean that the 2016/17 savings proposal on the contract will not be achieved this year (£0.350M). Delays in the delivery of the transfer loading station Kloe have also resulted in a further budget shortfall of £0.140M. There are also a number of other minor overspends in the service totaling £0.088M.

- Neighbourhood Services (£0.016M) – This overspend is due to an estimated shortfall in internal and external income (0.247M). The service has a total income target in 2016/17 of £1.9M. During 2015/16 £0.320M of environmental work was commissioned by Bernesai Homes. However, during 2016/17 only £0.060M has been commissioned to date and it is unlikely that this will exceed £0.150M, a minimum loss of £0.170M. This cost pressure is currently being managed by the service by freezing vacancies (-£0.156M) and from savings on materials due to the reduction in workload (-0.055M).

- Waste Collection (-£0.084M) – This underspend primarily relates to additional income generated by the service from special collections and wheeled bin deliveries.(-£0.081M).

The balance of the outturn for the business unit is made up of additional staff vacancies totalling -£0.098M.

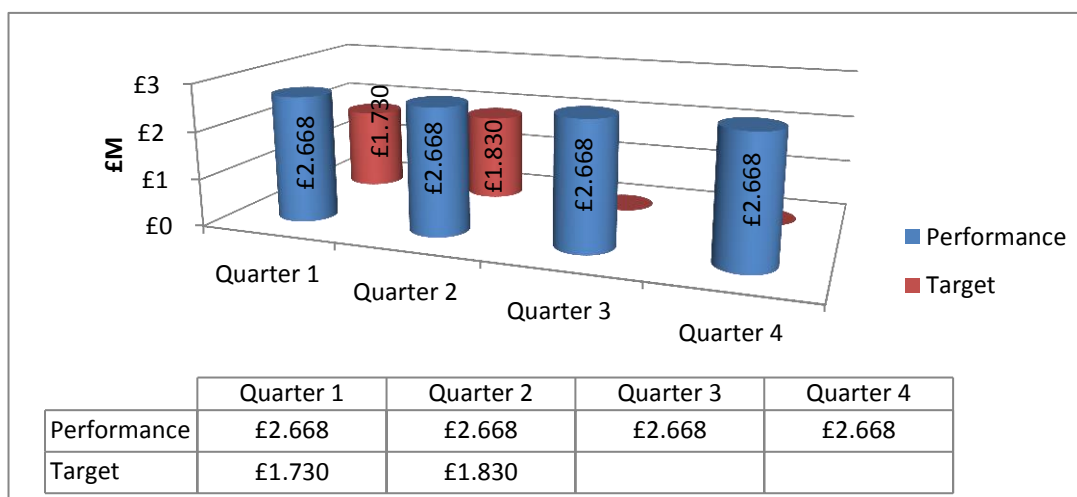
Directorate Position – Quarter 2 Outturn



iii. Approved savings position

The 2016/17 budget reductions target for the Directorate totals £2.668M. The current position is that £0.838M is currently not on target to be delivered during the financial year. Key variances are highlighted above.

Forecast Efficiency – Performance v Target



Housing Revenue Account

The latest forecast outturn shows an improvement of £1.586M in the financial position compared to the approved budget.

The major variations are outlined below:-

Savings

- Reduced Impairment Charges (-£0.500M)
- Reduced Bad Debt Provision (-£0.305)
- Reduced Debt Repayment (-£0.354M)
- Increase in RTB Administration Income (-£0.098M)
- Increase in Renewable Heat Incentive Income(-£0.140M)
- NPS Profit Share (-£0.104M)
- Reduced Interest Charges (-£0.100M)
- Increase in Rental Income (-£0.100M)

Additional Costs

- Reduced Heating Charge Income (+0.100M)
- Other Net Changes (+0.015M)

Revenue Contributions to Capital

At this update £7.344 of the planned revenue contribution to capital, has been carried forward in the HRA working balance to fund commitments on the 5 year approved programme. This is mainly due to slippage on the HRA residential investment fund.

iv. Corrective Action

As highlighted above a number of budget reduction proposals are not currently expected to deliver against their targets. However, to mitigate this, a number of alternative proposals and initiatives have been implemented. These can be summarised as follows:

Summary of Mitigations to Place Quarter 2 Outturn			
		£M	
Quarter 1 Outturn Projection 2016/17 (before mitigations)		2.133	
Quarter 2 Additional Cost Pressures		0.336	
		2.469	
2016/17 Mitigations			
Transport – Stricter enforcement of existing transport policy		-0.040	
Car Parking – review of fees and charges policy		TBD	
Vacancy Management/Staff Turnover		-0.699	
Replacement Efficiency Savings Proposals		-0.083	
Contracts Review – Highways		0.000	
Highways Maintenance – Reduction in costs		-0.131	
Quarter 2 Reporting position		1.516	
2017/18 Mitigations			
Delayed implementation of 2016/17 Efficiencies		-0.533	
Delayed Implementation of revised Transport Policy		-0.350	
2017/18 Delayed implementation of Savings		-0.883	
Ongoing Cost Pressure		0.633	
2017/18 Ongoing Cost Pressure			
Transport service demographic pressures		0.219	
Fall in the demand for Recyclates		0.414	
Ongoing Cost Pressure		0.633	

In addition, a review of car parking provision across the borough will report shortly. A number of options and proposals will be submitted for member scrutiny in due course. These may lead to further savings to mitigate the Service's projected budget shortfall.

v. Future Outlook

Whilst the Directorate is forecasting an in-year deficit of £1.5M it is expected that the majority of this will be mitigated by the start of 2017/18. However, there remains a number of service pressures that still need addressing, in particular costs associated with the increase in service users of the Home to School Transport service together with a fall in the commodities price of recyclable materials resulting in a fall in income.

SECTION 3-Executive Director's Statement Communities

Executive Director's Statement

i. Overview

The total net budget for the Directorate is £17.786M. Total forecast net expenditure is £16.422M, resulting in a forecast underspend before earmarking's of £1.364M. Of this sum £1.202M is proposed for earmarking, resulting in an estimated operational underspend for the year of £0.162M.

Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending 30 September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 (after Virements)	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-)	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to reserves	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-)	FYE (17/18) *
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Customer Services	9,060	9,002	(58)	-	(58)	-
Safer, Stronger, Healthier	8,726	7,420	(1,306)	1,202	(104)	-
Total – Communities	17,786	16,422	(1,364)	1,202	(162)	-

ii. Key Variances

Customer Services

Customer Services are currently projecting an underspend of £0.058M after proposed earmarking's as follows:-

- Customer Services £0.047M – this overspend relates to unachievable income within the Contact Centre and Customer Services due to a downturn in multimedia income and library fines. This will be part mitigated by overachievement of income by Registrars.
- Staffing – (£0.105M) – the Customer Services Business Unit has had to deal with a range of staffing pressures throughout the year with both Day Services and Customer Services & Development teams retaining significant vacancies - leading to projected underspends of (£0.128M) and (-£0.076M) respectively.

Of most significance however are the staffing pressures being felt within Supported Living where an over spend for the year of £99k is currently estimated.

Supported Living will be outsourced from April 17 and as a consequence the service is experiencing increasing levels of staff absence which is in turn increasing the requirement to engage agency staff for cover purposes.

By contrast staff are now beginning to exit the service in order to seek alternative employment which has to some extent reduced the overspend previously reported.

Mitigations are being considered with commissioners in the People Directorate.

Safer, Stronger & Healthier Communities

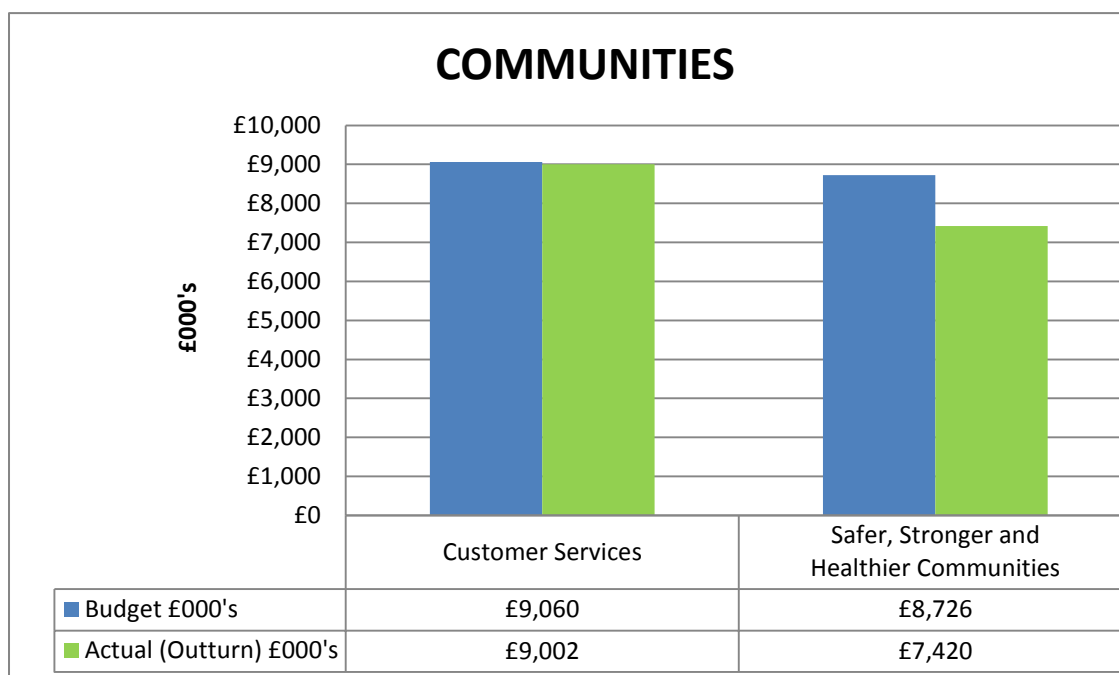
The Business Unit is currently projecting an operational underspend of (£0.104M) after earmarking's, this is primarily due to:

- Safer, Stronger and Healthier Communities – Part Year Vacancies (£0.076M) – This underspend is associated with part year vacancies. This is a non-recurrent under spend.
- Contract Savings (£0.028M) – This underspend represents an overachievement of savings on Advocacy/Prevention and Supporting People contracts.

The service has proposed earmarking's of £1.202M comprising:

- Think Family £0.399M – This position reflects the longer term nature of the programme and funding which is linked to a multiyear financial forecast and for which any unutilized resources will be earmarked and carried forward into future financial years for the ongoing delivery of the Think Family programme.
- Local Welfare Assistance Scheme £0.221M – The Government funding for provision of this scheme ended in 2014/15. It was agreed that the balance of funding at that point in time would be carried forward into subsequent years to maintain some provision pending the outcome of a wider review of welfare provision which is likely to be implemented in full from 2017/18.
- Community Health Improvement £0.026M – Represents the Public Health funding that was allocated against Public Health Practitioner that has slipped and will not be filled until December. The service wish to ear mark the balance of the slippage to contribute towards the Samaritan & Bereavement Counselling service for an additional 12 months, at which point the contribution will be reviewed within the whole Be Well Barnsley contract.
- Safer Communities £0.017M – Represents the balance of unspent ear marking from 2015/16 for the temporary 12 month post of a licensing officer, due to late recruitment. In subsequent years this post will either come to an end or with ratification, from the DCLG, the service will be able to undertake a Rented Property Licensing Scheme and be self-financing through the new licensing fees that will be able to be charged, subject to a further Cabinet report.
- Devolved Area Council / Ward Alliance Funding £0.429M – Represents the balance of devolved funding which is still in the process of being committed and spent. It was previously agreed that any balances would be earmarked and carried forward into subsequent years. The balances held have been reducing year on year.
- ED Communities £0.110M - Transformation funding which is committed against specific projects into 2017/18.

Directorate Position – Budget v Actual (FYE)



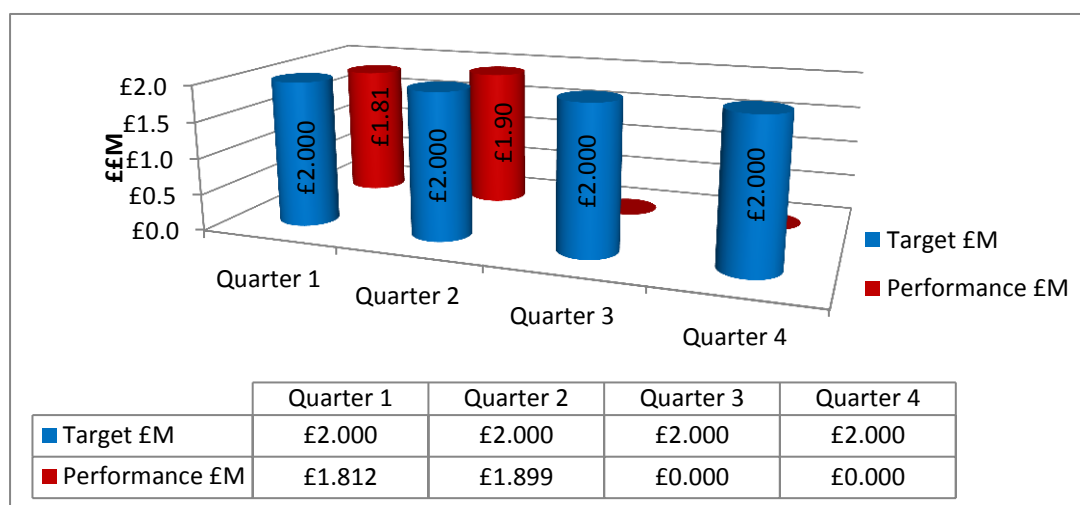
iii. Approved Savings

The Directorate had total approved savings of £2M to deliver in 2016/17.

Whilst there has been a delay in the delivery of COM 3 – Customer Service Interaction (£0.051M) this will be mitigated by vacancy retention within the Customer Services Development service. There is also a delay in delivery of COM11 – Review of Health Improvement (£0.137M) - arising due to the implementation of Safer Barnsley restructure (£0.050M) being moved to April 2017. This should however be mitigated by vacancy retention and the achievement of contract savings of £0.087M by Healthier Communities.

All other savings have either all been delivered in full or are on target to be delivered by the end of 2016/17.

Forecast Efficiency – Performance v Target



iv. Corrective Action

As indicated above Supported Living, in its present form, represents the most significant area of potential overspend. This service is currently under review. Progress against that review will be reported into the Quarter 3 monitoring report

The above aside, there are currently no major corrective actions required in relation to the financial forecasts outlined in this report.

The achievability of KLOEs will continue to be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

v. Future Outlook

There is an expectation that the Directorate will take the necessary measures to ensure that it operates within its approved resource envelope for 2016/17.

It should be noted however that the following represents an additional financial risk that will require management during 2016/17 and beyond:

- Independent Living at Home (ILAH) Trading 2016/17 estimated trading deficit £0.478M – the ILAH company continues to face some significant financial pressures.

A service review is currently being undertaken to consider the options for cost reductions and a report setting out the future options for the company is currently being compiled.

Whilst £0.330M has been earmarked to support a significant proportion of the ILAH deficit, based on the company's latest outturn a further £0.148M may be required in 2016/17.

SECTION 4- Executive Director's Statement Public Health

Executive Director's Statement

i. Overview

The total net budget for the Directorate is £3.347M, which represents the carry forward balance from 2015/16 with the main Public Health spend being net nil, fully funded from Public Health grant. Total forecast net expenditure is £3.143M resulting in a net forecast underspend before ear markings of £0.204M. This amount will be proposed for earmarking as it is fully committed against future year requirements, resulting in an operationally balanced position for the year.

Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 (after Virements) £'000	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17 £'000	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to reserves £'000	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	FYE (17/18) £'000
BU10 – Healthcare & Partnerships	3,347	3,143	(204)	204	-	-
	3,347	3,143	(204)	204	-	-

ii. Key Variances

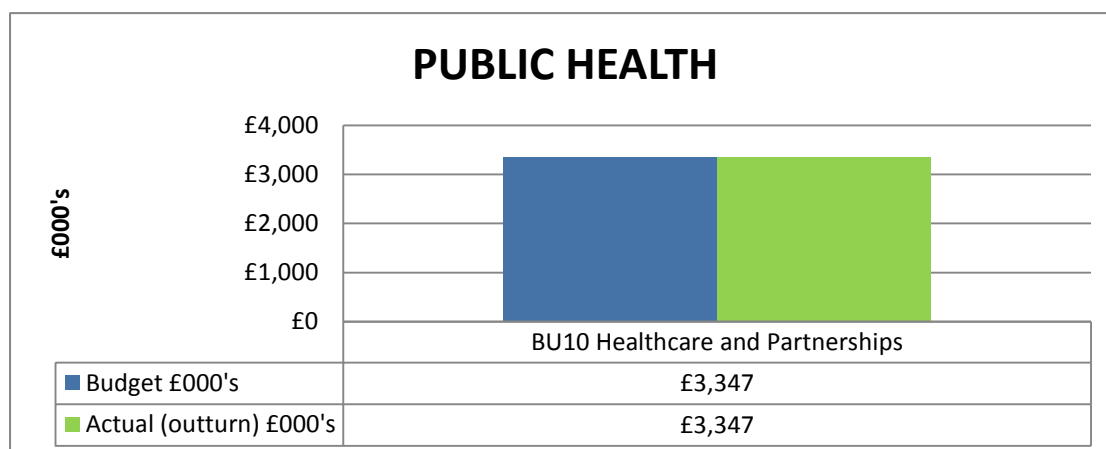
As set out above there is a forecast under spend of £0.204M for the current year, however this is a planned under spend as part of the Public Health 4 year plan and is required to be carried forward into future years to meet existing spend commitments.

The service was given responsibility and specific funding for the provision of 0-5 services from October 2015. A single service 0-19 Years Healthy Child Programme transferred from SWYPFT to BMBC on the 1st October 2016. The transition of the service has unfortunately created a one off pressure of £0.442M which has been subsumed within the overall plan.

There is some uncertainty over the future year spending levels for the 0-19 provision; however the service is currently considering options for funding the whole 0-19 service provision and is likely to take a prudent approach when determining the spend programme against the final resource envelope.

In addition to the 0-19 contract the service has also undertaken a one off project relating to the creation of a Smoke Free Generation which has been funded from current ear markings of £0.110M and again this has been subsumed within the overall in year plan.

Directorate Position – Budget v Actual



iii. Approved Savings

The Directorate has no approved savings to deliver in 2016/17.

iv. Corrective Action

There are no current major corrective actions required in relation to the financial forecasts for the current financial year.

v. Future Outlook

The current 4 year plan currently has a balanced position but the service is fully aware that government funding can change and will consider how this might be addressed across all service areas funded through Public Health grant.

SECTION 5- Director's Statement Legal and Governance

Director's Statement

i. Overview

The latest total net budget for 2016/17 for Legal and Governance is £3.186M. The latest total projected outturn forecast as at the end of quarter 2 is £3.147M, resulting in a total net under spend for the service of £0.039M.

Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending 30th September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2015/16 (after Virements) £'000	Projected Net Outturn 2015/16 £'000	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to reserves £'000	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	FYE (16/17) £'000
Legal Services	1,106	1,106	0	-	0	-
Elections	507	517	9	-	9	-
Council Governance	1,573	1,524	(48)	-	(48)	-
Total – Legal	3,186	3,147	(39)	-	(39)	-

ii. Key Variances

Legal

Legal services are projecting a balanced position for 2016/17. A recent staffing restructure has been implemented to backfill substantive posts which resulted in an ongoing pressure to the service. This has been funded in 2016/17 from one off earmarking's brought forward from 2015/16, the ongoing pressure will be addressed in full from 2017/18 as part of the council's medium term financial strategy plans.

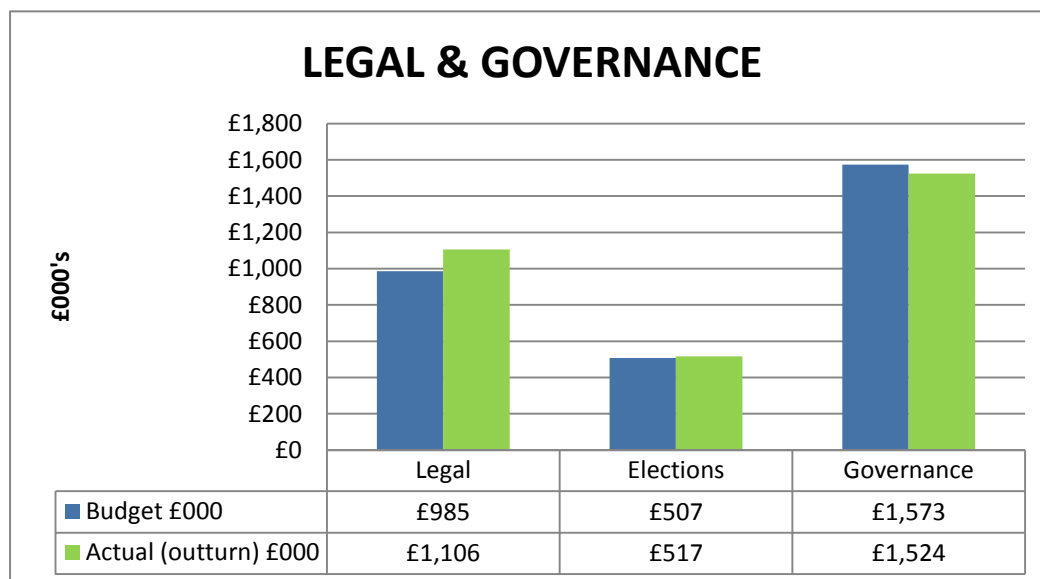
Elections

Elections are projecting an over spend of £0.009M for 2016/17, which is largely related to the an unexpected legal cost for Land Charges netted off by lower than expected salary costs due to the downgrading of newly established posts.

Council Governance

Council governance is forecasting an under spend of £0.048 due to current vacancies and the restructure in support of the Lord Lieutenantcy service.

Directorate Position – Budget v Actual



iii. Approved Savings

The Directorate has no approved savings to deliver in 2016/17.

iv. Corrective Action

Legal Services are currently looking to implement a further restructure of the service to enable them to operate on a commercial basis and provide the core offer the council requires, this should realise a small in year saving. Any other minor pressures will be managed across the financial position for the overall Directorate.

v. Future Outlook

There are no further 2016/17 approved KLOE savings to be delivered.

The Directorate has identified a number of specific pressures moving into 2017/18, which have been reported into SMT, as detailed below, these will be addressed in full as part of the council's wider 4 year planning from 2017/18 onwards.

Elections

- Staffing requirements associated with the Annual Write Out (Canvass) process and registration requirements leading up to elections £0.077M
- Additional Printing and Postage costs associated with the Annual Write Out (Canvass) process £0.030M

There is potential to mitigate some of these costs in 2016/17 and 2017/18 through claims for elections, however the full additional cost would likely need to be met in 2018/19 when there are no combined elections and the cost of the local elections would also need to be met.

Legal Services

- The staffing pressures associated with high levels of commercial and related advice and significant increases in resource around child protection work is likely to place an ongoing annual financial pressure of £0.107M over the next few years as referred to above. A further restructure of the service is currently in consultation in order to attract the right calibre of staff and negate the use of locums. Some of the increased cost associated with child protection should result in reduced costs of Legal Counsel charges passed to 'People' Directorate. All of the above will be addressed as part of the Councils 4 year financial plan.

SECTION 6 - Director's Statement For Finance, Assets & IT

Director's Statement

i. Overview

The latest total net budget for 2016/17 for the Directorate is £15.384M. The total projected outturn forecast as at quarter 2 is £14.692M, resulting in a total under-spend, before earmarking's of £0.692M for the year. Of this £0.670M is proposed for earmarking resulting in an overall operational under spend for the year of £0.022M. This is non-recurrent so the FYE position for the Directorate is break-even.

Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending 30th September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 (after Virements) £'000	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17 £'000	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to reserves £'000	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	FYE (17/18) * £'000
Assets	4,907	4,956	49	71	120	-
Information Technology	5,661	5,770	109	-	109	-
Finance	4,816	3,966	(850)	599	(251)	-
Total – Finance	15,384	14,692	(692)	670	(22)	

ii. Key Variances

Assets

Assets are currently forecasting an operational over spend for the year after earmarking's of £0.120M, the key variances associated with this are:

- Building Services £0.127M - Financial pressures associated within the running of the Council's assets portfolio, namely repairs and maintenance. Corrective action being investigated to address this ongoing pressure.
- NPS Contract £0.098M - Additional pressures associated with pensions for TUPE staff, as a result of rising contributions.
- Strategic Assets £0.087M – loss of rental income associated with the Carlton Depot.
- Various Other (-£0.203M) – the above key pressures are mitigated against underspends across the directorate as a result of vacancies and increased profit share associated with the Norse contract.

The earmarking of £0.071M is in relation to underspends against Building Schools for the Future, which contributes to the affordability of the whole life cost model.

Information Technology

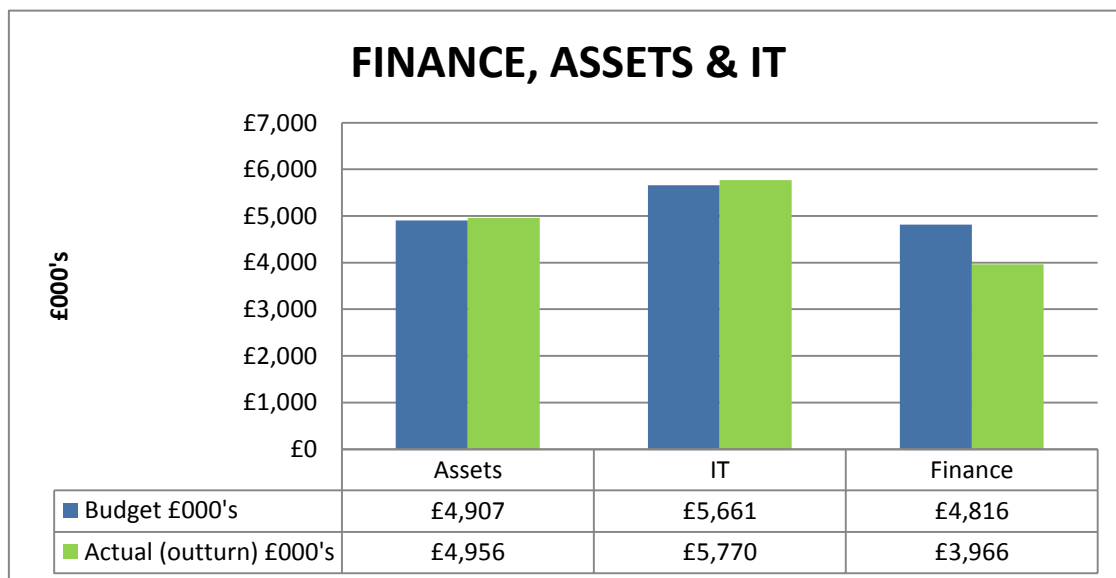
Information Technology are currently forecasting an over spend of £0.109M. This is largely associated with increased costs for computer licences and the use of agency staff £0.197M due to the delays in recruiting to the new structure. This is mitigated by savings against vacancies and the filling of vacant posts over the next quarter £0.090M.

Finance

Finance are currently forecasting an underspend of £0.850M, as a result of high staff turnover and vacant posts pending a restructure to support the Business Unit's 2020 plan together with delays in the transfer of Housing Benefits to the DWP.

It is proposed to earmark £0.599M of the underspend to manage the impact of the reduction in Council Tax and Housing Benefit administration grant and the transition of Housing Benefit to the DWP.

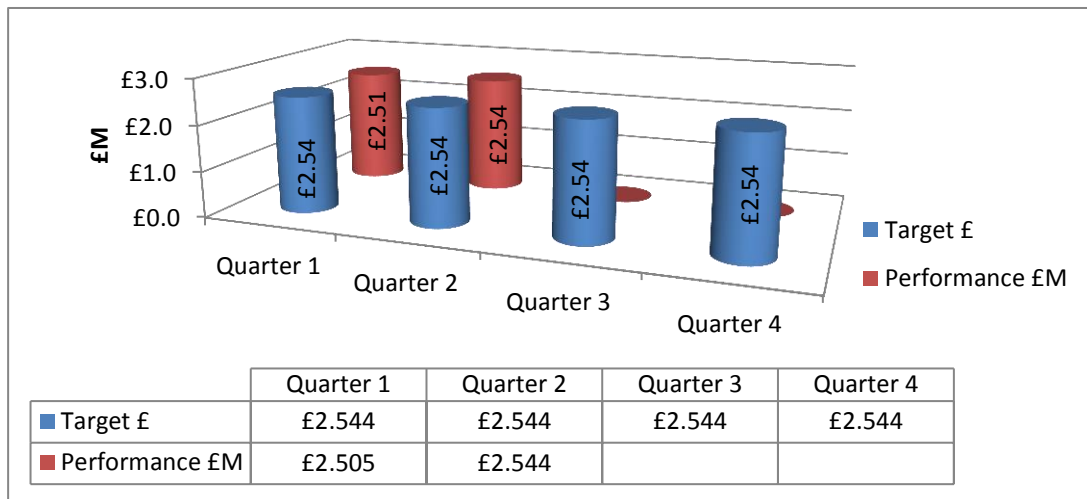
Directorate Position – Budget v Actual



iii. Approved Savings

The Directorate had total approved savings of £2.554M to deliver in 2016/17. All savings have either all been delivered in full or are on target to be delivered by the end of 2016/17.

Forecast Efficiency – Performance v Target



iv. Corrective Action

There are no major corrective actions required in relation to the financial forecasts for the current financial year.

The Directorate is expecting to deliver against its approved savings target position for 2016/17.

v. Future Outlook

A detailed review is being finalised across the Council's portfolio of properties to consider the costs of operating the various properties and the income levels where these are subject to rental charges. This will inform financial planning moving into 2017/18.

There is a risk that the current transfer of housing benefit functions to the DWP will have a financial impact in the future with a potential reduction in grant funding for administration of the scheme that is in effect used to fund the whole Benefits and Taxation team, not just the administration of housing benefit. Funding is proposed to be earmarked as outlined above to assist with the financial impact and any implementation requirements in the first year.

There are no further adverse issues within the Directorate that will impact on the future year financial position.

SECTION 7- Director's Statement HR, Performance and Communication

Director's Statement

i. Overview

The total net budget for 2016/17 for the Directorate is £5.978M. The total latest projected outturn forecast as at the end of quarter 2 is £5.711M, resulting in a total net underspend for the year of £0.267M.

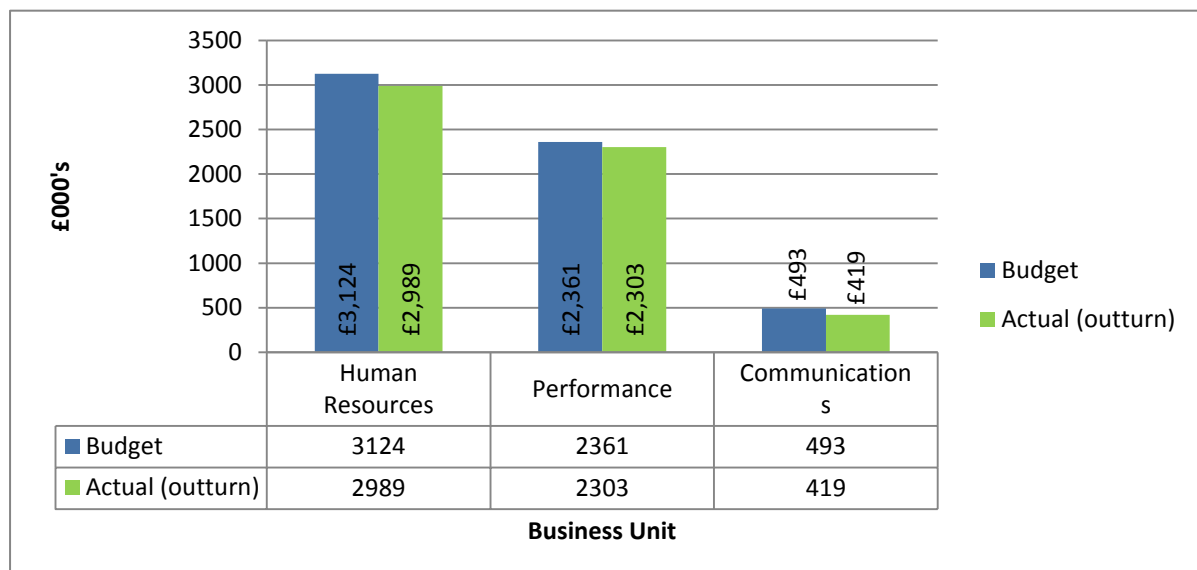
Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending September 2016

DIRECTORATE	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 (after Virements) £'000	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17 £'000	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to reserves £'000	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-) £'000	FYE (17/18) £'000
Human Resources	3,124	2,989	(135)	-	(135)	-
Performance	2,361	2,303	(58)	-	(58)	-
Communications	493	419	(74)	-	(74)	-
Total - HR	5,978	5,711	(267)	-	(267)	-

ii. Key Variances

The Directorate is forecasting an overall under spend for the year of £0.267M. This is largely related to part year vacancies across the service as a result of staff turnover and the time taken to fill vacant posts.

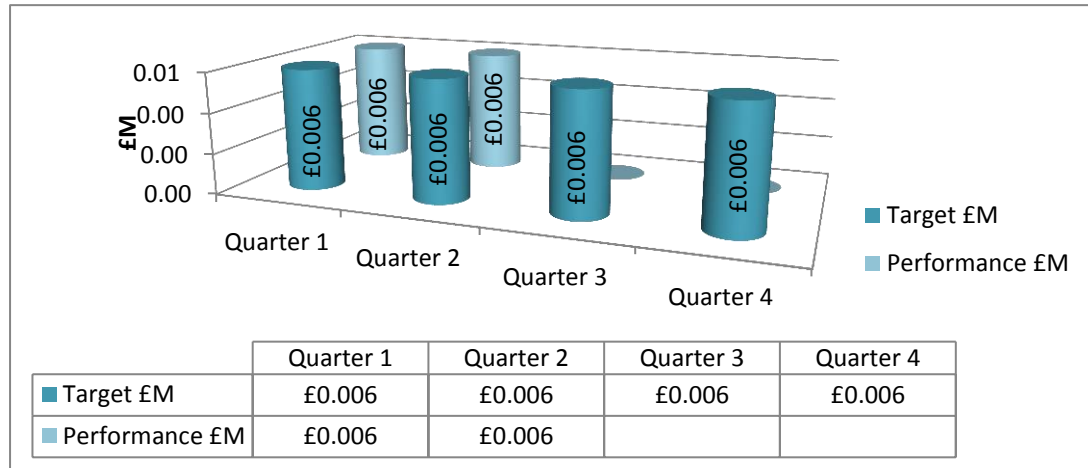
Directorate Position – Budget v Actual



iii. Approved Savings

The Directorate had total approved savings of £0.006M to deliver in 2016/17. These have all been delivered in full.

Forecast Efficiency – Performance v Target



iii. Corrective Action

There are no major corrective actions required in relation to the financial forecasts for the current financial year.

iv. Future Outlook

There are no adverse issues within the Directorate that will impact on the future year financial position.

SECTION 8 - Commentary on Corporate/ Authority Wide Budgets

i. Overview

The total net budget for Corporate items is £21.495M broken down as follows:-

Quarter 2 Position to the end of the quarter ending September 2016.

BUDGET	Approved Net Budget 2016/17 (after Virements)	Projected Net Outturn 2016/17	Forecast Deficit / Surplus (-)	Adjustment for Slippage, Grant balances & Transfer to reserves	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-)	FYE (17/18)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Financing	38,054	22,382	(15,672)	-	(15,672)	-
CDC	766	766	-	-	-	-
Levies	1,098	1,098	-	-	-	-
Corporate Items	(2,757)	(2,757)	-	-	-	-
Provisions	24,892	14,586	(10,306)	-	(10,306)	-
Provisions – Pension Deficit	7,668	7,668	-	-	-	-
Contributions from Balances	(48,226)	(48,226)	-	-	-	-
Total – Corporate Budgets	21,495	(4,483)	(25,978)	-	(25,978)	-

ii. Key Variances

Capital Financing (-£15.7m)

It is currently forecast that the operational Capital Financing budget will underspend in 2016/17 by £1.2M as a result of being able to take advantage of low interest rates and short term borrowing.

However in addition to this and as previously reported to Cabinet, the Council changed its MRP policy during 2015/16. It was estimated that this would release a £14.5M saving during 2016/17. This estimate remains accurate and will contribute to corporate reserves but only in 2016/17. Any ongoing savings relating to MRP beyond 2016/17 have already been factored into the MTFS.

Other One-off Corporate Items & Grants (-£10.3m)

The Council has recently received confirmation of the New Homes Bonus (NHB) to be awarded in 2016/17 which totals £6.7M. A review of NHB is currently the subject of Government consultation and whilst this has not been finalised it is anticipated that future levels of NHB available to local authorities could reduce significantly. In addition there is a forecast underspend on PFI contract inflation (£0.400M) together with a delay in the implementation of the apprenticeship levy which was expected to be implemented in 2016/17 (£0.200M).





Finally there is forecast to be an underspend against Corporate Budgets of £3.0M, this relates to a base budget review which amongst other things released a sum relating to downsizing costs which are now funded through one-offs. This saving is one year only and has already been factored into the Council's MTFS from 2017/18 onwards.

Debt Collection & Management

Bearing in mind the uncertain economic climate, it has become more important than ever to manage the Council's debtors effectively. It is equally important to recognise that the overall debt position is constantly changing as debt moves through the various stages of recovery and new debts are raised. The table below shows that the overall overdue debt position at September was £30.2M. This is comprised of old debt of £22.2M and new year debt of £8.0M. Some £1.9M of old debt has been collected during this quarter which remains positive.

