

# Public Document Pack



<b>MEETING:</b>	Cabinet
<b>DATE:</b>	Wednesday, 11 December 2019
<b>TIME:</b>	10.00 am
<b>VENUE:</b>	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 27th November 2019 (Cab.11.12.2019/3) (Pages 5 - 8)

### Items for Noting

4. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.11.12.2019/4) (Pages 9 - 10)

### Petitions

5. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.11.12.2019/5)

### Items for Decision/Recommendation to Council

#### Core Services Spokesperson

6. Housing Revenue Account - Draft 2020/21 Budget and Investment Proposals 2020-24 (Cab.11.12.2019/6) (Pages 11 - 20)  
RECOMMENDATION TO FULL COUNCIL ON 6<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2020
7. Quarterly Analysis of Selective Voluntary Early Retirement and Voluntary Severance - April 2019 to September 2019 (Cab.11.12.2019/7) (Pages 21 - 24)
8. Increase in Pay for Apprenticeships (Cab.11.12.2019/8) (Pages 25 - 28)

#### Children's Spokesperson

9. Provisional Education Outcomes in Barnsley (2019) (Cab.11.12.2019/9) (Pages 29 - 48)

#### Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

10. Barnsley West (MU1) Masterplan Framework (Round 2) (Cab.11.12.2019/10) (To Follow)  
RECOMMENDATION TO FULL COUNCIL ON 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019
11. Hoyland North Masterplan Framework (Round 2) (Cab.11.12.2019/11) (To Follow)  
RECOMMENDATION TO FULL COUNCIL ON 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2019
12. European Social Fund Project - Business Education Alliance (Cab.11.12.2019/12)

(Pages 49 - 66)

13. Principal Towns Investment Programme - Hoyland (Cab.11.12.2019/13) (Pages 67 - 108)
14. Exclusion of Public and Press  
It is likely that the public and press will be excluded from this meeting during consideration of the items so marked because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by the specific paragraphs of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended, subject to the public interest test.

#### **Core Services Spokesperson**

15. Report to Consider a Potential Investment Opportunity Proposed by a Related Party (Cab.11.12.2019/15) (To Follow)

Reason restricted:

Paragraph (3) Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

#### **Joint Children's Services and Regeneration and Culture Spokespersons**

16. Secondary School Place Planning - 2019/2020 Outcomes and Forward Planning for 2020-2021 in the Central Planning Area (Cab.11.12.2019/16) (Pages 109 - 116)

Reason restricted:

Paragraph (3) Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

#### **Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson**

17. Strategic Growth Clusters Revision to M1 Junction 36 A6195 Dearne Valley Economic Growth Corridor Goldthorpe (Phase 2) (Cab.11.12.2019/17) (Pages 117 - 132)

Reason restricted:

Paragraph (3) Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

To: Chair and Members of Cabinet:-

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

Cabinet Support Members:

Councillors Charlesworth, Franklin, Frost, Saunders, Sumner and Tattersall

Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee  
Chair of Audit Committee

Sarah Norman, Chief Executive  
Rachel Dickinson, Executive Director People

Matt Gladstone, Executive Director Place  
Wendy Lowder, Executive Director Communities  
Julia Burrows, Director Public Health  
Andrew Frosdick, Executive Director Core Services  
Michael Potter, Service Director Business Improvement and Communications  
Neil Copley, Service Director Finance (Section 151 Officer)  
Katie Rogers, Head of Communications and Marketing  
Anna Marshall, Scrutiny Officer  
Martin McCarthy, Service Director Governance, Members and Business Support

Corporate Communications and Marketing

Please contact Martin McCarthy on email [governance@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:governance@barnsley.gov.uk)

Tuesday, 3 December 2019

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<b>MEETING:</b>	Cabinet
<b>DATE:</b>	Wednesday, 27 November 2019
<b>TIME:</b>	10.00 am
<b>VENUE:</b>	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

## MINUTES

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

**Members in Attendance:** Councillors Franklin, Frost, Saunders and Tattersall  
Guest: Councillor Ennis (Scrutiny and Overview Chair)

### 120. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Cllr Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest in the matters to be considered at item 6 by virtue of being a Berneslai Homes Board member.

There were no further declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest.

### 121. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 13th November 2019 had been called in.

### 122. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 13th November 2019 (Cab.27.11.2019/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2019 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

### 123. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.27.11.2019/4)

The Record of Decisions taken by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers during the week ending 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019 were noted.

### 124. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.27.11.2019/5)

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

## Overview and Scrutiny Report

### 125. Recommendations to Cabinet further to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding Void Properties (Cab.27.11.2019/6)

The Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee presented a report on the recommendations from the Overview & Scrutiny Committee (OSC) Thriving & Vibrant Economy Workstream meeting held on 1st October 2019 in relation to Void Council Properties.

Members noted the important health and safety considerations associated with recommendation 5: 'Neighbourhood Services to consider machines which can collect grass as it is cut across the borough' and discussed the wider policy implications for both Berneslai Homes and private landlords.

**RESOLVED** that the recommendations set out in Section 4, as a result of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting on Void Council Properties, are noted.

### **Core Services Spokesperson**

#### **126. Corporate Plan Performance Report - Quarter 2 July to September 2019 (Cab.27.11.2019/7)**

##### **RESOLVED:-**

- (i) that the Corporate Plan Performance Report for Quarter 2 (July to September 2019), as detailed in the report now submitted, be noted;
- (ii) that a suggested follow up area at the end of Quarter 2 in relation to Performance Indicator EC4 (number of private sector jobs created) and business job growth, be noted;
- (iii) that the inclusion of the Stronger Communities quarterly narrative report which details the contribution of Area Council's and Ward Alliances to the Corporate Plan priorities and outcomes be noted; and
- (iv) that the report be shared with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to inform and support their ongoing work programme.

#### **127. Corporate Financial Performance - Quarter Ending 30th September 2019 (Cab.27.11.2019/8)**

##### **RESOLVED:-**

- (i) that the Corporate Financial Performance Report for the Quarter ending 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019, as set out in the report now submitted, be noted;
- (ii) that the current forecast General Fund revenue operational underspend for 2019/20 of £4.329m and agree that this be considered as part of the updated Reserves Strategy which will form part of the 2020/21 budget setting process be noted;
- (iii) that the current forecast Housing Revenue Account (HRA) operational underspend of £1;.937m be noted;
- (iv) that approval be given to the writing off of historic bad debts totaling £0.646m (£0.578m General Fund/ £0.068m HRA);
- (v) that the forecast position on the 2019/20 and overall five year Capital Programme be noted;

- (vi) that approval be given to the scheme slippage of £13.392m predominately relating to the M1 J36/37 redevelopments;
- (vii) that approval be given for bringing forward plans totaling £10.000m on the Glassworks scheme as a result of a redevised programme of works;
- (viii) that approval be given to a total net increase in scheme costs in 2019/20 and in total of £0.380m;
- (ix) that an additional loan advance to BBIC of £0.150m be approved; and
- (x) that the key messages from the Council's Treasury Management activities carried out during the quarter be noted.

### **Adults and Communities Spokesperson**

#### **128. Community Libraries Refurbishments Programme (Cab.27.11.2019/9)**

##### **RESOLVED:-**

- (i) that approval be given to the procurement of a provider (through Warwickshire Framework Agreement) to deliver the design and supply of the furnishing for the Community Libraries Refurbishment programme;
- (ii) that individual library refurbishment proposals be submitted for consideration by the Capital Oversight Board in line with existing governance arrangements be approved; and
- (iii) that further reports on individual library schemes as the designs are created be received.

### **Children's Spokesperson**

#### **129. Terms of Reference of the Barnsley Alliance and the Borough Education Improvement Strategy (Cab.27.11.2019/10)**

##### **RESOLVED:-**

- (i) that the proposed terms of reference of the Barnsley Alliance, including those of the Alliance's Board, Executive Group and Sub-Groups, together with the role of the Local Authority be noted; and
- (ii) that approval be given for the adoption of the Borough's Education Improvement Strategy (2019/21).

.....  
Chair

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**BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**CABINET SPOKESPERSONS' DECISIONS**

**Schedule of Decisions taken for week ending 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2019**

<b><u>Cabinet Spokesperson</u></b>	<b><u>Item</u></b>	<b><u>Decisions</u></b>
1. Adults and Communities	SAP Success Factors	(i) that approval be given to the appointment and contract award of preferred implementation partner identified following a recent procurement exercise. This action will support the SAP Success Factors Project outlined within the business case; and  (ii) that the associated costs from the Digital First Modernisation Theme be approved.

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This matter is a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has been included in the relevant Forward Plan.

JOINT REPORT OF THE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PLACE &  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CORE

**HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT – DRAFT 2020/21 BUDGET & INVESTMENT PROPOSALS 2020-24**

**1) Purpose**

- 1.1 This report summarises the proposed HRA Medium Term Financial Strategy, the revised HRA Reserves Strategy, the 2020/21 HRA draft budget and the 2020/21 through 2024/25 Housing Capital Investment Programme.