The performance target for historic debt is to collect 50% of all arrears, of which 34% has been delivered as at the end of quarter two. However historic debt is traditionally much more difficult to collect and for this reason, makes it much harder to predict, at this stage, whether the final target can be achieved.

For the reasons outlined above, it remains good financial management to provide for non-recovery of some of these debts and the current provision for bad debts stands at £17.9M. The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services is now also seeking approval to write off historic debt amounting to £0.594M which have become uneconomical to pursue. This is summarised in the table below:-

Type of Debt	Pre-16/17 Arrears £M	2016/17 Arrears £M	TOTAL Arrears £M	Bad Debt Provision £M	Write Offs For Approval £M
Opening 2016/17 Position (position as at 31.03.2016)	33.773	n/a	33.773	15.523	
Total as at end of June	24.072	7.388	31.460	17.808	0.997
Total as at end of Sept.	22.198	8.024	30.222	17.940	0.594
MOVEMENT	 (1.874)	 0.635	 (1.239)	 0.132	

iv. Future Outlook

The Council will continue to monitor corporate resources and seek to implement proactive actions to minimise future costs.

v. Other Items

External Trading

During 2015/16 the Council set up a number of subsidiary companies for the purposes of trading with the wider external marketplace. The narrative below details the Quarter 1 position:-

BMBC Services Ltd

BMBC Services Ltd continues to project a forecast year end profit after tax of £0.260M. The position with regards the company's main customers (schools) continues to be monitored. The next Quarter will prove vital with existing contracts with Schools coming up for renewal.

ILAH Barnsley Ltd

Independent Living at Home (ILAH) estimated trading deficit £0.478M – the ILAH company continues to face some significant financial pressures. A service review is currently being undertaken to consider the options for cost reductions and a report setting out the future options for the company is currently being compiled. Whilst £0.330M has been earmarked to support a significant proportion of the ILAH deficit, based on the company's latest outturn a further £0.148M may be required in 2016/17.

A number of options are currently being considered including action around restructuring and/or alternative delivery methods.

£3 Million Invest to Grow Fund

As part of the 2015/16 final accounts process, Members approved the earmarking of a £3M invest to improve fund. The Quarter 1 report sought approval for schemes against the fund totalling £0.810M. Further schemes totalling £0.891M have now been put forward by services/SMT which are subject to Cabinet approval. This leaves approximately £1.3M remaining of the £3M fund.

Proposal Theme	Investment £
Reducing double headed care	92,450
Direct Payment surplus draw-back and monitoring	36,045
TOTAL PEOPLE	128,495
Adopt Community Infrastructure Levy	65,000
Business Improvement Districts	50,000
Heritage Action Zones	20,000
Great Places	20,000
Customer Strategy	100,000
Signs & Fab Shop	30,000
TOTAL PLACE	285,000
Customer Insight	67,288
Growth in demand for universal information– Advice & Guidance	90,000
TOTAL COMMUNITIES	157,288
Learning Management & Appraisal Solution	320,000
TOTAL CORE (HR/ PERFORMANCE & COMMUNICATIONS)	320,000
TOTAL	890,783

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CORPORATE BUDGET MONITORING AS AT 30th September 2016

	(col 1) Transfers From: £	(col 2) Transfers To: £	(col 3) Net Effect £
<u>SECTION A - VIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL (SEPT):</u>			
<u>Merchant Charges Tfr</u>			
BU7 Customer Services	1,500		-1,500
Corporate Budgets		1,500	1,500
<u>Building Services Governor Led Childrens Centres Premises Xfer</u>			
BU1 Education & Early Start Prevention	60,000.00		
BU11 Assets		60,000.00	
<u>BSF Contract Inflation</u>			
BU11 Assets		80,000.00	80,000
Corporate Budgets	80,000.00		-80,000
<u>Beevor Court 1 Premises Tfr</u>			
BU11 Assets		368,980.00	368,980
BU12 IT	368,980.00		-368,980
<u>Insight Licence Tfr</u>			
BU12 IT		1,823.00	1,823
BU12 (one year only)	488.00		-488
BU13 Finance	1,823.00		-1,823
BU13 Finance (one year only)		488.00	488
<u>Tfr of Youth Service Posts to Business Support</u>			
BU1 Education & Early Start Prevention	53,632.00		-53,632
HR		53,632.00	53,632
<u>Tfr from Reserves for Payment of Professional Fees - Outwood Academy</u>			
BU1 Education & Early Start Prevention	256,300.00		256,300
Corporate Budgets / Reserves		256,300.00	-256,300
sub-total: Virements for approval	308,623	308,623	-
<u>SECTION B - VIREMENTS ALREADY APPROVED BY CABINET (SEPT):</u>			
<u>Transfer of Posts from Disabilities to Business Support</u>			
BU2 Adult Assessment & Care Management	24,184		-24,184
BU14 HR Business Support		24,184	24,184
BU2 Adult Assessment & Care Management (one year only)		10,077	10,077
BU14 HR Business Support (one year only)	10,077		-10,077
sub-total: Virements already approved by Cabinet	34,261	34,261	-
<u>SECTION C - VIREMENTS WITHIN DELEGATED POWERS (SEPT):</u>			
<u>Transfer of mobile phone / devices budget from People ED to SDs</u>			
ED People	30,000		-30,000
BU1 Education & Early Start Prevention		10,000	10,000
BU2 Adult Assessment & Care Management		10,000	10,000
BU3 Children Assessment & Care Management		10,000	10,000
<u>Centralisation of Computer Budgets</u>			
ED HR, Performance & Communications		17,737	17,737
BU14	4,460		-4,460
BU15	13,277		-13,277
<u>Transfer in Transformation Funding -Head of Early Help Strategy / VAB Asylum Information & Advice</u>			
BU8 Safer Stronger & Healthier Communities		29,234	29,234
ED Communities	29,234		-29,234
Sub-total: Virements within powers	76,971	76,971	-
GRAND TOTAL - ALL VIREMENTS	419,855	419,855	-

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DIRECTORATE / DIVISION OF SERVICE BUDGET VARIANCES										
		(col 1)	(col 3)			(col 4)	(col 5)	(col 6)		
		Original Net 2016-17 Budget	Cumulative Approved Variations /irements April - June	Approved Variations for August 2016	Approved Variations for September 2016	Revised Net Budget	Forecast Outturn - SEPTEMBER	Variation	Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to Reserves SEPT 2016	Operational Deficit / Surplus (-)
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
DIRECTORATE										
PEOPLE										
BU1	Education and Early Start Prevention	7,796,052	6,050,003	(48,000)	152,668	13,950,723	13,937,184	(13,539)		(13,539)
BU2	Adult Assessment and Care Management	32,712,748	2,783,667		(4,107)	35,492,308	38,475,502	2,983,194	35,000	3,018,194
BU3	Children Assessment and Care Management	19,823,816	28,330		10,000	19,862,146	23,627,185	3,765,039		3,765,039
	ED People	(15,144)	328,000		(30,000)	282,856	282,856	-		-
	sub-total People	60,317,472	9,190,000	-48,000	128,561	69,588,033	76,322,727	6,734,694	35,000	6,769,694
PLACE										
BU4	Economic Regeneration	2,487,534	298,560			2,786,094	2,786,094	-		-
BU5	Culture, Housing and Regulation	1,369,256	146,330			1,515,586	1,515,586	-		-
BU6	Environment and Transport	26,676,025	205,000			26,881,025	28,397,025	1,516,000		1,516,000
	ED Place	187,621				187,621	142,621	(45,000)	45,000	-
	sub-total Place	30,720,436	649,890	0	0	31,370,326	32,841,326	1,471,000	45,000	1,516,000
COMMUNITIES										
BU7	Customer Services	8,505,175	553,100		(1,500)	9,056,775	8,998,737	(58,038)		(58,038)
BU8	Safer Stronger & Healthier Communities	3,171,511	3,264,900	712,313	29,234	7,177,958	5,981,958	(1,196,000)	1,092,000	(104,000)
	ED Communities	301,504	1,940,000	(664,313)	(29,234)	1,547,957	1,437,957	(110,000)	110,000	-
	sub-total Communities	11,978,190	5,758,000	48,000	-1,500	17,782,690	16,418,652	-1,364,038	1,202,000	-162,038
Public Health										
BU10	Public Health	1,412,107	1,932,000			3,344,107	3,140,107	(204,000)	204,000	-
	ED Public Health	2,833				2,833	2,833	-		-
	sub-total Public Health	1,414,940	1,932,000	0	0	3,346,940	3,142,940	-204,000	204,000	0
CORE										
Finance & Assets & Information Services										
BU11	Assets	2,369,809	2,028,000		508,980	4,906,789	4,956,182	49,393	70,584	119,977
BU12	IT	5,539,320	489,000		(367,645)	5,660,675	5,770,194	109,519		109,519
BU13	Finance	4,191,453	541,212		(1,335)	4,731,330	3,869,032	(862,298)	599,000	(263,298)
	Commissioning & Procurement	312,112	(312,112)			-	-	-		-
	ED Assets, IT & Finance	85,334	-			85,334	97,334	12,000		12,000
	sub-total Finance, Assets & Information Services	12,498,028	2,746,100	0	140,000	15,384,128	14,692,742	-691,386	669,584	-21,802
HR, Performance, & Communications										
BU14	HR	2,634,235	197,900		63,279	2,895,414	2,767,863	(127,551)	0	-127,551
BU15	Performance	2,052,466	321,400		(13,277)	2,360,589	2,302,651	(57,938)	0	-57,938
BU16	Communications	492,771			-	492,771	418,949	(73,822)	0	-73,822
	ED HR, Performance & Comms	149,583	62,000		17,737	229,320	221,232	(8,088)	0	-8,088
	Chief Executive Management	265,383	-		-	265,383	265,383	-	0	0
	sub-total HR, Performance & Communications	5,594,438	581,300	0	67,739	6,243,477	5,976,078	-267,399	0	-267,399
Legal & Governance										
BU17	Legal Services	875,749	-			875,749	875,749	-	0	0
BU18	Elections	507,254				507,254	516,821	9,567	0	9,567
BU19	Council Governance	1,572,780	-			1,572,780	1,524,302	(48,478)	0	-48,478
	ED Legal Services & Governance	109,262	-			109,262	109,262	-	0	0
	sub-total Legal & Governance	3,065,045	0	0	0	3,065,045	3,026,134	-38,911	0	-38,911
OVERALL SERVICE TOTALS										
		125,588,549	20,857,290	0	334,800	146,780,639	152,420,599	5,639,960	2,155,584	7,795,544
Other Non Service Items										
Capital Financing Costs										
		25,157,540	12,896,588			38,054,128	22,382,128	(15,672,000)		(15,672,000)
Corporate & Democratic Core & Non Distributed Costs										
		765,650				765,650	765,650	-		0
	Levies	1,098,528				1,098,528	1,098,528	-		0
	Corporate Items	(2,757,042)				(2,757,042)	(2,757,042)	-		0
	Provisions	18,422,575	14,472,000		(334,800)	32,559,775	22,253,558	(10,306,217)		(10,306,217)
	Provisions - Pension Deficit	-				-	-	-		0
	New Homes Bonus	-				-	-	-		-
	Contribution From Reserves / Balances	-	(48,225,878)			(48,225,878)	(48,225,878)	-		0
	sub-total Corporate Budgets	42,687,251	(20,857,290)	-	(334,800)	21,495,161	(4,483,056)	(25,978,217)	-	(25,978,217)
OVERALL AUTHORITY BUDGET										
		168,275,800	-	-	-	168,275,800	147,937,543	(20,338,257)	2,155,584	(18,182,673)

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DETAILED SERVICE VARIANCES @ 30th SEPTEMBER 2016

SERVICE / BUDGET HEAD	ONGOING	NON	TOTAL - ALL	Adjustment for	Operational	ONGOING	NON	TOTAL - ALL
	BASE BUDGET	ACHIEVEMENT	BUDGETARY	Slippage &	Deficit/Surplus (-	BASE BUDGET	ACHIEVEMENT	BUDGETARY
	ISSUES	OF EFFICIENCY	ISSUES	Transfer to)	ISSUES	OF	ISSUES
	JUNE	ISSUES	JUNE	Reserves	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER
		JUNE	JUNE	JUNE				
PEOPLE - KEY FINANCIAL RISKS FOR 2016/17								
BU1 - Education and Early Start Prevention								
Children's Commissioning - savings from commissioned contracts e.g. short breaks						-100,000		-100,000
Inclusion Services - increased interim management / maternity cover costs						150,000		150,000
Early Start - other variances (Family Centres / Sufficiency / School Improvement)						-70,000		-70,000
BU2 - Adult Assessment and Care Management								
Assessment & Care (Older People) - unachieved 15/16 KLOE savings plus increase number and cost of care packages	1,664,834		1,664,834		1,664,834	1,678,128		1,678,128
Assessment & Care (Disabilities) - increase number / cost of LD placements & care packages	1,206,421		1,206,421		1,206,421	1,078,019		1,078,019
Assessment & Care (Mental Health) - increase number / cost of residential care	487,925		487,925		487,925	470,028		470,028
Assessment & Care - increased DOLS assessments / other variances	657,000		657,000	35,000	692,000	523,045		523,045
Adults Commissioning Unit - vacancies						-107,000		-107,000
SD Management - Better Care Fund uncommitted resources	-700,000		-700,000		-700,000	-657,726		-657,726
BU3 - Children Assessment and Care Management								
Children in Care - LAC placement costs: external residential and foster care	2,391,515		2,391,515		2,391,515	3,090,726		3,090,726
Assessment & Care - increased legal counsel / advocacy fees	350,000		350,000		350,000	352,297		352,297
Assessment & Care - Accommodation costs (LIFT funded buildings)	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000		100,000
Assessment & Care - Agency Costs						100,000		100,000
Other - Disability Teams / Education Welfare	0		0		0	-100,000		-100,000
Leaving Care Accommodation Costs	0		0		0	189,040		189,040
Safeguarding						38,137		38,137
Total - PEOPLE	6,157,695	0	6,157,695	35,000	6,192,695	6,734,694	0	6,734,694
PLACE - KEY FINANCIAL RISKS FOR 2016/17								
ED PLACE Management								
						45,000		45,000
BU4								
Building Control Fee Shortfall	26,000		26,000		26,000			
Building Control Staff Underspend	-26,000		-26,000		-26,000	-34,000		-34,000
Tech Refresh						20,000		20,000
Staffing						12,000		12,000
Planning Fee Income						24,000		24,000
Other Miscellaneous						8,000		8,000
Variations relating to KLOE's							50,000	50,000
Planning Fee Income								
BU5								
Culture Fees & Charges						103,000		103,000
Regs Services Fees & Charges						44,000		44,000
Staff Savings						166,000		166,000
Other Miscellaneous						31,000		31,000
Variations relating to KLOE's							50,000	50,000
Culture Fees & Charges								
BU6								
Transport incl. Home to School Transport	451,000		451,000		451,000	448,000		448,000
Contracts Management - Sale of Recyclates	223,000		223,000		223,000	294,000		294,000
Waste PFI Contract						390,000		390,000
Construction Services	265,000		265,000		265,000	235,000		235,000
Neighbourhood Services incl. Shortfall in Income	192,000		192,000		192,000	93,000		93,000
SD Management A/c Incl. Turnover and Non core services kloes						153,000		153,000
Leasing of Wheeled Bins	156,000		156,000		156,000	160,000		160,000
Prudential Borrowing	-40,000		-40,000		-40,000	40,000		40,000
Corrective Action Proposals/Mitigations	-800,000		-800,000		-800,000	953,000		953,000
Other Miscellaneous	-52,000		-52,000		-52,000	2,000		2,000
Variations relating to KLOE's							100,000	100,000
Waste PFI etc		300,000	300,000		300,000			
Household Waste Recycling Centres		50,000	50,000		50,000	10,000		10,000
Travel Training		75,000	75,000		75,000	75,000		75,000
Customer Services Review						94,000		94,000
Route Optimisation		50,000	50,000		50,000	10,000		10,000
Income Generation Recycled Materials		120,000	120,000		120,000	120,000		120,000
Income Generation - Neighbourhood Services		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000		50,000
Income Generation - Pest Control		10,000	10,000		10,000	25,000		25,000
Income Generation - Transfer Loading Station		140,000	140,000		140,000	140,000		140,000
Contracts - Contract Management Review		114,000	114,000		114,000	114,000		114,000
Total - PLACE	395,000	909,000	1,304,000	-	1,304,000	633,000	838,000	1,471,000
COMMUNITIES - KEY FINANCIAL RISKS FOR 2016/17								
BU7								
Catering - Staffing Vacancies	-14,000		-14,000		-14,000			
Catering - Underachievement of Income						7,983		7,983
Customer Services - Shortfall on Income at Contact Centre / Customer Services	45,000		45,000		45,000	70,451		70,451
Underspend on Salaries Customer Services & Development								
Overspend on Salaries Customer Services, Contact Centre & LIS	76,000		76,000		76,000	127,079		127,079
Registrars - Overachievement of Income	-33,000		-33,000		-33,000	31,314		31,314
Provider Services - Staffing In Year Vacancies - Day Services	-16,000		-16,000		-16,000	127,476		127,476
Provider Services - Overspend Staffing / Agency (SWYPT) - Supported Living	200,000		200,000		200,000	98,550		98,550
KLOE Saving still to be identified - SD Customer Services	51,000		51,000		51,000		50,847	50,847
BU8								
Healthier Communities - In Year Vacancies	-27,000		-27,000		-27,000	63,000		63,000
Safer Communities - In Year Vacancies	-11,000		-11,000	8,000	-3,000	72,000		72,000
Stronger Communities - In Year Vacancies	-9,000		-9,000		-9,000	47,000		47,000
Stronger Communities - Anticipated carry forward balances on Commissioning & Ward Alliance Budgets						429,000		429,000
Think Family Planned Underspend - Earmark to 2017/18	-403,000		-403,000	403,000	-	399,000		399,000
Local Welfare Assistance Scheme - Planned Underspend - Earmark to 2017/18	-87,000		-87,000	87,000	-	221,000		221,000
Commissioning & Market Development- Underspend against Commissioned Contracts	-63,000		-63,000		-63,000	28,000		28,000
KLOE Saving still to be identified - Sat on SD Safer Stronger Healthier	87,000		87,000		87,000			
Unachieved KLOE COM 11 - Safer Barnsley							50,000	50,000
SD Safer Stronger & Healthier - Overspend on Agency Fees						13,000		13,000
ED Communities								
Transformation Funding - Committed to 2016/17						-110,000		110,000

DETAILED SERVICE VARIANCES @ 30th SEPTEMBER 2016

SERVICE / BUDGET HEAD	ONGOING	NON	TOTAL - ALL	Adjustment for	Operational	ONGOING	NON	TOTAL - ALL
	BASE BUDGET	ACHIEVEMENT	BUDGETARY	Slippage &	Deficit/Surplus (-)	BASE BUDGET	ACHIEVEMENT	BUDGETARY
	ISSUES	OF EFFICIENCY	ISSUES	Transfer to	()	ISSUES	OF	ISSUES
		ISSUES		Reserves			EFFICIENCY	
	JUNE	JUNE	JUNE	JUNE	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER
Total - COMMUNITIES	- 204,000	- -	- 204,000	498,000	294,000	- 1,464,885	100,847	- 1,364,038
PUBLIC HEALTH - KEY FINANCIAL RISKS FOR 2016/17								
BU10								
Planned unallocated resources per 4 year plan - To meet future year costs	- 533,000	- -	- 533,000	533,000	-	- 442,000	-	- 442,000
Employees - Staff working reduced hours against full time positions	- 19,000	- -	- 19,000	19,000	-	- 55,000	-	- 55,000
Health Checks - Reduced Expenditure	- 139,000	- -	- 139,000	139,000	-	- 139,000	-	- 139,000
Dental Epidemiology	- 10,000	- -	- 10,000	10,000	-	- 60,000	-	- 60,000
Healthy Behaviour of School Aged Children - No Anticipated Expenditure	-	- -	-	-	-	- 60,000	-	- 60,000
Smoke Free Project Work - One Off Expenditure 2016/17	-	- -	-	-	-	110,000	-	110,000
0 to 19 Public Health Services - Overspend against Contracts (April to September) & One Off Costs around in house provision (October to March).	-	- -	-	-	-	442,000	-	442,000
Total - Public Health	- 701,000	- -	- 701,000	701,000	-	- 204,000	- -	- 204,000
CORE - KEY FINANCIAL RISKS FOR 2016/17								
FINANCE, ASSETS & INFORMATION SERVICES								
BU11								
PFI / BSF Contract	- 16,218	- -	- 16,218	16,218	-	- 70,584	-	- 70,584
NPS Contract	45,055	- -	45,055	-	45,055	40,337	-	40,337
Shared Services	-	- -	-	-	-	83,000	-	83,000
SD Assets - Vacancy	- 95,771	49,000 -	- 46,771	-	46,771	- 51,000	-	- 51,000
Various Building Repairs	-	- -	-	-	-	126,640	-	126,640
Rents - Carlton Depot	-	- -	-	-	-	87,000	-	87,000
BU12								
Agency staff	100,000	- -	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-
Licences	-	- -	-	-	-	109,519	-	109,519
BU13								
Benefits/Taxation - System Development Funding - Linked to External Funding	- 265,139	- -	- 265,139	265,139	-	- 394,000	-	- 394,000
Staff Vacancies	- 433,752	- -	- 433,752	333,752	100,000	- 468,298	-	- 468,298
ED Finance, Assets & IS								
Unachievable Income	-	- -	-	-	-	12,000	-	12,000
Total - Finance, Property & Information Services	- 665,825	49,000 -	- 616,825	615,109	- 1,716	- 691,386	- -	- 691,386
HR, COMMUNICATIONS, PERFORMANCE								
BU14								
Staffing vacancies	- 111,719	- -	- 111,719	-	111,719	- 127,551	-	- 127,551
BU15								
Staffing vacancies	- 26,565	- -	- 26,565	-	26,565	- 57,938	-	- 57,938
BU16								
Staffing vacancies	- 53,842	- -	- 53,842	-	53,842	- 73,822	-	- 73,822
ED HR								
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	- 1,454	- -	- 1,454	-	1,454	- 8,088	-	- 8,088
Management Support	34,637	- -	34,637	-	34,637	-	-	-
Supplies & Services	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - HR, Communications, Performance	- 158,943	- -	- 158,943	- -	158,943	- 267,399	- -	- 267,399
LEGAL & GOVERNANCE								
BU17								
Locum Costs	56,136	- -	56,136	-	56,136	-	-	-
Printing	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
BU18								
Slippage on Election Manger	- 10,377	- -	- 10,377	-	10,377	- 6,622	-	- 6,622
Land Charges	- 6,348	- -	- 6,348	-	6,348	16,189	-	16,189
BU19								
Vacancy/Lord Lieutenant Restructure	-	- -	-	-	-	48,478	-	48,478
ED Legal & Governance								
Joint Authorities	- 9,000	- -	- 9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-
Legal Fees-ED	7,760	- -	7,760	-	7,760	-	-	-
Unachievable Income - ED	10,813	- -	10,813	-	10,813	-	-	-
Total - Legal & Governance	48,984	- -	48,984	-	48,984	- 38,911	- -	- 38,911
Total - Core Services	- 775,784	49,000 -	- 726,784	615,109	- 111,675	- 997,696	- -	- 997,696
OVERALL SERVICE TOTALS	4,871,911	958,000	5,829,911	1,849,109	7,679,020	4,701,113	938,847	5,639,960
CORPORATE BUDGETS (NON SERVICE)								
Corporate Items								
Capital financing MRP/Lower Interest rates	- 15,472,000	- -	- 15,472,000	-	15,472,000	- 15,672,000	-	- 15,672,000
New homes bonus	- 7,306,257	- -	- 7,306,257	-	7,306,257	- 7,306,217	-	- 7,306,217
One offs	-	- -	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Total - Corporate Budgets	- 22,778,257	- -	- 22,778,257	- -	22,778,257	- 25,978,217	- -	- 25,978,217
Total - Corporate Budgets	- 17,906,346	958,000 -	- 16,948,346	1,849,109	- 15,099,237	- 21,277,104	938,847	- 20,338,257

Key:-

No Cause for Concern <£0

Minor Cause for Concern >£0 <£50K

Major Cause for Concern >£50K

Adjustment for
Slippage &
Transfer to
Reserves
SEPTEMBER

Operational
Deficit/Surplus
(-)
SEPTEMBER

COMMENTS

RECUR
RENT
Y/N

-100,000
150,000
-70,000

1,678,128
1,078,019
470,028
0 523,045
35,000 -72,000
-657,726

3,090,726
352,297
100,000
100,000
-100,000
189,040
38,137
35,000 6,769,694

45,000
-

-
- 34,000
- 20,000
- 12,000
24,000
- 8,000

50,000

103,000
44,000
- 166,000
- 31,000

50,000

448,000
294,000
390,000
235,000
93,000
153,000
160,000
- 40,000
- 953,000
- 2,000

100,000
10,000
75,000
94,000
10,000
120,000
50,000
25,000
140,000
114,000
45,000 1,516,000

7,983
70,451

- 127,079
- 31,314
- 127,476
98,550
50,847

26,000 - 37,000
17,000 - 55,000
- - 47,000
429,000 -
399,000 -
221,000 -
- - 28,000
- -
50,000
- 13,000

110,000 -

Adjustment for Slippage & Transfer to Reserves	Operational Deficit/Surplus (-)	COMMENTS	RECUR RENT Y/N
SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER		
1,202,000	- 162,038		

204,000	- 238,000
-	- 55,000
-	- 139,000
-	- 60,000
-	- 60,000
-	- 110,000
-	- 442,000
204,000	-

70,584	-
-	40,337
-	83,000
-	51,000
-	126,640
-	87,000

-	109,519
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394,000	-
205,000	- 263,298

-	12,000
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669,584	- 21,802
---------	----------

-	127,551
---	---------

-	57,938
---	--------

-	73,822
---	--------

-	8,088
---	-------

-	-
---	---

-	267,399
---	---------

-	-
---	---

-	6,622
-	16,189

-	48,478
---	--------

-	-
---	---

-	38,911
---	--------

669,584	- 328,112
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2,155,584	7,795,544
-----------	-----------

-	15,672,000
---	------------

-	7,306,217
---	-----------

-	3,000,000
---	-----------

-	25,978,217
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2,155,584	- 18,182,673
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KEY LINES OF ENQUIRY - VARIANCES AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET

	£ Target	£ Outturn	£ Variance
PEOPLE			
<u>BU1 - Education & Early Start Prevention</u>			
Delivery on Target			
Procurement Advice to Schools	50,000	50,000	-
Short Breaks	46,000	46,000	-
Young Carers	20,000	20,000	-
Review of Council's Interaction with Customers	3,000	3,000	-
Reconfiguration of Early Childhood Provision	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Review of Targeted Youth Support Service	150,000	150,000	-
	2,269,000	2,269,000	-

BU2 - Adult Assessment & Care Management

Delivery on Target			
Independent Living at Home (ILAH) - reduction in contract value	200,000	200,000	-
	200,000	200,000	-

BU3 - Children Assessment & Care Management

PEOPLE DIRECTORATE SUMMARY			
<i>KLOE's on target</i>	2,469,000	2,469,000	0
<i>KLOE's delay in Delivery</i>	0	0	0
<i>KLOE's not on target</i>	0	0	0
TOTAL PEOPLE KLOE's	2,469,000	2,469,000	0

PLACE

<u>BU4</u>				
Delivery on Target				
PLACE 7	Customer Services Review	31,000	31,000	-
PLACE 2	New Inward Investment Team	70,000	70,000	-
PLACE 1	Increased Planning Fee Income Target	25,000	25,000	-
PLACE 2	Reduction in proposed service investment	100,000	100,000	-
PLACE 2	Pathways to Participation	7,000	7,000	-
		93,000	93,000	-
Kloes not on target				
PLACE 4	Increased Planning Fee Income Target	50,000	-	50,000
		143,000	93,000	50,000

<u>BU5</u>				
Delivery on Target				
PLACE 8	Reduce subsidy payment to BPL	150,000	150,000	-
PLACE 12	Bereavement Fees & Charges	100,000	100,000	-
PLACE 19	Marketing the Cultural Offer	50,000	50,000	-
PLACE 20	Cultural Events & Logistics	35,000	35,000	-
PLACE14	Other Fees & Charges e.g. Licensing & Dogs	15,000	15,000	-
PLACE 3	Use of additional HRA funding	200,000	200,000	-
PLACE 9	Third party Contributions to Various entities running costs	70,000	70,000	-
		450,000	450,000	-
Kloes not on target				
PLACE 13	Culture Fees & Charges	50,000	-	50,000
		500,000	450,000	50,000

<u>BU6</u>				
Delivery on Target				
PLACE 18	MI Card Scheme	200,000	200,000	-
PLACE 19	SYPTe Levy	165,000	165,000	-
PLACE 32	Track you usage	18,000	18,000	-
PLACE 36	Industrial Shredder & Bailing	5,000	5,000	-
PLACE 37	SYPTe Levy	250,000	250,000	-
PLACE 37	Wood Chipper	20,000	20,000	-
PLACE 1	SYPTe Levy	150,000	150,000	-
PLACE 13	Town Centre New Markets Waste	25,000	25,000	-
PLACE 32	Neighbourhoods - more efficient use of plant & materials	50,000	50,000	-
PLACE 24	Income Generation - Environment Non Core Services	75,000	75,000	-

KEY LINES OF ENQUIRY - VARIANCES AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET

	£ Target	£ Outturn	£ Variance
PLACE 17 Provision of skips for waste removal/recycling	4,000	4,000	-
	962,000	962,000	-
Kloes not on target			
PLACE 11 Waste PFI etc	300,000	200,000	- 100,000
PLACE 15 Household Waste Recycling Centres	50,000	40,000	- 10,000
PLACE 28 Travel Training	75,000	-	- 75,000
PLACE 39 Customer Services Review	139,000	45,000	- 94,000
PLACE 29 Route Optimisation	50,000	40,000	- 10,000
PLACE 21 Income Generation Recyclates	120,000	-	- 120,000
PLACE 23 Income Generation - Neighbourhood Services	50,000	-	- 50,000
PLACE 25 Income Generation - Pest Control	25,000	-	- 25,000
PLACE 26 Income Generation - Transfer Loading Station	140,000	-	- 140,000
PLACE 38 Contracts - Contract Management Review	114,000	-	- 114,000
	1,063,000	325,000	- 738,000
	2,025,000	1,287,000	- 738,000

PLACE DIRECTORATE SUMMARY

<i>KLOE's on target</i>	1,505,000	1,505,000	0
<i>KLOE's delay in Delivery</i>	0	0	0
<i>KLOE's not on target</i>	1,163,000	325,000	-838,000
TOTAL PLACE KLOE's	2,668,000	1,830,000	-838,000

COMMUNITIES

	£ Target	£ Outturn	£ Variance
BU7			
COM1 Delivery on Target			
COM 5 Catering	27,000	27,000	-
COM 5 Single Point of Contact	50,547	50,547	-
COM 3 Customer Service Council Interaction	215,606	215,606	-
Part or Non Delivery			
COM 3 Further efficiencies to be identified	50,847	-	- 50,847
	344,000	293,153	- 50,847

Contained within the Customer Services Development budget for 2016/17. Balance of KLOE to be deducted from future years savings.

BU8

COM 1 Delivery on Target			
COM 2 Welfare Rights	200,000	200,000	-
COM 2 Ward Budgets	210,000	210,000	-
COM 4 DAAT / Substance Misuse	800,000	800,000	-
COM 11 Early Intervention Contracts	70,000	70,000	-
COM 11 Community Alarms	133,000	133,000	-
COM 11 Minor Staffing Restructures - Healthier Communities	106,000	106,000	-
Delays in delivery			
COM 11 Further Efficiencies to be Identified	87,000	87,000	-
COM 11 Safer Barnsley Restructure	50,000	-	- 50,000
	1,656,000	1,606,000	- 50,000

Contained within healthier communities & commissioning budget for 16/17. Balance of KLOE to be deducted from future years savings

Contained within the Safer Communities Budget for 16/17. Will be achieved 1st April 2017 when the new Safer Communities Restructure becomes operational.

COMMUNITIES DIRECTORATE SUMMARY

<i>KLOE's on target</i>	1,812,153	1,812,153	0
<i>KLOE's with Delays</i>	87,000	87,000	0
<i>KLOE's not on target</i>	100,847	0	-100,847
TOTAL COMMUNITIES KLOE's	2,000,000	1,899,153	-100,847

**KEY LINES OF ENQUIRY - VARIANCES AGAINST APPROVED
BUDGET**

	£	£	£
	Target	Outturn	Variance

PUBLIC HEALTH

	£	£	£
	Target	Outturn	Variance

PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTORATE SUMMARY

<i>KLOE's on target</i>	0	0	0
<i>KLOE's with Delays</i>	0	0	0
<i>KLOE's not on target</i>	0	0	0
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH KLOE's	0	0	0

CORE SERVICES

FINANCE, ASSETS & INFORMATION SERVICES

	£	£	£
	Target	Outturn	Variance

Delivery on Target

Subscriptions	65,000	65,000	-
Insurances	50,000	50,000	-
Stationary	15,000	15,000	-
Travel	11,000	11,000	-
Agency Staff	50,000	50,000	-
Facilities Management	70,000	70,000	-
IT Re-structure	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Mobile phones	44,000	44,000	-
BSF	340,000	340,000	-
Additional Income	100,000	100,000	-

Delays in delivery

	2,745,000	2,745,000	-
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LEGAL & GOVERNANCE

	£	£	£
	Target	Outturn	Variance

**HUMAN RESOURCES, COMMUNICATIONS AND PERFORMANCE
& PARTNERSHIPS**

	£	£	£
	Target	Outturn	Variance

Delivery on Target

PERF1 - Equality & Diversity	6,000	6,000	-
	6,000	6,000	-

CORE SERVICES SUMMARY

<i>KLOE's on target</i>	2,411,000	2,411,000	0
<i>KLOE's with Delays</i>	340,000	340,000	0
<i>KLOE's not on target</i>	0	0	0
TOTAL CORE SERVICES KLOE'S	2,751,000	2,751,000	0

OVERALL KLOE SUMMARY

<i>KLOE's on target</i>	5,728,153	5,728,153	0
<i>KLOE's with Delays</i>	427,000	427,000	0
<i>KLOE's not on target</i>	1,263,847	325,000	-938,847
	7,419,000	6,480,153	-938,847

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Housing Revenue Account - Revised Budget 2016/17

	2015/16	2016/17		Variation £
	Actual £	Approved £	Revised £	
<u>INCOME</u>				
1 Dwellings Rent	72,282,119	71,104,130	71,204,130	100,000
2 Non Dwellings Rents	360,916	391,480	376,480	-15,000
3 Heating Charges	529,949	644,180	544,180	-100,000
4 Other Charges for Service and Facilities	835,358	788,670	928,930	140,260
5 Contributions towards Expenditure	1,032,115	517,920	837,510	319,590
8 Housing Benefit Transfers	0	0	0	0
	75,040,457	73,446,380	73,891,230	444,850
<u>Expenditure</u>				
6 Repairs and Maintenance (including fees)	17,747,527	18,470,620	18,470,620	0
7 Supervision, Management & Special Services	14,651,518	16,677,430	16,784,930	107,500
8 Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges	146,344	171,800	194,000	22,200
9 Increased Provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	754,161	1,054,560	750,000	-304,560
10 Depreciation and Impairment of Fixed Assets	12,107,526	13,027,970	12,527,970	-500,000
11 Amortisation of Deferred Charges		0	0	0
11 Debt Management Costs	94,577	94,580	94,580	0
	45,501,653	49,496,960	48,822,100	-674,860
12 Net Cost of Services	-29,538,804	-23,949,420	-25,069,130	-1,119,710
18 Transfers from General Fund	0	0	0	0
13 Interest Payable and similar charges	11,480,063	11,678,770	11,578,770	-100,000
14 Amortised Premiums and Discounts	77,571	77,570	77,570	0
15 Debt Repayment	1,875,494	2,304,980	1,950,520	-354,460
16 Investment Income	-156,969	-134,560	-146,000	-11,440
17 Net Operating Expenditure	-16,262,645	-10,022,660	-11,608,270	-1,585,610
<u>Appropriations</u>				
18 Transfers to/from Major Repairs Reserve	7,578,430	8,272,170	8,272,170	0
19 Revenue Contribution to Capital	4,178,182	14,185,180	6,841,350	-7,343,830
20 Total Surplus (-)/Deficit for the year	-4,506,033	12,434,690	3,505,250	-8,929,440
21 Balance brought forward	-3,266,927	-2,399,697	-4,476,895	-2,077,198
22 Balance carried forward	-3,266,927	-2,399,697	-4,476,895	-2,077,198
21 Adjust for slippage on Revenue Contributions to Capital				7,343,830
22 Net Improvement in the Financial Position				1,585,610

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BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is not a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has not been included in the relevant Forward Plan

Report of the Director of
Finance, Assets and
Information Technology

CAPITAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE – QUARTER ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1. To consider the financial performance of the Council's Capital Programme to the quarter ended September 2016 and assess the implications against the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). The key headlines are:-
- The position of the Council's Capital Programme for the 2016/17 financial year is currently projected to be an overall lower than anticipated expenditure of **£24.076M**; and
 - The position of the Council's Capital Programme over the five year period to 2020/21 is currently projected to be an overall lower than anticipated expenditure of **£0.450M**.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- **Note both the 2016/17 and overall five year Capital Programme positions;**
- **Approve the 2016/17 scheme slippage totalling -£0.274M and scheme re-phasing totalling -£23.000M (paragraphs 4.4, 4.5 and Appendix B refer);**
- **Approve the total net decrease in scheme costs in 2016/17 of -£0.803M, (paragraph 4.6 and Appendix B refer) approve the net increase in scheme costs in future years totalling £0.353M and approve the adjustments to the capital programme plans to reflect these changes; and**
- **Approve the two new proposed schemes totalling £0.654M, as described in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.5.**

3. Capital Programme & Funding Position

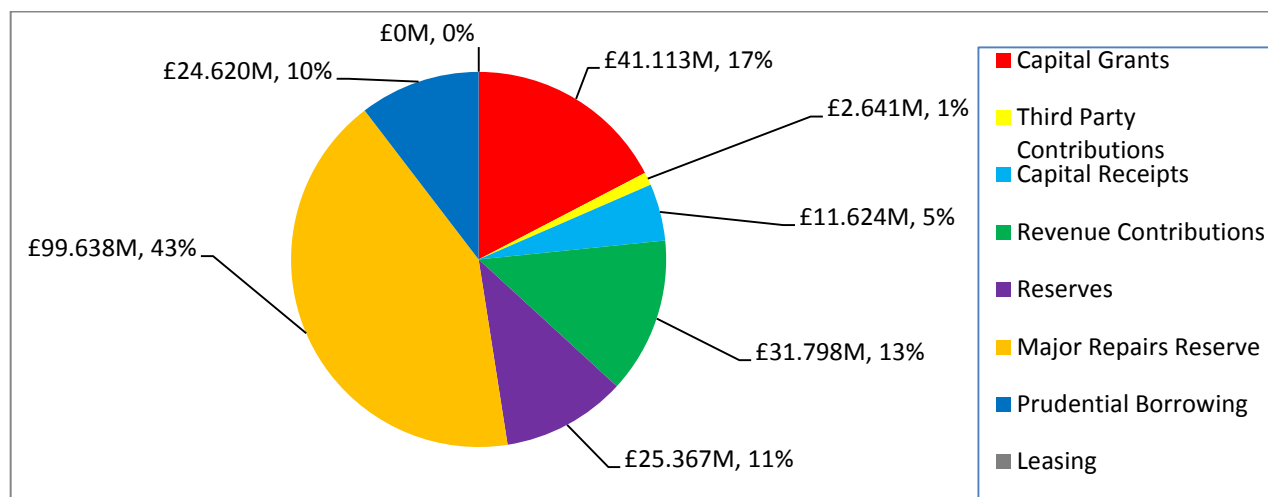
- 3.1. The Council's capital programme is planned over the five year period for 2016/17 through 2020/21 inclusive. Appendix A shows detailed plans per scheme under each respective Directorate.