**2) Recommendations**

2.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

- (i) note the HRA Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) as set out in Section 3;
- (ii) approve the proposed variations to the existing Housing Growth Investment schemes, as outlined in paragraph 3.8 and Table 2;
- (iii) approve the Housing Revenue Account Draft Budget for 2020/21, as outlined in Section 6, including the proposed revenue investments and savings, as outlined in Section 5, with any final amendments / additions being delegated to the Cabinet Spokesperson for Place and the Executive Director for Place in consultation with the Cabinet Spokesman for Core Services and the Service Director - Finance (S151);
- (iv) approve a rent increase in line with the Government's rent policy;
- (v) note that there is no proposed change to non-dwelling rents, service charges and heating charges for 2020/21;
- (vi) approve the 2020/21 Berneslai Homes Management Fee at paragraph 6.7, with any final amendments / additions delegated to the Cabinet Spokesperson for Place and the Service Director, Regeneration & Culture in consultation with the Cabinet Spokesman for Core Services and the Service Director - Finance (S151);
- (vii) approve the 2020/21 Berneslai Homes Management Fee for Gypsy & Traveller Sites, charged to the Authority's General Fund, detailed at paragraph 6.8;
- (viii) approve in principle, the proposed emerging capital priority schemes as detailed in Section 7, subject to individual reports, as appropriate, in line with the Council's governance arrangements;
- (ix) approve the Council Housing Capital Investment programme for 2020/21 and that the indicative programme for 2021/22 through 2024-25, outlined in Section 8 be noted;
- (x) approve that the Council will set aside resources for both remedial works at the 26 properties affected by the floods in November 2019 and to undertake a further wider flood risk assessment of all of Council dwellings in the borough (paragraph 7.2 refers).

### 3) Medium Term Financial Strategy & HRA Reserves Strategy

#### Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)

- 3.1 On 9<sup>th</sup> January 2019, the Council set a balanced HRA budget for 2019/20 and considered a medium term position that included a framework for delivering a balanced budget in 2020/21. Table 1 explains the current MTFS position and explains the key change in assumptions from the January 2019 position.

**TABLE 1: HRA MTFS Position 2020-22**

MTFS	2020/21 £M	2021/22 £M	Comments
<b>Initial (Surplus) / Gap as at Jan 19</b>	<b>(0.094)</b>	<b>(0.379)</b>	
Rental Income	(0.320)	(0.339)	More stock retained than anticipated / combined with higher than anticipated average rents
Contribution to Capital	(0.138)	(0.250)	Change in approach to financing capital programme
BH Management Fee	(0.019)	(0.019)	Proposed Management Fee increase less than the assumed 2% increase
Other Costs	0.018	0.020	Additional costs in relation to holding higher than anticipated stock (management, repairs etc.)
<b>Revised (Surplus) / Gap as at Jan 2020</b>	<b>(0.553)</b>	<b>(0.967)</b>	
<b>Efficiency / Savings Proposals</b>			
Utilities	(0.034)	(0.034)	Reduction in utilities as part of BH Management Fee
Legal Fees	(0.016)	(0.016)	Reduction in legal fees as part of BH Management Fee
Pension Deficit	(0.199)	(0.199)	Reduction in pension deficit contributions
<b>Revised (Surplus) / Gap as at Jan 2020 Post</b>	<b>(0.802)</b>	<b>(1.216)</b>	

- 3.2 The improved 2020/21 HRA position is largely due to the Council holding more stock than anticipated due to fewer right to buy sales during 2018/19, coupled with the higher than projected average rent.
- 3.3 In respect of saving proposals / efficiencies, whilst the HRA MTFS is currently showing a relatively healthy position, service efficiencies are still sought to redistribute resources to priority areas where necessary.
- 3.4 The S151 Officer's advice is to consider investment proposals not exceeding £1M p.a. over the period 2020/21 through 2021/22. This is subject to an ongoing review pending conclusion of the PRIP re-procurement exercise and other key assumptions.

#### The HRA Reserves Strategy

- 3.5 The HRA has accumulated reserves totalling £37.1M as at the end of the 2018/19 financial year, as reported in the Housing Revenue Account Final Accounts Report (Cab.24.6.2019/10 refers). A review of existing HRA reserves has been undertaken by the Council's S151 Officer and a reprioritisation exercise completed, reflecting the current risk environment within the HRA (Table 2 refers).
- 3.6 Berneslai Homes Ltd also has accumulated surpluses to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. During 2018/19, after setting aside a Minimum Working balance and other reserves, an amount totalling £8.9M was

released for use on Council and Berneslai Homes priorities. Since that time, £0.5M has been incurred on those priorities, leaving £8.4M remaining.

- 3.7 The Council also receives Section 106 (S106) contributions from housing developers as part of the agreements to allow house building in the borough. The Council currently has unrestricted S106 funds of £3.3M specifically for housing purposes.
- 3.8 In addition, a review has been undertaken on the current suite of approved investment schemes with a number of variations proposed. These are included in Table 2. Further details are available upon request. **Recommendation ii)** also refers.
- 3.9 Table 2 shows the currently available reserves, the amounts committed against those reserves in terms of approved schemes and the subsequent remaining resources for consideration.

**TABLE 2: HRA Reserves Position**

	Reprioritised Reserves As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019	Current Commitments	Proposed Variations	Commitments Including Proposed Variations	Remaining for Consideration
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
<b>Resources Position:</b>					
<b><u>Earmarked For:</u></b>					
Capital Programme Reserve	3.6	3.6	-	3.6	-
Housing Growth Reserve	21.9	16.8	(3.7)	13.1	8.8
Welfare Reform Reserve	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	-
New Build Bungalows Reserve	1.4	1.4	-	1.4	-
Budget Development Reserve	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-
Minimum Working Balance	5.2	5.2	-	5.2	-
Review of 30 Year Capital Plan	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-
<b>Housing Reserves</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Berneslai Homes Reserves</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>S106 Contributions</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>

#### 4) **Housing Strategy & Approach**

- 4.1 The Council's strategic approach for investment in its housing services, for both revenue and capital investment mirrors the approach for general fund services, as agreed in the approved Capital Investment Strategy. Available resources are identified over the medium term with housing priority proposals being submitted for consideration. This allows a more effective, robust and consistent planning process together with maintaining a flexible approach in respect of addressing emerging issues.
- 4.2 A business planning workshop was held in August 2019 between the Council and Berneslai Homes with the aim of identifying key priorities and the overall strategic direction of the HRA, moving forwards. Further discussions have since taken place with Berneslai Homes with additional priorities linked to service transformation being identified by the new CEO. These priorities have been considered within the overall financial context of the HRA and are incorporated within this report.

- 4.3 Strategic investment priorities were agreed which focussed on ensuring Regulatory Compliance alongside wider priorities such as homelessness / inclusive growth, zero carbon and housing growth, which can be found in sections 5 and 7 respectively.
- 4.4 The strategy and approach for defining longer term priorities will now be considered collaboratively as part of the Council's emerging 2030 Place Based Plan including subsequent updates to both the Council's and Berneslai Homes' corporate plans.

## 5) **Revenue Investment Proposals**

- 5.1 In line with the strategy outlined in Section 4, and within the financial context explained in Section 3, a number of revenue investment proposals have been identified by both Berneslai Homes and Council services for consideration.
- 5.2 These proposals have been assessed in line with the agreed process (per Section 4) ensuring that resources are aligned to the Council's housing priorities. The investments prioritised for consideration are summarised in Table 3. Further information is available on request. **Recommendation iii) refers.**

**TABLE 3: HRA Revenue Investment Priorities 2020-22**

<b>Permanent Revenue Investment Proposals</b>	<b>2020/21 £M</b>	<b>2021/22 £M</b>	<b>Investment Theme</b>
<b>Revised (Surplus) / Gap</b>	<b>(0.802)</b>	<b>(1.216)</b>	
HRA 3 - Customer Services IT Investment – Transformation of Customer Services	0.100	0.100	Service Transformation
HRA 5 - Electrical Compliance Officer	0.042	0.042	Regulatory Compliance
HRA 7 - Regulatory Compliance - Inspection of Flat Doors to Communal Areas – Post Grenfell	0.074	0.074	Regulatory Compliance
HRA 19 – Building Safety Officer – Post Grenfell	0.055	0.055	Regulatory Compliance
HRA 4 - Environmental Improvements - Apprenticeship Scheme Helping People into Work	0.040	0.080	Homelessness / Inclusive Growth
HRA 16 - 16-17 Year Old Supported Housing for Complex Needs	TBD	TBD	Homelessness / Inclusive Growth
HRA 17 - Community Development & Project Management Support for Stronger Communities	0.165	0.165	Community Development / Inclusive Growth
HRA 18 - Crisis and Temporary Accommodation Service - 20 HRA Properties to Support Homelessness	0.150	0.150	Homelessness
HRA 6 - Occupational Therapy Contribution - Increased Therapy Assessments	0.019	0.019	Independent Living
HRA 8 - Increased Programmed Replacement budget	0.146	0.146	Capital Funding - BHS
HRA 15 - Empty Homes Officer (30% Contribution) - Community Interventions	0.011	0.011	Housing Growth
<b>Sub Total – Investments</b>	<b>0.802</b>	<b>0.842</b>	
<b>Revised (Surplus) / Gap</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.374)</b>	

## 6) **Housing Revenue Account Proposed Budget**

- 6.1 Table 4 shows the proposed revenue budget for 2020/21 and indicatively for 2021/22, on the basis that the proposed revenue savings are implemented and that the revenue investments are approved. Paragraphs 6.2 – 6.10 provide further explanation of the key components of the budget, particularly where approval is required. **Recommendation iii) refers.**

**TABLE 4 - HRA Proposed Revenue Budget 2020-22**

	2020/21 Draft £M	2021/22 Draft £M	Paragraph
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>			
Dwellings Rent	(69.754)	(71.314)	6.2 – 6.4
Non Dwellings Rents	(0.361)	(0.368)	6.5
Heating Charges	(0.525)	(0.535)	
Other Charges for Services and Facilities	(0.465)	(0.474)	
Contributions Towards Expenditure	(1.057)	(1.057)	
	<b>(72.162)</b>	<b>(73.748)</b>	
<b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>			
Repairs and Maintenance (Including Fees)	19.171	19.410	
Berneslai Homes' Management Fee	12.162	12.586	6.6 – 6.8
Other Supervision, Management & Special Services	5.962	5.917	6.9 – 6.10
Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges	0.254	0.263	
Provision for Doubtful Debts	2.093	2.139	
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	12.383	12.383	
Debt Management Costs	0.098	0.100	
	<b>52.123</b>	<b>52.798</b>	
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>(20.039)</b>	<b>(20.950)</b>	
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	11.256	11.360	
Amortised Premiums and Discounts	-	-	
Investment Income	(0.130)	(0.117)	
<b>Net Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>(8.913)</b>	<b>(9.707)</b>	
<b><u>Appropriations</u></b>			
Transfer to/from Major Repairs Reserve	8.767	9.187	
Revenue Contribution to Capital	0.146	0.146	
<b>Base Budget</b>	-	<b>(0.374)</b>	
Use of (-) / Contribution to (+) HRA Reserves	-	0.374	
<b>Surplus (-) /Deficit to be Financed</b>	-	-	

Dwelling Rents

- 6.2 The Government has confirmed that from 2020/21 dwelling rents can be increased in line with CPI inflation (Consumer Price Index), plus 1% for the 5 year period through to 2024/25.
- 6.3 The rate of CPI as at September 2019 was 1.7%. It is proposed that dwelling rents will be increased in 2020/21 by **2.7%** in line with the Government's rent policy and the requirement from April 2020 for local authorities to comply with the Regulator of Social Housing Rent Standard. **Recommendation iv) refers.**
- 6.4 The proposed average rents for the various types of properties, for 2020/21 are shown in Table 5.

**TABLE 5: Average Rent by Property Type**

Property Type	Number of Bedrooms	Average Rent per Week (Based on 48 Weekly Bills)	
		2019/20 £	2020/21 £
Bedsit	0	58.04	59.61
Flat	0	59.26	60.86
	1	67.47	69.29
	2	75.76	77.81
	3	81.42	83.62
Bungalow	1	68.77	70.63
	2	78.18	80.29
	3	90.35	92.79
	4	119.72	122.95
House	1	71.18	73.10
	2	78.62	80.74
	3	83.89	86.16
	4	91.19	93.65
	5	102.24	105.00
	6	118.24	121.43
Maisonette	3	84.66	86.95
<b>OVERALL AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT</b>		<b>78.25</b>	<b>80.36</b>

Non Dwelling Rents

- 6.5 It is proposed that no changes are applied to the current level of non-dwelling rents, service charges and heating charges respectively for the 2020/21 financial year. The associated costs in providing such services within the HRA have not materially changed since 2019/20 and therefore no changes are proposed as a result. **Recommendation v) refers.**

Berneslai Homes Management Fee

- 6.6 The proposed Berneslai Homes Management Fee is estimated at £12.162M for 2020/21 and indicatively £12.586M in 2021/22 as detailed in Table 6.

**TABLE 6: Berneslai Homes Management Fee**

	2020/21 £	2021/22 £
<b>BH Management Fee Bfwd</b>	<b>11,716,376</b>	<b>12,162,443</b>
<b><u>Fixed / Ongoing Costs</u></b>		
Inflation, Pay Award & Increments	215,640	238,640
	<b>215,640</b>	<b>238,640</b>
<b><u>Investment &amp; Other Policy Decisions</u></b>		
HRA 4 - Environmental Improvement Apprenticeship Scheme	90,000	185,000
HRA 5 - Electrical Compliance Officer	42,427	-
HRA 6 - Occupational Therapy Contribution	19,000	-
HRA 7 - Fire Door Inspections	74,000	-
HRA 19 - Building Safety Manager	55,000	-
	<b>280,427</b>	<b>185,000</b>
<b><u>Savings Proposals</u></b>		
Utilities	(34,300)	-
Legal Fees	(15,700)	-
	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Proposed BH Management Fee</b>	<b>12,162,443</b>	<b>12,586,083</b>



- 6.7 On the basis that the proposed investments and efficiencies are approved, the BH management fee has been increased overall by a total of £446,067 from the 2019/20 fee, predominately as a result of the new investments proposed. **Recommendation vi) refers.**
- 6.8 In addition to the management fee above, Berneslai Homes are proposing to charge the Council's General Fund for the management of the Gypsy & Traveller sites in the Borough, totalling £0.064M for 2020/21 (£0.063M in 2019/20). **Recommendation vii) refers.**

Other Supervision, Management & Special Services

- 6.9 The HRA is charged for its share of General Fund services that it consumes in providing services to tenants. The proposed changes are shown in Table 7 below:

**TABLE 7: Other Supervision, Management & Special Services Budget 2020-2022**

	2020/21 £	2021/22 £
<b>Other Supervision, Management &amp; Special Services Bfwd</b>	<b>5,179,741</b>	<b>5,961,591</b>
<b><u>Fixed / Ongoing Costs</u></b>		
Inflation on General Fund Services	76,092	100,613
	<b>76,092</b>	<b>100,613</b>
<b><u>Investment &amp; Other Policy Decisions</u></b>		
<u>Review of Cost Sharing Arrangements – 2019/20 Budget Setting Process</u>		
Community Safety	125,000	-
Homelessness Team	80,000	-
Homelessness Act 2017	124,500	-
	<b>329,500</b>	-
<u>2020/21 Investments</u>		
HRA 3 - Customer Services IT System	100,000	-
HRA 6 - Occupational Therapy Contribution	19,000	-
HRA 15 - Empty Homes Officer	11,412	-
HRA 17 - Community Development & Project Management Support for Stronger Communities Area Teams	164,846	-
HRA 18 - Crisis and Temporary Accommodation Service	150,000	-
	<b>426,258</b>	-
<u>Capitalisation of Staff Costs</u>		
HRA 4 - Environmental Improvement Apprenticeship Scheme *	(50,000)	(145,000)
	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>(145,000)</b>
<b>Proposed Other Supervision, Management &amp; Special Services</b>	<b>5,961,591</b>	<b>5,917,204</b>

- 6.10 As part of the Housing Review undertaken during 2018/19, the current cost sharing arrangements were revised to ensure a fair and equitable split was maintained between the General Fund and HRA, the full year effect of these are included in the Table 7.

**7) Capital Investment Proposals**

- 7.1 Capital investment proposals have also been submitted by both Berneslai Homes and Council officers for consideration in line with the agreed process at Section 4. The investments prioritised at this stage are summarised in Table 8, with further information available on request. **Recommendation viii) refers.**

**TABLE 8: Capital Investment Priorities 2020 - 2024**

Capital Investment Proposals	Investment Theme	2020/21 £M	2021/22 £M	2022/23 £M	2023/24 £M	Total £M
HRA 1 – Disabled Adaptations - Enable people to live independently in their own homes	Independent Living	0.400	0.200	0.200	0.200	<b>1.000</b>
HRA 3 - Customer Services IT Investment – Transformation of Customer Services	Service Transformation	1.000	1.000	-	-	<b>2.000</b>
HRA 4 - Environmental Improvements - Apprenticeship scheme to help people into work	Inclusive Growth	0.050	0.195	0.195	0.195	<b>0.635</b>
HRA 9 - Installation of Solar PV – Reduce Carbon Emissions and reduce Tenant Fuel Poverty – 50 properties p.a.	Zero 2045	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	<b>1.000</b>
HRA 10 - Billingley View – Low Carbon New Build Social Housing – 16 Units	Housing Growth / Zero 2045	1.400	0.460	-	-	<b>1.860</b>
HRA 2 - Additional Housing Acquisitions – Replenish RTB stock	Housing Growth	1.000	1.000	1.000	-	<b>3.000</b>
HRA 12 - Sunnybank/Overdale Adapted Bungalows – Meets Demand for New Build Adapted Social Housing – 4 Units	Housing Growth	0.315	0.280	-	-	<b>0.595</b>
HRA 13 - Athersley South, Adapted Bungalow Scheme – 8 Units	Housing Growth	0.500	0.700	-	-	<b>1.200</b>
HRA 14 – Dearne acquisition, demolition and re-development – 4 – 6 Units	Housing Growth	0.280	0.280	-	-	<b>0.560</b>
		<b>5.195</b>	<b>4.365</b>	<b>1.645</b>	<b>0.645</b>	<b>11.850</b>

7.2 During November 2019, parts of the Borough, particularly in the Lundwood area, were affected by severe floods, where 26 properties have been significantly damaged. The Council proposes to set aside an amount totalling £0.260M, which equates to £0.010M per property, to allow remedial works to be undertaken during 2019/20. Furthermore, the Council will undertake a wider flood risk assessment of all other Council house properties in the Borough during the coming months. **Recommendation x) refers.**

#### 8) **2020 - 25 Council Housing Investment Programme**

- 8.1 In addition to the housing growth schemes outlined in Section 7, the Council also has a Core Investment programme of capital works to maintain the Council's housing stock at the Barnsley Homes Decency Standard. The core programme targets those properties where elements such as kitchens; bathrooms; heating systems; windows and external doors need replacing. Investment in the council housing stock ensures properties remain lettable and the rental income ensures the viability of the HRA.
- 8.2 The Council also plans a series of supplementary investment works to support the Core Investment Programme and relate to supporting district heating networks, funding major adaptations to properties, providing works to void properties to bring them up to standard, and more fundamental structural works that are required to the Council's housing stock.
- 8.3 Table 9 summarises the capital investment into the Council's housing stock and shows the funding stream proposed to fund this programme. **Recommendation ix) refers.** Furthermore, Table 10 shows a detailed breakdown of the Housing Growth schemes.