<u>Directorate</u>	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Later Years Capital Programme £M	Total Capital Programme £M
People	7.137	4.448	11.585
Place	34.146	8.131	42.277
Communities	2.657	1.653	4.310
Finance, Assets & IT	23.831	18.954	42.785
Housing Revenue Account	29.905	105.940	135.845
Total	97.676	139.126	236.802

3.2. The Council's capital programme is funded from a range of sources. The table below shows the resources allocated to capital plans for the Council's five year capital programme. It should be noted that this funding only relates to direct Council expenditure (or where the Council acts as the Accountable Body). A number of schemes also lever in private and public sector match funding but this is not reflected below unless the Council incurs spend.

<u>Funding Source</u>	2016/17 Planned Resources £M	Later Years Planned Resources £M	Total Planned Resources £M
Capital Grants	28.954	12.159	41.113
Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	2.529	0.112	2.641
Capital Receipts	7.439	4.186	11.624
Revenue Contributions	7.135	24.663	31.798
Reserves	5.808	19.559	25.367
Major Repairs Reserve	21.190	78.448	99.638
Prudential Borrowing	24.620	-	24.620
Leasing	-	-	-
Total	97.676	139.126	236.802

3.3. The pie chart below is a graphical representation of the table above.



4. Capital Programme Monitoring Position – By Directorate

4.1. The table below shows both the 2016/17 capital programme position and the overall, five year programme position as at 30th September. Appendix A shows detailed plans / outturn per scheme under each respective Directorate.

<u>Directorate</u>	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	2016/17 Actuals £M	2016/17 Projected Outturn £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Total Capital Programme £M	Total Projected Outturn £M	Total Variance £M
People	7.137	4.098	6.778	(0.360)	11.586	11.226	(0.360)
Place	34.146	7.654	25.477	(8.669)	42.277	42.495	0.218
Communities	2.657	0.928	2.547	(0.111)	4.310	4.311	0.001
Finance, Assets & IS	23.831	4.487	9.663	(14.168)	42.785	42.539	(0.246)
Housing Revenue Account	29.905	9.171	29.135	(0.769)	135.845	135.782	(0.063)
Total	97.676	26.339	73.599	(24.076)	236.802	236.352	(0.450)

4.2. The explanations for the 2016/17 variance of **-£24.076M** and the overall net variance of **-£0.450M** is shown in more detail in the table below and in more detail at paragraphs 4.3 - 4.7 (2016/17 only) and paragraph 4.7 (overall capital programme).

	2016/17 £M	Later Years £M	Total £M
Reported Variance as at 30th September	(24.076)	23.626	(0.450)
As a result of:			
Slippage	(0.274)	0.274	-
Re-phasing	(23.000)	23.000	-
	(23.274)	23.274	-
<u>Increases / (Decreases) in Scheme Costs</u>			
People	(0.360)	-	(0.360)
Place	0.218	-	0.218
Communities	0.001	-	0.001
Finance, Assets & IT	(0.246)	-	(0.246)
Housing Revenue Account	(0.416)	0.353	(0.063)
	(0.803)	0.353	(0.450)
Total	(24.076)	23.626	(0.450)

2016/17 Position

4.3. Overall, the 2016/17 position is currently projected as a lower than planned expenditure totalling **-£24.076M**, predominately as a result of reductions within the Finance, Assets & IT and the Place Directorate respectively.

4.4. **2016/17 Slippage**

Of the variation in expenditure against approved plans, -£0.274M relates to scheme slippage, where expenditure plans are expected to be utilised in a future year rather than the current year, due to events out of the control of the respective project managers. There are no financial implications in terms of the overall capital programme. No individual schemes are significant in value.

- **Recommendation 2 of this report is to formally approve the slippage of plans into later years within the capital programme as outlined above.**

4.5. **2016/17 Re-phasing**

An amount totalling -£23.000M relates to net scheme re-phasing (where schemes are now due to complete in a different financial year to the year in which it was originally planned due to actions of project leads). There are no financial implications in terms of the overall capital programme. The schemes that have been significantly re-phased (over £0.5M) are detailed below:

Place: M1 Junction 36 Phase 1 (-£6.964M)

The capital programme expenditure has reflected the approved Cabinet position to date, when it was anticipated to start the road improvement works early 2016 for completion spring 2018. Due to delays in the SCRIF process and the signing of the legal agreements, SCR were always aware of slippage in the scheme. At the SCR Infrastructure Executive Board on 26th August 2016, the potential for a revised financial programme was agreed to reflect the revised start on site of end of May 2016. This revised SCR profile is now adopted in the BMBC capital programme re-phasing almost £7M largely into 2017/18 and also some into future years.

Place: Town Centre Redevelopment (-£13.922M)

Re-phasing of the Town Centre Redevelopment scheme is mainly due to reprogramming of the demolition work to enable the multi-storey car park to be retained for a further 2 years. The car park demolition will now take place in April 2018.

A delay in progressing the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) stage 4 design of the Met Centre due to the requirement to undertake a RIBA stage 3A design to allow for co-ordination between phases 1 & 2 of the project and to reconfigure structural elements has also contributed to the revised plan of expenditure.

Place: Goldthorpe Empty Homes Cluster / Beaver Street Regeneration (-£1.040M)

Progress on the Beaver Street re-development is dependent on the acquisition of 14 homes in private ownership. It has not been possible to acquire 13 of these homes and as such the Council has had to pursue Compulsory Purchase. As the Council is reliant on Secretary of State timescales in approving the CPO, it is envisaged that the majority of spend on acquisition costs will not now be incurred during this financial year.

Progress on the Goldthorpe (Empty Homes) Clusters scheme was suspended during the first 6 months of 2016 while the scheme was reviewed, although expressions of interest continue to be taken. A revised scheme was relaunched in July 2016 and 12 applications are now being taken forward. The scheme will continue to run throughout 2017/18.

Place: Junction 38 to Town Centre Cycle Route (-£0.550M)

Poor ground conditions (waterlogging) have been found along the route of the M1 Junction 38 to Town Centre cycleway, which are likely to cause problems during the construction phase if carried out during the Autumn/Winter months. A decision has therefore been taken to defer the construction of the cycle route from 2016/17 into 2017/18, for construction to take place during Spring / Summer.

Various: Others (-£0.524M)

In quarter 2, a number of schemes have reported re-phasing of less than £0.5M individually in 2016/17, totalling -£0.524M. Appendix B identifies these schemes individually.

- **Recommendation 2 of this report is to formally approve the rephasing of plans into later years within the capital programme as outlined above.**

4.6. **2016/17 Variation in Costs**

An amount totalling £0.803M relates to an estimated net reduction in expenditure across a large number of schemes as a result of cost variations / scheme completion. There is one scheme that has had significant cost variations (over £0.5M) and is detailed below:

People: Milefield School – Increase Admission Numbers (-£0.600M)

Following detailed discussions with the school and family centre, the cost of this scheme in 2016/17 is expected to reduce by £0.600M to allow available funding to be utilised on other priorities. The scheme itself will now be postponed until future years to match resource profiles available to the Council. The scheme is complex and involves building two new extensions to facilitate the existing school and family centre administration facilities. This will free up space within the existing school to remodel into classroom accommodation. At the same time, the scheme will address safeguarding issues by providing secure boundaries between pupils and visitors to the school and family centre. A further Cabinet Report will be completed to reflect the new plans needed to complete this scheme.

Various: Others (-£0.203M)

In quarter 2, a number of schemes have reported a variation in cost of less than £0.5M individually in 2016/17, totalling -£0.203M. Appendix B identifies these schemes individually.

The funding associated with these schemes is restricted to how it can be used and therefore falls back to unallocated resources, which paragraphs 6.2 refers.

- **Recommendation 3 of this report is to formally approve the variation of plans within the capital programme due to cost variations as outlined above.**

Overall Capital Programme Position

4.7. In terms of the capital programme in future years, there is an anticipated increase in scheme costs of £0.353M within the HRA in addition to the issues outlined within the 2016/17 position in paragraphs 4.4 through paragraph 4.6.

- **Recommendation 3 of this report is to formally approve the variation of plans within the capital programme due to cost variations as outlined above.**

Therefore, the total variation on the programme equates to a net decrease of **£0.450M**, relating to variations in cost across a number of major schemes across all directorates. The specific schemes and variation amounts are highlighted in Appendix B to this report.

4.8. The funding assigned to the overall net decrease can be analysed as follows and referred to in paragraph 6.2:

	Total £M
Reported Variance as at 30th September	
Variation in Costs – Funding Restricted to Specific Schemes / Areas*	(0.450)
Total	(0.450)

* see Appendix B for detailed breakdown of schemes

5. New Approvals

5.1. The Council's Capital Programme is updated for the approved changes outlined in this and previous monitoring reports as well as any individual capital reports submitted into Cabinet for approval.

5.2. There are two schemes that require approval as part of this monitoring report, both within the Finance, Assets & IT directorate. The first scheme relates to the renewal of the Council's Microsoft licences and the second is regarding the replacement of the Council's Citrix servers.

5.3. The estimated costs of the two schemes to be approved as shown in the table below:

	Directorate	2016/17 £M	2017/18 £M	2018/19 £M	2019/20 £M	2020/21 £M	Total £M
New Approvals:							
Microsoft Licences Refresh	Finance, Assets & IT	0.354	-	-	-	-	0.354
Replacement of Citrix Servers	Finance, Assets & IT	0.300	-	-	-	-	0.300
Total		0.654	-	-	-	-	0.654

5.4. The resources that are planned to be utilised on these schemes are detailed in the Council's recently revised reserves strategy.

5.5. These schemes form part of a much larger programme of works relating to capital investment as prioritised by the Capital Oversight Board. A Cabinet Report outlining the arrangements and explaining the process behind the prioritisation of said capital schemes will be presented in due course. Some schemes within this initial programme will be subject to separate Cabinet Approvals, where applicable.

- **Recommendation 4 of this report is to formally approve these new schemes within the capital programme as outlined above.**

6. Unallocated Resources

6.1. There was a balance of resources at the end of quarter 2, over and above the funding identified at Table 3.2., totalling £24.678M, all of which is ring-fenced as to how it can be spent.

Members should note the distinction between resources ‘in the bank’ in 2016/17 and indicative allocations that haven’t yet been aligned to specific schemes. These allocations are due to be received in future years but are indicatively built into the programme, which are subject to change.

6.2. The unallocated resources position is analysed in the table below which shows the funding that is restricted / earmarked to a specific area / activity. There are no unallocated resources that are unrestricted at this time.

<u>Restricted / Earmarked Funding</u>		2016/17 £M	Later Years (Indicative) £M	Total £M
Highways Funding	Place	2.528	17.249	19.777
Section 106 Monies	Place	3.484	-	3.484
HRA Major Repairs Reserve	HRA	-	0.479	0.479
Schools Grants	People	0.833	-	0.833
Other	Various	0.105	-	0.105
Opening Resources Unallocated to Schemes		6.949	17.728	24.678
Resources Committed by other Cabinet Reports		-	-	-
Resources To Be Used as per this Report (Paragraph 4.7)		-	(0.353)	(0.353)
Resources Made Available as per this Report (Paragraph 4.6)		0.803	-	0.803
Revised Restricted Resources Unallocated to Schemes		7.753	17.375	25.128

6.3. Following the approval of this Cabinet Report, restricted unallocated resources will increase by £0.450M due to scheme variations across the capital programme, as referred to in paragraph 4.7.

6.4. Ongoing reviews of existing resources/ unallocated balances will be carried out by the Capital ‘Oversight’ Board. Any unrestricted resources will be considered as part of the update on the strategic reserves strategy.

7. Capital Programme Monitoring Position – By Corporate Priority / Outcome

7.1. The table below provides an analysis of the capital plans within the Council’s five year capital programme, identifying the capital resources that are aligned to achieving the Council’s 3 main Corporate Priorities and the 12 front facing outcomes. Any performance issues arising from the capital schemes assigned to each Corporate Priority are discussed within each relevant outcome section with material items referenced in the Corporate Performance Report. Appendix A shows detailed plans / outturn per scheme aligned to each Corporate Outcome.

Corporate Priorities	Corporate Outcomes	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	2016/17 Actuals £M	2016/17 Projected Outturn £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Total Capital Programme £M	Total Projected Outturn £M	Total Variance £M
THRIVING & VIBRANT ECONOMY	(1) Create More & Better Jobs & Good Business Growth	14.734	3.633	7.666	(7.067)	21.622	21.622	-
	(2) Increase Skills To Get More People Working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3) Develop A Vibrant Town Centre	24.693	4.114	10.772	(13.922)	44.253	44.253	-
	(4) Strengthen Our Visitor Economy	0.437	0.161	0.437	-	1.007	1.007	-
	(5) Create More & Better Housing	34.010	9.946	31.971	(2.039)	141.615	141.552	(0.063)
	Sub Total	73.874	17.855	57.810	(23.028)	208.497	208.434	(0.063)
PEOPLE ACHIEVING THEIR POTENTIAL	(6) Every Child Attends a Good School	6.839	4.303	6.586	(0.253)	11.287	11.034	(0.253)
	(7) Early, Targeted Support For Those That Need It	0.001	0.001	0.001	-	0.001	0.001	-
	(8) Children & Adults Are Safe From Harm	0.733	0.053	0.627	(0.107)	0.733	0.627	(0.107)
	(9) People Are Healthier, Happier, Independent & Active	1.416	0.273	1.416	-	1.472	1.472	-
	Sub Total	8.989	4.631	8.630	(0.360)	13.493	13.134	(0.360)
STRONG & RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	(10) People Volunteering & Contributing Towards Stronger Communities	0.021	-	0.021	-	0.021	0.021	-
	(11) Protecting The Borough For Future Generations	14.211	3.795	13.633	(0.578)	14.211	14.183	(0.028)
	(12) Customers Can Contact Us Easily & Use More Services Online	0.580	0.058	0.470	(0.111)	0.580	0.581	0.001
	Sub Total	14.812	3.853	14.123	(0.688)	14.812	14.784	(0.029)
	Total	97.676	26.339	73.599	(24.076)	236.802	236.352	(0.450)

8. Capital Programme 'Oversight' Board

- 8.1. The Capital Programme 'Oversight' Board has been set up to have oversight for the performance management of the Council's capital programme including Sheffield City Region schemes where the Council is the lead Authority.
- 8.2. The Oversight Board is particularly important in assisting to address the Council's capital priorities leading up to 2020, particularly as future funding reduces/ changes. This is especially the case in relation to capital resources that will be re-directed to City Regions as a result of local Devolution Deals and changing Government policies/ priorities.

9. Reserves Strategy

- 9.1. An updated reserves strategy will be reported separately to Cabinet later this month as part of an updated MTFs.
- 9.2. The reserves identified as being available for capital investment will need to be considered alongside the priorities emerging from the work outlined at para 7.2.

OUTCOME 1 - CREATE MORE & BETTER JOBS & GOOD BUSINESS GROWTH

1. Financial Position

The financial position for Outcome 1, for both current year and overall is shown below. This outcome is currently forecasting an overall balanced position. A full list of schemes at outcome level is provided at Appendix A with the variance analysis shown in Appendix B.

Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
PLACE / CORE	14.734	3.633	7.666	(7.068)	21.622	21.622	-

2. Significant Schemes

The three most significant schemes in terms of total value that are contributing to Outcome 1 are:

Scheme / Programme	Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
<i>Goldthorpe Master Plan</i>	PLACE	1.523	1.043	1.419	(0.104)	1.523	1.523	-
<i>Strategic Business Parks</i>	PLACE	1.245	0.074	1.245	-	2.053	2.053	-
<i>M1 Junction 36 Phase 1 Hoyland</i>	PLACE	11.055	1.995	4.091	(6.964)	17.101	17.101	-

Goldthorpe Master Plan

Overview

The Goldthorpe Masterplan capital investment is focussed on the redevelopment of the Goldthorpe Primary School on a new site in the middle of town. The existing school will relocate into the new building, with the old school building demolished and sold as an opportunity for a new retail development.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on this scheme totals £1.043M against approved scheme plans of £1.523M. This scheme is currently forecasting an overall balanced position although £0.104M plans have been reported as re-phasing into 17/18 as part of this report.

Outcomes / Impact

The school building is now complete and opened to children at the start of the September term, following a 48 week build programme. A formal opening ceremony took place in September.

The closedown meeting for this scheme is scheduled for 19th Oct 2016.

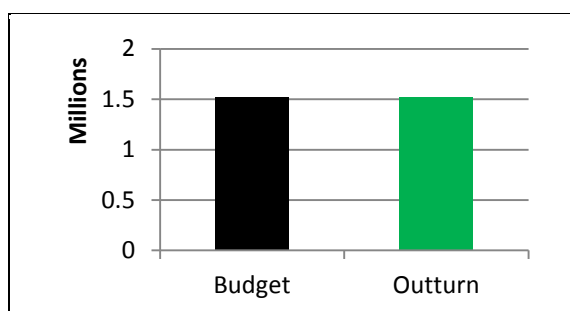
Demolition has now commenced on the existing school building and it is anticipated this work will be completed in November. The site continues to be marketed on Right Move and pro-active approaches to developers continues.

Future Outlook

There is ongoing risk of attracting new retail development on the existing school site and the subsequent capital receipt. This risk is being mitigated by progressing the demolition of the existing school site once vacated to increase its attractiveness to potential investors. This approach also reduces the impact of an empty building in the village.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £1.523M
- Projected Spend - £1.523M
- Projected Variance - £0



Outputs / Outcomes

- 190 Houses Demolished
- 310 school places
- 20,000 sqft potential new retail space
- 85% of work delivered by SME's

Strategic Business Parks – Jobs and Business Plan element

Overview

The Strategic Business Parks project aims to provide employment land at 3 key strategic locations;

- M1 Junction 36 (Phase 1 Hoyland) (123 hectares)
- M1 Junction 36 (Phase 2 Goldthorpe) (73 hectares plus a further 98 hectares reserved)
- M1 Junction 37 (43 hectares)

The sites will be allocated as part of the emerging draft Local Plan 2014-2033, now a publication version. The proposed infrastructure would be funded by Sheffield City Region Investment Fund and the Jobs and Business Plan together with private investment in the sites. This overall Strategic Business Parks project will contribute significantly to the Council's aspiration of creating 17,500 new jobs over the next 20 years.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to the end of September 2016 on this scheme totals £0.074M against approved scheme plans of £1.245M. The scheme is currently forecasting an overall balanced position.

Future Outlook

M1 Junction 36 (Phase 1 Hoyland)

- Funding Agreement / Development Agreements all signed March 2016
- Highways Infrastructure Works – Started on Site – End of May 2016
- Highways Infrastructure Works – Due for Completion Summer 2017
- Local Plan – programmed for Adopted Summer 2017
- 3rd Party Employment sites Infrastructure Works - Planning Permission obtained 12 months after Local Plan Adoption
- 3rd Party Employment Sites Infrastructure Works - Start on Site spring 2018

- 3rd Party Employment Sites Infrastructure Works - completed 2024

M1 Junction 36 (Phase 2 Goldthorpe)

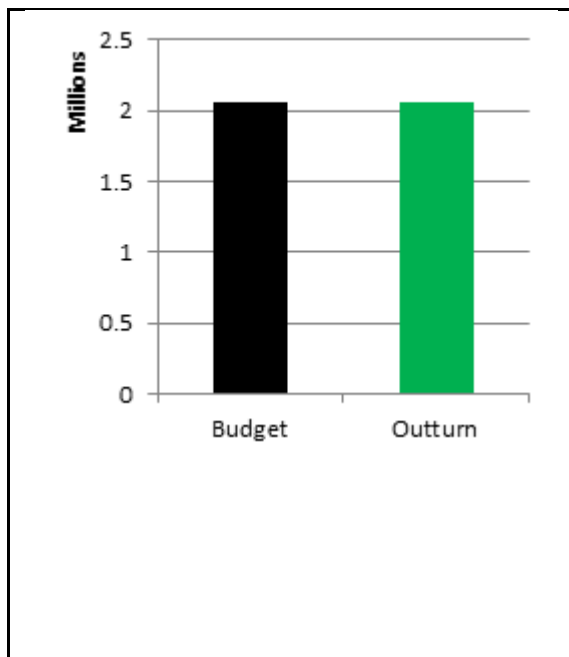
- Traffic Modelling to be completed by Autumn 2016
- Options to be designed and costed by February 2017
- BMBC Local Plan expected to be adopted Summer 2017
- 1B Business Case Submitted Summer/Autumn 2017 (subject to Local Plan Adoption)
- Funding Agreement / Development Agreements signed Spring 2018
- 3rd Party Employment Sites Infrastructure Works Planning Permission Obtained (12 month after Local plan adopted)
- 3rd Party Employment Sites SCRIF Infrastructure Works Start on Site - 2019/2020
- 3rd Party Employment Sites SCRIF Infrastructure Works completed – 2020/2021

M1 Junction 37

- 1A SCRIF Business Case to proceed to 1B full business case
- Transport Options to be designed and costed summer 2016
- BMBC Local Plan expected to be adopted Summer 2017
- 1B Business Case Submitted Summer/Autumn 2017 (subject to Local Plan Adoption)
- Funding Agreement / Development Agreements signed Spring 2018
- 3rd Party Employment Sites Infrastructure Works Planning Permission obtained (12 month after Local plan Adopted)
- 3rd Party Employment Sites SCRIF Infrastructure Works Start on Site - 2019/2020
- 3rd Party Employment Sites SCRIF Infrastructure Works phase one completed – 2020/2021

Financials

- Overall Budget - £2.053M
- Projected Spend – £2.053M
- Projected Variance – £0



Outputs / Outcomes

M1 Junction 36 (Phase 1 Hoyland) (123 hectare)

- 1.8km of new and improved highways infrastructure
- 4,744 direct jobs and 1,582 indirect jobs (by 2033)
- 273,280 sqm of commercial floor space (by 2033)

M1 Junction 36 (Phase 2 Goldthorpe) (43 hectare proposed allocation plus a further 128 hectare reserved)

- 1,640 direct jobs (based on 43 hectare allocated)
- 98,400 sqm of commercial floor space (based on 60sqm per job) by 2033

M1 Junction 37 (50 hectare)

- 3,851 direct jobs
- 231,060 sqm of commercial floor space (based on 60sqm per job) by 2033
- 1,700 new homes

NB. Outputs and outcomes are linked to the areas allocated through the Local Plan process and are still subject to change. NB Figures in this box are still to be revised to reflect publication version.

M1 Junction 36 Phase 1 Hoyland – SCRIF element

Overview

This site will be allocated as part of the emerging draft Local Plan 2014-2033, which is currently out for consultation as a publication version. The proposed infrastructure would be funded by Sheffield City Region Investment Fund and the Jobs and Business Plan together with private investment in the sites. This project will contribute significantly to the Council’s aspiration of creating 17,500 new jobs over the next 20 years.

Financial

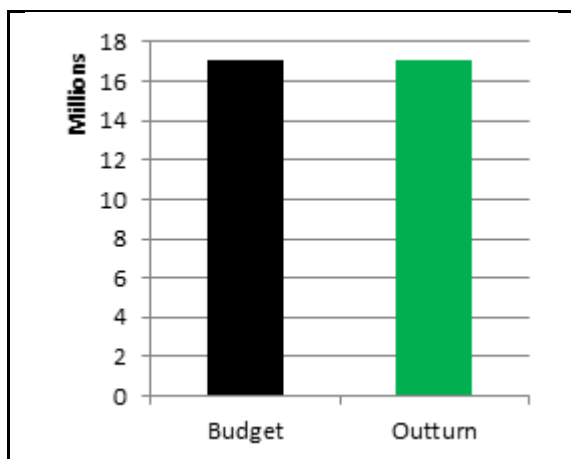
Actual expenditure up to the end of September 2016 on this scheme totals £1.995M against approved scheme plans of £11.055M. This scheme is currently forecasting an overall balanced position although £6.964M has been reported as re-phasing in future years as part of this report.

Future Outlook

- Funding Agreement / Development Agreements all signed March 2016
- Highways Infrastructure Works – Started on Site – End of May 2016
- Highways Infrastructure Works – Due for Completion Summer 2017
- Local Plan – programmed for Adoption Summer 2017
- 3rd Party Employment sites Infrastructure Works - Planning Permission obtained 12 months after Local Plan Adoption
- 3rd Party Employment Sites Infrastructure Works - Start on Site spring 2018
- 3rd Party Employment Sites Infrastructure Works - completed 2024

Financials

- Overall Budget - £17.101M
- Projected Spend - £17.101M
- Projected Variance – £0M



Outputs / Outcomes

M1 Junction 36 (Phase 1 Hoyland) (123 hectare)

- 1.8km of new and improved highways infrastructure
- 4,744 direct jobs and 1,582 indirect jobs (by 2033)
- 273,280 sqm of commercial floor space (by 2033)

NB. Outputs and outcomes are linked to the areas allocated through the Local Plan process and are still subject to change. NB Figures in this box are still to be revised to reflect local plan publication version.

OUTCOME 3 – DEVELOP A VIBRANT TOWN CENTRE

1. Financial Position

The financial position for Outcome 3, for both current year and overall is shown below. The outcome is currently forecasting an overall balanced position. A full list of schemes at outcome level is provided at Appendix A with the variance analysis shown in Appendix B.

Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
PLACE / CORE							-

2. Significant Schemes

The two most significant schemes in terms of total value that are contributing to Outcome 3 are:

Scheme / Programme	Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
<i>Town Centre Redevelopment</i>	CORE	22.947	3.854	9.025	(13.922)	41.901	41.901	-
<i>Delivery of New Retail & Leisure Facilities</i>	PLACE	1.694	0.261	1.694	-	2.299	2.299	-

Town Centre Redevelopment

Overview

The Better Barnsley capital investment is focussed on the redevelopment of the BMBC owned assets and land in Barnsley town centre. The investment will include enabling works and demolition to clear derelict and underused assets, the creation of a temporary market structure to house the semi-open market traders, the refurbishment and extension of the existing metropolitan centre, the creation of a new library, new landscaped public open space (the Market Square) and high quality car parking on the former CEAG site. These ambitious plans will boost regeneration, acting as a catalyst for further investment in the town.

Since the Better Barnsley prospectus was launched in July 2014 and outline planning permission was secured, we've seen the open market relocated into the town centre precinct, the demolition of the former Zero Ice building, demolition of the Kendray Street bridge, the demolition of Central Offices and asbestos removal from other buildings due for demolition. The new Market Gate car park which is due to opened in May 2016, followed by the new temporary May Day Green market in September.

The design process is currently at RIBA Stage 4 for the Library RIBA 3A for the Metropolitan Centre to allow for co-ordination with the Phase 2 project plans and RIBA Stage 2 for the public realm. The main contractor Henry Boot was appointed in February 2016. Planning approval for the Library is anticipated to be approved in October 2016.

The demolition of the Library site vacant units will begin in October 2016 along with a partial demolition of the shops and ramps adjacent to the TEC building.

In a change to the original proposed phasing plans the indoor market and cafes will be relocated into a refurbished semi open market from March 2017 to enable the refurbishment of the Metropolitan Centre to take place. All retail units in the Metropolitan centre will close from the end of January 2017.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on this scheme totals £3.854M against approved scheme plans of £22.947M. This scheme is currently forecasting an overall balanced position although £13.922M plans have been reported as re-phasing into 17/18 as part of this report.

Outcomes / Impact

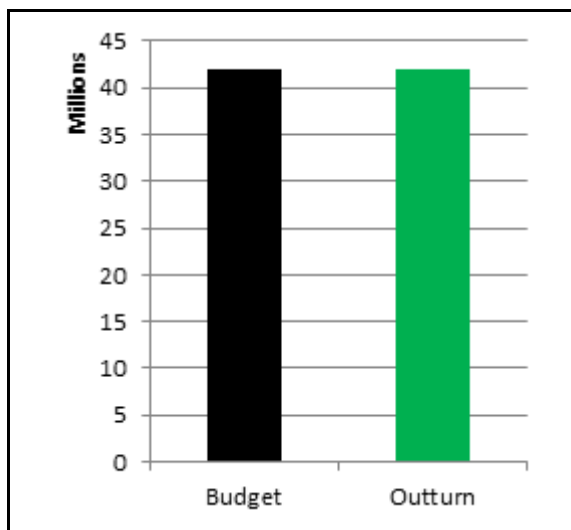
See below

Future Outlook

The project is making good progress on site. The enabling and demolition works are well underway and the relevant statutory permissions are in place. There are additional elements of work that were not included in the original Cabinet approval which will need to be considered for future funding. These elements include wider public realm improvements including potentially additional funding for the market square and a bridge over Jumble Lane crossing. The costs of the public realm will be clarified through the Stage 2 design process and external funding sources are being considered for both this and the bridge.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £41.901M
- Projected Spend - £41.901M
- Projected Variance - £0



Outputs / Outcomes

- Approximately 27,017sqm Brownfield land reclaimed / redeveloped.
- Demolition of approximately 33,000sqm of floorspace.
- Up to 12,000sqm of refurbished retail / market floorspace.
- Up to 30,500sqm of new available floorspace for use classes A1, A3, A4, to increase and widen the retail offer in the town centre.
- Creation of a 3,000sqm new public library
- Creation of a new public square
- Creation of new public car park
- Job creation through new retail / commercial development.
- Regeneration of the town centre to encourage wider growth and investment in Barnsley.
- Local supply chain opportunities in construction activity.
- Training opportunities through construction activity.

Delivery of New Retail & Leisure Facilities

Overview

The Council is looking to engage with a private sector development management company to bring forward the new development sites created as part of the wider Better Barnsley scheme. This will include working with the Council to provide:

- Fully tendered construction contract with a fixed price;
- Detailed planning consent;
- Pre-lets or key anchors secured including a cinema;
- A detailed financial model and cost plan
- Securing private sector finance to fund the new leisure and retail elements of the Better Barnsley scheme

The Council has completed the procurement exercise and has appointed Turner and Townsend and Queensberry Real Estate as the development management organisation. Early work has commenced including

- Integration of phase one and phase two of the scheme
- Detailed discussions with cinema operators and key retailers
- Development of a financial appraisal of the scheme
- Early work to promote the scheme to potential financial investors
- First draft of the business case to capture the proposed scheme that will be delivered.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on this scheme totals £0.261M, against approved plans of £1.694M. Additional cost pressures are now being identified as Stage A is nearing completion with the proposed scheme bigger than envisaged and this is having an impact on the pre development costs. Work is ongoing to finalise these additional costs

Outcomes / Impact

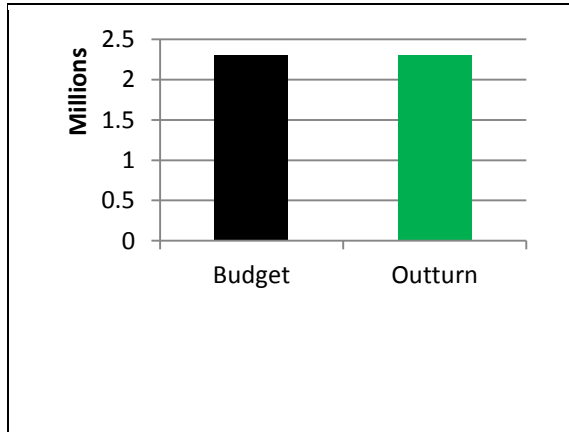
This project is part of the wider Better Barnsley scheme. Both this and the redevelopment of the Metropolitan Centre, Library and associated demolition work have to work together to achieve the desired end outcomes. Without the success delivery of new retail and leisure units in the town centre, the impact of the redevelopment will be affected and vice versa. It is one project and the outputs and outcomes need to be considered as such.

Future Outlook

- Stage A feasibility work complete by October 2016
- Stage B Pre-planning stage complete by March 2017
- Stage C Planning stage complete by July 2017
- Stage D Securing investment stage complete by September 2017

Financials

- Overall Budget - £2.299M
- Projected Spend - £2.299M
- Projected Variance - £0



Outputs / Outcomes

- Estimated 846 permanent retail and leisure jobs to be created along with estimated 1694 construction jobs and additional safeguarded jobs within the market.
 - Approx 272,000 sq ft of new retail and leisure space in the town centre.
 - Estimated £75M private investment to be secured.
 - Increase in town centre footfall from estimated baseline of 7m
 - Increase in weekly footfall in the town centre between 5pm and 9pm from 5,310 per week
 - Increase in number of town centre shoppers
- Increase in in average town centre dwell time from baseline position of 88 minutes

OUTCOME 5 – CREATE MORE AND BETTER HOUSING

1. Financial Position

The financial position for Outcome 5, for both current year and overall is shown below. The overall variance of -£0.063M relates to reductions in costs against various schemes. The funding related to these schemes is restricted as to what it can be used on.

The majority of the -£2.039M 2016/17 variance relates to rephrasing of HRA and Place schemes (Paragraphs 4.5 refers).

A full list of schemes at outcome level is provided at Appendix A with the variance analysis shown in Appendix B.

Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
HRA / PLACE / COMMUNITES	34.011	9.946	31.971	(2.039)	141.615	141.552	(0.063)

2. Significant Schemes

The three most significant schemes in terms of total value that are contributing to Outcome 5 are:

Scheme / Programme	Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
<i>Barnsley Homes Standard / Decent Homes</i>	HRA	12.839	2.779	12.486	(0.353)	71.702	71.702	-
<i>Non Barnsley Homes Standard</i>	HRA	5.239	1.760	5.239	-	28.309	28.309	-
<i>New Build / Acquisitions</i>	HRA	5.812	3.654	5.925	0.113	12.238	12.300	0.062

Barnsley Homes Standard / Decent Homes Schemes

Overview

Barnsley Homes fulfilled its Decent Homes target by achieving full decency of its housing stock in December 2010. As the decency standard is essentially a time based elemental standard, when a number of elements in a property require replacement because they are old and because of their condition, the property is said to be non-decent and requires improvement. The Barnsley Homes Standard (BHS) Programme improves these properties in planned improvement programmes and based on a whole house approach or elemental basis as appropriate.

Financial

Actual expenditure to September 2016 on this programme totals £2.779M against the approved 2016/17 plan of £12.839M. Whilst the schemes are currently forecasting an overall balanced position, revised scheme costs are reported as part of this report. The most significant of these relate to delivery of the 2014/15 Wombwell and 15/16 Monk Bretton schemes, where reduced costs of £0.223M and £0.381M respectively are expected due to efficiency savings generated by value engineering. These have been partly offset by minor anticipated increases on a number of other schemes totalling £0.104M, resulting in anticipated net scheme savings of £0.549M. The net savings will be utilised to support the five year programme.

Rephasing of £0.196M into 2016/17 from 2017/18 is also forecast, reflecting fees associated with anticipated final account clearance in this financial year on a number of prior year approvals.

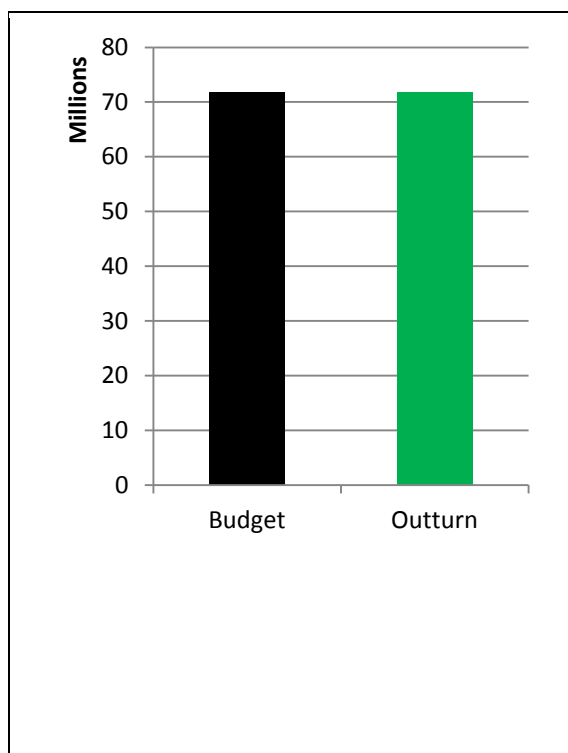
Future Outlook

At this stage there are no significant issues that pose any delays to delivery. The 2016/17 programme (seven schemes) has commenced with one scheme complete and five further schemes on site.

Over the three year period from 2014 onwards, around 2,700 dwellings will receive works designed to keep them maintained at the Government's Decency Standard. Works are ongoing planning Barnsley Homes Standard programmes of work beyond 2017 and the 2017/18 addresses have been published on the Berneslai Homes website, albeit with an information note stressing that this programme is subject to budget confirmation. The works will be undertaken by Berneslai Homes stock maintenance partners, Kier Building Maintenance and Berneslai Homes Construction Services.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £71.702M
- Projected Spend - £71.702M
- Projected Variance - £0



Outputs / Outcomes

The BHS programme, which ensures that the housing stock is maintained at Decency Standard, improves the quality and lifetime of social housing, ultimately delivering sustainable communities.

- Works to 958 properties are programmed to take place in 2016/17 to maintain the decency standard. Works are progressing well and all properties are scheduled to complete before March 31st 2017. One scheme has completed whilst a further five schemes are on site and progressing well. There is one further scheme yet to start. 266 properties have so far been handed over as complete.
- On certain schemes and larger properties within the BHS programme, air source heat pumps instead of traditional boilers are being installed. This 'greener' technology attracts renewable heat incentive (RHI) income to the HRA, currently estimated at over £1M over a seven year period although this is expected to increase as more Air Source Heat Pumps are installed.

Non Barnsley Homes Standard Schemes

Overview

The Non BHS schemes incorporated in the PRIP contact include:-

- **The Major Adaptations budget** which assists people with specific identified needs within the Borough, allowing them to continue to live as independently as possible in the home of their choice.
- **The Replacement Items budget** comprising items which are reported by tenants and subsequently on inspection deemed beyond repair. These are placed into a planned rolling programme of work throughout the year. Properties where BHS works are planned are excluded except in very urgent or emergency cases.
- **The Structural Extensive / Void Replacement Programme** which allows for structural and replacement items in both tenanted and void properties where the existing property elements are beyond repair or dangerous. The budget allows for extensive works to single properties which do not lend themselves to ongoing or imminent programmed works.

Financial

Actual expenditure to September 2016 on these schemes totalled £1.760M against the approved 2016/17 plan of £5.239M, with £0.470M of the expenditure relating to Major Adaptations, £0.491M Replacement Items and £0.620M Structural Extensive/Void Replacement works, compared to plans of £1.887M, £1.600M and £1.219M respectively.

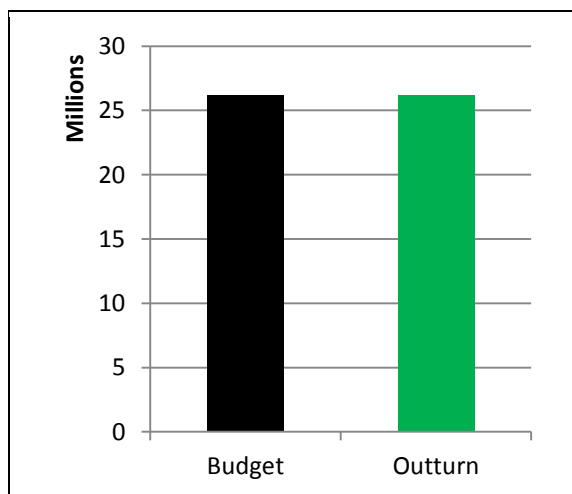
Approval is sought via this report for the virement of £0.400M in 2016/17 from the Replacement Items budget, which is forecast to underspend, to the Structural Extensive / Void Replacement budget. An adjustment is required due to the number of jobs and average cost of works ordered against the demand led Structural Extensive budget in 2016/17. These jobs include more expensive structural defects and improvements on void properties where home standard work was refused by the pre void tenant. The underspend on Programmed Replacements is due to lower demand and consistently reduced costs of phases in this financial year.

Future Outlook

These are demand led budgets and assessing expenditure is more difficult as both the quantity and scope of works may vary. These budgets are however closely monitored, to ensure over commitment does not exist.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £28.309M
- Projected Spend - £28.309M
- Projected Variance - £0



Outputs / Outcomes

Non BHS schemes make a real difference to tenants lives, improving the quality of social housing available and enabling them to continue living in the home of their choice.

The impact of these demand led budgets to September 2016 in 2016/17 is as follows:-

- 236 properties benefitted from major adaptation works.
- 776 jobs ordered against the replacement items budget.
- 140 jobs ordered against the structural extensive / void replacement budget.

This compares to 302 properties for the same period last year for major adaptations, 714 replacement items jobs and 76 structural extensive / void replacement jobs, noting that this does not reflect the scope of the works.

New Build Schemes

Overview

BMBC is committed to acquisition and small new build programmes with a view to improving the housing offered for its customers. Properties are also being acquired for rent through the Single Property Acquisitions budget contributing to the provision of affordable housing, supporting the Council's Empty Homes programme, and increasingly Section 106 New Build properties from Housing Developers.

Financial

Actual expenditure to September 2016 on New Build schemes totals £3.086M against the approved 2016/17 plan of £3.737M and approved overall programme of £7.840M. This includes recent approvals to acquire 14 Section 106 dwellings at both Carr Green Lane Mapplewell and Cross Street Monk Bretton at a total cost of £1.028M and £0.865M respectively. Both funded from within existing budgets. The Locksley Gardens approved project to acquire 18 properties has been removed from the programme as current issues with contract negotiations have so far prevented a start on site. Minor revised costs / rephasing on a number of other New Build schemes is forecast resulting in an overall estimated increase in expenditure against total approved plans of £0.062M. Unallocated HRA resources exist to fund this increase, therefore there are no implications against the Council's resources.

Actual expenditure to September 2016 on Single Property Acquisitions totals £0.568M against the approved 2016/17 plan of £2.075M. This includes £0.030M additional funding this quarter. Rephasing totalling £0.030M from 2016/17 into 2017/18 is reported.

Future Outlook

The New Build development at Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell 37 units was completed and brought into management in August 2016. The Meadow View Hoyland project of 4 houses was completed in January 2016. The Green Street, Worsbrough scheme (6 units) was completed in early September 2016. The conversion of 39 Huddersfield Road (5 Units) was completed in September 2016. In total 52 "new" housing units have delivered in 2016 through this route.

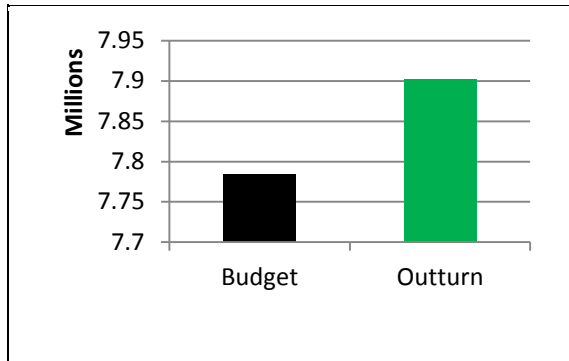
We are working in partnership with the BMBC Housing Growth team on two new build projects linked to Clearance schemes and Compulsory Purchase Orders in Goldthorpe (6 units) and Worsborough (6 units). The Goldthorpe Scheme is included with the HRA Capital Programme with £1M earmarked in 2017/18. The Worsborough Scheme is not part of the HRA Capital Programme and expenditure can only be contained from within the HRA Residential Investment Fund (RIF). Planning approval was given for Beever Street in September 2016 and is awaited for Baden Street. Both CPO applications were submitted in August 2016.

Any future New Build schemes will only be possible if money is identified by the Council from within the HRA RIF.

Single Property Acquisitions are subject to property availability, price, condition, location and suitability for addition to the housing stock for the Authority.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £12.238M
- Projected Spend - £12.300M
- Projected Variance - £0.062



Outputs / Outcomes

Delivery of this programme ensures expanding housing opportunities within communities, improving the provision of affordable housing offered.

- The recently revised New Build programme included an approved proposal to build 52 new homes. These have now been delivered.
- 10 properties have been acquired in 2016/17 with 4 of them expected to generate £0.060M HCA Empty Homes Grant. This compares to 16 property acquisitions for the same period last year generating £0.060M grant.



OUTCOME 6 – EVERY CHILD ATTENDS A GOOD SCHOOL

1. Financial Position

The financial position for Outcome 6, for both current year and overall is shown below. The overall variance of -£0.253M relates to reductions in costs against various schemes. The funding related to these schemes is restricted as to what it can be used on.

A full list of schemes at outcome level is provided at Appendix A with the variance analysis shown in Appendix B.

Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
PEOPLE / CORE / PLACE	6.839	4.303	6.586	(0.253)	11.287	11.034	(0.253)

2. Significant Schemes

The two most significant schemes in terms of total value that are contributing to Outcome 6 are:

Scheme / Programme	Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to September 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
<i>School Condition</i>	People	1.736	0.980	1.712	-0.024	3.068	3.044	-0.024
<i>Additional Pupil Places</i>	People	4.462	2.828	4.327	-0.135	7.578	7.443	-0.135

School Condition

Overview

The school condition programme (funded from DfE capital grant) comprises of a number of schools schemes that relates to, and addresses, the major defective building elements that have been identified. These include health and safety measures, which reduces the risk of school closure, within the current backlog of maintenance. The schemes will ensure that pupils are taught in safe, dry, warm and bright environments.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on these schemes totals £0.980M against approved scheme plans of £1.736M. These schemes are currently forecasting an underspend of £0.024M.

Outcomes / Impact

In total there were 17 Capital New Starts Schemes to be completed over the Summer Holiday period. At the 31st August 2016, 12 had been completed and handed back to the school. One scheme, the roofing works at Milefield Primary was deferred following the receipt of only one tender and it being substantially more than pre tender estimates. This scheme will be retendered in 17/18 as part of a larger scheme. The remaining schemes are still on site awaiting completion. This is due to contractor resourcing issues and liquidated damages are being levied. A lot of the outstanding works have been

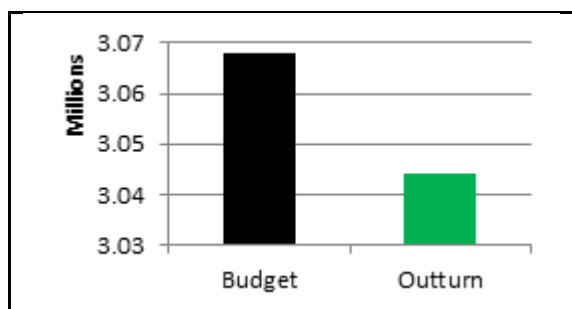
scheduled into the October half term in order to minimise disruption to school.

Future Outlook

All schemes will continue to be monitored throughout the defect liability (warranty) period to ensure the works are functioning as designed. Works to the Final Accounts are currently ongoing and any significant variances that arise during this period will be reported so that corrective action can be implemented.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £3.068M
- Projected Spend - £3.044M
- Projected Variance – (£0.024M)



Outputs / Outcomes

- The condition of 16 schools were significantly improved
- 75% of schemes completed within the summer holiday period

Additional Pupil Places

Overview

The Authority has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places in the borough to provide appropriate education for its pupils. The Pupil Places programme comprised a number of capital schemes aimed at increasing the number of primary school places to meet increased demand. This is mainly achieved by providing additional classroom space in specific schools in areas of greatest need.

These schemes can be categorised into two areas; meeting the immediate demand for places in 2016 and planning for future need in 2017 and 2018. A number of schemes are currently on site which will increase school capacity in readiness for children starting school in September. Included within these are the projects phased over a number of year with future phases to follow in 2017 and 2018.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on these schemes totals £2.828M against approved scheme plans of £4.462M. These schemes are currently forecasting an underspend of £0.135M.

Outcomes / Impact

These schemes are required to meet the Authority's statutory obligations to provide sufficient & appropriate number of pupil places across the borough. Improved facilities that increase the value of the schools' building portfolio. From the schemes that make up the Capital Programme for Additional Pupil Places, 5 relate to schemes that will provide Reception places for 1st September 2016. These schemes were a mixture of refurbishment and new build.

There are currently 5 major schemes on site, with project values ranging from £0.500M to £1M. Works are currently progressing at Wombwell Park Street, Churchfield Primary, Hunningley, Penistone St Johns Primary and Thurlstone Primary. The scheme at Hunningley experienced delays on site but will be complete by 28th October 2016. The Penistone St. Johns (CE) Primary scheme will be complete 2 weeks early on the 7th October 2016. There have been complications at Wombwell Park Street, Churchfield Primary and Thurlstone that will result in some elements of work being delayed. Whilst this is unfortunate, it will not affect the delivery of school places for children starting school in

September 2016.

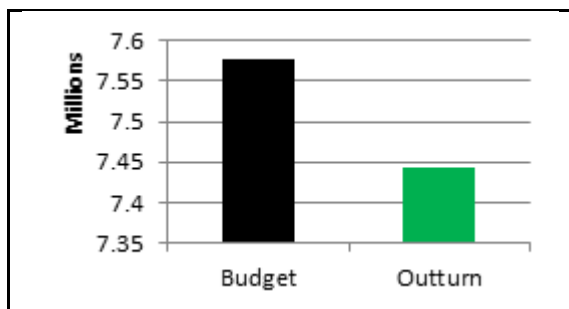
Design work has started on the 2nd Phase of works at Hunningley, final phase of works at Penistone St. Johns Primary (Infant Block) and Milefield Primary. These schemes will be ready for September 2017. Initial feasibility /concept drawings have been prepared for the development of the Junior Block at Penistone St Johns Primary. This scheme will be delivered in September 2018.

Future Outlook

All schemes will continue to be monitored throughout the year to ensure that at each stage the project costings are contained within the funding available. The key milestone for this is the receipt of tender prices, as this reflects the current market value. Any significant variances that arise will be addressed and fed into future years schemes so that corrective action can be implemented.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £7.578M
- Projected Spend - £7.443M
- Projected Variance – (£0.135M)



Outputs / Outcomes

- Creation of additional 665 schools places
- Provide sufficient & appropriate number of pupil places across the Borough



OUTCOME 11 – PROTECTING THE BOROUGH FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

1. Financial Position

The financial position for Outcome 11, for both current year and overall is shown below. The overall variance of -£0.028M relates to a reduction in costs against a number of schemes. A full list of schemes at outcome level is provided at Appendix A with the variance analysis shown in Appendix B.

Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to June 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
PLACE / COMMUNITIES / CORE	14.211	3.795	13.633	(0.578)	14.211	14.183	(0.028)

2. Significant Schemes

The two most significant schemes in terms of total value that are contributing to Outcome 11 are:

Scheme / Programme	Directorate	2016/17 Capital Programme £M	Actuals to June 2016 £M	Projected Outturn 2016/17 £M	2016/17 Variance £M	Overall Capital Programme £M	Overall Projected Outturn £M	Overall Variance £M
<i>Highways Maintenance</i>	Place	8.076	2.586	8.076	-	8.076	8.076	-
<i>Vehicle Replacement Programme</i>	Place	2.743	-	2.743	-	2.743	2.743	-

Highways Maintenance Schemes

Overview

Highways Maintenance schemes cover a number of different infrastructure asset types including carriageways (local and principal roads), footways, structures (bridges/retaining walls etc.), town centre projects, drainage, street lighting, traffic signals and signs. These schemes maintain and improve these infrastructure assets. These schemes are funded from the Council's highways maintenance capital allocation and the Local Transport (DfT) Capital Maintenance Block grant, which are annual allocations.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on this scheme totals £2.586M against approved scheme plans of £8.076M. These schemes are currently forecasting an overall balanced position.

Outcomes / Impact

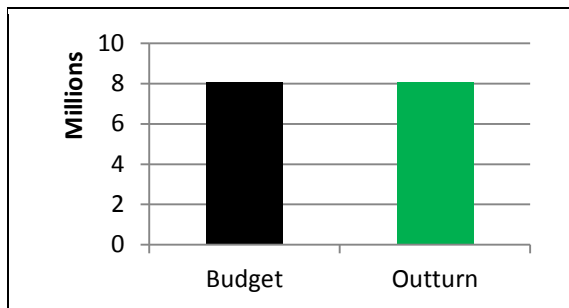
These schemes will continue to deliver Town centre public realm improvements to further enhance its attractiveness and encourage private sector investment thereby enhancing the current visitor and retail experience. It will also ensure that the highway network is safely maintained to ensure minimum disruption and providing an effective transport network to support and attract new businesses to the borough.

Future Outlook

Resources will continue to be prioritised to schemes to ensure that assets are maintained in the most cost effective manner.

Financials

- Overall Budget - £8.076M
- Projected Spend - £8.076M
- Projected Variance - £0M



Outputs / Outcomes

- Improved road safety
 - Improved network condition
 - Increase in people cycling and walking
 - Increase in bus patronage
 - Reduced congestion
- Contributes to increase town centre patronage

Vehicle Replacement Programme

Overview

This scheme allows the replacement of a range of vehicles/items of plant used by various service areas throughout the Authority, Berneslai Homes and Norfolk Property Services for the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

Financial

Actual expenditure up to September 2016 on this scheme totals £0M against approved scheme plans of £2.743M. This scheme is currently forecasting an overall balanced position.

Outcomes / Impact

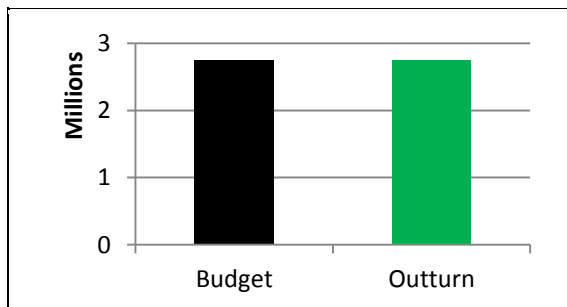
See below

Future Outlook

N/A

Financials

- Overall Budget - £2.743M
- Projected Spend - £2.743M
- Projected Variance - £0M



Outputs / Outcomes

- Replacement of an aging fleet with the latest specification vehicles which benefit from the latest engine and safety technology
- Reduction in fuel consumption and carbon emissions
- Reduction in the number of external hire vehicles
- Increased vehicle availability
- Reduction in maintenance costs
- Where possible, smaller, more efficient vehicles can be specified

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
(1) Create more and better jobs and good business growth							
Hoyland Town Centre Regeneration	261,867	263,762	261,867	0	261,867	261,867	0
Industrial Estates Refurbishment	145,506	119,005	145,506	0	145,506	145,506	0
Wombwell Library Extension	20,246		20,246	0	20,246	20,246	0
Core Services - Assets, IT and Finance Total	427,619	382,767	427,619	0	427,619	427,619	0
Central Employment Hub		525	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
Digital Barnsley	78,666		78,666	0	113,000	113,000	0
Goldthorpe Master Plan- Eco Plan	1,522,808	1,043,020	1,419,033	(103,775)	1,522,808	1,522,808	0
M1 Junction 36 Phase 1 Hoyland	11,054,750	1,995,228	4,091,141	(6,963,609)	17,101,075	17,101,075	(0)
Penistone Managed Workspace Phase 11	5,244		5,244	0	5,244	5,244	0
Penistone Market	1,056	132	1,056	0	1,056	1,056	0
Project Management Costs	119,089	350	119,089	0	119,089	119,089	0
Property Development Fund	279,308	137,700	279,308	(0)	279,308	279,308	(0)
Strategic Business Parks Eco Plan	1,245,182	73,627	1,245,182	0	2,053,050	2,053,050	0
Place Total	14,306,103	3,250,582	7,238,719	(7,067,384)	21,194,630	21,194,630	0
(1) Create more and better jobs and good business growth Total	14,733,722	3,633,349	7,666,338	(7,067,384)	21,622,249	21,622,249	0
(3) Develop a vibrant Town Centre							
Town Centre Redevelopment	22,946,625	3,853,535	9,025,000	(13,921,625)	41,900,625	41,900,625	0
Core Services - Assets, IT and Finance Total	22,946,625	3,853,535	9,025,000	(13,921,625)	41,900,625	41,900,625	0
Delivery of New Retail and Leisure Facilities	1,693,921	260,777	1,693,921	0	2,299,051	2,299,051	0
Urban Centre Infrastructure	52,964		52,964	0	52,964	52,964	0
Place Total	1,746,885	260,777	1,746,885	0	2,352,015	2,352,015	0
(3) Develop a vibrant Town Centre Total	24,693,510	4,114,312	10,771,885	(13,921,625)	44,252,640	44,252,640	0
(4) Strengthen our visitor economy							
Arts Council SSF 2014/15	2,691	2,674	2,691	0	2,691	2,691	0
Barnsley Civic Hall	7,945	18,750	7,945	0	7,945	7,945	0
Barnsley Main	76,500		76,500	0	76,500	76,500	0
Cannon Hall	52,381		52,381	0	52,381	52,381	0
Cannon Hall Capital 2012/13	28			(28)	28	0	(28)
Cooper Gallery Rd 2 Building Works	19,961	58,441	19,961	0	19,961	19,961	0
Elsecar Building 2 - Restoration	2,015	4,277	4,277	2,262	2,015	4,277	2,262
Grimethorpe Hall	4,801	678	4,801	0	4,801	4,801	0
Newcomen Engine	3,236		974	(2,262)	3,236	974	(2,262)
Parks for People	21,546	42,401	21,546	0	21,546	21,546	0
Public Art Strategy Brassed Off	11,000		11,000	0	11,000	11,000	0
Pulic Art Strategy Cooper Gallery	43,000	3,382	43,000	0	43,000	43,000	0
Visitor Economy Attraction	190,768	30,688	190,768	0	760,768	760,768	0
Worsbro Mill Milling Equipment	1,074		1,074	0	1,074	1,074	0
Place Total	436,946	161,291	436,918	(28)	1,006,946	1,006,918	(28)
(4) Strengthen our visitor economy Total	436,946	161,291	436,918	(28)	1,006,946	1,006,918	(28)
(5) Create more and better housing							
Disabled Facilities Grant	1,827,112	759,259	1,827,112	(0)	3,480,317	3,480,317	(0)
Communities Total	1,827,112	759,259	1,827,112	(0)	3,480,317	3,480,317	(0)
05/06 DH CUDWORTH PH3		0	0	0	0	0	0
05/06 Lift Refurbishment	20,120		20,120	0	20,120	20,120	0
07/08 CAPITALISED SALARIES	165,572		165,572	0	870,301	870,301	0
07/08 STOCK REDUCTION WORSBROUGH	111,883	1,523	97,456	(14,427)	111,883	111,883	0
07/08 STOCK REDUCTION/ACQUISITION PROG	34,205		8,172	(26,033)	346,636	320,603	(26,033)

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
09/10 New Build Vernon Cres	517			(517)	517	0	(517)
09/10 Older Persons Accom		574	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
11/12 Asset Management Database	273,750	55,712	273,750	(1)	273,750	273,750	(1)
11/12 BHS New Starts	11,839	161,016	311,839	300,000	55,234,113	55,887,091	652,978
11/12 Conv Sheltered Accom Heat Pumps	50,383	1,034	50,383	(0)	50,383	50,383	(0)
11/12 District Heating	7,555	434,836	7,555	(0)	2,060,674	2,060,674	(0)
11/12 Solar Photovoltaic Project	2,062	962	2,062	0	2,062	2,062	0
12/13 BHS Goldthorpe		0	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
12/13 SHOP/COMMUNITY CENTRE CONV	13,818	3,248	4,946	(8,872)	13,818	4,946	(8,872)
12/13 Single Property Acquisition	2,074,376	568,285	2,044,376	(30,000)	4,397,576	4,397,576	0
14/15 BHS Athersley North (CS)	21,196	752	21,196	(0)	21,196	21,196	(0)
14/15 BHS Lundwood (CS)		0	0	0	0	0	0
14/15 BHS Thurnscoe (Kier)		0	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
14/15 BHS Town (CS)	16,891	2,290	16,891	0	16,891	16,891	0
14/15 BHS Town Kingstone (CS)	8,326	(3,115)	8,326	0	8,326	8,326	0
14/15 BHS Town Old Town (CS)	79,798	(795)	79,798	(0)	79,798	79,798	(0)
14/15 BHS Wombwell (Kier)	228,762	(853)	6,197	(222,565)	228,762	6,197	(222,565)
14/15 BHS Worsbrough Dale (CS)	11,648	1,484	11,648	0	11,648	11,648	0
14/15 Boiler Replacements	179,048	14,022	179,048	0	179,048	179,048	0
14/15 Conversions	17,215	2,219	10,102	(7,113)	17,215	10,102	(7,113)
14/15 Doncaster Road (Kier)	5,396	(59)	5,396	(0)	5,396	5,396	(0)
15/16 BHS Athersley	64,238	(4,265)	64,238	0	64,238	64,238	0
15/16 BHS Birdwell (Kier)	38,623	560	38,623	0	38,623	38,623	0
15/16 BHS Goldthorpe (Kier)	174,242	(13,175)	174,242	(0)	174,242	174,242	(0)
15/16 BHS Highgate (Kier)	86,629	(9,164)	86,629	0	86,629	86,629	0
15/16 BHS New Lodge (CS)	93,825	137,560	93,825	0	93,825	93,825	0
15/16 BHS Worsbrough Dale (CS)	92,697	5,474	92,697	0	92,697	92,697	0
15/16 Bolton on Dearne (Kier)	616,523	131,176	567,041	(49,482)	616,523	567,041	(49,482)
15/16 Central Heating	466,508	160,778	466,508	0	2,395,782	2,395,782	0
15/16 Community Centre Rewires	67,201	18,385	67,201	0	325,605	325,605	0
15/16 CRS	185,760		172,250	(13,510)	185,760	172,250	(13,510)
15/16 Darfield (CS)	87,145	2,814	87,145	0	87,145	87,145	0
15/16 Environmental Imps	116,376	10,411	25,000	(91,376)	116,376	116,376	0
15/16 INSURANCE	3,388	(1)	3,388	(0)	3,388	3,388	(0)
15/16 Lift Replacements Sheff Rd Flats	598,393	876	598,393	0	612,883	612,883	0
15/16 Major Adaptations	1,887,125	470,332	1,887,125	0	9,843,983	9,843,983	0
15/16 Monk Bretton (CS)	494,590	27,828	113,659	(380,931)	494,590	113,659	(380,931)
15/16 Rose Tree Est Window Panels	32,960	239	32,960	0	32,960	32,960	0
15/16 Solar Panel Meter Upgrade & Loft W	149,570		149,570	0	149,570	149,570	0
15/16 Void Replacements / Extensive Structural	1,218,582	619,834	1,618,582	400,000	6,353,816	6,753,816	400,000
16/17 BHS Cudworth / Shafton	3,934,969	783,180	3,934,969	(0)	5,264,969	5,264,969	(0)
16/17 BHS Dodworth	1,106,476	116,398	1,106,476	0	1,482,676	1,482,676	0
16/17 BHS Elsecar	797,727	4,632	797,727	0	1,063,727	1,063,727	0
16/17 BHS Gilroyd	679,566	7,303	679,566	0	911,366	911,366	0
16/17 BHS Hoyland	2,487,204	878,854	2,487,204	0	3,349,804	3,349,804	0
16/17 BHS Kendray / Monk Bretton	703,095	537,627	703,095	(0)	946,295	946,295	(0)
16/17 BHS Staincross	956,741	11,319	956,741	(0)	1,287,341	1,287,341	(0)
16/17 Central Heating Prog Repl	835,240		835,240	0	928,044	928,044	0

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
16/17 Replacement Items	1,600,000	490,855	1,200,000	(400,000)	9,389,585	8,989,585	(400,000)
Churchfield Sprinkler System	8,234	27	8,234	0	8,234	8,234	0
Community Buildings - Church Street Close Thurnscoe		80	2,347	2,347	0	2,347	2,347
Community Buildings - General	926	478	926	0	926	926	0
Community Buildings - Heather Court		399	540	540	0	540	540
Community Buildings - Hillcrest		7	410	410	0	410	410
Community Buildings - Hudson Haven	254,228	157,849	240,228	(14,000)	254,228	254,228	0
Community Buildings - Pendon House		3,396	3,396	3,396	0	3,396	3,396
Community Buildings - Saville Court	92,632	74,444	87,632	(5,000)	92,632	92,632	(0)
Community Buildings - Shipcroft		396	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
Community Buildings - Willowcroft	54,652	46,796	48,692	(5,960)	54,652	48,692	(5,960)
Community Buildings - Woodhall Flats Darfield	1,663	247	2,477	814	1,663	2,477	814
DISTRICT HEATING	26,108	24,876	26,108	(0)	26,108	26,108	(0)
District Heating Elm & Maltas Court	1,203,586		1,203,586	0	1,504,565	1,504,565	0
District Heating G6 Meters	154,006	136,596	154,006	(0)	154,006	154,006	(0)
District Heating Pollyfox	969,589	6,425	969,589	(0)	969,589	969,589	(0)
Environmental Works Pearson Crescent	167,650		167,650	0	177,356	177,356	0
Housing Growth (RIF)	250,000	0	0	(250,000)	14,343,751	14,343,751	0
Insurance 15 Garden St Thurnscoe	581		581	0	581	581	0
Insurance 16 Chapel Road Pilley		4	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
New Build - 39 Huddersfield Road	303,734	307,183	313,734	10,000	318,793	318,793	0
New Build Acq 14 Dw Carr Lane	115,309		115,309	0	1,028,474	1,028,474	0
New Build Acq 14 Dw Cross St	432,497	83,988	494,282	61,785	864,994	864,994	0
New Build - General		10,043	10,043	10,043	1,963,697	1,963,697	0
New Build - Green Street	501,795	401,321	496,795	(5,000)	512,493	512,493	(0)
New Build - Hartcliff Road 21 Dwellings	700,000	657,095	657,095	(42,905)	1,425,750	1,425,750	0
New Build - Meadow View Hoyland	29,376	2,718	4,376	(25,000)	29,376	29,376	(0)
New Build - Roy Kilner Road	1,604,890	1,621,831	1,710,047	105,157	1,647,187	1,710,047	62,860
New Build - Saville Road	49,158	1,376	49,158	0	49,158	49,158	0
Stock Reduction - Osbourne House Demolition	74,199			(74,199)	74,199	0	(74,199)
Housing Revenue Account Total	29,904,566	9,170,536	29,135,169	(769,397)	135,844,967	135,782,131	(62,836)
Affordable Housing Enabling	74,837		105,688	30,851	74,837	105,688	30,851
Baden Street Regeneration	192,000	671	22,000	(170,000)	192,000	192,000	(0)
BUILDING CONTROL - MOBILE WORKING	7,567		7,567	0	7,567	7,567	0
Empty Homes	95,511	4,313	65,511	(30,000)	95,511	95,511	0
HCA Empty Homes Match Funding Allocation	250,000		250,000	0	250,000	250,000	0
Heat for Homes for Less	51,096	3,426	21,096	(30,000)	51,096	51,096	0
HMR 2008/11	1,428,025	5,135	388,026	(1,040,000)	1,428,025	1,428,026	1
LAIP - COALFIELDS	79,726		79,726	0	79,726	79,726	0
LAIP - Fair Access	6,493	2,797	6,493	(0)	17,588	17,588	(0)
LAIP - URBAN CENTRES	30,851			(30,851)	30,851	0	(30,851)
SMITHIES LANE G&T SITE	62,759		62,759	0	62,759	62,759	0
Place Total	2,278,865	16,342	1,008,865	(1,270,000)	2,289,960	2,289,960	0
(5) Create more and better housing Total	34,010,543	9,946,137	31,971,146	(2,039,397)	141,615,244	141,552,408	(62,836)
(6) Every child attends a good school							
BSF Capital Contribution Variations		198,294	0	0	0	0	0
BSF Carlton	210,288		210,288	0	210,288	210,288	0
BSF ICT		52,710	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
Core Services - Assets, IT and Finance Total	210,288	251,004	210,289	1	210,288	210,289	1
Athersley South Re-Roofing Works Phase 1	50,000	46,419	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0
Bank End Flood		6,753	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000
Barugh Green Primary Install New Fire Alarm	35,000	32,028	35,000	(0)	35,000	35,000	(0)
Basic Needs Allocation	620,751		620,751	0	3,736,897	3,736,897	0
Birdwell Primary Install new Fire Alarm System	35,000	43,524	35,000	0	35,000	35,000	0
Burton Road Primary - Increase Admission		89,606	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
Captial Maint Allocation	81,607		81,607	0	1,413,607	1,413,607	0
Churchfields - Increase Admission Number	633,187	580,059	905,000	271,813	633,187	905,000	271,813
Cudworth Cherrydale Admissions			4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000
DFC - ALL SCHOOLS	238,658	238,658	145,673	(92,985)	238,658	145,673	(92,985)
Doncaster Road Primary - Rebuild Boundar	291	231	271	(20)	291	271	(20)
Doncaster Road Primary - Replace windows	44,220	55,533	62,391	18,171	44,220	62,391	18,171
Gawber Primary - Replace Fan Convectore	35,000	1,489	35,000	(0)	35,000	35,000	(0)
Greenfield Condition	78	78	1,336	1,258	78	1,336	1,258
Greenfield Roof	678	678	678	(0)	678	678	(0)
HEALTH & SAFETY REACTIVE WORKS	245,095	131,065	245,095	0	245,095	245,095	0
Hoyland Greenfield - Drainage Repairs	15,000	3,755	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0
Hoylandswaine Primary	4,590	251	3,954	(636)	4,590	3,954	(636)
Hunningley - Alterations to facilitate bu	21,399	6,172	14,379	(7,020)	21,399	14,379	(7,020)
Hunningley - Increase Admission - P2		650	0	0	0	0	0
Hunningley - Increase Admission Number t	595,096	427,600	629,160	34,064	595,096	629,160	34,064
Kendray Windows	838	838	838	0	838	838	0
Keresforth Primary Renew Heating Distribution	150,000	94,027	150,000	0	150,000	150,000	0
Kexbrough Primary Rewire Junior Block	72,000	56,062	72,000	(0)	72,000	72,000	(0)
Kings Oak Admissions			10,695	10,695	0	10,695	10,695
Lacewood Admissions	44,819		22,387	(22,432)	44,819	22,387	(22,432)
Milefield - Increase Admission Number to	599,833			(599,833)	599,833	0	(599,833)
Milefield - Roofing Replacement/Repairs		1,722	643	643	0	643	643
Milefield Boilers/Roofing	320,000	122,466	320,000	0	320,000	320,000	0
Millhouse Pitched Roofing Renewal	150,000	87,226	150,000	(0)	150,000	150,000	(0)
Oakhill Primary - Alterations to Bulge		3,322	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
Penistone St Johns - Increase Ad - P2		209,741	0	0	0	0	0
Penistone St Johns - Increase Ad - P2A		269	0	0	0	0	0
Penistone St Johns - Increase Admissions - P3		304	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
Pensitone St Johns - Alterations for Bul	146,691	35,842	32,318	(114,373)	146,691	32,318	(114,373)
Retention Consolidation 16/17	113,022	19,993	92,581	(20,441)	113,022	92,581	(20,441)
Richard Newman Primary - Alterations to	29,888	2,582	40,213	10,325	29,888	40,213	10,325
ROYSTON PARKSIDE ROOF	45,000		45,000	0	45,000	45,000	0
SCHOOL ACCESS WORKS	57,088	13,000	30,112	(26,976)	57,088	30,112	(26,976)
Shawlands - Holy Rood Replace Heating Boiler	85,000	47,103	85,000	(0)	85,000	85,000	(0)
Silkstone Primary Tarmac Repairs to Playground	30,000	33,196	30,000	(0)	30,000	30,000	(0)
Summer Lane Primary - Alterations for Bu	19,653		17,478	(2,175)	19,653	17,478	(2,175)
The Edmunds Condition			1,531	1,531	0	1,531	1,531
The Forest Academy - Alterations to Bulg		62,011	0	0	0	0	0
Thurlstone Primary - Increase Admission	561,613	565,300	970,514	408,901	561,613	970,514	408,901
Thurlstone Toilets		71	1,151	1,151	0	1,151	1,151
Wilthorpe Primary Roof/Building Repairs	80,000	63,619	80,000	(0)	80,000	80,000	(0)