**TABLE 9: Council Housing Investment Programme 2020 - 2025**

	2019/20 £M	For Approval In Principle	Indicative				TOTAL (Inc. 2019/20) £M
		2020/21 £M	2021/22 £M	2022/23 £M	2023/24 £M	2024/25 £M	
<b>Core Programme:</b>							
Barnsley Homes Standard (Inc. Replacement Items)	18.618	14.491	14.930	15.384	15.856	16.344	95.623
Heating Works	1.163	1.081	1.081	1.081	1.081	1.081	6.568
Major Adaptations	2.007	2.007	2.007	2.007	2.007	2.007	12.042
Structural Extensive Works	1.685	1.685	1.685	1.685	1.685	1.685	10.110
Other	0.778	0.648	0.515	0.527	0.505	0.501	3.474
	<b>24.251</b>	<b>19.912</b>	<b>20.218</b>	<b>20.684</b>	<b>21.134</b>	<b>21.618</b>	<b>127.817</b>
<b>Housing Growth Investment:</b>							
New Build *	3.883	7.050	5.288	-	-	-	16.221
Acquisitions *	3.307	3.223	1.400	1.000	-	-	8.930
Other Housing Growth *	2.044	2.796	1.791	0.791	0.791	0.146	8.359
	<b>9.234</b>	<b>13.069</b>	<b>8.479</b>	<b>1.791</b>	<b>0.791</b>	<b>0.146</b>	<b>33.510</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>33.485</b>	<b>32.981</b>	<b>28.697</b>	<b>22.475</b>	<b>21.925</b>	<b>21.764</b>	<b>161.327</b>
<b>Resources:</b>							
Major Repairs Reserve	(20.258)	(19.884)	(20.218)	(20.684)	(21.134)	(21.618)	(123.796)
Capital Reserve	(3.569)	(0.016)	-	-	-	-	(3.585)
Capital Receipts	(0.367)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.367)
1-4-1 Capital Receipts	(0.778)	(1.155)	(0.879)	-	-	-	(2.812)
HRA Reserve Funding	(6.350)	(8.323)	(4.187)	(1.645)	(0.645)	-	(21.150)
Other Reserves	(1.059)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.059)
Grants & Contributions	(1.104)	(3.603)	(3.413)	(0.146)	(0.146)	(0.146)	(8.558)
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>(33.485)</b>	<b>(32.981)</b>	<b>(28.697)</b>	<b>(22.475)</b>	<b>(21.925)</b>	<b>(21.764)</b>	<b>(161.327)</b>

\* Breakdown of the individual schemes can be found in Table 11.

**TABLE 10: Housing Growth Investment Programme – 2020 – 2025**

<b>SCHEMES:</b>	<b>2019/20 £M</b>	<b>2020/21 £M</b>	<b>2021/22 £M</b>	<b>2022/23 £M</b>	<b>2023/24 £M</b>	<b>2024/25 £M</b>	<b>TOTAL £M</b>
<b><u>Housing Revenue Account - Capital Programme - Housing Growth</u></b>							
<b><u>New Build</u></b>							
Bungalows	1.513	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1.513</b>
Baden Street	0.189	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.189</b>
Longcar Lane	0.300	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.300</b>
King Street, Hoyland	1.400	1.400	-	-	-	-	<b>2.800</b>
Kenworthy Road	0.481	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.481</b>
St Michael's Avenue	-	2.300	3.131	-	-	-	<b>5.431</b>
	<b>3.883</b>	<b>3.700</b>	<b>3.131</b>	-	-	-	<b>10.714</b>
<b><u>Acquisitions</u></b>							
Strategic Acquisitions – Empty Homes, Sec 106	1.853	2.223	0.400	-	-	-	<b>4.476</b>
Locksley Gardens, Birdwell	0.629	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.629</b>
Pilley	0.229	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.229</b>
Broadway Acquisitions and Conversion	0.596	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.596</b>
	<b>3.307</b>	<b>2.223</b>	<b>0.400</b>	-	-	-	<b>5.930</b>
<b><u>Other Housing Growth</u></b>							
HRA Surveyor	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.100</b>
Supported Housing Proposal	0.599	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.599</b>
Sprinkler Systems - Flats & Independent Living	0.700	0.700	-	-	-	-	<b>1.400</b>
Feasibility Studies	0.145	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.145</b>
Property Conversions	0.250	0.250	-	-	-	-	<b>0.500</b>
Environmental Improvements	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.250</b>
	<b>2.044</b>	<b>0.950</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2.994</b>
<b><u>HRA Investments 2020</u></b>							
Billingley View	-	1.400	0.460	-	-	-	<b>1.860</b>
Sunnybank / Overdale	-	0.315	0.280	-	-	-	<b>0.595</b>
Athersley South, Adapted Bungalow Scheme	-	0.500	0.700	-	-	-	<b>1.200</b>
Dearne Acquisition, Demolition and Redevelopment	-	0.280	0.280	-	-	-	<b>0.560</b>
Customer Services IT System	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	-	<b>2.000</b>
Increase Equipment & Adaptations Budget	-	0.400	0.200	0.200	0.200	-	<b>1.000</b>
Environmental Improvements	-	0.050	0.195	0.195	0.195	-	<b>0.635</b>
Installation of Solar PV	-	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	-	<b>1.000</b>
Strategic Acquisitions	-	1.000	1.000	1.000	-	-	<b>3.000</b>
	-	<b>5.195</b>	<b>4.365</b>	<b>1.645</b>	<b>0.645</b>	-	<b>11.850</b>
Increase Replacement Items	-	0.146	0.146	0.146	0.146	0.146	<b>0.730</b>
Retained 1-4-1 Right to Buy Housing Capital Receipts	-	0.855	0.437	-	-	-	<b>1.292</b>
<b>Housing Growth Investment Programme</b>	<b>9.234</b>	<b>13.069</b>	<b>8.479</b>	<b>1.791</b>	<b>0.791</b>	<b>0.146</b>	<b>33.510</b>

**REPORT OF SERVICE DIRECTOR,  
BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT, HUMAN  
RESOURCES  
& COMMUNICATIONS**

**QUARTERLY ANALYSIS OF SELECTIVE VOLUNTARY EARLY  
RETIREMENT AND VOLUNTARY SEVERANCE  
April 2019 to September 2019**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information in respect of the Selective Voluntary Early Retirements and Voluntary Severances which have taken place during 1 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 It is recommended that the report be received in accordance with the required procedure.**

**3. BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 In November 1998 as part of the response to the Audit Commission's report on early retirement it was agreed to submit quarterly reports to Members in respect of the costs and numbers of employees taking voluntary early retirement.

**4. CURRENT POSITION**

- 4.1 This report covers the period 1 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

**5. CONSULTATIONS**

- 5.1 None required.

**6. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

- 6.1 There are no potential conflicts with Convention Rights in this report.

**7. REDUCTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER**

- 7.1 No implications.

**8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 None arising from this report.

**9. EMPLOYEE IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 None arising from this report.

10. **LIST OF APPENDICES**

10.1 Document 1 – Analysis 1 April 2019 to 30 September 2019

11. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

11.1 None arising from this report.

Officer Contact: Michael Potter – Service Director

Date: 15.11.2019

**BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT, HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMMUNICATIONS**  
RPQASVER

	Data					
Directorate	Sum of Cost of Redund.	Sum of Cost of PIL	Sum of Strain Costs	Sum of Total Cost	Sum of Total Saving	Sum of NET COST/ SAV
Core	£64,794	£36,705	£451,355	£552,854	£472,574	-£80,280
People	£109,528	£2,847	£214,434	£326,809	£797,621	£470,812
Place	£95,258	£0	£221,299	£316,557	£757,169	£440,612
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>£269,580</b>	<b>£39,552</b>	<b>£887,088</b>	<b>£1,196,220</b>	<b>£2,027,364</b>	<b>£831,144</b>

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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 Executive Director of Core Services

#### Increase in Pay for Apprenticeships

#### 1. Purpose of report

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to inform members of the proposal to increase pay for apprentices undertaking apprenticeships with Barnsley Council with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020.

#### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That members approve the proposals to increase pay and to promote this positive change.

#### 3. Introduction

- 3.1 Barnsley Council has supported the delivery of apprenticeships for over 25 years from their original beginnings, to Modern Apprenticeships which were introduced in 1994 and more recently as part of the 2017 Apprenticeship Reform.
- 3.2 The council has successfully supported the delivery of apprenticeship programmes for supernumerary apprentices in a wide range of professions including Business Administration, Customer Service, Motor Vehicle, Horticulture, Information Technology and Care.
- 3.3 Supernumerary apprentices are employed on fixed-term contracts by the council to complete their apprenticeship and gain the skills, knowledge and experience they need to secure employment either within the council or other organisations.
- 3.4 The pay for supernumerary apprentices has historically been based on the Government's National Minimum Wage Apprentice Rate which is £3.90 per hour for the first year of their apprenticeship. Those aged 19 and above move onto National Minimum/Living Wage relevant to their age in Year 2.
- 3.5 In order to benchmark the council's apprentice pay against that of other organisations, research was undertaken in April 2019 which found that only 21% of councils still paid in line with Government guidelines with 52% having revised their pay policies following the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy.

3.6 The research also found that of 31 private companies contacted about their apprentice pay, 17 paid above the National Minimum Wage Apprentice Rate.

3.7 As a result of these findings, a report was approved by the Senior Management Team in August 2019 to increase pay for all apprentices undertaking apprenticeships with Barnsley Council.

#### **4. Proposal and justification**

4.1 With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020, all apprentices undertaking apprenticeships with Barnsley Council will be paid a basic rate of £6.15 per hour in Year 1, increasing to age related pay in Year 2 for those aged 21 and above.

4.2 This increase in pay ensures the council is paying its apprentices in line with other local authorities and private companies. It also ensures that apprentices are remunerated fairly for the work they are undertaking and promotes the council as an employer of choice.

#### **5. Consideration of alternative approaches**

5.1 Three options were considered by the Senior Management Team, including leaving the pay rate as it is now with no increase. However, following consideration of all options the proposal as outlined in 4.1 above was agreed as being the preferred option in respect of financial viability and a fair and equitable approach for all apprentices.

#### **6. Implications for local people**

6.1 An increase in pay will make the council's apprenticeship schemes more attractive to local people and supports the council's priority of Thriving and Vibrant Economy through the creation of more and better jobs and increasing skills to get more people working.

#### **7. Financial implications**

7.1 Consultations have taken place with representatives of the Service Director – Finance (S151 Officer)

7.2 The preferred option agreed by SMT would result in an increase in costs of £133k in year 1 and £300k in year 2. The cost impact of the pay increase aligns directly to the corresponding business unit, and is shown in the table below.

7.3 The table below shows the net cost increase for years 1 & 2. This is made up of the full cost impact, less any existing funding, including the corporate apprentice budget.

7.4 The cost impact of the pay increase of £133k in Year 1 and £300k for Year 2 will need to be contained within the existing resource envelope.

Directorate	BU	Apprentice Numbers	Increase Year 1 £	Increase Year 2 (ongoing FTE) £
PLACE	BU4	8	£0	£13,806
	BU4 Corporate Vacancies	8	£39,331	£95,567
	BU6	11	£53,967	£109,990
	<b>TOTAL PLACE</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>£93,298</b>	<b>£219,363</b>
COMMUNITIES	BU8	2	£9,252	£19,438
	BU12	5	£17,685	£43,150
	<b>TOTAL COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>£26,937</b>	<b>£62,588</b>
CORE	BU15	1	£13,085	£18,178
	<b>TOTAL CORE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>£13,085</b>	<b>£18,178</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>£133,320</b>	<b>£300,129</b>

7.5 The costings are based on the following assumptions:

- All 35 current apprentice posts being filled to support the Council's priority around 'People Achieving their Potential';
- The continuation of existing funding;
- The salary rate assumes an average age of 20 years old;
- The on-costs assume all apprentices opt into the pension scheme.

## 8. **Employee implications**

8.1 The increase in pay will have a positive financial impact on the council's supernumerary apprentices.

## 9. **Legal implications**

9.1 There are no legal implications of the proposal as the increase ensures apprentices are paid above the Government's National Minimum Wage Apprentice Rate.

## 10. **Communications Activity**

10.1 A communications plan will be developed to promote the increase in pay both within the council and externally.

## 11. **Consultations**

Consultations have taken place with the following:

- Existing apprentices
- Local Government Association
- Other local authorities
- Private sector companies
- Organisation Improvement Board
- Senior Management Team
- Financial Services
- Human Resources
- Trade Unions

**12. Glossary**

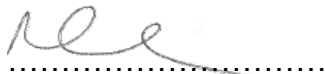
Supernumerary apprentices – apprentices that additional to employee numbers on the council's structure.

**13. Background Papers**

Details of research undertaken, reports to Organisation Improvement Board and Senior Management Team. If you would like to inspect background papers for this report, please email [governance@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:governance@barnsley.gov.uk) so that appropriate arrangements can be made

**Report author:** Amanda Glew

Financial Implications /  
Consultation



.....  
(To be signed by senior Financial Services officer  
where no financial implications)

Up-dated

**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**

**PROVISIONAL EDUCATION OUTCOMES IN BARNSELY (2019)**

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1.1 To inform Cabinet of the provisional education outcomes for children and young people in the Borough, at each stage of the National Curriculum, from Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) to Key Stage 5 in 2019.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

2.1 That Cabinet notes the provisional education outcomes in the Borough for 2019 and the actions to be taken to improve the progress of all categories of pupils at each stage of the National Curriculum.

**3. INTRODUCTION**

3.1 Profile of Schools in Barnsley

3.2 The table below indicates the number of Local Authority maintained schools and those which have converted to academies in the Borough\*.

	Maintained schools	Academies	Total
Primary	40	38	78
Secondary	1	9	10
Special		2	2
Pupil Referral Unit		1	1
Total	41	50	91

3.3 \*There are 91 state-funded schools in Barnsley. Holy Trinity is an all-through 3-16 academy but is counted here as two settings, one primary and one secondary.

3.4 There are 13 Multi-Academy Trusts working in Barnsley. In addition to primary and secondary schools, there are two main providers of post16 / Key Stage 5 provision, Barnsley College and Penistone Grammar School.

**4. SUMMARY OF PUPIL OUTCOMES**

4.1 Performance of Note

- The percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass in English Language/Literature and mathematics (The Basics) at Key Stage 4 is above national for the very first time since its introduction in 2016/17.

- The positive gap with national for a standard pass in The Basics at Key Stage 4 has improved further to 3 percentage points above national. Barnsley is ranked 92<sup>nd</sup> out of the 150 local authorities in England reporting this measure. Back in 2010/11 when a performance measure for GCSE English and mathematics was first introduced we ranked 149<sup>th</sup> and were 14.9 percentage points below the national average.
- Attainment 8 is now close to the national average with Barnsley being ranked 112<sup>th</sup> out of 150 local authorities in England. In 2010/11, Capped Average Point Score was used to report the best 8 results. At this time we ranked 148<sup>th</sup> out of the 150 local authorities reporting this measure. Due to the different scoring systems used for the two measures, a gap with national is not comparable.
- The percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics combined at Key Stage 2 is now 1 percentage point above the national average. Barnsley is ranked 51<sup>st</sup> out of the 151 local authorities in England for this measure. In 2012/13 (when the measure was Level 4B and above in reading, writing and mathematics) we ranked 136<sup>th</sup> and were 5 percentage points below the national average.
- The positive gap with national in Key Stage 2 mathematics at the expected standard has improved further and boys now outperform their peers nationally.
- Progress in reading at Key Stage 2 was not significantly below national for the first time since the new measures were introduced in 2016.
- Progress in mathematics at Key Stage 2 improved further and remained significantly above national

4.2 Areas for Improvement are detailed in section 5.

4.3 Early Years Foundation Stage Outcomes (EYFS) (5 Years Old) (Measured against State Funded Schools Nationally)

4.4 The key measure in EYFS is the percentage of children achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD).

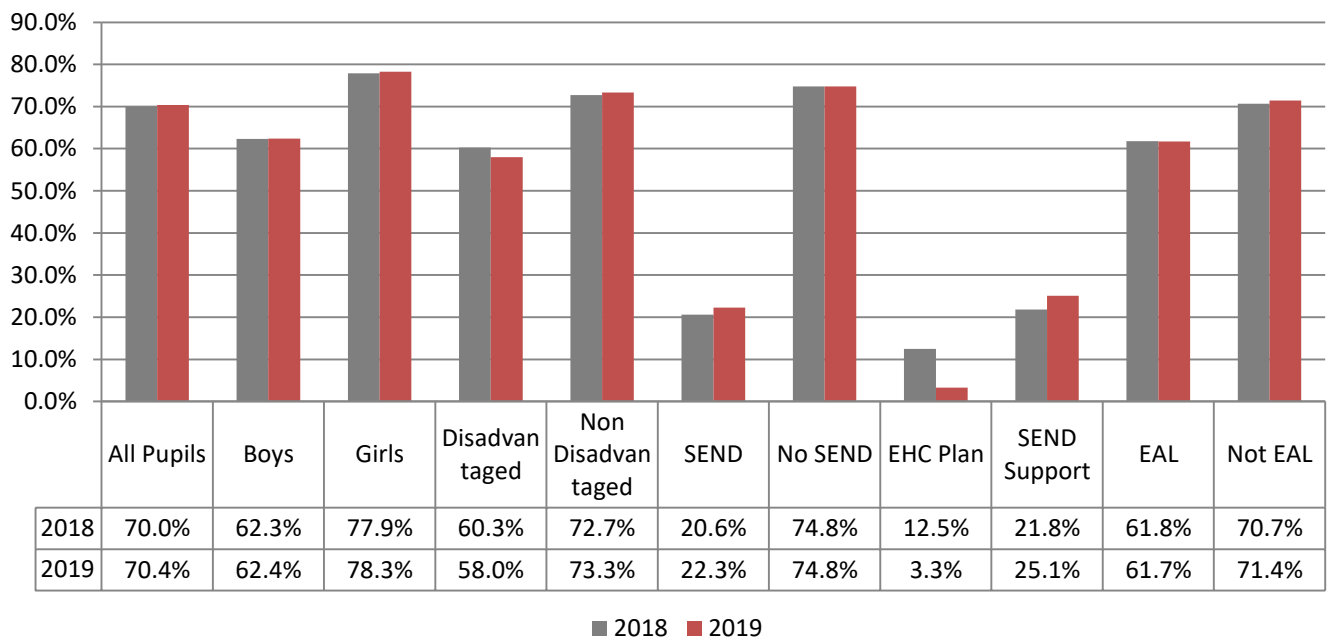
4.5 The percentage of pupils reaching a Good Level of Development in Barnsley has increased from 70% in 2018 to 70.4% in 2019. National results have improved from 71.5% to 71.8% therefore the Barnsley/national gap has closed from 1.5 percentage points to 1.4 percentage points below.

4.6 Barnsley ranks 105<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) in 2019. This is a slight decrease on 2018 when we were ranked 104<sup>th</sup>.

4.7 67% of Barnsley schools achieved a GLD in line with or above the national average compared with 58% in 2018. A school is classed as in line with national if any negative difference equates to less than one pupil.

4.8 As illustrated in the graph below, there was an improvement across most pupil groups between 2018 and 2019 with the exception of disadvantaged pupils and SEND pupils with an Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP). Girls continue to do better than boys. SEND Support pupils showed the greatest improvement with an increase of 3.3 percentage points.