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
Wombwell Park Street - Increase Admissio	1,030,708	905,506	920,339	(110,369)	1,030,708	920,339	(110,369)
Worsbrough Common Primary	41,591	61	17,154	(24,437)	41,591	17,154	(24,437)
Worsbrough Common Pupil Places	154,897	4,456	136,000	(18,897)	154,897	136,000	(18,897)
Worsbrough Common Renew Flat Roof Phase 1	50,000	53,837	50,000	(0)	50,000	50,000	(0)
People Total	6,438,291	4,047,105	6,185,249	(253,042)	10,886,437	10,633,395	(253,042)
Hoyland Primary School Car Park	40,000	5,158	40,000	(0)	40,000	40,000	(0)
Keresforth Primary School	150,000		150,000	0	150,000	150,000	0
Place Total	190,000	5,158	190,000	(0)	190,000	190,000	(0)
(6) Every child attends a good school Total	6,838,579	4,303,266	6,585,537	(253,042)	11,286,725	11,033,683	(253,042)
(7) Early, Targeted support for those that need it							
MILEFIELD CHILDRENS CENTRE	1,153	960	960	(193)	1,153	960	(193)
People Total	1,153	960	960	(193)	1,153	960	(193)
(7) Early, Targeted support for those that need it Total	1,153	960	960	(193)	1,153	960	(193)
(8) Children and adults are safe from harm							
CACI / Jontek Interface	200		200	0	200	200	0
Integrated Learning Disability Day Servi	34,890	2,903	34,890	0	34,890	34,890	0
Communities Total	35,090	2,903	35,090	0	35,090	35,090	0
Better Care Fund - Assistive Technology - Tunstall Unit	50,000	34,650	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0
Better Care Fund - Community Equipment & Adaptation	100,000		100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0
Better Care Fund - Market Place/Mob Working/NHS Num/Contact	470,002	15,589	363,500	(106,502)	470,002	363,500	(106,502)
Better Care Fund - Performance Rep/Hardware Upgrade	70,000		70,000	0	70,000	70,000	0
Purchase 3a Springs Lane Child Res Unit	7,971		7,971	0	7,971	7,971	0
People Total	697,973	50,239	591,471	(106,502)	697,973	591,471	(106,502)
(8) Children and adults are safe from harm Total	733,063	53,142	626,561	(106,502)	733,063	626,561	(106,502)
(9) People are healthier, happier, independent and active							
Telecare Central Call	2,560		2,560	0	2,560	2,560	0
Communities Total	2,560		2,560	0	2,560	2,560	0
Additional Allotments - Royston	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Adwick Wash - Biodiversity & Access Improvements	20,000		20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
Barnsley Boundary Footpath Improvements	10,000		10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
Biodiversity & Habitat Improvements in Royston	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Brickyard Pond Improvements	15,000	3,369	15,000	(0)	15,000	15,000	(0)
Bridleway Improve at Reema Dev Site	8,800		8,800	0	8,800	8,800	0
Brierley Park	20,000		20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
Carlton Recreation Ground / Carlton Marsh	361		361	0	361	361	0
Cliffe Wood Replacement Fencing	2,844	1,091	2,844	0	2,844	2,844	0
Crane Moor Refurbishment	1,000	615	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
Cross Street Monk Bretton 14 Aff Homes	28,000		28,000	0	28,000	28,000	0
Dodworth Road Recreation Ground	35,963	2,108	35,963	0	35,963	35,963	0
Former Yorkshire Traction Site Sheffield Road MUGA	90,024		90,024	0	90,024	90,024	0
Former Yorkshire Traction Site Sheffield Road Public ROW Lin	55,809		55,809	0	111,618	111,618	0
Goldthorpe Recreation Ground MUGA	46,659		46,659	0	46,659	46,659	0
GREEN CORRIDOR-GC WIDE	4,966		4,966	0	4,966	4,966	0
GREEN CORRIDOR-ROYSTON	2,935		2,935	0	2,935	2,935	0
Heathercliffe Public Rights of Way	5,115		5,115	0	5,115	5,115	0
High Street Footpath repairs Royston	15,000		15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0
Higham Cricket Club Pavilion	72,138		72,138	0	72,138	72,138	0
Hill End Mapplewell 25 Aff Homes	55,000		55,000	0	55,000	55,000	0

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
Hoylandswaine Cricket Club	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
King George V Recreation Ground	3,297		3,297	0	3,297	3,297	0
Leslie Road Play Area	62,170		62,170	0	62,170	62,170	0
Little Don Cycle Route	46,099		46,099	0	46,099	46,099	0
Locke Park MUGA	99,403	95,006	99,403	0	99,403	99,403	0
Londoner Site Lamb Lane Drainage	5,000	2,460	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Mapplewell Park	10,000		10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
Misc POS Royston - Comm Orch & Comm Gdns	15,000		15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0
Park Road Parking Facility	86,568		86,568	0	86,568	86,568	0
Play Refurbishment Penistone	1,699	1,862	1,862	163	1,699	1,862	163
Play Surfaces	48,500	34,586	48,500	0	48,500	48,500	0
Provision of MUGA Grimethorpe	102,763	600	102,763	0	102,763	102,763	0
Rabbit Ings Natural Barriers	10,000	5,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
Renewal of Trans Pennine Trail Elsecar		(0)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
River Dearne Management Scheme	54,600		54,600	0	54,600	54,600	0
Royston Bowling Green	20,000		20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
Royston Canal - Fishing Platforms	5,000	4,845	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Royston Highway Improvements	7,108		7,108	0	7,108	7,108	0
Royston Oakwood Recreation Ground	23,052	3,292	23,052	0	23,052	23,052	0
Royston Park Car Park Contribution	13,131	2,100	13,131	0	13,131	13,131	0
Royston Park Play Equip & Skate Park Refurb	46,378		46,378	0	46,378	46,378	0
Royston Pavillion	20,000		20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
Shaw Lane Astro Turf	32,000		32,000	0	32,000	32,000	0
Smithies Lane Recreation DDA Ramp	10,000	8,430	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
Smithies Road Rec Ground	20,541		20,541	0	20,541	20,541	0
St Andrews Square	2,302		2,302	0	2,302	2,302	0
Station Road Footpath - Royston	10,000		10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
The Mullins Anti-Vehicle Protection	10,000		10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
The Nook	10,000		10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0
Thurnscoe Park Infrastructure Improvements	22,000	164	22,000	(0)	22,000	22,000	(0)
Thurnscoe Park Play Refurbishment	20,000	905	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
TPT Resurfacing Royston North	23,000		23,000	0	23,000	23,000	0
West Haigh Wood Grimethorpe	6,877		6,877	0	6,877	6,877	0
Wombwell Cemetery Chapel Conversion		60,663	0	0	0	0	0
Wombwell Community Garden	25,000		25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0
Worsbrough Dale Park Improvements	9,024	1,384	9,024	(1)	9,024	9,024	(1)
Worsbrough Mill Open Space Improvements	8,829	20,000	8,829	0	8,829	8,829	0
Wortley Rugby Club	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
Place Total	1,413,955	273,480	1,414,118	163	1,469,764	1,469,927	163
(9) People are healthier, happier, independent and active Total	1,416,515	273,480	1,416,678	163	1,472,324	1,472,487	163
(10) People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities							
Brierley Hall	15,000		15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0
Hedge Laying Penistone	2,581		2,581	0	2,581	2,581	0
Littleworth Lane Solar Lighting	3,000		3,000	0	3,000	3,000	0
Place Total	20,581		20,581	0	20,581	20,581	0
(10) People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities Total	20,581		20,581	0	20,581	20,581	0
(11) Protecting the Borough for future generations							
Carlton Marsh	750	635	750	0	750	750	0

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
Gooseacre Improvements	2,550	2,550	2,550	0	2,550	2,550	0
Harry Road Allotments Improvement Works	7,510	7,510	7,510	0	7,510	7,510	0
Hoyland Nether Public Hall	90,382	58,808	90,382	(0)	90,382	90,382	(0)
Pocket Peace Garden Cudworth Park	7,512	4,277	7,512	0	7,512	7,512	0
Water Reduction Work on Various Sites	7,950		7,950	0	7,950	7,950	0
Wilthorpe Park Improvements	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Worsbrough Dale Pavillion	65,125	4,896	65,125	(0)	65,125	65,125	(0)
Communities Total	211,779	108,677	211,779	0	211,779	211,779	0
PURCHASE OF LEASEHOLD - TUMBLING LANE	246,157			(246,157)	246,157	0	(246,157)
Core Services - Assets, IT and Finance Total	246,157			(246,157)	246,157	0	(246,157)
A61 QBC - Phase 3 - Burton Rd Jct	20,000	1,468	20,000	(0)	20,000	20,000	(0)
A61 QBC Smithies Junction Improvemen	15,000	260	15,000	(0)	15,000	15,000	(0)
A6135 Park Rd-Sheffield Rd-LockeAve Ph1		31	31	31	0	31	31
A6135 Sheffield Rd Hoyland Common		(33,585)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
A6135 Sheffield Road - SWR		31	31	31	0	31	31
A616 Crow Edge to Victoria phase 1		31	31	31	0	31	31
A628 Barnsley Road Penistone to H'swaine		31	31	31	0	31	31
A628 Beevor Court Retaining Wall		6,314	4,914	4,914	0	4,914	4,914
A629 Crane Moor Lane towards Wortley		31	31	31	0	31	31
A635 Doncaster Road - SWR		31	31	31	0	31	31
A635 Doncaster Road Ardsley		2,450	2,450	2,450	0	2,450	2,450
Aids To Pedestrian Movements	30,000	4,089	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Assessment Programme	140,000	106,596	133,200	(6,800)	140,000	133,200	(6,800)
Barnsley Crematorium Car Park Enhancement		1,953	0	0	0	0	0
Barnsley Hotspot Programme		31,247	81,521	81,521	0	81,521	81,521
BIN REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME		119,311	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)
BOD Property Level Flood Protection		1,709	1,709	1,709	0	1,709	1,709
Bradberry Balk Lane TM		1,896	1,743	1,743	0	1,743	1,743
BSF Highways Implications at ALC's	31,973		31,973	0	31,973	31,973	0
Bus Stop Improve School St Thurnscoe	9,294	1,025	9,294	0	9,294	9,294	0
Bus Stop Improvements at Dodworth	15,493	596	15,493	0	15,493	15,493	0
Canal St - Smithies Lane Cycle Route		9,880	9,880	9,880	0	9,880	9,880
Carriageways Planned Maintenance	2,200,000	1,344,796	2,191,539	(8,461)	2,200,000	2,191,539	(8,461)
Church St, shambles St, St Marys Place	170,000		170,000	0	170,000	170,000	0
Condition Surveys	160,000	91,566	160,000	0	160,000	160,000	0
Cudworth Bypass	119,000	83,386	119,000	0	119,000	119,000	0
Cundy Cross Signalisation	350,000		350,000	0	350,000	350,000	0
Cycling Facilities	30,000	31,777	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Dearne Hall Rd Bridge Retaining Wall	279,606	13,883	279,606	(0)	279,606	279,606	(0)
DFT Pothole Fund Scheme	218,000	(251)	218,000	0	218,000	218,000	0
Drainage Planned Maintenance	617,000	176,285	617,000	(0)	617,000	617,000	(0)
Eldon Street Traffic Management Scheme		1,243	992	992	0	992	992
Fees For Future Schemes	80,000	57,155	79,555	(445)	80,000	79,555	(445)
FLOOD REPAIR - PRINCIPAL ROADS NEWWORK	16,449		16,449	0	16,449	16,449	0
Footways Planned Maintenance	890,000	305,436	890,000	0	890,000	890,000	0
Grahams Orchard Peel St/Sq	470,000	26,828	470,000	(0)	470,000	470,000	(0)
Jct 38 to Town Centre Cycle Route	550,000			(550,000)	550,000	550,000	0
Key Route Barnsley to Doncaster North		9,873	8,823	8,823	0	8,823	8,823

Appendix A - Plans vs Outturn Per Corporate Priority/Directorate

Project Description	2016/17 Plans	2016/17 Actuals	2016/17 Outturn	2016/17 Variance	Overall Plan	Overall Outturn	Overall Variance
Key Route Barnsley to Wakefield		1,113	125,000	125,000	0	125,000	125,000
Lang Avenue Property Flood Protection	130,000	35,122	130,000	0	130,000	130,000	0
LED Street Lighting Replacements	672,803	672,000	672,803	0	672,803	672,803	0
LSTF Main Bid - Barnsley Access Impr Cor		419	419	419	0	419	419
Mandela Gardens	50,000	2,404	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0
New Footways	195,000	18,399	195,000	0	195,000	195,000	0
New Scheme Planning & Design		445	445	445	0	445	445
Park Springs Road to Broomhill	100,000		110,000	10,000	100,000	110,000	10,000
Peel Sq TM	100,000	2,552	100,000	(0)	100,000	100,000	(0)
Pontefract Rd Cycle Route	350,000	7,940	350,000	(0)	350,000	350,000	(0)
Principal Roads	1,068,000	940	1,065,550	(2,450)	1,068,000	1,065,550	(2,450)
Residual Exp On Completed Schemes	56,836	4,427	25,681	(31,155)	56,836	25,681	(31,155)
Retaining Walls General	140,000	72,511	140,000	0	140,000	140,000	0
Road Safety / Danger Reduction	63,000	28,474	63,000	0	63,000	63,000	0
Rotherham Rd/Carlton Rd - mova		2,204	1,999	1,999	0	1,999	1,999
Safety Barriers (PRN)		5,474	1,399	1,399	0	1,399	1,399
School Travel	20,000		20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0
Shafton Bypass r/about-visibility	30,000		30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0
Social Inclusion	5,000	300	5,000	(0)	5,000	5,000	(0)
Street Lighting Planned Maintenance	597,000	127,748	530,787	(66,213)	597,000	530,787	(66,213)
Street Lighting Structural Replacements		87,084	66,213	66,213	0	66,213	66,213
Structures Planned Maintenance	520,000	45,878	520,000	0	520,000	520,000	0
Traffic MGT - Server Upgrade		4,138	3,113	3,113	0	3,113	3,113
Traffic Signals		52,032	4,186	4,186	0	4,186	4,186
Traffic Signs & SNP Planned Maintenance	500,000	63,775	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	0
Vehicle Replacements 2010/11 and 2011/12	2,743,183		2,743,183	0	2,743,183	2,743,183	0
Wellington St (Pitt St to Wortley St)		8,399	8,399	8,399	0	8,399	8,399
Wellington St (Wortley St to New St)		45,000		0	0	0	0
West Moor Dyke Culvert		363	363	363	0	363	363
Place Total	13,752,637	3,686,513	13,420,869	(331,768)	13,752,637	13,970,869	218,232
(11) Protecting the Borough for future generations Total	14,210,573	3,795,190	13,632,648	(577,925)	14,210,573	14,182,648	(27,925)
(12) Customers can contact us easily and use more services online							
Customer Services Project	432,162	56,062	321,012	(111,150)	432,162	432,162	(0)
Development of CIS	951	381	381	(570)	951	381	(570)
Goldthorpe - Relocation of Connects		1,210	1,210	1,210	0	1,210	1,210
Libraries Mgmt Information System - LMIS	113,513		113,513	0	113,513	113,513	0
Replacement Programme for People's Netwo	33,865		33,865	0	33,865	33,865	0
Communities Total	580,491	57,652	469,981	(110,510)	580,491	581,131	640
(12) Customers can contact us easily and use more services online Total	580,491	57,652	469,981	(110,510)	580,491	581,131	640
Grand Total	97,675,676	26,338,779	73,599,235	(24,076,441)	236,801,989	236,352,268	(449,721)

Appendix B - Variance Analysis Per Scheme

	2016/17 Variance	2016/17 Slippage	2016/17 Rephasing	2016/17 Variation in Scheme Costs	Overall Variance	Overall Slippage	Overall Rephasing	Overall Variation in Scheme Costs
(1) Create more and better jobs and good business growth								
Goldthorpe Master Plan- Eco Plan	(103,775)	(103,775)	0	0	0	0	0	0
M1 Junction 36 Phase 1 Hoyland	(6,963,609)	0	(6,963,609)	0	0	0	0	0
Place Total	(7,067,384)	(103,775)	(6,963,609)	0	0	0	0	0
(1) Create more and better jobs and good business growth Total								
	(7,067,384)	(103,775)	(6,963,609)	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Develop a vibrant Town Centre								
Town Centre Redevelopment	(13,921,625)	0	(13,921,625)	0	0	0	0	0
Core Services - Assets, IT and Finance Total	(13,921,625)	0	(13,921,625)	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Develop a vibrant Town Centre Total								
	(13,921,625)	0	(13,921,625)	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Strengthen our visitor economy								
Cannon Hall Capital 2012/13	(28)	0	0	(28)	(28)	0	0	(28)
Elsecar Buiding 2 - Restoration	2,262	0	0	0	2,262	0	0	0
Newcomen Engine	(2,262)	0	0	0	(2,262)	0	0	0
Place Total	(28)	0	0	(28)	(28)	0	0	(28)
(4) Strengthen our visitor economy Total								
	(28)	0	0	(28)	(28)	0	0	(28)
(5) Create more and better housing								
07/08 STOCK REDUCTION WORSBROUGH	(14,427)	0	(14,427)	0	0	0	0	0
07/08 STOCK REDUCTION/ACQUISITION PROG	(26,033)	0	0	(26,033)	(26,033)	0	0	(26,033)
09/10 New Build Vernon Cres	(517)	0	0	(517)	(517)	0	0	(517)
11/12 Asset Management Database	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0
11/12 BHS New Starts	300,000	0	0	300,000	652,978	0	0	652,978
12/13 SHOP/COMMUNITY CENTRE CONV	(8,872)	0	0	(8,872)	(8,872)	0	0	(8,872)
12/13 Single Property Acquisition	(30,000)	0	(30,000)	0	0	0	0	0
14/15 BHS Wombwell (Kier)	(222,565)	0	0	(222,565)	(222,565)	0	0	(222,565)
14/15 Conversions	(7,113)	0	0	(7,113)	(7,113)	0	0	(7,113)
15/16 Bolton on Dearne (Kier)	(49,482)	0	0	(49,482)	(49,482)	0	0	(49,482)
15/16 CRS	(13,510)	0	0	(13,510)	(13,510)	0	0	(13,510)
15/16 Environmental Imps	(91,376)	0	(91,376)	0	0	0	0	0
15/16 Monk Bretton (CS)	(380,931)	0	0	(380,931)	(380,931)	0	0	(380,931)
15/16 Void Replacements / Extensive Structural	400,000	0	0	400,000	400,000	0	0	400,000
16/17 Replacement Items	(400,000)	0	0	(400,000)	(400,000)	0	0	(400,000)
Community Buildings - Church Street Close Thurnscoe	2,347	0	0	2,347	2,347	0	0	2,347
Community Buildings - Heather Court	540	0	0	540	540	0	0	540
Community Buildings - Hillcrest	410	0	0	410	410	0	0	410
Community Buildings - Hudson Haven	(14,000)	0	(14,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Community Buildings - Pendon House	3,396	0	0	3,396	3,396	0	0	3,396
Community Buildings - Saville Court	(5,000)	0	(5,000)	0	(0)	0	0	0
Community Buildings - Shipcroft	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000
Community Buildings - Willowcroft	(5,960)	0	0	(5,960)	(5,960)	0	0	(5,960)
Community Buildings - Woodhall Flats Darfield	814	0	0	814	814	0	0	814
Housing Growth (RIF)	(250,000)	0	(250,000)	0	0	0	0	0
New Build - 39 Huddersfield Road	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
New Build Acq 14 Dw Cross St	61,785	0	61,785	0	0	0	0	0
New Build - General	10,043	0	10,043	0	0	0	0	0
New Build - Green Street	(5,000)	0	(5,000)	0	(0)	0	0	0
New Build - Hartcliff Road 21 Dwellings	(42,905)	0	(42,905)	0	0	0	0	0
New Build - Meadow View Hoyland	(25,000)	0	(25,000)	0	(0)	0	0	0
New Build - Roy Kilner Road	105,157	0	42,297	62,860	62,860	0	0	62,860
Stock Reduction - Osbourne House Demolition	(74,199)	0	0	(74,199)	(74,199)	0	0	(74,199)

Appendix B - Variance Analysis Per Scheme

	2016/17 Variance	2016/17 Slippage	2016/17 Rephasing	2016/17 Variation in Scheme Costs	Overall Variance	Overall Slippage	Overall Rephasing	Overall Variation in Scheme Costs
Housing Revenue Account Total	(769,397)	0	(353,583)	(415,815)	(62,836)	0	0	(62,837)
Affordable Housing Enabling	30,851	0	0	0	30,851	0	0	0
Baden Street Regeneration	(170,000)	(170,000)	0	0	(0)	0	0	0
Empty Homes	(30,000)	0	(30,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Heat for Homes for Less	(30,000)	0	(30,000)	0	0	0	0	0
HMR 2008/11	(1,040,000)	0	(1,040,000)	0	1	0	0	0
LAIP - URBAN CENTRES	(30,851)	0	0	0	(30,851)	0	0	0
Place Total	(1,270,000)	(170,000)	(1,100,000)	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Create more and better housing Total	(2,039,397)	(170,000)	(1,453,583)	(415,815)	(62,836)	0	0	(62,837)
(6) Every child attends a good school								
Bank End Flood	25,000	0	0	25,000	25,000	0	0	25,000
Churchfields - Increase Admission Number	271,813	0	0	271,813	271,813	0	0	271,813
Cudworth Cherydale Admissions	4,000	0	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	4,000
DFC - ALL SCHOOLS	(92,985)	0	0	(92,985)	(92,985)	0	0	(92,985)
Doncaster Road Primary - Rebuild Boundar	(20)	0	0	(20)	(20)	0	0	(20)
Doncaster Road Primary - Replace windows	18,171	0	0	18,171	18,171	0	0	18,171
Greenfield Condition	1,258	0	0	1,258	1,258	0	0	1,258
Hoylandswaine Primary	(636)	0	0	(636)	(636)	0	0	(636)
Hunningley - Alterations to facilitate bu	(7,020)	0	0	(7,020)	(7,020)	0	0	(7,020)
Hunningley - Increase Admission Number t	34,064	0	0	34,064	34,064	0	0	34,064
Kings Oak Admissions	10,695	0	0	10,695	10,695	0	0	10,695
Lacewood Admissions	(22,432)	0	0	(22,432)	(22,432)	0	0	(22,432)
Milefield - Increase Admission Number to	(599,833)	0	0	(599,833)	(599,833)	0	0	(599,833)
Milefield - Roofing Replacement/Repairs	643	0	0	643	643	0	0	643
Pensitone St Johns - Alterations for Bul	(114,373)	0	0	(114,373)	(114,373)	0	0	(114,373)
Retention Consolidation 16/17	(20,441)	0	0	(20,441)	(20,441)	0	0	(20,441)
Richard Newman Primary - Alterations to	10,325	0	0	10,325	10,325	0	0	10,325
SCHOOL ACCESS WORKS	(26,976)	0	0	(26,976)	(26,976)	0	0	(26,976)
Summer Lane Primary - Alterations for Bu	(2,175)	0	0	(2,175)	(2,175)	0	0	(2,175)
The Edmunds Condition	1,531	0	0	1,531	1,531	0	0	1,531
Thurlstone Primary - Increase Admission	408,901	0	0	408,901	408,901	0	0	408,901
Thurlstone Toilets	1,151	0	0	1,151	1,151	0	0	1,151
Wombwell Park Street - Increase Admissio	(110,369)	0	0	(110,369)	(110,369)	0	0	(110,369)
Worsbrough Common Primary	(24,437)	0	0	(24,437)	(24,437)	0	0	(24,437)
Worsbrough Common Pupil Places	(18,897)	0	0	(18,897)	(18,897)	0	0	(18,897)
People Total	(253,042)	0	0	(253,042)	(253,042)	0	0	(253,042)
(6) Every child attends a good school Total	(253,042)	0	0	(253,042)	(253,042)	0	0	(253,042)
(7) Early, Targeted support for those that need it								
MILEFIELD CHILDRENS CENTRE	(193)	0	0	(193)	(193)	0	0	(193)
People Total	(193)	0	0	(193)	(193)	0	0	(193)
(7) Early, Targeted support for those that need it Total	(193)	0	0	(193)	(193)	0	0	(193)
(8) Children and adults are safe from harm								
Better Care Fund - Market Place/Mob Working/NHS Num/Contact	(106,502)	0	0	(106,502)	(106,502)	0	0	(106,502)
People Total	(106,502)	0	0	(106,502)	(106,502)	0	0	(106,502)
(8) Children and adults are safe from harm Total	(106,502)	0	0	(106,502)	(106,502)	0	0	(106,502)
(9) People are healthier, happier, independent and active								
Play Refurbishment Penistone	163	0	0	163	163	0	0	163
Place Total	163	0	0	163	163	0	0	163
(9) People are healthier, happier, independent and active Total	163	0	0	163	163	0	0	163

Appendix B - Variance Analysis Per Scheme

	2016/17 Variance	2016/17 Slippage	2016/17 Rephasing	2016/17 Variation in Scheme Costs	Overall Variance	Overall Slippage	Overall Rephasing	Overall Variation in Scheme Costs
(11) Protecting the Borough for future generations								
PURCHASE OF LEASEHOLD - TUMBLING LANE	(246,157)	0	0	(246,157)	(246,157)	0	0	(246,157)
Core Services - Assets, IT and Finance Total	(246,157)	0	0	(246,157)	(246,157)	0	0	(246,157)
A6135 Park Rd-Sheffield Rd-LockeAve Ph1	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	31
A6135 Sheffield Road - SWR	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	31
A616 Crow Edge to Victoria phase 1	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	31
A628 Barnsley Road Penistone to H'swaine	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	31
A628 Beevor Court Retaining Wall	4,914	0	0	4,914	4,914	0	0	4,914
A629 Crane Moor Lane towards Wortley	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	31
A635 Doncaster Road - SWR	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	31
A635 Doncaster Road Ardsley	2,450	0	0	2,450	2,450	0	0	2,450
Assessment Programme	(6,800)	0	0	(6,800)	(6,800)	0	0	(6,800)
Barnsley Hotspot Programme	81,521	0	0	81,521	81,521	0	0	81,521
BOD Property Level Flood Protection	1,709	0	0	1,709	1,709	0	0	1,709
Bradberry Balk Lane TM	1,743	0	0	1,743	1,743	0	0	1,743
Canal St - Smithies Lane Cycle Route	9,880	0	0	9,880	9,880	0	0	9,880
Carriageways Planned Maintenance	(8,461)	0	0	(8,461)	(8,461)	0	0	(8,461)
Eldon Street Traffic Management Scheme	992	0	0	992	992	0	0	992
Fees For Future Schemes	(445)	0	0	(445)	(445)	0	0	(445)
Jct 38 to Town Centre Cycle Route	(550,000)	0	(550,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Key Route Barnsley to Doncaster North	8,823	0	0	8,823	8,823	0	0	8,823
Key Route Barnsley to Wakefield	125,000	0	0	125,000	125,000	0	0	125,000
LSTF Main Bid - Barnsley Access Impr Cor	419	0	0	419	419	0	0	419
New Scheme Planning & Design	445	0	0	445	445	0	0	445
Park Springs Road to Broomhill	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000
Principal Roads	(2,450)	0	0	(2,450)	(2,450)	0	0	(2,450)
Residual Exp On Completed Schemes	(31,155)	0	0	(31,155)	(31,155)	0	0	(31,155)
Rotherham Rd/Carlton Rd - mova	1,999	0	0	1,999	1,999	0	0	1,999
Safety Barriers (PRN)	1,399	0	0	1,399	1,399	0	0	1,399
Street Lighting Planned Maintenance	(66,213)	0	0	(66,213)	(66,213)	0	0	(66,213)
Street Lighting Structural Replacements	66,213	0	0	66,213	66,213	0	0	66,213
Traffic MGT - Server Upgrade	3,113	0	0	3,113	3,113	0	0	3,113
Traffic Signals	4,186	0	0	4,186	4,186	0	0	4,186
Wellington St (Pitt St to Wortley St)	8,399	0	0	8,399	8,399	0	0	8,399
West Moor Dyke Culvert	363	0	0	363	363	0	0	363
Place Total	(331,768)	0	(550,000)	218,230	218,232	0	0	218,230
(11) Protecting the Borough for future generations Total	(577,925)	0	(550,000)	(27,927)	(27,925)	0	0	(27,927)
(12) Customers can contact us easily and use more services online								
Customer Services Project	(111,150)	0	(111,150)	0	(0)	0	0	0
Development of CIS	(570)	0	0	(570)	(570)	0	0	(570)
Goldthorpe - Relocation of Connects	1,210	0	0	1,210	1,210	0	0	1,210
Communities Total	(110,510)	0	(111,150)	640	640	0	0	640
(12) Customers can contact us easily and use more services online Total	(110,510)	0	(111,150)	640	640	0	0	640
Grand Total	(24,076,441)	(273,775)	(22,999,967)	(802,703)	(449,721)	0	0	(449,725)

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This matter is not a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has not been included in the relevant Forward Plan

Report of the Director of
Finance, Assets and
Information Services

**TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES & INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE - QUARTER
ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management recommends that members be updated on treasury management activities regularly (TMSS, annual and mid-year reports). This report, therefore, ensures that the Council is implementing best practice in accordance with the Code.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that Members note:-

- **the Treasury Management activities undertaken for the period and compliance with the Prudential Indicators;**
- **the Authority's Capital Programme Funding Position; and**
- **the performance of the Authority's investments for the reported quarter.**

3. Economic Summary

- 3.1 On 23 June 2016, the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union. Prime Minister Theresa May confirmed in subsequent weeks that "Brexit means Brexit", even if the timing and nature of the exit remain unclear. As a result, many forecasters are predicting that UK economic activity will lose momentum going into 2017.
- 3.2 The Bank of England meeting on 4 August 2016 addressed this expected slowdown in growth by a package of measures including a cut in the Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, had warned that a vote for Brexit would be likely to cause a slowing in growth and suggested that the Government would need to introduce measures to stimulate the economy. The new Chancellor, Phillip Hammond, announced after the referendum result that the target of achieving a budget surplus in 2020 will be eased in the Autumn Statement on 23 November 2016.
- 3.3 Events during the first half of the year have had massive implications for sterling. The value of the GBP/USD foreign exchange market has been at its weakest since February 1984, with lows of \$1.27 to £1.00. Record lows against the Euro have also been reached as traders sell the currency amid fears that the UK will not secure a favourable deal out of impending Brexit negotiations. British holidaymakers found they could not even exchange £1 for €1 in some airports, and the price of food and drinks in Europe are typically at least 22% more expensive than a year ago. There has, however, been a benefit for the British economy. Retail sales leapt 1.4% in July, helped by an influx of big-spending overseas tourists from the likes of the United States, China and Hong Kong.

- 3.4 In terms of interest rates, the Federal Reserve in the United States increased rates in December 2015, and it was anticipated that further increases would follow. Since then, more downbeat news on the international scene, including the Brexit vote, have caused a delay in the timing of the second increase which is now strongly expected in December this year.
- 3.5 Economic growth in the Euro area is expected to remain resilient. Data has suggested little, if any, impact of the UK's referendum on economic activity in continental Europe. More importantly are upcoming political challenges, including referendums in Italy and Hungary, a presidential election re-run in Austria, and French primaries, all adding to mounting concerns over European political uncertainty. The UK economy is also vulnerable should negotiations over Britain's new relationship with the EU turn sour.
- 3.6 A detailed economic commentary on developments during quarter ended 30th September 2016 is provided at Appendix 1.

4. Interest Rate Forecast

- 4.1 The Council's treasury advisor, Capita Asset Services, undertook a quarterly review of its interest rate forecasts following the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decision to cut the Bank Rate to 0.25%
- 4.2 The latest forecast from Capita is as follows:

	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19
Bank Rate	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.50%

- 4.3 The above forecast includes a cut to 0.10% in November this year and a first increase in May 2018, to 0.25%, but no further increase to 0.50% until a year later. Mark Carney, continues to state that increases in the Bank Rate will be slow and gradual after they do start. The MPC is concerned about the impact of increases on many heavily indebted consumers, especially when the growth in average disposable income is still weak and for some consumers, who have had no increases in pay, could be non-existent.
- 4.4 A detailed commentary on interest rate forecasts is provided at Appendix 2.

5. Annual Investment Strategy

- 5.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2016/17, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council in February 2016. It sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:
- Security of capital;
 - Liquidity; and
 - Yield.
- 5.2 As at 30th September 2016, the Authority has £39.45M of investments, broken down as follows:

Counterparty	Rating	Principal £m	Status
Lloyds	A	5.00	Fixed deposit to 07.10.16
Goldman Sachs International Bank	A	5.00	Fixed deposit to 02.12.16
Landesbank Hessen Thuringen	A	3.00	Fixed deposit to 07.03.17
Barclays	A-	3.35	Instant Access
Money Market Funds	AAmmf	14.10	Instant Access
Enhanced Money Market Funds	AAmmf	9.00	Accessible within 3 days
TOTAL INVESTMENTS		39.45	

5.3 All of the above investments are in-line with the 2016-17 Treasury Management Strategy. Officers can confirm that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30th September 2016.

5.4 The table below summarises the investment transactions undertaken during the first quarter. There was a slight decrease in the overall investment position of the Authority by £4.25M during the period. The relatively stable position is reflected in the total borrowing position which remained virtually unchanged during the quarter. An analysis of the Authority's investment portfolio as at 30th September 2016 is provided at Appendix 3.

	Balance on 01/07/2016 £m	Investments Made £m	Investments Repaid £m	Balance on 30/09/2016 £m	Increase/ (Decrease) in Investments for Q2 £m
Long-Term Investments	9.000	-	-	9.000	0.000
Short-Term Investments	13.000	5.000	5.000	13.000	0.000
Money Market Funds / Instant Access	21.700	95.050	99.300	17.450	(4.250)
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	43.700	100.050	104.300	39.450	(4.250)

5.5 Investment rates available in the market were broadly stable during the first half of the quarter but then took a slight downward path in the second half concluding with a significant drop after the referendum. Following the announcement in August of the cut in the base rate from 0.50% to 0.25%, the Authority has seen interest rate reductions across its instant access accounts and money market funds. Officers are undertaking an assessment of daily cash flows and liquidity requirements to ensure the Authority's investments are the most suitable within the current environment.

5.6 The 7 day London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) is used as a performance indicator for measuring the return on investments. The average 7 day LIBID for the 2nd Quarter was 0.13%. The average rate of return on the Authority's total investments for the quarter exceeded the benchmark and was 0.48%.

6. The Authority's Capital Programme Funding Position

6.1 Borrowing transactions during the quarter are summarised in the table below:

	Balance on 01/07/2016 £m	Debt Repaid £m	New Borrowing £m	Balance on 30/09/2016 £m	Increase/ (Decrease) in Borrowing £m
Short Term Borrowing	40.003	15.500	17.300	41.803	1.800
PWLB Borrowing	422.741	1.250	-	421.491	(1.250)
Other Long Term Loans	63.000	-	-	63.000	0.000
Long Term Local Authority	1.757	-	-	1.757	0.000
TOTAL BORROWING	527.501	16.750	17.300	528.051	0.550

6.2 The Authority's debt position remained stable during the quarter with a marginal increase in external debt of £0.55M consisting of short-term temporary borrowing from other Local Authorities. This represents an inexpensive method of financing and will continue to form an integral part of the borrowing strategy for 2016-17.

6.3 There has been significant volatility in PWLB rates during the quarter, with the 50 year rate for new long-term borrowing starting off at 3.00% at the beginning of July and falling to 2.10% by the end of September. Whilst this volatility makes it extremely difficult to make long term borrowing decisions, it may also present an opportunity to fix debt out at historically low costs. The borrowing requirements of the Authority, together with the borrowing rates available are being closely monitored and further information is provided at Section 9.

6.4 Affordability and the 'cost of carry' (the difference between long-term borrowing rates and short-term investment rates) remain important influences on the borrowing strategy and the Authority determines it cost effective in the short-term to use internal resources. The Authority's internally borrowed position is a good insulator against volatile "post-Brexit" rates.

New Borrowing

6.5 As mentioned at 6.3, during the quarter ended 30th September 2016, the 50 year PWLB target (certainty) rate for new long-term borrowing started at 3.00% and ended at 2.10%.

6.6 Due to the overall financial position no new long-term borrowing was undertaken during the quarter. The latest PWLB certainty rate forecasts are shown within Appendix 2.

Borrowing in Advance of Need

6.7 The Council has not borrowed in advance of need during the quarter ended 30th September 2016.

7. Debt Rescheduling

7.1 During the quarter ended 30th September 2016, no debt rescheduling was undertaken. Various borrowing opportunities are currently being explored with an ongoing review of the Council's treasury management position.

8. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

- 8.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. The Council's approved Prudential and Treasury Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the approved TMSS.
- 8.2 During the financial year to date the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. The Prudential and Treasury Indicators are shown in Appendix 4.