## EYFS - % Achieving a Good Level of Development



4.9 In comparison to other local authorities in South Yorkshire, Barnsley remained below Doncaster (72.5%) but is now above Rotherham (70.3%) and Sheffield (70.0%) in 2019.

### 4.10 Key Stage 1 (KS1) Outcomes (6 – 7 Years Old) (Measured against State Funded Schools Nationally)

#### 4.11 Year 1 Phonics

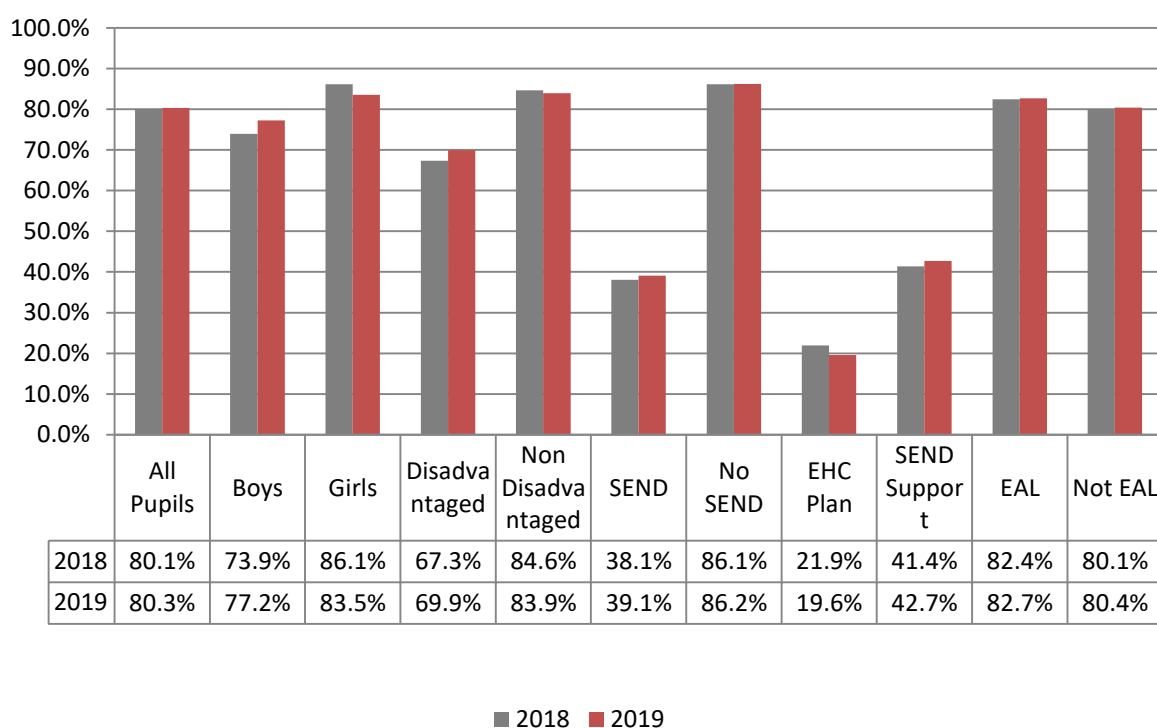
4.12 At the end of Year 1, children are assessed on their phonics knowledge. The gap between results for Barnsley children and national performance narrowed again in 2019 from 2.4 percentage points below to 1.6 percentage points below. 80.3% of Barnsley children are now working at the expected standard in comparison to 80.1% in 2018. Outcomes nationally decreased by 0.6 percentage points.

4.13 In comparison to all 151 local authorities in England, Barnsley ranks 113<sup>th</sup> in terms of end of the Year 1 Phonics outcomes. This is an improvement in comparison to 2018 where we were ranked 125<sup>th</sup>.

4.14 44% of Barnsley schools are in line with or above the national average, compared with 55% in 2018.

4.15 As illustrated in the graph below, improvements were seen for most pupil groups although outcomes for girls, SEND pupils with an EHCP and non-disadvantaged pupils performed at a lower rate in 2019 in comparison to 2018. Boys continued to perform below girls.

## Year 1 Phonics - % Achieving the Expected Standard



4.16 In comparison to other local authorities in South Yorkshire, Barnsley performed at the same rate as Doncaster (80.0%) and Rotherham (80.0%) but outperformed Sheffield (77.0%) in 2019.

### 4.17 Key Stage 1 Outcomes (Reading, Writing and Mathematics)

4.18 At Key Stage 1 the percentage of Barnsley pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics dropped to 63.0% in 2019 from 63.3% in 2018. Nationally there was a greater drop and therefore the gap between Barnsley and national closed from 2.0 percentage points below to 1.9 percentage points below.

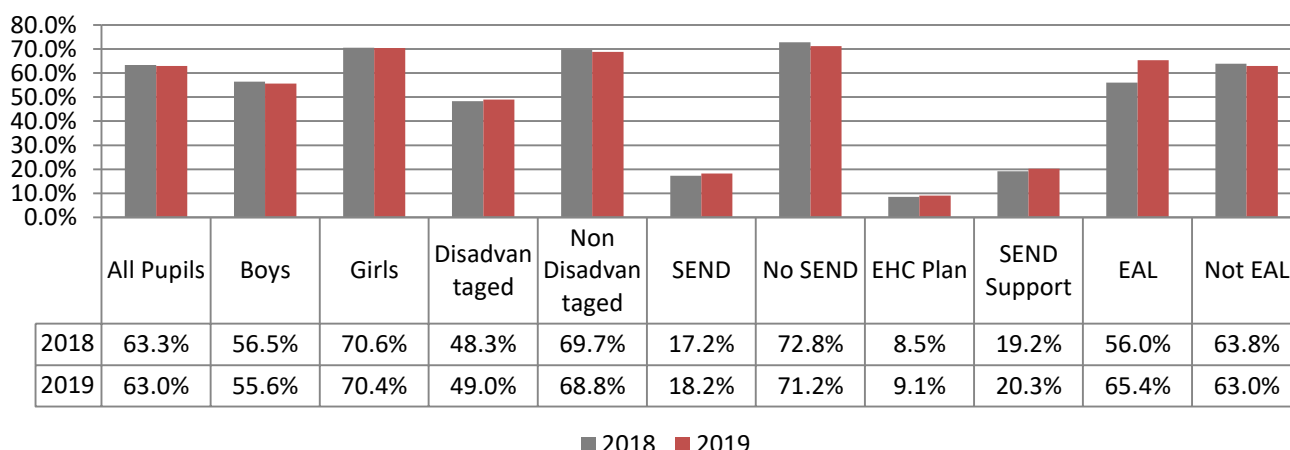
4.19 Data is not published nationally for all local authorities for this indicator therefore it is not possible to provide information on rank or performance against South Yorkshire local authorities.

4.20 68% of Barnsley schools are in line with or above national in 2019. This is a further improvement on the 65% in 2018.

4.21 As illustrated in the graph below, most pupil groups saw a decrease between 2018 and 2019 although disadvantaged, SEND and EAL pupils improved. Boys continued to perform below girls.

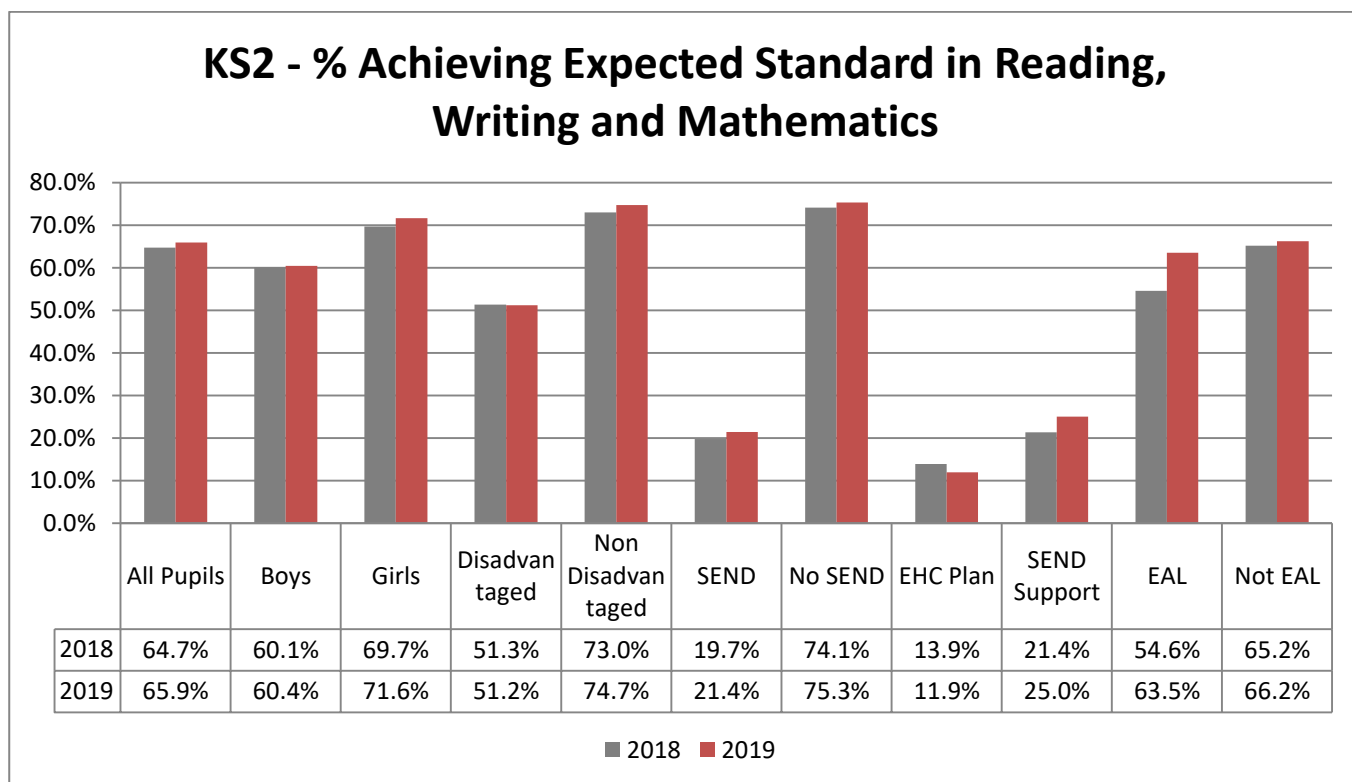


## KS1 - % Achieving Expected Standard in Reading, Writing & Mathematics



- 4.22 The gap with national is still widest in Reading although results for Barnsley pupils increased from 71.6% to 72.3% with the gap with national closing from 3.8 percentage points below in 2018 to 2.6 percentage points below in 2019. Nationally there was a decrease in this subject. In terms of the percentage of pupils working at a greater depth in Reading the gap with national has widened to 4.4 percentage points below due to Barnsley outcomes reducing at a greater rate than the reduction seen nationally. 20.6% of Barnsley pupils were assessed as working at a greater depth in 2019 in comparison to 21.5% in 2018.
- 4.23 Barnsley is ranked 117<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of Key Stage 1 pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading in 2019. This is an improvement on 2018 when we ranked 124<sup>th</sup>.
- 4.24 In Writing the gap with national at the expected standard closed in 2019 and is now 2.2 percentage points below national. There was again no change to the 67.0% of pupils in Barnsley working at the expected standard although nationally there was a decrease from 69.9% to 69.2%. At greater depth the gap also closed in Writing to 1.9 percentage points below as Barnsley reduced at a slightly lower rate than the national average. 12.9% of pupils were assessed as working at a greater depth in comparison to 13.9% in 2019.
- 4.25 Barnsley is ranked 105<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of Key Stage 1 pupils achieving the expected standard in Writing in 2019. This is an improvement on 2018 when we ranked 116<sup>th</sup>.
- 4.26 In Mathematics the gap with national at the expected standard also closed in 2019 and is now 1.1 percentage points below. Although outcomes fell from 74.6% to 74.5% in 2019 there was a greater reduction nationally. At greater depth the gap has widened to 2.3 percentage points below as the reduction from 20.0% in 2018 to 19.4% in 2019 is greater than the reduction of 0.1 percentage point nationally.
- 4.27 Barnsley is ranked 79<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of Key Stage 1 pupils achieving the expected standard in Mathematics in 2019. This is an improvement on 2018 when we ranked 89<sup>th</sup>.

- 4.28 At the expected standard in Reading Barnsley performed equal to Rotherham and Sheffield (72%) but just below Doncaster (73%). In Writing Barnsley performed equal to Sheffield (67%) and just below Doncaster (68%) and Rotherham (68%). In Mathematics Barnsley outperformed Doncaster (74%), Rotherham (73%) and Sheffield (74%).
- 4.29 Key Stage 2 (KS2) Outcomes (11 Years Old) (Measured against State Funded Schools Nationally)
- 4.30 The percentage of children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics increased from 64.7% in 2018 to 65.9% in 2019 and is now above the national average. Nationally there was a 0.2 percentage point decrease. However the percentage working at the higher standard dropped from 9.0% in 2018 to 8.1% in 2019 resulting in the gap with national increasing to 2.4 percentage points below.
- 4.31 Barnsley is ranked 51<sup>st</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined in 2019 which is an improvement on the rank of 72<sup>nd</sup> in 2018.
- 4.32 69% of Barnsley schools are in line with or above national in 2019. This is an improvement on the 60% in 2018.
- 4.33 As illustrated in the graph below, most pupil groups saw an improvement between 2018 and 2019 although boys continued to perform below girls.



- 4.34 Attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics in Barnsley remains higher than Doncaster (60%), Rotherham (59%) and Sheffield (63%) at the expected standard.

- 4.35 The gap with national at the expected standard is now widest in Writing. In 2018 Barnsley performed 0.1 percentage points above national but in 2019, at 77.1%, we are 1.4 percentage points below. However the gap in Reading has improved from 1.9 percentage points below in 2018 to just 0.6 percentage points below in 2019 with 72.6% of pupils working at the expected standard. In Mathematics our positive gap with national has improved from 0.8 percentage points above to 2.1 percentage points above with 80.8% now working at the expected standard.
- 4.36 The gap with national at the higher standard is widest in Reading. In 2018 Barnsley performed 3.5 percentage points below national but in 2019, at 22.2%, we are 4.7 percentage points below. The gap in Writing has also widened from 2.0 percentage points below in 2018 to 4.0 percentage points below in 2019 with 16.1% of pupils working at greater depth. However in Mathematics our gap with national has closed from 0.8 percentage points below to 0.7 percentage points below with 25.9% now working at the higher standard.
- 4.37 Rates of progress from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 decreased slightly in Reading from -0.04 to -0.08 but is no longer significantly below the national average of 0.0. Progress also decreased in Writing from a positive 0.50 above national to -0.06 although this is not significantly different. Outcomes remained significantly above national in Mathematics, improving further from 0.65 above the national average to 0.82.
- 4.38 Progress data based on provisional data is not published for all local authorities so it is not possible to provide information on our rank or comparisons to South Yorkshire local authorities.
- 4.39 Key Stage 4 (GCSE) Outcomes (measured against All Schools Nationally)
- 4.40 Previously the key performance measure at Key Stage 4 was the percentage of students achieving 5 A\*-C grades, including English and Mathematics. This measure is no longer reported on. The significant performance measures now are Attainment 8, measuring students' attainment across a range of 8 qualifications and Progress 8, which measures the average progress of each school's students against their average attainment level at the end of primary school. A progress score of 0.0 means that the progress students have made is, on average, in line with what is expected, given their starting point. A positive score means students on average, have made better than expected progress and a minus (-) score, less than expected progress.
- 4.41 Another change to measures at GCSE is a switch from reporting grades as letters (e.g. A-C) to reporting as numbers, with grades ranging from 1 to 9, with a 9 indicating the highest grade possible. Within the number grading system a grade 4 is equivalent to a standard C and a grade 5 considered a strong C. Thus the percentage of students achieving a grade 4 or above is broadly equivalent to the old measure of grade C and above.
- 4.42 We also report on the percentage of students achieving a grade 4 or above in both English Language or Literature and Mathematics – referred to as “The Basics”.

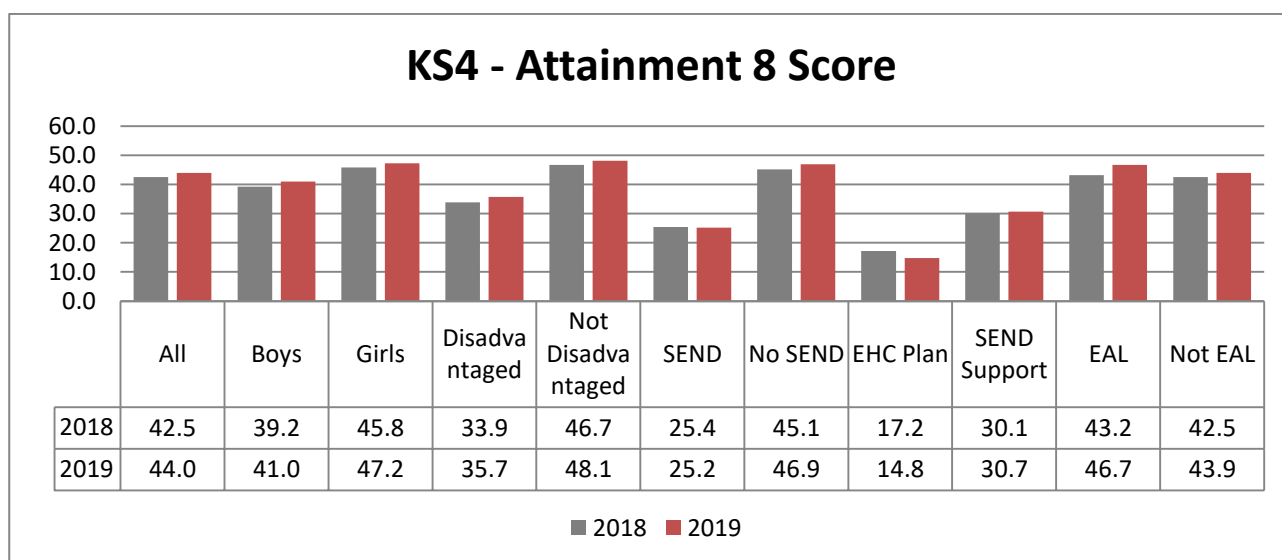
#### 4.43 Attainment 8

4.44 The average Attainment 8 score for Barnsley pupils increased from 42.5 in 2018 to 44.0 in 2019 and is now just below the national average, which remained at 44.5.

4.45 Barnsley is ranked 112<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 150 local authorities in England in terms of our Attainment 8 score (City of London not included in the published data). This is an improvement on the 2018 rank of 140<sup>th</sup>.

4.46 As the graph below illustrates, almost all pupils groups saw an improvement between 2018 and 2019. Only SEND as a group overall and pupils with an EHCP saw a decrease.