9. Review of TM Activities

- 9.1 Financial Services continue to closely monitor the Council's borrowing position together with a potential further change in interest rates that is currently forecast to take place in November 2016.
- 9.2 Affordability and the 'cost of carry' (the difference between long-term borrowing rates and short-term investment rates) remain important influences on the borrowing strategy and the Authority determines it cost effective in the short-term to use internal resources. However, the Council will not be able to sustain a temporary / internally borrowed position and will need to fix out more borrowing in the near future to fund the town centre and other previously approved commitments. In addition to this, the Council has a number of loans that will mature over the next 2-3 years at relatively high rates. Financial Services will again seek to replace these loans at lower rates as part of the process to optimise the Council's longer term borrowing position.
- 9.3 High internal borrowing and variable rate debt creates a high level of risk. However, the strategy continues to pay dividends and support budget savings in the current economic environment. By postponing borrowing the Council has greatly benefitted from an unexpected fall in fixed borrowing rates, which mitigates this risk to some degree. There are several options available which are currently being considered:
- 1) **Borrow on need** - Borrow fixed, longer dated debt as loans mature. As the outlook for rates is to remain low this is a cheap option which matches cash flow and reduces counterparty exposure and cost of carry. There are plenty of offers of temporary borrowing (less than 12mths) still in the market which will be available until the point at which loans mature.
 - 2) **Restructure variable rate debt** - Consider switching some of the variable rate debt to fixed longer term PWLB. The variable rate debt will be cheap to repay, will reduce variable rate risk, but clearly will introduce additional costs. Each £10M rescheduled will cost roughly £200K p.a.
 - 3) **Risk spreading** - Borrow in small tranches to cover the fixed rate maturities over the next 3 years. This will spread the refinancing risk and address the borrowing need. Borrowing in smaller tranches may be beneficial due to uncertainty and volatility of rates and to hedge against rates moving even lower.
 - 4) **Forward borrow** – Options available to fix the rate now for a period of up to 5 or 6 years in advance. This would allow the Authority to maintain a short term, cheap position, with the comfort of fixed rate loans being delivered in the future. The risks are, once committed the funds must be taken and the market rates could potentially be cheaper in 3 years' time. Arranging the loans could be quite a lengthy process involving a great deal of due diligence with commercial lenders.
 - 5) **MBA** – The agency were originally claiming to undercut the price offered by the PWLB by 0.10% but confirmation of this would be required as markets have been very volatile over recent months. The amount borrowed could be limited as this is the Agency's first issue. On the downside, there is a credit assessment involved which may delay the bond issue and this would be a 'collective' process rather than being tailored to RMRC's individual requirements.

- 9.4 In addition to the above, ongoing work is being undertaken to review other areas in the Council's debt portfolio to create further savings. For example the Barnsley Local Education Partnership (of which the Council is a 10% shareholder) is looking to review the lenders terms on the BSF programme after being pressed by Council officers to do so.
- 9.5 By way of an update, the LEP has already appointed advisers to review Phase 2 of the programme by the end of January 2017. Phase 1 and 3 will be reviewed subsequently but Phase 2 has been chosen initially as it is more straightforward in relation to the type of funders involved. The Council need to sign off the refinancing proposals from a VFM perspective so Council officers will be heavily involved in the final decision making. It is intended to submit a report into Cabinet in late December/ early January that outlines and asks for approval to implement the conclusions of the review including any savings realised.
- 9.6 In conjunction with its advisers, the Council has also been looking at reviewing the terms of its Lender Options Borrower Options (LOBO) loans. This has not progressed as hoped because the German lenders, FMS, do not appear to want to engage in discussions to re-negotiate the deal despite initially encouraging dialogue. We are currently looking at other areas within the Council's portfolio to produce savings.

10. Benchmarking

- 10.1 The Council receives benchmarking information from Capita which compares investment performance against that of their other clients. This information has the added advantage of including risk weightings and allows comparison with other counterparties who are receiving the same investment advice. Quarterly information for September 2016 was not available at the time of writing this report but will be provided in due course.
- 10.2 Officers will continue to measure and manage its exposure to treasury management risks by using benchmarking data and other performance indicators.

APPENDICES

1. Detailed Economic Commentary on Developments During Quarter Ended 30th September 2016
2. Detailed Commentary on Interest Rate Forecasts and Capita Asset Services' Forward View
3. Analysis of Investment Portfolio as at 30th September 2016
4. Prudential and Treasury Indicators as at 30th September 2016

Detailed Economic Commentary on Developments during Quarter Ended 30th September 2016

- During the quarter ended 30 September 2016:
 - The economy remained surprisingly robust since Brexit;
 - Households and firms shrugged off referendum uncertainty;
 - The labour market began to soften;
 - CPI inflation started to pick up;
 - The Bank of England cut interest rates and expanded their asset purchases;
 - The ECB and the US Fed kept policy unchanged;
- The economic recovery regained some momentum in Q2 2016, with real GDP growth accelerating and both households and firms appeared to shrug off pre-referendum uncertainty. However, growth remained unbalanced, with net trade making a big negative contribution to GDP growth for the third quarter out of the last four.
- The limited official output data so far supports the view of slowing growth, but no outright recession. Meanwhile, the drop in the pound appears to be having a positive impact on exports, with goods volumes up by 2% on the month.
- The strong trend in household spending suggests that consumers are coping well post-referendum. Despite August's slight dip, retail sales volumes have generally been rising robustly and annual growth stands at a robust 6.2%. Admittedly, consumer confidence slumped immediately after the referendum, but this was not too surprising given the political upheaval at the time. Confidence has since bounced back to pre-referendum levels; this is unsurprising given that the fundamentals – such as low interest rates and inflation – remain supportive. However, spending growth is unlikely to maintain its pace for much longer as the labour market softens and rising inflation begins to squeeze on household spending power.
- The labour market performed strongly prior to the referendum and is yet to show signs of damage from the leave vote. Employment growth rose by 174,000 in the three months to July, up from 172,000 in June. What's more, the unemployment rate has remained at its post-crisis low of 4.9% for the past three months and the employment rate stands at its highest since records began in 1971.
- Nonetheless, the leave vote is likely to cause some firms to start putting hiring decisions on hold and cut back on headcounts altogether. Indeed, employment surveys suggest that the worst is yet to come. Pay growth has also showed some signs of slowing, with the headline average weekly earnings growth (including bonuses) falling from 2.5% y/y in June to 2.2% in July.
- Meanwhile, after months of subdued price growth, inflation picked up in Q3. Headline CPI stood at 0.6% in July and August, driven by a rise in food and fuel inflation. Inflation is expected to break through the Monetary Policy Committee's (MPC) 2% target by mid-2017.
- In August, the MPC implemented a package of policy measures to cushion the economy from the adverse effects of the Brexit vote: -
 - a cut in Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%
 - new gilt purchases of £60bn
 - corporate bond purchases of £10bn
 - a new Term Funding Scheme (TFS) to provide cheap funds to banks

- There have been some suggestions that the August loosening package was premature and unnecessary. Nonetheless, the package is probably part of the reason why the economy has bounced back. Although the MPC left policy untouched in September's meeting, it signalled a further cut of Bank Rate to around 0.10% in November, so long as the incoming data was in line with its August forecasts.
- However, unlike the Bank of England, both the Federal Reserve in the United States and the European Central Bank (ECB) kept rates on hold during Q3. Forecasts now show two rate hikes next year (previously three) in the United States, taking the rate to between 1.00% and 1.25% by year-end. Meanwhile, although the ECB left policy unchanged in Q3, President Mario Draghi stated again that the Bank was "ready, willing and able to act" if required. In particular, he stressed that asset purchases would continue until at least March 2017.
- On the fiscal policy front, new Chancellor Phillip Hammond will set out how the government will use tax and spending to bolster the UK economy at the Autumn Statement on the 23rd November. In light of the vote to leave the EU, the chancellor said there is an opportunity to "reset fiscal policy" in the Autumn Statement. Forecasts say this is likely to involve a slowdown in the pace of fiscal tightening and an increase in infrastructure spending on short and medium term projects.
- While the public finances in Q3 have improved on a year earlier, this improvement is unlikely to continue as the post-referendum economic slowdown begins to bite. So austerity will be less intense but could drag on for a few more years than previously planned.
- Finally, in regards to Brexit, there is still not much detail to the government's plans for the new UK-EU relationship. It would appear that Article 50 won't be triggered until Q1 next year at the earliest. What's more, the chance of a "hard Brexit" deal appears to have grown over recent weeks.

Detailed Commentary on Interest Rate Forecasts and Capita Asset Services' Forward View**Post EU Referendum Interest Rate Review**

Our treasury management advisers, Capita Asset Services have provided us with the following update to their interest rate forecasts and PWLB rate forecasts.

	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19
BANK RATE	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50
3 month LIBID	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60
6 month LIBID	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70
12 month LIBID	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.90
5 yr PWLB	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.30
10 yr PWLB	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80
25 yr PWLB	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.60
50 yr PWLB	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40

- Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. The above Bank Rate forecasts will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. A further cut to near zero (0.10%), is forecast – probably at the November quarterly inflation report meeting, if data comes in as forecast, but the Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, has dismissed the ideas of negative rates.
- Considerable variety of views as to whether the latest measures, including the cut in the Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%, will have much direct impact on the economy; but they are likely to have an indirect effect by impacting on perceptions and boosting confidence that the Bank is taking action and doing as much as possible - so this WILL help sentiment.
- Limited benefit of a quarter per cent cut in Bank Rate on the cost of mortgages - but also because 36% of households rent, 33% own their property outright, so only 30% own their homes by mortgages and only half of those are on variable rate mortgages.
- The Chancellor has said he will do 'whatever is needed' i.e. to promote growth. This will mean that the deficit elimination timetable will need to slip further into the future as promoting growth (and ultimately boosting tax revenues in the longer term), will be a more urgent priority.
- Capita's forecast is for increases in Bank Rate in May 2018 to 0.25% and to 0.50% May 2019; but these will very much depend on how strongly, and how soon, the UK economy makes a gradual recovery, and so start a process of very gradual increases in Bank Rate over a prolonged period.
- Most of the major developed economies of the world, apart from the US, appear to be becoming bogged down in lacklustre growth with central banks running out of ammunition to provide further support to economic growth. National governments will need to support economic growth by undertaking structural reforms, fiscal policy and direct investment expenditure.
- The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, albeit gently. It is important to remember however, that PWLB rates are highly unpredictable. Markets are experiencing exceptional levels of volatility which are highly correlated to emerging market, geo-political and sovereign debt crisis developments.
- Apart from the uncertainties already explained above, downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:
 - Monetary policy action reaching its limit of effectiveness and failing to stimulate significant sustainable growth, combat the threat of deflation and reduce high levels of debt in some major

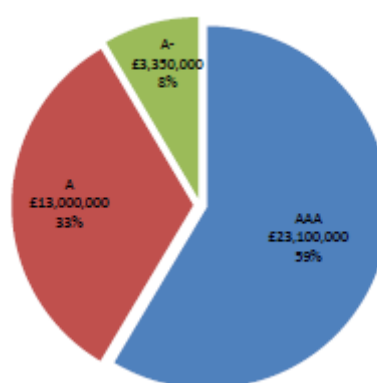
developed economies, combined with a lack of adequate action from national governments to promote growth through structural reforms, fiscal policy and investment expenditure.

- Weak capitalisation of some European banks.
 - A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
 - Geopolitical risks in Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
 - Emerging country economies, currencies and corporates destabilised by falling commodity prices and / or Fed. rate increases, causing a further flight to safe havens (bonds).
 - UK economic growth and increases in inflation are weaker than we currently anticipate.
 - Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU and US.
- The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include: -
 - The pace and timing of increases in the Fed. funds rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
 - UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.
 - As there are so many variables at this time, caution must be exercised in respect of all interest rate forecasts. The general expectation for an eventual trend of gently rising gilt yields and PWLB rates is expected to remain unchanged. Negative, (or positive), developments could significantly impact safe-haven flows of investor money into UK, US and German bonds and produce shorter term movements away from the above central forecasts. Events will be monitored and forecasts will be updated as and when appropriate.

Analysis of Investment Portfolio as at 30th September 2016

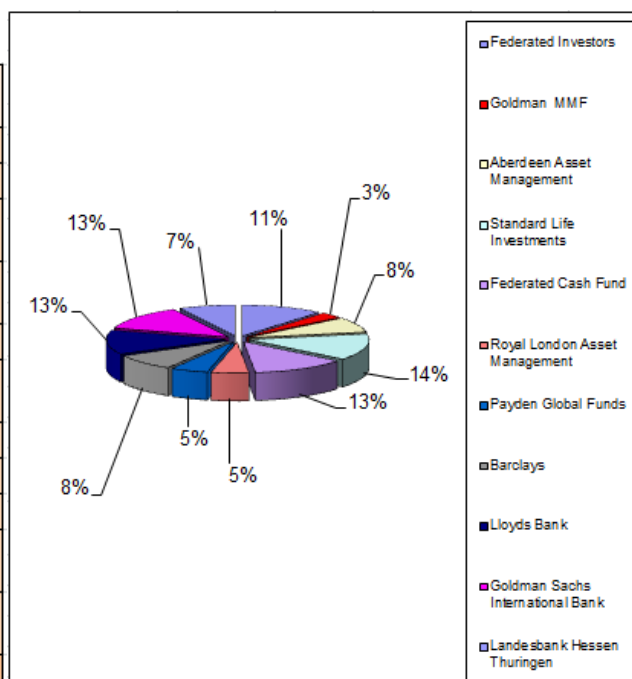
Borrower	Principal (£)	Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity Date	Lowest Long Term Rating	Historic Risk of Default
MMF Federated Investors (UK)	4,400,000	0.32%		MMF	AAA	0.000%
MMF Aberdeen	3,100,000	0.33%		MMF	AAA	0.000%
MMF Goldman Sachs	1,200,000	0.30%		MMF	AAA	0.000%
MMF Standard Life	5,400,000	0.32%		MMF	AAA	0.000%
Barclays Bank Plc	3,350,000	0.20%		Call	A-	0.000%
ECF Federated Sterling Cash Plus Fund	5,000,000	0.90%		ECF	AAA	0.000%
ECF Royal London Asset Management Cash Plus	2,000,000	0.49%		ECF	AAA	0.000%
ECF Payden Sterling Reserve Fund	2,000,000	1.50%		ECF	AAA	0.000%
Lloyds Bank Plc	5,000,000	0.65%	07/07/2016	07/10/2016	A	0.001%
Goldman Sachs International Bank	5,000,000	0.75%	02/06/2016	02/12/2016	A	0.012%
Landesbank Hessen-Thuringen Girozentrale (Helaba)	3,000,000	0.80%	07/06/2016	07/03/2017	A	0.029%
Total Investments	£39,450,000	0.58%				0.004%

Rating Exposure



Counterparty Rating	£	%
AAAmf	23,100,000	59%
A	13,000,000	33%
A-	3,350,000	8%
TOTAL	39,450,000	100%

Investments by Counterparty	£	Type	%
Federated Investors	4,400,000	MMF	11%
Goldman MMF	1,200,000	MMF	3%
Aberdeen Asset Management	3,100,000	MMF	8%
Standard Life Investments	5,400,000	MMF	14%
Federated Cash Fund	5,000,000	Short Duration	13%
Royal London Asset Management	2,000,000	Short Duration	5%
Payden Global Funds	2,000,000	Short Duration	5%
Barclays	3,350,000	UK Bank	8%
Lloyds Bank	5,000,000	UK Bank	13%
Goldman Sachs International Bank	5,000,000	UK Bank	13%
Landesbank Hessen Thuringen	3,000,000	Non-UK Bank	8%
TOTAL	39,450,000		100%



Prudential and Treasury Indicators as at 30th September 2016

Prudential Indicators	Limit for 2016/17 £'000	Actual at 30/09/2016 £'000	Compliance with Indicator
Maximum debt compared to Authorised Limit	961.000	787.598	Yes
Average debt compared to Operational Boundary	931.000	784.527	Yes

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing - upper and lower limits	Upper Limit (%)	Lower Limit (%)	Actual Fixed Borrowing 30/09/16 £'000	% Fixed Borrowing at 30/09/16	Compliance with Indicator
Under 12 months	50	0	135.885	30%	Yes
12 months to 2 years	25	0	4.358	1%	Yes
2 years to 5 years	25	0	16.281	4%	Yes
5 years to 10 years	25	0	54.568	12%	Yes
10 years to 20 years	75	0	27.125	6%	Yes
20 years to 30 years	75	0	38.359	9%	Yes
30 years to 40 years	75	0	84.541	19%	Yes
40 years to 50 years	75	0	86.030	19%	Yes

Prudential Indicators	Limit for 2016/17 (%)	Actual at 30/09/2016 (%)	Compliance with Indicator
Upper limit of fixed interest rates based on net debt	90%	89%	Yes
Upper limit of variable interest rates based on net debt	25%	11%	Yes
Prudential Indicators	Limit for 2016/17 £'000	Actual at 30/09/2016 £'000	Compliance with Indicator
Upper limit for principal sums invested over 364 days	20.000	0	Yes

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is not a Key Decision within the council's definition and has been included in the relevant Forward Plan

**Report of the Place
Executive Director**

Revocation of Planning Advisory Note 30 (PAN30)

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek authority from Cabinet to revoke the adopted Planning Advice Note 30, Sustainable Location of Housing Sites, (PAN30) dated July 2011.
- 1.2 PAN30 was adopted as an interim advice document, to be used alongside the Core Strategy pending the adoption of the Local Development Framework Development Sites and Places Development Plan Document. It has been used to inform decisions on planning applications for housing to date.
- 1.3 The Council is now pursuing a different local development scheme and the draft publication version of a full Local Plan went out to public consultation between 24 June and 5 August 2016. The national policy context has changed since the adoption of PAN30 and it is considered necessary to revoke the document as it is not compliant with the current national planning policy context.
- 1.4 Instead we intend to produce an alternative planning tool following adoption of the Local Plan that will assist in the evaluation of planning applications.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended:

- 2.1 **That Cabinet approves the revocation of Planning Advice Note 30: Sustainable Location of Housing Sites.**
- 2.2 **That Cabinet approves the use of a simplified and updated planning tool that will assist in the consideration of relevant planning applications.**

3. Introduction

- 3.1 In July 2011 Cabinet approved a revised and updated Planning Advice Note 30. The revised PAN30 highlighted key national, regional and local policy affecting the release of land for housing at the time of its adoption, and set out a standardised checklist and associated scoring system to indicate how housing proposals met the various policy requirements. Since that time the system has changed and national policy is more liberal in terms of the delivery of housing- seeking to boost housing supply. This is demonstrated both through the introduction of National Policy Framework (NPPF) and appeals on refused planning applications, including case law.

4 Proposal & Justification

Background

- 4.1 PAN30 was originally produced because the Council considered it important for Development Control officers to have a checklist to support their work evaluating planning applications for housing. PAN30 has provided a framework for considering applications and also acted as a tool to assist in improving the quality of planning application submissions by outlining the detailed information needed to consider the application with respect to location. It followed the guidance in PPG 3 to prioritise the development of previously developed land for residential development over green field land and made the sequential test transparent. PAN30 was therefore used by applicants of larger sites to provide a variety of information relating to the location of the housing proposal.
- 4.2 PAN 30 is appended to this report but particular attention is drawn to the fact it includes a clear sequential test on housing sites location (beyond that afforded regarding flood risk) with a preference to brownfield land over green field land and edge of settlement locations. It also favours the use of employment land that is not in use for employment purposes.
- 4.3 In March 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced and the majority of existing planning policy was rescinded – this included PPG3. In February of 2013 the Regional Strategy was revoked which had previously set a target of a minimum of 49% of housing development to be on brownfield land in Barnsley MBC area. The Core Strategy is being replaced with a full up to date Local Plan that is expected to be adopted next year. A primary function of the planning system is now to boost significantly the supply of housing and for the reasons explained below, the criteria in PAN30 is not considered to be in conformity with the objective of significantly boosting housing or the presumption in favour of sustainable development but some of the information sought within it is still considered necessary.

5 Current Position

- 5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In addition to

reiterating the presumption in favour of sustainable development it outlines a positive approach to enabling development to happen. It still applies that planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- 5.2 The NPPF takes a positive approach to the supply of housing and expects local authorities to *'boost significantly the supply of housing'* (paragraph 47). It states that *"if there is no 5 year supply of housing then the relevant policies for the supply of housing should not be considered up to date"* (paragraph 49).
- 5.3 In Barnsley it is extremely unlikely we could demonstrate a deliverable 5 year housing land supply until the emerging Local Plan is adopted. This means that any policy which has the effect of constraining housing supply is considered out-of-date. Accordingly, although PAN30 is the equivalent of a supplementary planning document rather than a development plan policy, it is rendered out-of-date by the NPPF. This is particularly so in respect of the emphasis it places on previously developed land as part of the scoring system, particularly given the lack of previously developed sites within the borough. Its existence therefore potentially misleads applicants, objectors, members and other stakeholders who may be under the impression that it provides a basis to refuse planning applications on greenfield sites.
- 5.4 Whilst there is a demonstrable need to revoke PAN30, for the presumption in favour of sustainable development to apply a site has to be considered sustainable in the first place. In this regard PAN30 does include criteria that help to inform whether or not a site can be judged to be sustainable. Generally applicants cover this in their Planning Statement which we require them to submit alongside a major residential development (i.e. 10 units or more). Accordingly, it is considered that in our Local List of Validation Requirements we could introduce guidance as to what we expect to be contained in a Planning Statement in order to allow a detailed analysis of sustainability credentials.
- 5.5 Current National Planning Policy Guidance advises that local validation checklists should be published on the website and should formally be reviewed every two years. As we are due to review the local list shortly it makes sense to incorporate updated guidance of sustainability particularly given recent changes to national permitted development rights such as the change from offices to residential use and the forthcoming light industrial to residential use which re-inforce that housing is considered to be suitable in many locations.

6 Analysis

- 6.1 The NPPF applies different emphasis to the criteria and scoring in the PAN 30 in particular with respect to there no longer being a clear sequential test on housing sites location (beyond that afforded regarding flood risk). In addition, there is less resistance in the NPPF to residential development on green field land, in edge of settlement locations and on employment land that is not in use for employment purposes. PAN30 is also considered an overly complex

tool in the current environment and as a requirement on applicants can reasonably be considered an unnecessary burden.

- 6.2 These factors make the PAN30 out of date as a policy tool and therefore it should not be used as such. Indeed, in the current policy context, it would be very difficult, nigh impossible, to defend its use should an appeal arise.
- 6.3 In recent years the greatest value of the PAN30 has been to assist Development Management officers in discussing the merits of a proposal for housing development, gaining better quality information from the applicant and enabling discussion on public transport contributions relating to development. Therefore a different approach is sought to withdraw the PAN and provide a different style of checklist to help in these tasks. The Local List requires a Planning Statement, which should set out the proposals compliance with the NPPF and provide sufficient information for development management officers to assess the proposals against the presumption in favour of sustainable development which runs through the heart of NPPG. The Local List would therefore be altered to provide more clarity regarding the content of a planning statement.

7. Consideration of alternative approaches

- 7.1 To continue with the current PAN30. It is not effective in achieving its original purposes in the current national policy context.
- 7.2 To update PAN30 to reflect current policy. This is considered to be unnecessary given the current policy context and would simply constitute a repetition of soon to be outdated plan policy given the progress in production of the new local plan.
- 7.3 It is considered that neither of these approaches would deliver effective or suitable guidance for applicants and valuable help to Development Management officers whilst some waste of resource would occur in the continued use or update of PAN30.

8. Implications for Barnsley

- 8.1 Revocation of PAN30 and introduction of guidance as part of a local list of requirements will provide a clear approach to determining planning applications for housing.

9. Implications for local people / service users

A clear approach to determining planning applications for housing will benefit local people and service users.

10. Financial implications

- 10.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

11. Employee implications

11.1 There are no employee implications arising from this report.

12. Communications implications

12.1 There are communications implications arising from this report in that revocation of PAN30 will need to be published on the Council's website.

13. Community Strategy and the Council's Performance Management Framework

13.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

14. Promoting Equality & Diversity and Social Inclusion

14.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

15. Tackling Health Inequalities

15.1 There are no direct matters of relevance arising from this report.

16. Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Act 2006

16.1 There are no direct matters of relevance arising from this report but the emphasis of the NPPF is to promote sustainable development. Clear information as part of a local list of requirements setting out how the sustainability of proposals will be judged will assist in this regard.

17. Risk Management Issues

17.1 There are no risks arising from this proposal.

18. Conservation of Biodiversity

18.1 No direct biodiversity implications arise from this report.

19. List of Appendices

Appendix 1 PAN30 Sustainable Location of Housing Sites, July 2011

Office Contact: Paula Tweed

Telephone No: 2611

Date: 17/11/2016

Financial Implications / Consultation



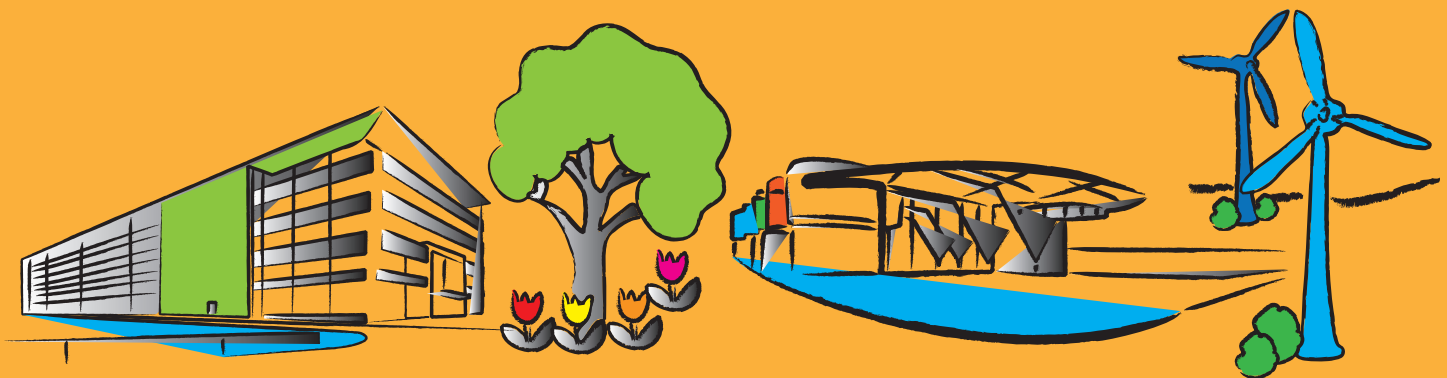
Date: 10/11/2016

Consultations have taken place with representatives of the Acting Executive Director, Finance

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Planning Advice Note 30- Sustainable Location of Housing Sites

Adopted July 2011



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3	Housing Development Sustainability Checklist	5
	Appendix 1: Boundary Plans	15
	Appendix 2: List of Other Settlements	23

1 . Introduction

- 1.1** BMBC adopted Planning Advice Note 30 (PAN 30) in January 2004. This is now cancelled and superseded by this guidance for the interim period prior to the Development Sites and Places Development Plan Document (DPD) being adopted.
- 1.2** PAN30 has been prepared by the Council in the same way as if it was a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This includes following the requirements laid out for consultation on an SPD in the boroughs Statement of Community Involvement. The PAN is a material consideration that carries weight in the determination of relevant planning applications. However all other relevant national, regional and local planning policies still apply.
- 1.3** The aim of PAN30 is to promote the development of sustainable, deliverable housing sites consistent with national planning policy, The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy. The objective is to focus new housing development within the main settlements in the Borough and to ensure new development takes place in sustainable locations within them.
- 1.4** Through the Housing Development Sustainability Checklist, as laid out in section 5, this guidance will ensure that:
- New housing development is focused within Barnsley sub-regional town and the principal towns in accordance with the RSS and LDF Core Strategy settlement hierarchy
 - The Councils objective of ensuring improvements in the housing regeneration areas in the borough are continued.
 - The borough's housing requirement, as laid out in the LDF Core Strategy, is met.
 - Housing sites are released in accordance with locational preferences set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS 3), the RSS and the LDF Core Strategy, which give priority to development on previously developed land and seek to ensure new housing has good public transport access and is near to shops and other services.
 - Unitary Development Plan (UDP) saved policies are considered.
 - Infill and other redevelopment opportunities are taken up in preference to extensions to existing settlements.

2 . Development Plan Policy Context

- 2.1** The key policy documents which informed the sustainability criteria and spatial priority considerations set out in this guidance are considered below.

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development & Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change

- 2.2** PPS1 lays out the governments objectives and principles for the planning system. The PPS states that growth should be planned to reduce the need to travel by private car and make the fullest use of public transport and to take climate change impacts into account in the location of development. Additionally the PPS 1 climate change supplement provides guidance as to how the planning system can help to alleviate climate change. The PPS is clear that the location of development, including housing, 'should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions'.

Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing

- 2.3** PPS 3 provides national guidance on developing land for new housing (see Paragraphs 40, 41 and 43) stating that a key objective for Local Planning Authorities is to ensure the effective use of land by re-using land which has been previously developed. PPS3 is also clear that housing should be developed in sustainable locations that provide good access to local services, such as shops, schools and healthcare, and to public transport.

The Regional Spatial Strategy

- 2.4** The RSS remains part of the Statutory Development Plan for the borough. The Localism Bill clearly intends to revoke RSS and if this clause remains when the bill receives Royal Assent the RSS will no longer apply. However the Leeds City Region has prepared an Interim Strategy Statement that retains many of the RSS policies that are relevant to PAN30 and as a result they will remain as material considerations when determining planning applications whatever the status of the RSS . The following RSS polices continue to form part of the context with regard to PAN30:

- YH1: Overall Approach & Key Spatial Priorities
- YH2: Climate Change & Resource Use
- YH4: Regional Cities and Sub regional Cities and Towns
- YH5: Principal Towns
- YH7: Location of Development
- H2: Managing and Stepping Up the Supply and Delivery of Housing
- H3: Managing the Release of Land in Support of Interventions to Address Failing Housing Markets

- 2.5** All the above policies are included in the Leeds City Region Strategy Statement except for policies H2 and H3.

2 . Development Plan Policy Context

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy

2.6 The LDF Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley and the approach to its long term physical development. A number of its policies are relevant to PAN30. These are:

- CSP1: Climate Change - This policy seeks to reduce the impact of growth on climate change by giving preference to previously developed land in sustainable locations
- CSP8: The Location of Growth - This policy lays out the settlement hierarchy for the borough giving priority to growth in Urban Barnsley and the six Principal Towns.
- CSP9: The Number of New Homes to be Built - This policy commits the Council to seeking the completion of at least 21500 net additional homes during the plan period.
- CSP10: The Distribution of New Homes - This policy shows how the 21500 net additional homes will be distributed through the settlement hierarchy.
- CSP14: Housing Mix and efficient Use of Land - This policy, amongst other considerations, gives priority to development on previously developed land (PDL) and sets a target of 55 - 60% of homes being built on PDL.
- CSP17: Housing Regeneration Areas - This policy sets out the areas of the borough in need of housing regeneration and lays out measures that will be taken to support relevant planning applications.
- CSP25: New Development and Sustainable Travel - This policy lays out the Councils expectation that development will be located to reduce the need to travel and be accessible to public transport.

Saved Policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (including Supplementary Planning Guidance / Documents)

2.7 The Core Strategy policies supersede many of the UDP policies. A full list of UDP policies that have been superseded can be found in appendix 4 of the adopted Core Strategy. However a number of UDP policies are still in force following the direction received by the Council in 2007 from the Secretary of State saving a number of policies. In particular, some of the Volume 1, Part II and volume 2 policies and proposals for new housing development remain relevant to the determination of planning applications. As such, applicants are encouraged to consider these policies before an application is submitted to the Council.

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

This checklist should be completed and submitted, as part of any planning application, for all housing developments proposed in the borough above 0.4 hectares. Applications for smaller sites which form part of a larger site over the 0.4 hectare threshold, that may have potential for residential development, should also be accompanied by a completed checklist.

Guidance to Applicants

This Checklist should be included at the front of any other information that you wish to submit in support of the sustainability of your proposal.

The checklist is intended to establish whether the site is sustainably located. By completing the Checklist you are providing a concise summary of the key factors in determining the sustainability of the location of your housing application.

Applicant Details

Applicant Name		Date	
Site Address			

Checklist

Table 3.1

STEP 1 - KEY LOCATION & SITE REQUIREMENTS			
	Applicant (please tick applicable statement)	Score	For office use only
1a - Relationship to Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy			
a) The site is located within Barnsley sub regional town (as shown in appendix 1 – plan 1)		10	

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

b) The site is located within a principal town (as shown in appendix 1 – plans 2 – 8)		6	
c) The site is located in one of the other settlements (as listed and defined in appendix 2)		2	
d) The site is not located within any of the settlements covered by a), b) or c) above		0	
<p>NOTE: Boundaries are shown on the maps in Appendix 1 for Barnsley, as the Sub Regional Town, and the Principal Towns. Hoyland principal town, following the examination and subsequent adoption of the Core Strategy, now also includes the settlement of Birdwell. The map of Hoyland principal town has not been amended to reflect this but the boundary for Birdwell is defined by the UDP green belt as shown on the UDP proposals map for Hoyland. Additionally Grimethorpe, following the examination and subsequent adoption of the Core Strategy, is now part of Cudworth principal town. Its boundaries remain as shown on the map in appendix 1.</p> <p>The boundaries shown on these maps describe the geography of these settlements as 'places' and are not to be interpreted as defining development limits. The maps are based on the Councils interpretation of the boundaries in August 2009. The boundaries shown on these maps will be revised as the LDF Development Sites and Places DPD advances to take account of changes to the Core Strategy, including those described above. All other settlements where PAN30 applies are listed in Appendix 2.</p>			
<p>For a site to be sustainable it must score at least 6 for step 1a</p>			
<p>1b - Reuse of Land</p>			
a) The site is brownfield (It is occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agriculture or forestry) or has been cleared but any evidence of structures or activities has not yet blended into the landscape ⁽¹⁾)		10	
b) The site is a brownfield/greenfield mix with more than 70% of its area brownfield		6	

- 1 Where it can be demonstrated that a site has been intentionally greened after clearance to improve its appearance in the interim until it is re-developed, it will continue to be considered as previously developed and will not normally be considered to have blended into the landscape (as set out in the exceptions to the definition of previously developed land laid out in annex B of PPS3). Any potential greenspace function of the land would need to be considered in the context of existing green space policies.

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

c) The site is a brownfield/greenfield mix with less than 70% of its area brownfield		2	
d) The site is greenfield		0	
For a site to be sustainable it must score at least 6 for 1a & 1b combined			
Step 1 sub-total			

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

Table 3.2

STEP 2 - LAND USE & URBAN FORM			
	Applicant (please tick applicable statement)	Score	For office use only
2a - Location within Settlement			
a) The site is entirely within the built up area <i>(See figure 3.1 below)</i>		10	
b) The site is on the edge of the settlement but not projecting into the countryside <i>(See figure 3.2 below)</i>		6	
c) The site is on the edge of the settlement <u>and</u> projecting into the countryside <i>(See figure 3.3 below)</i>		2	
d) The site is wholly outside or is unrelated to any settlement		0	
For a site to be sustainable it must score at least 6 at step 2a			

Figure 3.1 Within the built up area

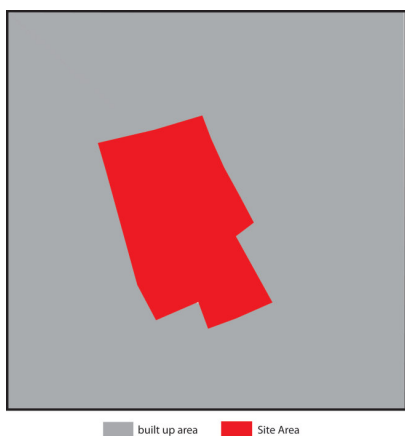


Figure 3.2 Edge of a settlement not projecting into the countryside

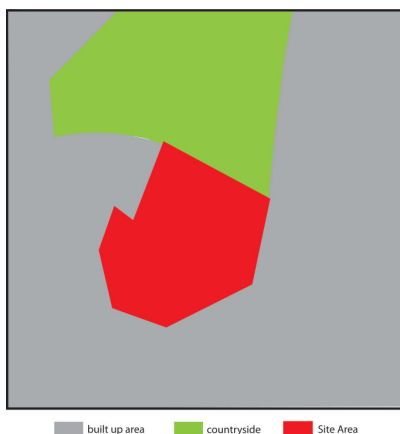
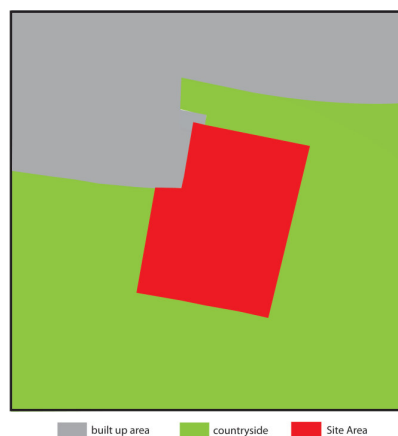


Figure 3.3 Edge of settlement, projecting into countryside



3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

Table 3.3

2b - Current UDP Notation			
	Applicant (please tick applicable statement)	Score	For office use only
<p>NOTE: Where a site is covered by more than one notation on the UDP proposals maps the Council will take a practical approach. This will usually result in the notation that receives the highest score in the checklist being used for the purposes of scoring. However there may be circumstances where this is not appropriate and this will have to be determined on an application by application basis.</p>			
<p>a) The site is a UDP Housing Proposal OR</p> <p>b) The site is a redundant school site which has become available for disposal and redevelopment under the Building Schools for the Future Programme which is:</p> <p>1) NOT in the UDP Green Belt and;</p> <p>2) Has satisfied the requirements of Core Strategy policy CSP43: Educational Facilities and Community Uses</p>		10	
<p>c) The site is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDP housing policy area • UDP employment proposal • UDP employment policy area • UDP Area of Investigation for Potential Employment Development • Area of greenspace that is included on the Councils greenspace register or is land that functions as greenspace • UDP urban greenspace proposal • UDP allotments 		1	

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

<p>d) The site is within or partly within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the UDP greenbelt <p>or is allocated in the UDP as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarded land • Urban land to remain undeveloped • Site for travellers • Minerals planning permission • Minerals consultation area • Minerals area of search • Nature conservation site • Site of special scientific interest • Old Moor Wetlands Centre <p>Or is shown on the Environment Agency flood maps as functioning floodplain</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>For a site to be sustainable it must score at least 8 for step 2 a & b combined</p>			
<p>Step 2 SUB-TOTAL</p>			

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

Table 3.4

STEP 3 - ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES & PUBLIC TRANSPORT			
	Applicant (please tick applicable statement)	Score	For office use only
3a - Public Transport Accessibility			
<p>The South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive will be able to assist with this analysis. Applicants should contact them at: SYPTE, 11 Broad Street West, Sheffield, S1 2BQ or by telephone: 0114 221 1262. See Annex 1 for an easy way to find the centre of the site. If you undertake your own research you must submit your researched information for verification purposes.</p> <p>Accessibility to public transport should be assessed with regard to a sites proximity to the Core Public Transport Network (CPTN) in the borough as defined within the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy (LTP3). This includes the core bus corridors with six or more buses per hour and the railway network. A catchment area buffer should then be applied to the CPTN access points (railway stations and the core bus corridors) based on a 400 metre walk to access bus services and an 800 metre walk to access a railway station. These need to be weighted to allow for the fact that most walks will not be on a straight line basis and SYPTE can supply details of how this is done. A sites distance from the CPTN should be measured from its centre point in order to reflect the majority site coverage. Following this, sites should be graded as green, amber or red using the following criteria and the relevant score applied.</p>			
a) The site is graded as green as it falls completely within the CPTN buffer and requires minimal (if any) public transport intervention.		10	
b) The site has been graded as amber as it bridges over the CPTN buffer or its centre point is outside the 333 metre weighted buffer but within the 400 metre buffer (plus 20% and actual straight line walking distance). The 400 metre buffer represents a 'cushion' that will capture the sites that are just outside the CPTN. Amber sites reflect the need that transport interventions need to be		6	

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

considered as the site has a degree of restriction to public transport use.			
c) The site has been graded as red as it falls completely outside the CPTN buffer. This means that development on the site is not desirable as the site has very limited access to public transport as it is outside of the specified walking catchment area.		0	
For a site to be sustainable it must score at least 6 at step 3a			
3b - Access to Local Services			
Below are 2 lists of services/facilities. List 1 shows essential services and facilities and list 2 shows other services and facilities. We want to know how many of these services are within 800m of the centre of your site. See Annex 1 for an easy way to find the centre of the site. Please submit this information on a map to a known metric scale and with a linked schedule of names and postal addresses. Then answer the following questions:			
a) The centre of the site is within 800m of all essential facilities plus five or more from the list of other services		10	
b) The centre of the site is within 800m of all essential facilities		6	
c) The centre of the site is within 800m of three or less of the essential facilities		2	
d) The centre of the site is beyond 800m of three or less essential facilities		0	
For a site to be sustainable it must score at least 8 for step 3a & b combined			
Step 3 SUB -TOTAL			

3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

TOTAL SCORE (STEP 1 + STEP 2 + STEP 3)		
--	--	--

Table 3.5

List 1 - Essential services/ facilities	
Primary school	Doctors practise - one or more doctors
Local convenience store - any shop selling at least a small range of everyday essential items	Public open green space - generally urban green space shown on UDP/LDF proposals maps (excluding allotments)

Table 3.6

List 2 - Other services / facilities		
Secondary School	Job Centre	Post Office
Benefit agency	Church	Petrol Station
Retail (e.g. shopping parade)	Tertiary college	Village / community hall
Public House	Banking facility	Library
Hospital	Sports centre	Chemist
Health centre / clinic - Providing a range of health related community services such as district nursing, chiropody, occupational therapy etc.		
Supermarket - self service shop selling mainly food often with car parking (PPS4 definition)		

Overall Score

To be considered potentially sustainable the site must:

- Meet the minimum score required at step 1a and 1b and also achieve the minimum score required for these steps combined
- Meet the minimum score required at step 2a and 2b and also achieve the minimum score required for these steps combined
- Meet the minimum score required at step 3a and 3b and also achieve the minimum score required for these steps combined

If the site has achieved the required score at all the above steps the total score achieved should then be applied to the following table:

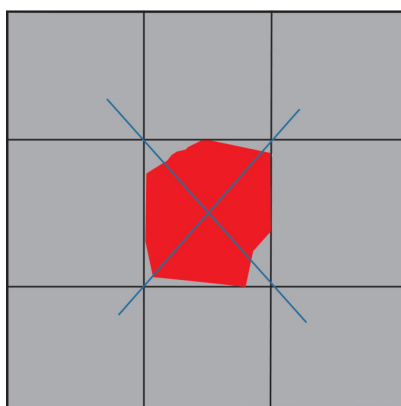
3 . Housing Development Sustainability Checklist

Table 3.7

Site Total Score	Result
21 or below	Site is not sustainable and fails the requirements of PAN30
22 or over	Site is sustainable and has met the requirements of PAN30

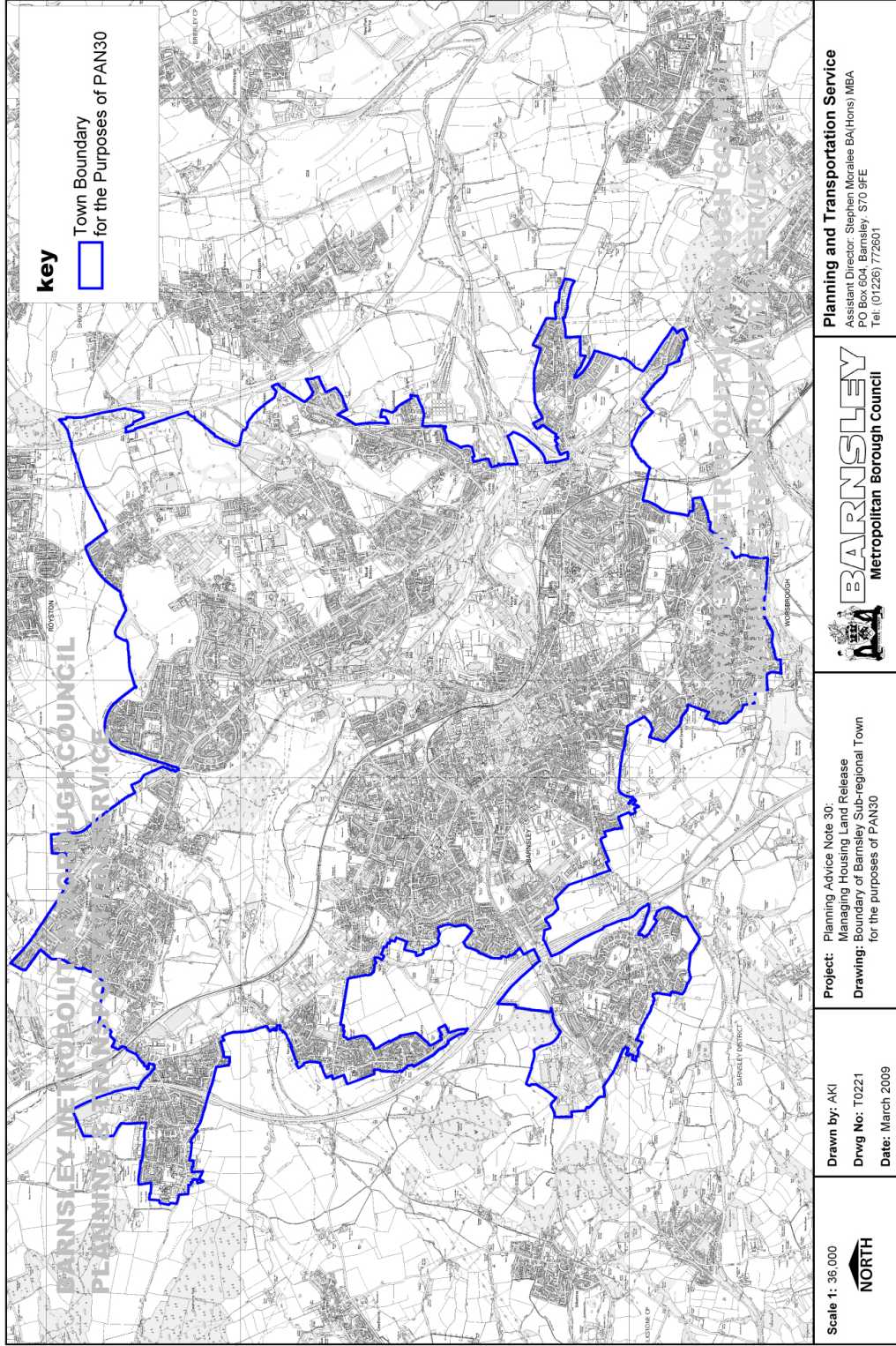
Annex 1 - Finding the centre of a site

To find the centre of the site, draw a box around the site, draw two lines from corner to corner and the centre is where the diagonal lines meet. This is demonstrated in the diagram below.



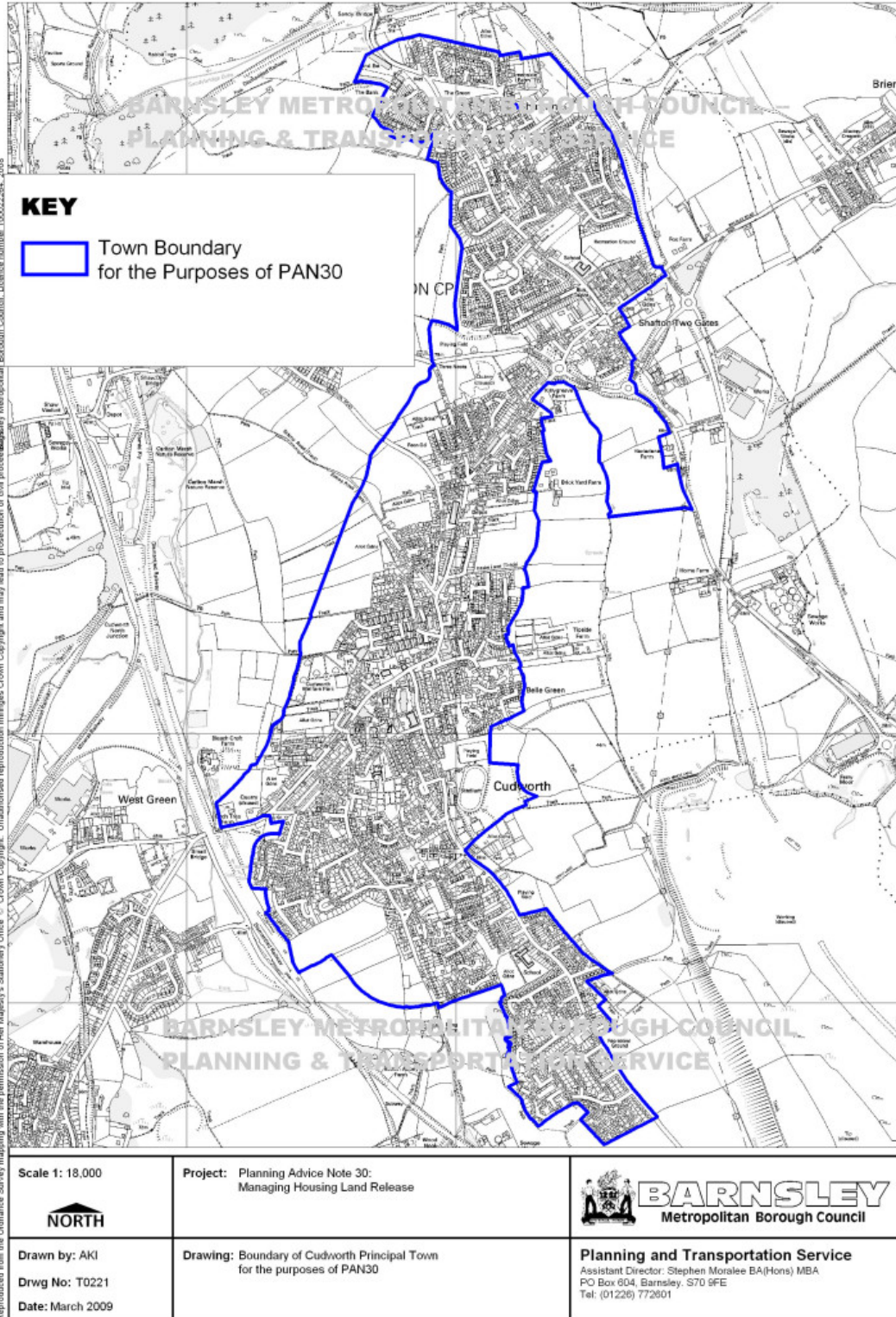
Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .1 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



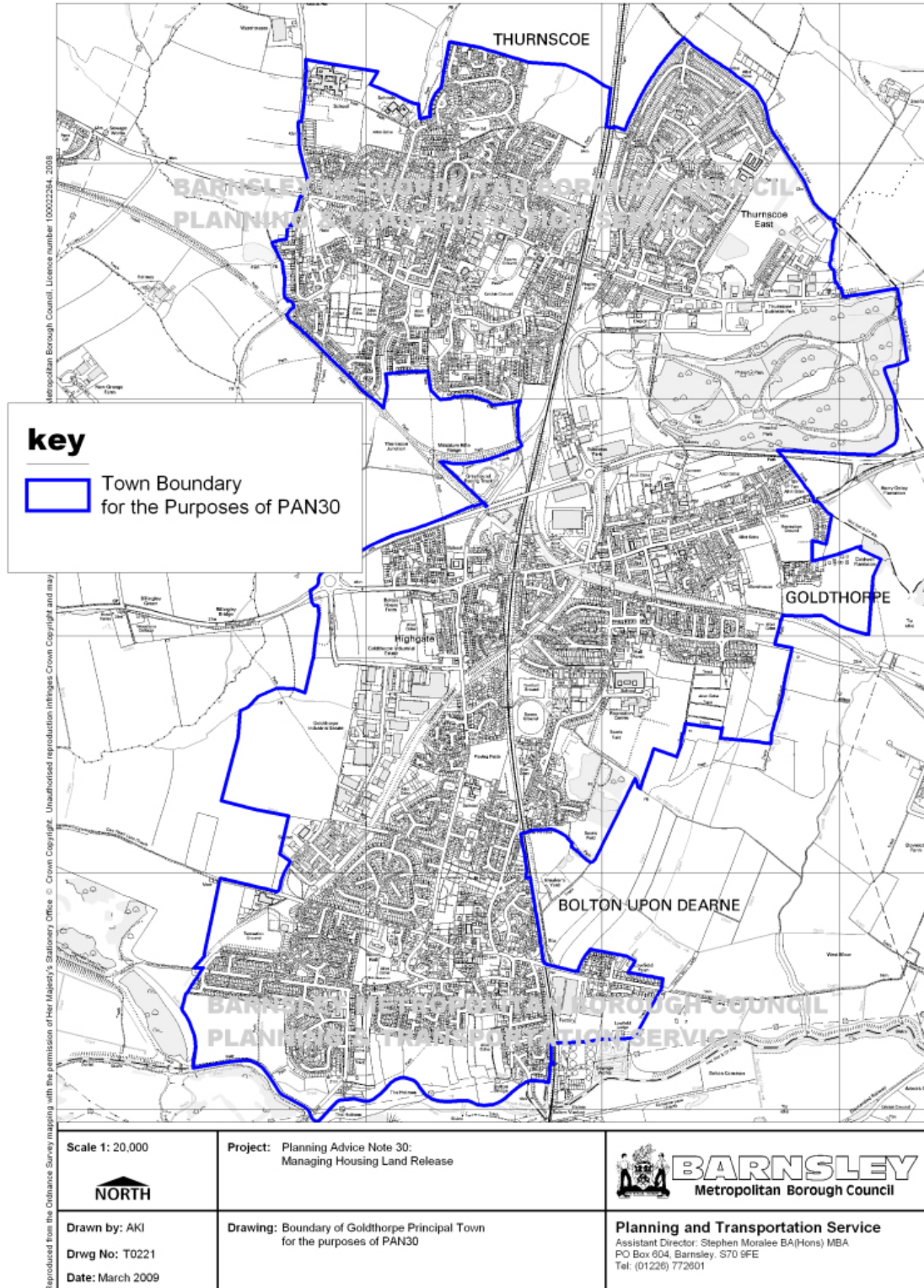
Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .2 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



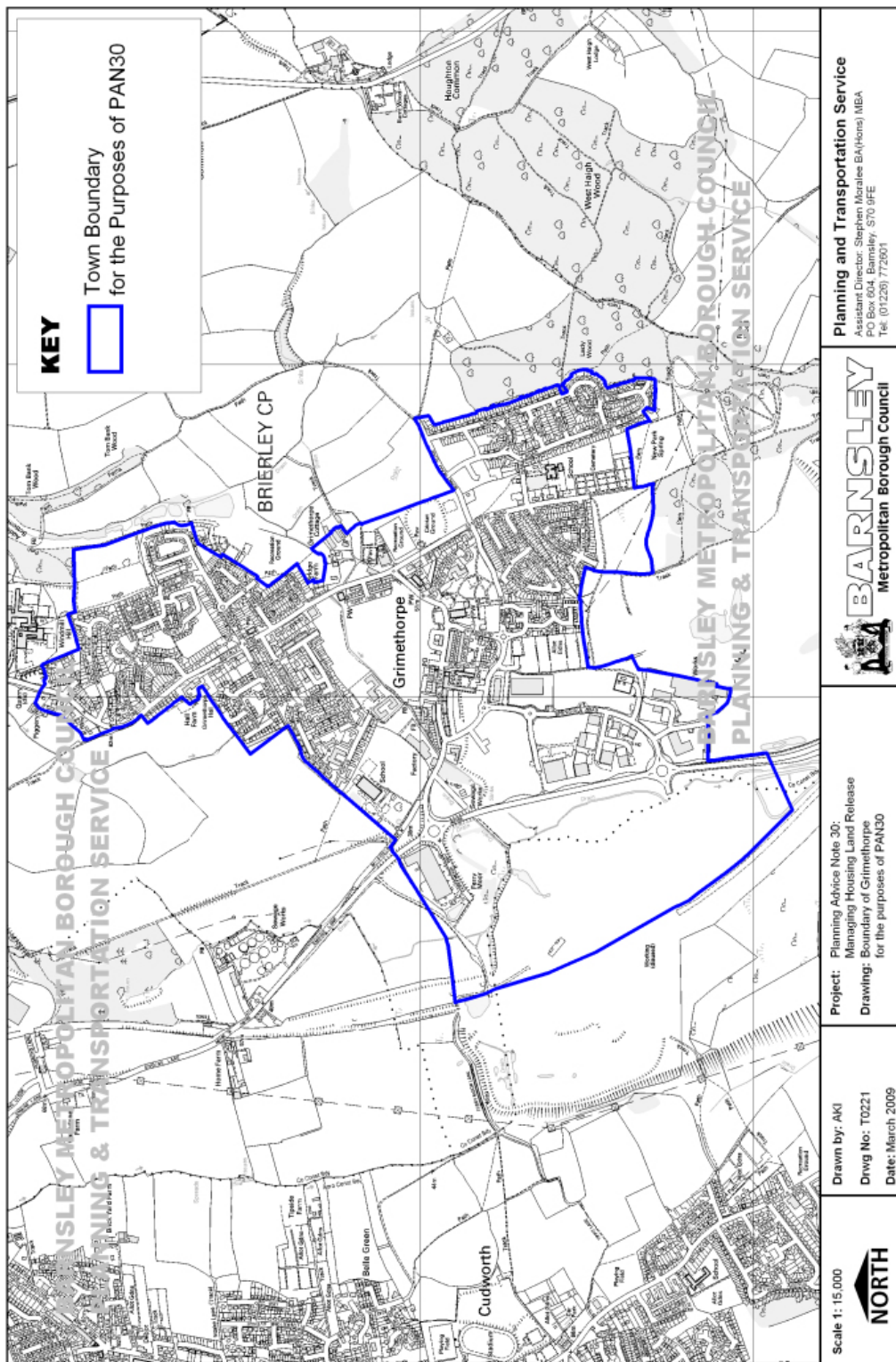
Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .3 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

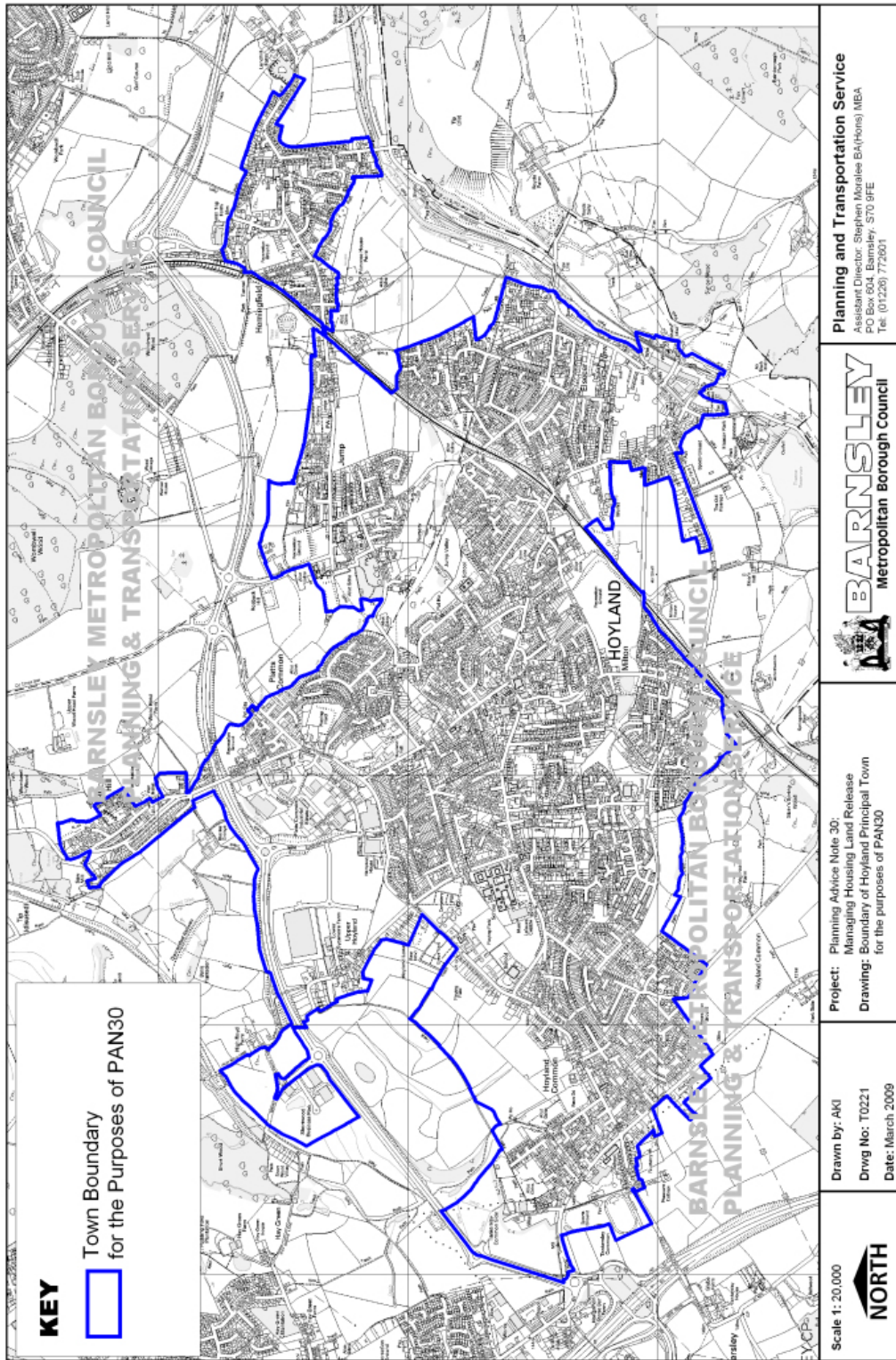
Map .4 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



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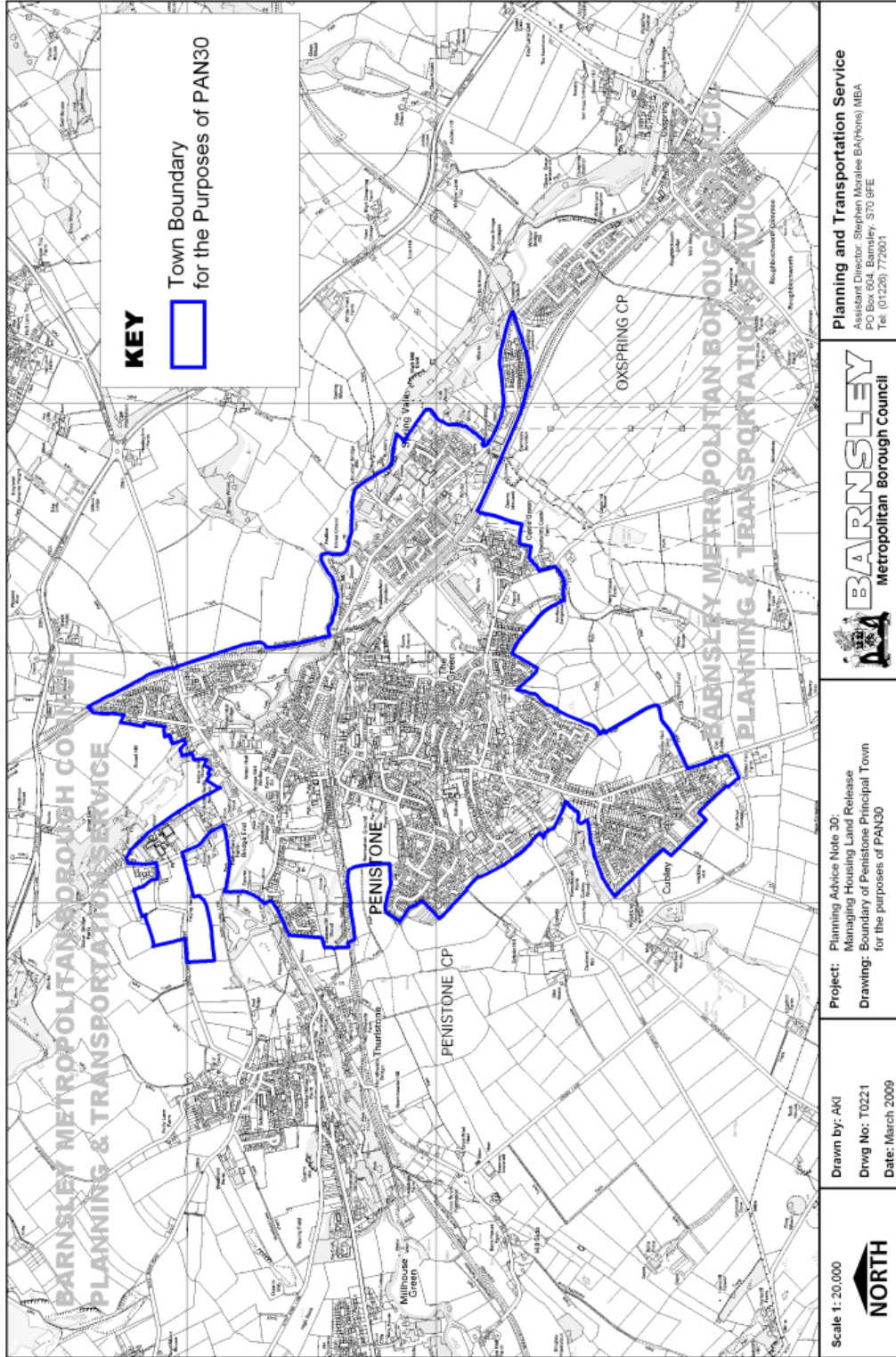
Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .5 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



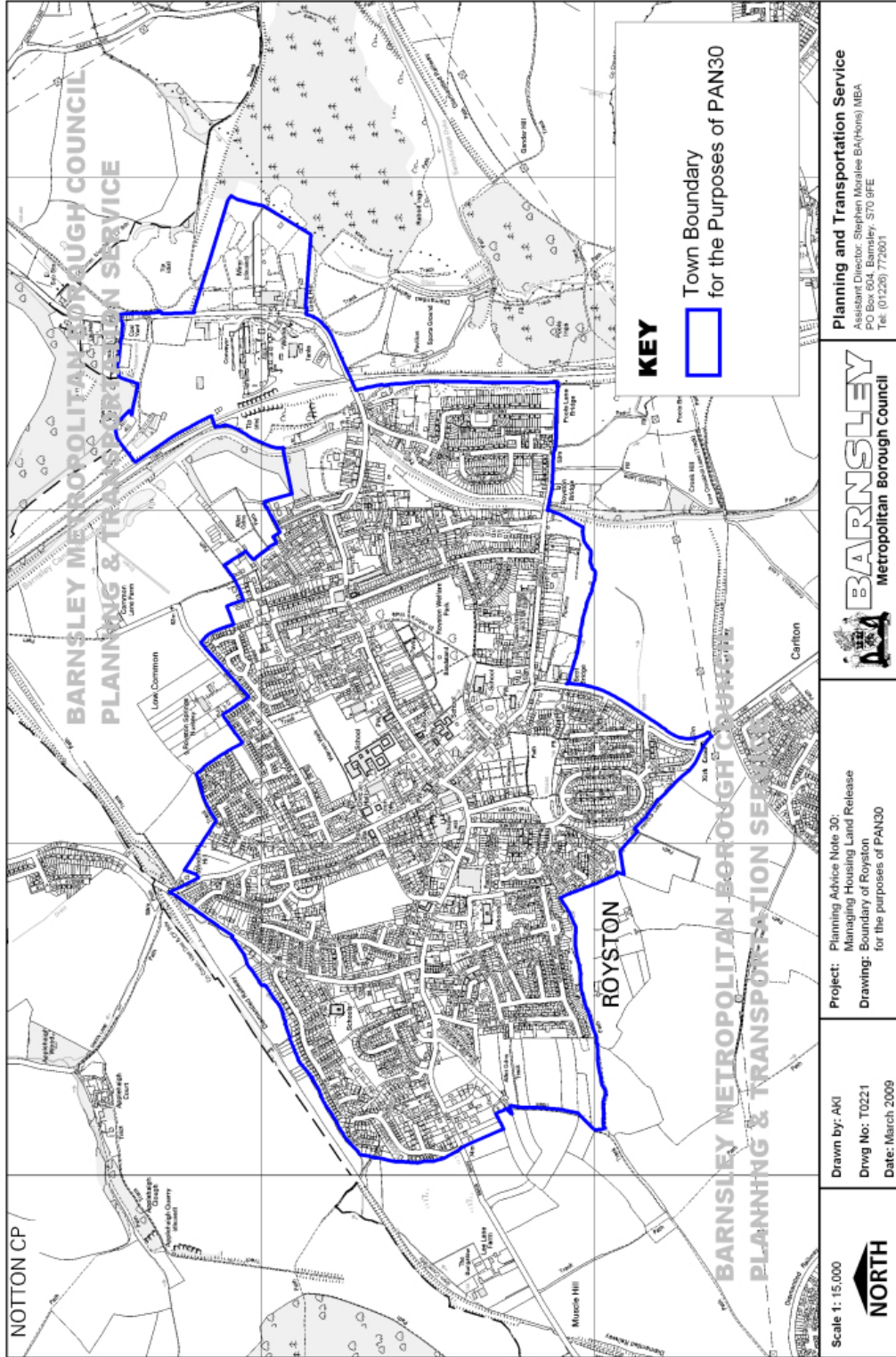
Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .6 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



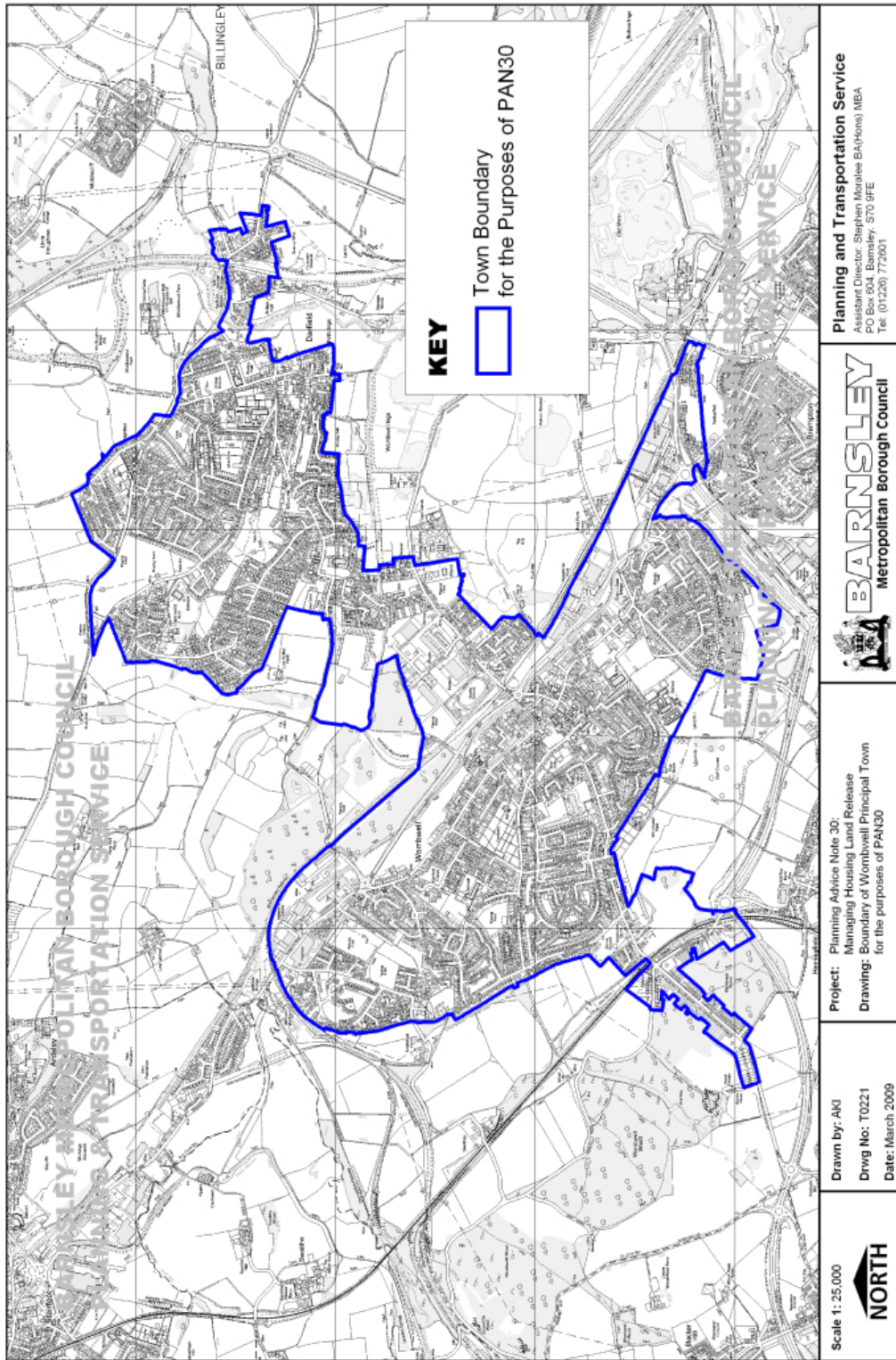
Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .7 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



Appendix 1: Boundary Plans

Map .8 (Map scale is based on the map being reproduced at A4 size)



Appendix 2: List of Other Settlements

Table 5.1

Settlement	Boundary Defined by
Brierley	UDP green belt
Broomhill	UDP green belt
Cawthorne	UDP green belt
Cranemoor	UDP green belt
Great Houghton	UDP green belt
Green Moor	UDP green belt
High Hoyland	UDP green belt
Hood Green	UDP green belt
Hoylandswaine	UDP green belt
Ingbirchworth	UDP green belt
Little Houghton	UDP green belt & boundary with area of investigation for potential employment development
Middlecliffe	UDP green belt
Millhouse Green	UDP green belt
Oxspring	UDP green belt
Pilley	UDP green belt and boundary with employment policy area
Silkstone	UDP green belt
Silkstone Common	UDP green belt
Tankersley	UDP green belt
Thurgoland	UDP green belt
Thurlstone	UDP green belt
Worsborough Village	UDP green belt
Wortley	UDP green belt

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BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has been included in the relevant Forward Plan

Report of the Executive Director
(People) to Cabinet

(30th November 2016)

Barnsley Adult Social Care Local Account 2015/16

1.0 Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet the fifth Barnsley Adult Social Care Local Account which looks back on the 2015/16 year performance and achievements and sets out some of our 2016/17 aspirations and challenges.. The publication of an annual Local Account is an integral part of the national sector led improvement approach for Adult Social Care.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that:

- **The Barnsley Adult Social Care Local Account for 2015/6 is approved (Please see Appendix 1).**
- **Cabinet members promote awareness of the Local Account with elected member colleagues and constituents**

3.0 Introduction

3.1 This is the fifth year that Barnsley Council has published its annual Local Account, which forms part of the agreed adult social care sector led improvement approach.

3.2 The Local Account is a public facing document that is designed to enable transparency, scrutiny and accountability to adult social care service users and the public in Barnsley, as recipients and funders of public sector services.

3.3 The review of Local Accounts undertaken in 2014/15 by the Towards Excellence in Adult Social Care (TEASC) Board concluded that there are three challenges that Local Accounts should try to address, these are:

- To build genuine, widespread and continuous dialogue with local people
- Using feedback from people to drive improvement and reflecting this in the Local Account;
- To use the Local Account to explicitly identify weaknesses as well as strengths, and to set out the improvement priorities in a way that allows progress to be assessed.
- To view Local Accounts as a public-facing summary - and not as a substitute for a more comprehensive system of performance management and public reporting.

3.4 The format of the Barnsley Local Account has been maintained with minor adjustments for the past few years. This year the council service user and carer

engagement team worked with the Local Account editors to undertake a more meaningful consultation, involving a focus group of 25 service users and carers, to inform the design and content of this and of future reports (see appendix 2 for consultation questions).

3.5 The Local Account will be published on the council's website and this year the digital team will be able to monitor the number of hits the document receives, this information will be used to inform the future marketing strategy for the report.

3.6 Adult social care welcomes feedback from service users, carers and the public and would genuinely wish to see the Local Account becoming an important vehicle for dialogue and improvement. Elected members can support awareness raising with the public through the contact they have with people in their constituencies.

3.7 Headlines, key developments and improvement plans highlighted in the Local Account this year include:

3.8 Headlines

- 4,728 older and vulnerable people received some kind of care service. 74% of those people were over the age of 65; 38% used direct payments, increased from 32% in previous year and puts Barnsley amongst the best performing councils nationally
- 81% of people using adult social care services say they have control over their daily lives, increased from 74% in previous year. This is the best performance regionally and above the national average*
- Barnsley remains one of the best areas for getting people home quickly and safely following a spell in hospital, with almost 1200 people helped to regain daily living skills and get back on their feet after a spell in hospital
- 76.7% of people who use services, and their carers, find it easy to find information about services. This puts Barnsley amongst the best performers in the region and above the national average.
- The adult social care page on the council website is constantly improving, helping customers to find what they need as quickly as possible. 'Barnsley Help' has been introduced on the council's Facebook and Twitter pages, making it even easier to get questions answered about services
- 95% of people who use services say that adult social care services contribute positively to their feeling of safety, an increase from 89% in 2014/15. This is the best performance in the region and above the national average*
- There continue to be challenges in improving employment outcomes for people with mental health problems and people with learning disability, with only 5% and 2.2% respectively of people that meet the indicator criteria being in employment. The latter is a decline from 2.5% in 2014/15 and puts Barnsley amongst the worst performing local authorities nationally

**Based on findings from the 2016 Adult Social Care User survey (sample size 378 people)*

3.10 Key developments

Adult social care services have made changes to make sure the Care Act requirements are fully implemented. Adult social care introduced a new way of working in April 2015. Key developments include:

- A single point of access

- A new brokerage and personalisation team, which helps people to direct their own support, write their support plans and get the support that they choose
- An improved Personal Assistant (PA) Finder website
- Further improvements to our e Marketplace, soon to be relaunched as 'Live well Barnsley'
- 'Be Well Barnsley' has been launched, with 930 people already supported to achieve personal health goals
- New processes to strengthen the response to safeguarding concerns have been introduced
- Adult social care costs have been reduced by £2 million by improving efficiency and effectiveness and redesigning services

3.12 Improvement plans include:

- Procurement of new services to help adults with learning disabilities, including those with more complex needs, live well in the community. New services will be available from early 2017
- Implementation of the Accessible Information Standard, which helps to ensure that that disabled patients, service users and, where appropriate, carers and parents, receive information in formats that they can understand, and that they receive appropriate support to help them to communicate
- Review of the training plan to support staff involved in managing and investigating safeguarding concerns
- From 2017 onwards, we plan to streamline our Local Account to make it much more accessible to service users, carers and other key stakeholders. Given the resources involved in producing the Local Account, we need to ensure we achieve value for money by maximising the number of people who access the document, find it informative and reflective of their own experiences of adult social care services, in Barnsley

4.0 Proposal and justification

- 4.1 It is proposed that the Barnsley Adult Social Care Local Account for 2015/16 be published on the council website, following Cabinet approval in November 2016. This is in line with other Yorkshire and Humber local authorities.
- 4.2 The number of hits the document receives will be monitored in 2015/16 and the data will be used to inform the future marketing strategy for the report.
- 4.3 Elected members can support awareness raising of the purpose of the Local Account with the public through the contact they have with people in their constituencies.

5.0 Consideration of alternative approaches

- 5.1 The format of the Barnsley Local Account has been maintained with minor adjustments for the past few years. This year the council service user and carer engagement team worked with the Local Account editors to undertake a meaningful consultation with service users and carers to inform the design and content of this and of future reports (see Appendix 2 for consultation questions).

6.0 Implications for local people / service users

- 6.1 Adult social care welcomes feedback from service users, carers and the public and would genuinely wish to see the Local Account becoming an important vehicle for dialogue and improvement.

7.0 Financial implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the 2015 Local Account document, although it should be noted that the document does highlight the use of resources within adult social care for 2015/16, this is in line with submitted / published financial returns.

8.0 Employee implications

- 8.1 There are no employee implications directly arising through consideration of this report.

9.0 Communications implications

- 9.1 The Local Account 2015/16 will need to be published on the Council's website to meet the Council's obligation to Sector Led Improvement.
- 9.2 The number of hits the document receives will be monitored in 2015/16 and the data will be used to inform the future marketing strategy for the report.

10.0 Consultations

- 10.1 Service users and carers were consulted via a focus group session. The aim of this was to check that the Local Account reflected their own experiences of accessing social care services in Barnsley.
- 10.2 We received some feedback on the presentation of the document, as well as the language used. More information was also requested to help explain some of the figures we have used. We have taken on board those comments, which will help to ensure that our Local Account is accessible to as many people as possible.
- 10.3 We also received feedback about people's wider experiences of social care services. We will review those issues through our own service improvements processes. We will also work with our partners, particularly in the NHS, to review any issues that need to be addressed across the whole health and social care system.
- 10.4 Team managers and front line staff involved in service delivery in adult social care and in Communities Directorate have supported the production of the Local Account.

11.0 List of appendices

- 11.1 Appendix 1: Barnsley Local Account for Adult Social Care (2015/16)
Appendix 2: consultation questions for engagement with service users and carers

12.0 Background papers

- 12.1 Background papers used in the compilation of this report are available to view by contacting the People Directorate, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, PO Box 639, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 9GG

Officer Contact Lennie Sahota, Service Director – Adult Social Care & Health

Telephone No (01226 775670 or e-mail lenniesahota@barnsley.gov.uk)

Foreword

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Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs

Consultation with service users and carers

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Barnsley Council our Local Account 2015-2016

Efficiency and value for money

Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care and support

Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable, and protecting them from avoidable harm



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Performance information in this document relates to April 2015 to March 2016, unless stated otherwise. Most of the performance information is taken from our contributions to national data collections, which NHS Digital publish every year. We regularly review our own performance throughout the year. We have a number of performance indicators relating to adult social care that we report on every three months. Further information is available on our website:

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/our-performance/how-we-measure-our-performance/>

Our performance reviews include a focus on the quality of our services, including how well they are meeting the needs of people in Barnsley. We use this information to make sure that we are offering the most appropriate services at the right time.



Foreword

Welcome to the fifth edition of our annual Local Account, which tells you about how well our adult social care services performed last year. It also sets out how we plan to improve our services in the future.

Like most other councils, we are faced with significant budget pressures. At a time when budgets are reducing and the pressures of an ageing population are increasing, it is essential that we continue to work closely with our partners, particularly NHS organisations. This helps us make best use of our budgets and make a real difference by helping people to live longer, better lives.

When people do develop care and support needs, we work with our partners to support them to regain their confidence, helping them to live in their own homes for as long as possible. If people do need more care and support, we try to make sure they have as much choice and control as possible over how their needs are met.

Our biggest priority is to make sure we continue to safeguard the wellbeing of people who may be at risk of harm. We implemented the Care Act 2014 and new ways of working in 2015 to help us do this.

The Care Act introduced new legislation built around people's wellbeing, promoting them to maintain their independence, choice and control. Government has delayed the second phase of implementation and we will report back to you as we know more.

We hope you find this Local Account interesting and that it answers any questions you may have about adult social care in Barnsley. If you have any comments or suggestions you would like to feedback, please send them to us via our website, at:

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/our-performance/adult-social-care-performance/>



Rachel Dickinson, Executive Director, People – Barnsley Council

Councillor Margaret Bruff, Cabinet Spokesperson for People (Safeguarding)

Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs

What does this mean?

- People can manage their own support as much as they want.
- Carers can balance their caring role and maintain their own quality of life.
- People can find employment when they want, maintain a family and social life, contribute to their community and avoid loneliness and isolation.

Page 289 How are we doing in meeting these standards?

We provided over 4,728 older and vulnerable people with care and support services. 74% of those people were over the age of 65.

Key

- ↑ Performance improved since last year
- = Performance unchanged
- ↓ Performance declined since last year

↑ 96% of people who use services said they helped them to have a better quality of life. This is the best performance regionally and better than the national average.*

↑ We connected just under 5,000 people to a Central Call service via a lifeline community alarm, with 1,000 new people accessing the service.

↑ 38% of people in Barnsley who need care are directing their own support using a direct payment. This is a big improvement on the previous year and well above the national and regional averages.

↑ 50% of people who use services told us they had as much social contact as they would like. This puts Barnsley above the national average and amongst the best performers in the region.*

↑ 81% of people using our services say they have control over their daily lives. This is the best performance regionally and better than the national average.*

↑ 81% of people using our services receive self directed support. Although this is an improvement, our performance is below the national and regional averages.

= 83% of service users with a learning disability live in their own homes or with their family. This is above the national and regional averages.

= 5% of adults in contact with community mental health services are in paid employment at or above the national minimum wage. This is below the national and regional averages.

↓ 2.2% of adults with learning disabilities are in paid employment. This is well below the national and regional averages.

↓ 60% of people in contact with community mental health services live independently. Our performance is just above the national average but below the regional average.

↓ 75% of service users in Barnsley have a personal budget, allowing them to choose and direct their own care arrangements.

**Based on those responding to our annual adult social care user survey*

What we said we'd do in 2015/16 and did we achieve it?

We successfully introduced new ways of working in April 2015. One example is our new Brokerage and Personalisation team, which is now helping more people to direct their own support, write their support plans and get the support that they choose.

We introduced our new Personal Assistant (PA) Finder website* in October 2015. This helps people who want to employ PAs, as well as helping PAs themselves to update their status and availability.

***www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/adult-health-and-social-care/barnsley-pa-finder/**

We approved nearly 240 PAs through our approval scheme, giving people in Barnsley much more choice over their care.

We promote personalised care in our mental health services. We offer personal budgets to eligible people who need support, helping them to choose the services they need for their recovery and wellbeing.

We are continuing to develop our eMarketplace, which is a directory that brings together information about groups and organisations that offer services to people of all ages. It allows people to find information about services that can help to meet their needs. We have been working to improve this directory and have now replaced it with our new **www.livewellbarnsley.co.uk** website.

We worked with the Autism reference group to design a sanctuary space for the new library in Barnsley, which we expect to complete by 2017. We also worked with the National Autistic Society to provide awareness-raising sessions for frontline staff in 2015.

Our employment and volunteering service 'Way to Work' helps to increase the number of people with disabilities in paid work through weekly job searches and offering help to write a CV. It also helps people with disabilities stay in work by providing support and training where needed, such as food hygiene.

Way to Work and Barnsley College worked together on a project to increase the number of young people with additional learning needs and disabilities in paid work. Barnsley College now plan to expand the project and will support three job coaches from Way to Work.

We have helped the Carers and Friends forum to grow. The forum helped to provide activities for carers week and carers rights day in 2015. They were also involved in the production of a carers newsletter, which provides information about activities and support available in Barnsley, helping to market new groups and inform carers of changes affecting them through the Care Act. The forum is represented on the Service User and Carer Board. This enables them to influence strategies and services that might support carers, ensuring the Carers Voice is represented.

The Carers and Friends forum also managed the carers grant last year, assessing applications and challenging organisations receiving funding to demonstrate what they've achieved with it. The grant was also marketed to individuals but only two applications were approved. Requests to support individuals were picked up instead via care assessments or through involvement with organisations receiving carers grant.



What we said we'd do in 2015/16 and did we achieve it?

Continued

The carers grant is also used to provide opportunities for carers to be treated as individuals in their own right, outside their caring role. Opportunities have been developed for carers to undertake learning, recreational and therapeutic activities, supporting them to lead a healthy life. We have given carers information about volunteering roles through the Love Where You Live newsletter and via carers week.

Voluntary Action Barnsley piloted a social prescribing project with three GP surgeries, which they now provide across Barnsley. This helps people to access activities they might benefit from in the community, reducing the need for medical support. Healthwatch also supported this by helping to identify and refer carers.

Service users and carers of people with dementia have given us positive feedback about the new Memory Assessment and Dementia Adviser service. We estimate that over two thirds of people in Barnsley with dementia have had a diagnosis and are receiving support from dementia services.

Following consultation with the Dementia Forum, there are now two new providers of support for people with dementia and their carers. SYHA provide the Barnsley Dementia Support services, which offers individual

support as well as group events. Making Space provide the Dementia Carers Outreach Support Service, which offers help and advice to people caring for friends or family members with dementia.

Dementia champions continue to increase awareness in care homes and improve support for residents with dementia. Care home residents and staff are now working more closely with the Memory Assessment and Dementia Adviser service.

The new Be Well Barnsley service was launched in November 2015. This helps to reduce the impact of ill health in Barnsley, including conditions such as: obesity, diabetes, smoking related ill health, inactivity, poor mental health etc. The service has already supported 930 people to achieve their personal health goals including: 240 people losing between 3%-5% in weight, 391 people quitting smoking, 37 families completing a healthy eating / healthy weight course, and recruiting 32 new volunteer Be Well Health Champions.

Our partners in the Clinical Commissioning group worked with local organisation DIAL Barnsley to review support for people with diabetes. They focused on improving information on self care options.

How will we improve in 2016/17?

We have developed a new way to help adults with learning disabilities live well in the community. This will include new services to support people with complex needs, including intensive 'trainer flats' for young people moving from school into adult life. These will help them to learn the skills they need to be as independent as possible in the future. We expect these new services to be in place later this year.

We will be getting new contracts with home care services in place from 2017 onwards. We will work with home care providers to identify how to make these services more responsive to people's needs. The new services will focus on helping people to regain their independence; supporting people to do more for themselves and finding new ways of managing things instead of just doing things for them.

We will assess by how much the older population of Barnsley will grow in the next five years. This will help us to identify the most appropriate services to help people age well and be as independent as possible for longer.

We will create two supported apprenticeship placements for young people with special education needs and disabilities, starting September 2016.

We are working on a Dementia Needs Assessment for Barnsley, involving our partners, service users and carers. This will help us to decide what services need to be in place in future to help those with dementia and their carers.



Managing transitions from children's to adult services

Case Study

Miss R is a young person making the difficult transition to becoming a young adult. She has been discussing with her social worker how she will be supported to make this transition as successful as possible, given that she has a diagnosis of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (Autism).

Miss R would like to live independently in her own flat. She has found many things hard to cope with in life and so will need support to help her learn how to live in her own tenancy.

We found some suitable flats for Miss R and discussed the idea of finding a support provider to help her to do the things she wants to do, including maintain a tenancy and find employment, as well as helping her to deal with the challenges of living independently. Miss R was happy with these plans and we managed to identify a support service and suitable flat for her to live in.

Now Miss R is looking forward to finishing education and hopes to find suitable paid employment. Miss R is also looking forward to remaining involved in her favourite hobbies including music and performance.

Way to work

Case Study

Mark has a diagnosis of autism and a lower level of social functioning relating to communication, daily living skills and socialisation. Mark had attended a catering course at Barnsley College but didn't complete it due to the pressures of the academic work. Mark wanted paid work in either a catering or retail environment.

We helped Mark to get a free travel pass to allow him to attend appointments. We also supported him to complete his Level 2 Food Safety Awareness. Due to his limited literacy skills, we provided Mark with accessible training over two days.

Mark prefers his own company and is shy around strangers; it took a long time for him to trust us. We supported Mark to gain work experience at a café. Although he remained quiet, he was punctual, motivated and showed a high standard of work. This experience allowed us to work alongside Mark and train him in the role, as well as completing a detailed assessment of his skills and abilities to understand what roles he would be most suited to.

When the School Catering Service advertised a Relief Cook position, we helped Mark to apply. The employer agreed to our suggestion of using a supported interview as a recruitment method. This meant we could attend to help if Mark had difficulty understanding any of the questions.

Although Mark enjoyed the job, he wasn't coping well with the size of the kitchen and the number of employees. Mark wasn't communicating well with other staff members, but this was inevitable given his shyness. We supported Mark to apply for a transfer to a primary school. He was successful and was offered one hour of work a day; Mark has worked there ever since.

Mark is committed to working and enjoys earning his own money, which he has used to buy a Barnsley FC season ticket. He would like to work more hours and is currently receiving support to look for further work in the catering industry. We supported him to develop his CV and distribute it at Meadowhall. He also attends a weekly job search appointment to help him progress in the future.



Delaying and reducing the need for care and support

What does this mean?

- Everyone has the opportunity to have the best health and wellbeing throughout their life, and can access support and information to help them manage their care needs.
- Support is provided earlier, including access to the reablement service (helping people get back on their feet/regain their independence after illness or crisis), so that people can remain independent and in their own homes for longer.
- ▶ When people develop care needs, we provide support in the most appropriate place, enabling them to regain their independence.

Key

- ↑ Performance improved since last year
- = Performance unchanged
- ↓ Performance declined since last year

How are we doing in meeting these standards?

- ↑ Barnsley continues to be one of the best areas in the country for getting people home quickly and safely after a spell in hospital.
- ↑ 1,168 people started a short period of help (reablement service) to regain daily living skills and get back on their feet after a spell in hospital, an increase of 82% on the previous year.
- ↑ Most (90%) of these people were still living independently 3 months later. This is better than the national and regional averages.
- ↓ We helped 2,772 people by providing pieces of equipment or through their property being adapted in some way to help with daily living.
- ↓ 8 patients were delayed in their transfers from hospital into adult social care services. This is an increase from last year, but Barnsley remains one of the best performing councils nationally and better than all but one council in our region.



What we said we'd do in 2015/16 and did we achieve it?

Our Free to Go Service continues to promote independent travel options for adults with a range of support needs or vulnerabilities. This supports individuals to meet personal goals and aspirations, giving them enhanced skills, confidence and independence, within a risk managed and supported environment.

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We commissioned the Independent Living at Home Service (ILAHS) to support people to live as independently as possible in the safety and security of their own homes. 181 people completed a period of rehabilitation, of those, 70% of people left the service with either no care package or a reduced care package. The service has also increased the number of individuals with access to assistive technology services such as carelines. ILAHS also now supports the Newsome Vale housing association properties in Wombwell.

Thanks to improved working between hospitals, adult social care, care homes and community health services, more people now receive intermediate care in a timely way. This has a positive impact on discharges from hospital, as well as helping more people to complete their rehabilitation in less than six weeks.

The Eye Clinic Liaison Officer helps people who are blind or partially sighted to get information and support. The Clinical Commissioning Group agreed to fund this until March 2017; after that, it will become part of the Ophthalmology department at Barnsley Hospital.

How will we improve in 2016/17?

Our Free to Go travel service is working on a pilot with the Independent Living at Home service. This is looking into whether people recovering from illness or other setbacks can benefit from support to help them travel independently. Early feedback from service users and professionals has been extremely positive.

We have reviewed our welfare rights service and will be testing out a new way of working in 2016. We have changed our needs assessments to ensure that vulnerable people can access services and support as early as possible.

We will introduce new contracts for home care services, these will support a reduction in the number of people with care and support needs.



Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care and support

What does this mean?

- People who use social care and their carers are satisfied with the care and support services they access.
- Carers feel they are respected as equal partners throughout the care process.
- People know what choices are available to them locally, what they are entitled to, and who to contact when they need help.
- ▶ People respect the dignity of individuals and ensure support is sensitive to their needs.

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How are we doing in meeting these standards?

- = Of the service users that tried to find information and advice about support, services or benefits, 76.7% found it very easy or fairly easy. This puts Barnsley above the national average (73.5%) and amongst the best performers in the region (75.3%)*.
- = 69% of people who use our services are satisfied with their care and support. This keeps Barnsley above the national average (64.4%) and amongst the best performers in the region (63.8%)*.

Key

- ↑ Performance improved since last year
- = Performance unchanged
- ↓ Performance declined since last year

A mystery shopping exercise rated our services as follows:

- ↑ Out of hours customer rating as 'excellent'. "The call handler was very helpful and understanding."
- ↑ Telephone contact customer rating as 'good'. "Call handler was confident and assertive. Clear advice was given in a manner which I understand".
- ↑ Website: customer rating as 'good'. "Connect to Barnsley is very informative and colourful. Easy to navigate with lots of information."
- = Face to face services as 'fair'; "I was given a phone number to ring to speak to someone."
- ↓ Reception services (at a co-located health and social care office base) rated as 'unsatisfactory': "Reception closed sign displayed with two telephone numbers to contact."

**Based on those responding to our annual adult social care user survey*

What we said we'd do in 2015/16 and did we achieve it?

We significantly improved our website content. We aim to have one single source of information, helping customers to find what they need as quickly as possible. We improved the language we use on our websites, reducing jargon wherever possible.

We have increased the amount of information we make available using Facebook and Twitter, via 'Barnsley Help'. Launched in February 2016, this allows us to share information about recurring themes, including self-help guides, which contain advice about social care and other useful information.

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The Barnsley Libraries Facebook and Twitter accounts have also increased their followers and each. We also introduced a Barnsley Libraries Instagram account for customers to follow.

Our 'Device Doctors' are now well established, providing support across Barnsley and particularly to vulnerable people, helping them to access information and services online. We also implemented free public Wi-Fi across all our libraries in 2015/16, which helped with the work of the Device Doctors, as well as allowing customers to use their own devices in public libraries.



Quotes from community engagement events with Device Doctors:

"Excellent. Informative. Clear information. Hands on. Clear answers to questions. Thorough obvious good background knowledge. Sensitive to my needs."

"I was very unsure before I came. Now I have a little more confidence. I'm glad I came. It was a very good session with an excellent teacher."

We have introduced links to the Sound Doctor website via our libraries web pages. This helps people to understand their long-term conditions better so they can cope more effectively at home and improve their quality of life.

How will we improve in 2016/17?

We are working with our partners to see how we make information easier for the public to find the information they need.

We are committed to developing our online help and expect our online social care contribution calculator to be available by late 2016. This will be supported by our other online offers, which include an online assessment tool so that people can explore their care and support needs, as well as the new eMarketplace.

We will make sure information about our services is in line with the NHS Accessible Information Standard. This tells us how we can make sure that disabled patients, service users and, where appropriate, carers and parents, receive information in formats that they can understand, and that they receive appropriate support to help them to communicate.

More information on this is available via this link: www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/access-info-stdndrd-er-upd-jul16.pdf

We will introduce a live web chat option on our website in 2016. This will focus on helping customers to complete online self-service transactions and information searches.

We will continue to review the information we publish on the council website throughout the year. We are simplifying and reducing the content, focusing on customers needs and making information easier to access.

Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable, and protecting them from avoidable harm

What does this mean?

- Everyone enjoys physical safety and feels secure.
- People are free from physical and emotional abuse, harassment, neglect and self-harm.
- People are protected as far as possible from avoidable harm, disease and injury.
- People are supported to plan ahead and have the freedom to manage risks however they wish.

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Key

- ↑ Performance improved since last year
- = Performance unchanged
- ↓ Performance declined since last year

How are we doing in meeting these standards?

- ↑ 73% of people who use our services say they feel safe. This is the third best performance in the region and above the national average.*
- ↑ 95% of people who use services say that those services contribute positively to their feeling of safety. This is the best performance in the region and above the national average.*
- ↑ 1,084 Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) applications were processed during 2015/16, a significant increase on the previous year. When calculated as a rate per 100,000 people over the age of 18, only one other council in the region received more DoLS applications than Barnsley.

**Based on those responding to our annual adult social care user survey*



What we said we'd do in 2015/16 and did we achieve it?

We now regularly provide the Barnsley Adult Safeguarding Board with updates on the use of Deprivation of Liberty Standards (DOLS). This is a set of checks that we use to make sure that any care that restricts the liberty of someone without mental capacity is both appropriate and in their best interests. We have developed an action plan to improve the way we manage DoLS and are making good progress on reducing the numbers of outstanding DoLS referrals.

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We now work towards the South Yorkshire Safeguarding Adults procedures, which were updated last year in line with the introduction of the Care Act.

We have improved our annual report for the Barnsley Adult Safeguarding Board. The 2015/16 annual report is more accessible to a public audience than previous versions.

We provided safeguarding training to frontline staff, including training on Making Safeguarding Personal. This ensures individuals are clear about the Care Act's safeguarding requirements, the new South Yorkshire Procedures and how best to respond to safeguarding concerns.

We continue to work closely with individuals employing their own Personal Assistants (PAs) to encourage take up of safeguarding courses. This has involved helping them to understand how important it is for their PAs to attend, as well as providing training in more varied ways so more people can attend.

We offered a Crisis course last year to raise awareness of homelessness and how to prevent it. Take up was low however, so we are working with our partners to promote this better in future. We may also look to make attendance on the course a requirement for organisations we fund to provide support services.

We organised a successful conference linked to our successes and challenges about hate and harassment in Barnsley. Improvements in hate crime were reported, but more needs to be done to challenge hate and harassment of asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers.

With the assistance of the Hate Crime Community Challenge Board and the Youth Council, we continue to ask victims of hate and harassment how well they felt we responded to their incidents. We will use their feedback to make improvements to our reporting website, www.barnsley.gov.uk/hate.

How will we improve in 2016/17?

We are currently reviewing the effectiveness of our safeguarding arrangements to make sure we are embedding Making Safeguarding Personal. We will develop more local guidance to sit alongside the South Yorkshire procedures.

We are planning to develop a new Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board website this year, which will contain information for board members, professionals and members of the public.

We are developing a new training plan, which will help to ensure that we train the workforce involved in managing and investigating safeguarding concerns to the right level.



Case Study

Safeguarding

Brenda, a lady in her eighties, was admitted to a care home for respite at the request of her family, following an admission to hospital. She has dementia and a number of complex physical problems that mean she needs a high level of support. She is mostly immobile and needs staff to help her with washing, dressing, eating etc.

Brenda made it very clear that she wanted to return home as soon as possible, but she was unable to understand the amount of care she needed or the implications of returning home. Her family did not agree that she should return home.

Brenda was assessed as not having the mental capacity to make a decision about where she should live, due to her dementia. She was independently assessed under Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS), which was authorised. This allowed us to decide that, in her best interests, that she should stay in the care home.

Under DoLS, individuals have the right to an advocate to represent their best interests. Brenda's advocate mounted a legal challenge so that the Court of Protection could decide whether she should remain in care or not. The judge ultimately determined that it was not in Brenda's best interests to return home, as the complexity of her needs meant that there would be too many risks.



Efficiency and value for money: every penny counts

- Ensuring all spend provides value for money.
- Ensuring the right processes are in place and are consistently applied.

Reducing costs and being more efficient

In 2015/16, we continued to look at ways to reduce our costs and achieve value for money, in response to the Government's austerity plans. We reduced the cost of our adult social care services by £2 million by:

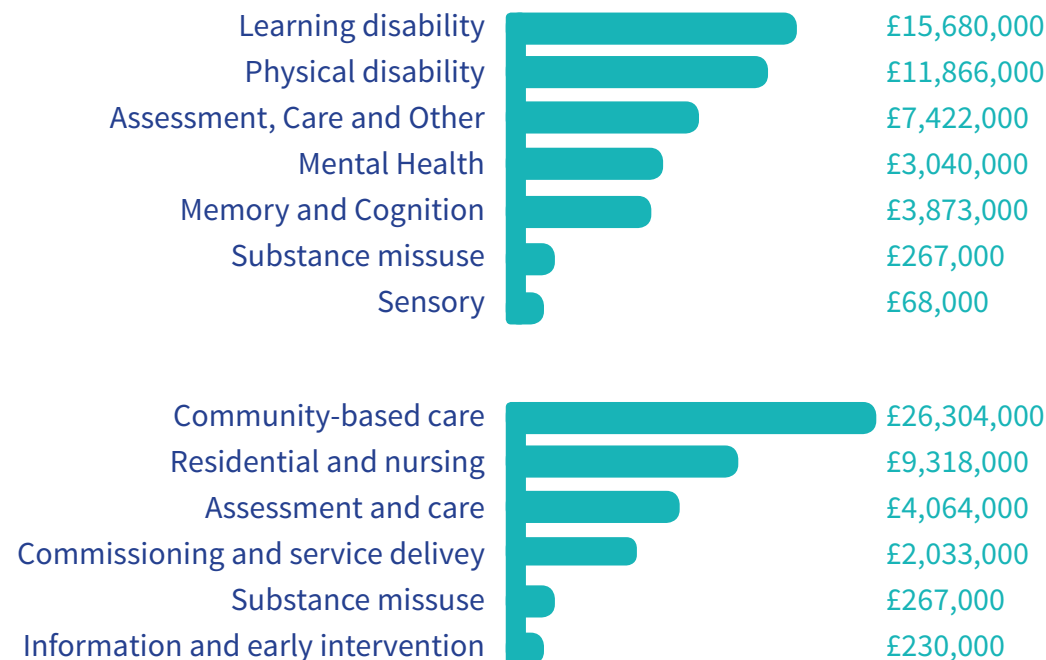
- Reviewing how we work with our partners, including South West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation NHS Trust.

Reducing the number of long-term placements and admissions into residential care.

Making the most of the flexibility with the Better Care Fund to change how we fund and provide intermediate care beds.

- Making these savings was not easy. We had several changes to make because of the Care Act 2014, which gave us a number of new responsibilities. We also had to increase our contract costs and fees to care providers; this was to ensure we have a good range of sustainable providers in Barnsley, offering services at the right quality and standards.
- Finally, we know that the number of older people, people with disabilities and people with mental health problems in Barnsley is increasing every year, many of whom need care and support.
- It is clear that the pressures we experienced in 2015/16 will continue into 2016/17 and beyond. We will continue to improve outcomes for local people, whilst trying to manage increasing cost pressures to ensure we don't overspend on our budget.

How much we spend on services





Case Study

Promoting Personalised Services

Chris was referred to our transition team in May 2015 when he reached the age of 18. At that time, he was still in full time education at a specialist school for children and young people on the Autistic Spectrum. He also received respite from the same provider for one night per week, which cost the council £375 per night.

Chris has a diagnosis of Autism, as well as a diagnosis of learning disability. His behaviour can be very challenging and is usually aimed at his mum. Not long after we picked up his care there was a serious safeguarding incident, which resulted in Chris attacking his mum.

The respite placement could no longer accommodate him, so we had to find another specialist placement in the Barnsley area. We tried two more placements, costing between £475 and £500 per night. Neither placement kept him particularly active. Chris is a well built young man who benefits from a lot of exercise. His parents spend most of their free time walking, cycling or swimming with Chris, which helps him keep calm. When in respite, this was not happening.

We helped Chris to employ a Personal Assistant (PA) and looked into different ways to meet his needs. We asked a local hotel with both a swimming pool and a gym for the cost of a room, once a week. One night for both Chris and his PA is £75, including access to the pool and gym during his stay. We now pay £81 a night for Chris's PA, bringing the total cost to £156 per night. Chris loves the hotel, the staff have got used to him going. His parents get much needed rest and a night off from exercise.



Consultation with service users and carers

Before publishing our Local Account, we shared it with a group of service users and carers. The aim of this was to check that it reflected their own experiences of accessing social care services in Barnsley.

We received some feedback on the presentation of the document, as well as the language used. More information was also requested to help explain some of the figures we have used. We have taken on board those comments, which will help to ensure that our Local Account is accessible to as many people as possible.

We also received feedback about people's wider experiences of social care services. We will review those issues through our own service improvements processes. We will also work with our partners, particularly in the NHS, to review any issues that need to be addressed across the whole health and social care system.

Please use the contact details below if you would like to provide your own feedback on this Local Account:

By e-mail: Lenniesahota@barnsley.gov.uk

By telephone: 01226 772347

By Post: Adult Social Care & Health, Barnsley
Metropolitan Borough Council, Town Hall, Church
Street, Barnsley S70 2TA



Information about Healthwatch Barnsley

Healthwatch Barnsley is an independent, community-led organisation, which exists to make health and social care better for local people. We believe that the best way to do this is by ensuring services are designed around their needs and experiences.

Our connections to local people inform everything we say and do. Our expertise is grounded in their experience. We are the only organisation looking into people's experience across health and social care services for children and adults in Barnsley.

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As an independent watchdog, our role is to ensure that local health and social care services, and local decision makers, put the experiences of people at the heart of their care.

Our work is supported by our Strategic Advisory Board, volunteer Healthwatch Champions and Healthwatch Young Champions. We are always looking for people who are interested in health and social care to volunteer for us and get involved in our work.

The feedback we gather from the public, through our research and engagement work, inform our priorities. We then check these against the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy for Barnsley. This allows us to identify trends, look at areas to focus on, identify where work is already taking place and seek opportunities to work in partnership and avoid duplication.

Last year our work focused on:

- Looking at access to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS).
- Working with the local Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat.
- Working with the DEAForum to look at access to assessment and care management services.
- Accessing GP services in the Dearne.

This year, our priorities are to:

- Continue working with the DEAForum to look at access to assessment and care management services.
- Carry out our final Enter and View to CAMHS to check on progress and service user experience.
- Focus on dentistry to children and young people, looking at their experiences of accessing services and what improvements could be made to encourage regular attendance.
- Look at access to health care services for refugees and asylum seekers and their experiences of engaging with our health care system.

We want to see real change in health and social care services in Barnsley. It is also important that we celebrate what is working well. If you would like to share your views about any of the services you access, please use our Feedback Centre website, which allows you to leave anonymous reviews and comments on the site. You can access the site at www.healthwatchbarnsley.co.uk

If you would like to speak to a member of the team, or would like to find out more about volunteering, please contact us in the following ways:

Telephone: 01226 320106

Text: 07870 599445

Email: healthwatch@vabarnsley.org.uk

Website: www.healthwatchbarnsley.co.uk

Twitter: @HWatchBarnsley

Facebook: HealthwatchBarnsley



Adult social care

Adult social care covers a wide range of services or help, provided by local authorities and the independent sector to people, either in their own homes or in a care setting.

Area Council

There are six area councils in Barnsley; each is made up of the locally elected councillors that support your ward alliances. The area councils use the information that you've told them about where you live, as well as national sources of information, such as the Census 2011, to decide what the priorities are for your area. You can ask your locally elected members for more information about area councils, attend a meeting to observe what happens, or read the minutes to see what decisions are made.

Carers

Carers are people who look after a relative, neighbour or friend of any age who has a long-term illness, disability or is older or frail.

Commissioning

Commissioning is an ongoing process, which applies to all services, whether they are provided by the local authority, the NHS, other public agencies or the independent sector. It covers assessing the needs of a population, setting priorities and developing commissioning strategies to meet those needs in line with local and national targets, securing services from providers to meet those needs and targets and monitoring and evaluating outcomes. There is an explicit requirement to consult and involve a range of stakeholders, patients/service users and carers in the process.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)

The Mental Capacity Act Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards were introduced into the Mental Capacity Act 2005 through the Mental Health Act 2007 and are a series of safeguarding standards that apply to anyone who is aged over 18, who suffers from a mental disorder or who lacks capacity to give informed consent for their care and for whom deprivation of liberty is considered, after an independent assessment, to be necessary in their best interests to protect them from harm.

Direct payment

Cash payments given to people who buy their own support services such as personal care, respite and day services, minor home adaptations, and specialist equipment. Direct payments give people more choice in their care. The payment must be sufficient to enable the person to purchase services to meet their needs and must be spent on services that he or she needs.

Equipment and adaptations

Specialist items and/or property adaptations to help with daily living provided following an assessment by an occupational therapist or physiotherapist.

HealthWatch

A government funded organisation, acting as an independent consumer champion created to gather and represent the views of the public for all aspects of health and social care. It can also offer signposting and advice services to patients and people who use social care services.

Personal budgets

Money allocated to someone who needs support that they can determine themselves how to spend on meeting their needs. It may be managed by the person themselves as a direct payment or alternatively by the local authority or other third party.

Intermediate care

A range of services provided in the home and in care homes to help people to stay independent, prevent unnecessary hospital admission, and help people to return home quickly and safely after a stay in hospital.

Outcome

The changes, benefits or other results that happen as a result of getting support from social care.

Partner agencies

Partner agencies can be companies, not-for-profit organisations, charities, public sector organisations (such as other local authorities, the police, fire service) who work together to achieve a common goal.

Personal assistant (PA)

A personal assistant is someone employed by an individual to help them achieve their agreed outcomes. This may be in the form of providing hands-on personal care and/or assistance to access community facilities, social events or employment and putting them at the centre of their own care and support.

Personalisation

A modern approach to adult social care tailored to people's needs and putting them in control. Personalisation means recognising people as individuals who have strengths and preferences and putting them at the centre of their own care and support.

Reablement

Short-term, intensive therapy and care in a person's home to help them regain daily living skills such as getting up, getting dressed and preparing meals and having the confidence to manage independent, daily living.

Residential care

Care provided in a care home.

Safeguarding

Safeguarding is the term used to explain how agencies work together to protect vulnerable adults in the borough from abuse, ill-treatment and exploitation.

Abuse can take many forms such as physical, sexual, emotional, neglect or financial, and can take place in many different settings.

Self-directed support

Support that a person chooses, organises and controls to meet their needs in a way that suits them, using an individual / personal budget.

Signposting

Giving a person information about another organisation or service available to them.

Voluntary sector

A term used to describe those organisations that focus on wider public benefit as opposed to statutory service delivery or profit. They are also known as Third Sector or not-for-profit organisations.



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