4.47 Barnsley now outperforms Doncaster (43.8) but remains below Rotherham (44.3) and Sheffield (44.8).

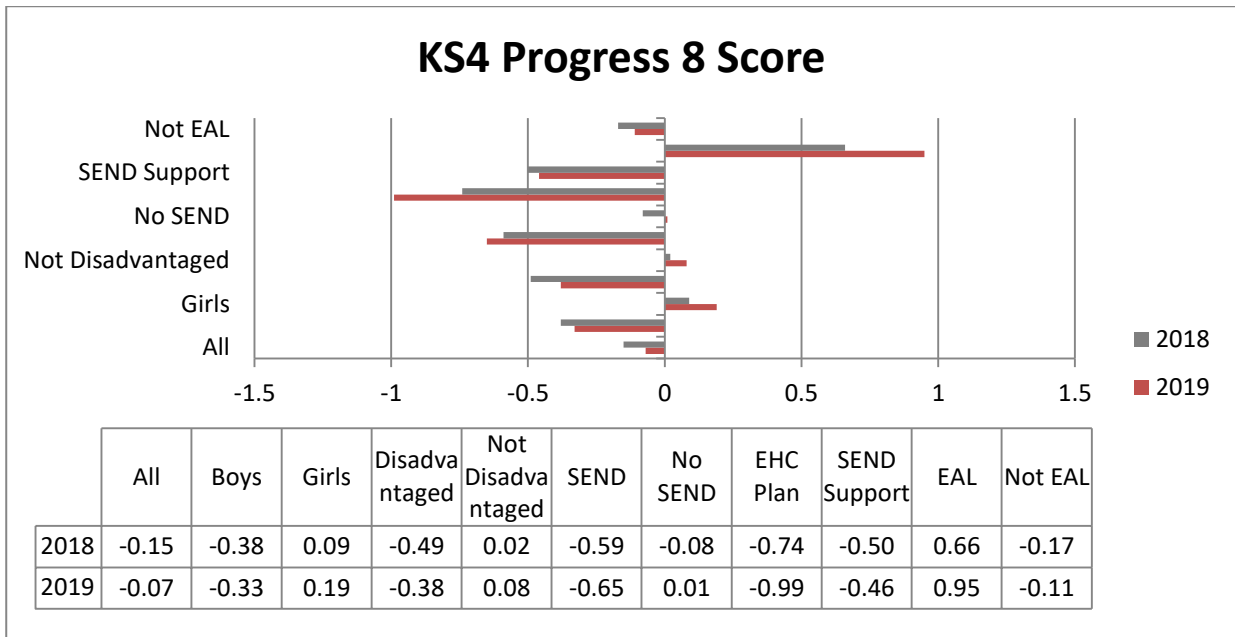


#### 4.48 Progress 8

4.49 In 2019 the average Progress 8 score for Barnsley students improved from -0.15 to -0.07 but remains significantly below the national average.

4.50 In comparison to all 150 local authorities in England Barnsley is ranked 82<sup>nd</sup> in terms of our Progress 8 score which is an improvement on the 2018 ranked position of 112<sup>th</sup>.

4.51 As the graph below illustrates, almost all pupils groups saw an improvement between 2018 and 2019. Only SEND as a group overall and pupils with an EHCP saw a decrease.



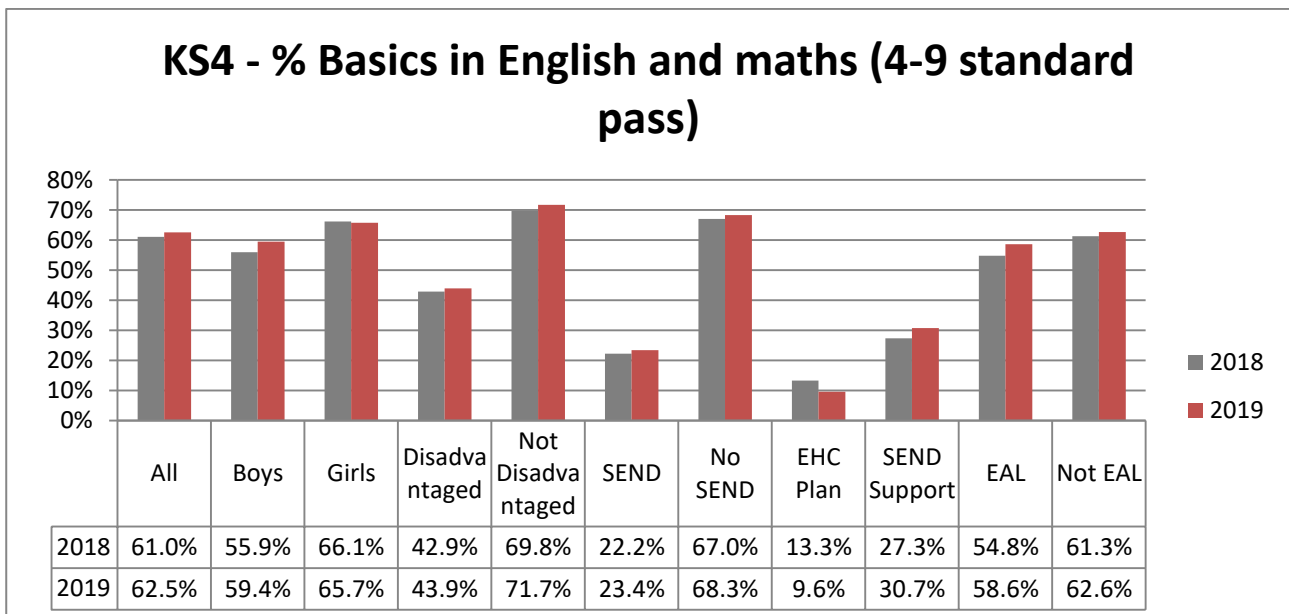
4.52 Barnsley now outperforms Doncaster (-0.10) and Rotherham (-0.14) but remains below Sheffield (-0.03).

4.53 Standard Pass in English Language/Literature and Mathematics (The Basics)

4.54 In 2019 Barnsley improved its position further with 62.5% of students achieving a grade 4-9 standard pass in The Basics in comparison to 61.0% in 2018. The increase nationally was smaller, from 59.4% in 2018 to 59.5% in 2019.

4.55 Barnsley is ranked 92nd in comparison to all 150 Local Authorities in England in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving a standard pass in The Basics (grades 4-9 in English Language or Literature and Mathematics). This is an improvement from the rank of 107th in 2018.

4.56 As the graph below illustrates, almost all pupils groups saw an improvement between 2018 and 2019. Only Girls and pupils with an EHCP saw a decrease.



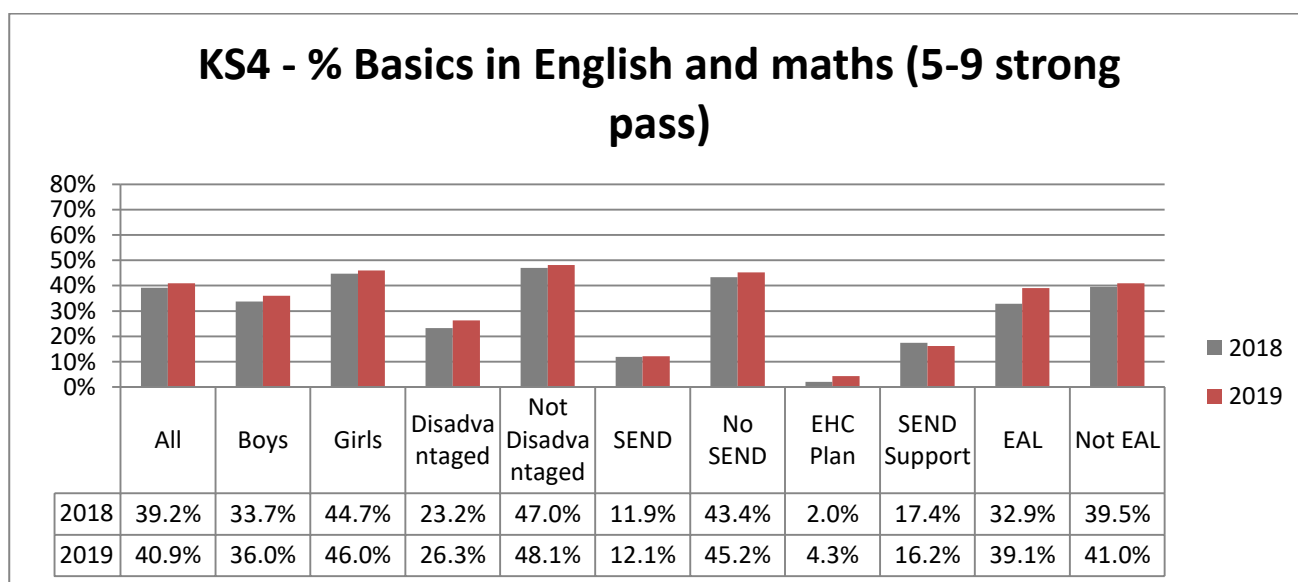
4.57 Barnsley once again outperformed Doncaster (61.9%), Rotherham (58.8%) and Sheffield (59.2%).

4.58 Strong Pass in English Language/Literature and Mathematics (The Basics)

4.59 In 2019, Barnsley outperformed national for the first time in a strong pass in English and Mathematics. Barnsley continued to improve its position with 40.9% of students achieving a grade 5-9 strong pass in The Basics in comparison to 39.2% in 2018. Nationally there was a reduction from 40.2% in 2018 to 39.8% in 2019.

4.60 Barnsley is ranked 87<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 150 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass in The Basics (grades 5-9 in English Language or Literature and Mathematics). This is an improvement on the rank of 113<sup>th</sup> in 2018.

4.61 As the graph below illustrates, almost all pupils groups saw an improvement between 2018 and 2019. Only SEND Support pupils saw a decrease.



4.62 Barnsley now outperforms Doncaster (37.9%), Rotherham (37.7%) and Sheffield (38.5%).

4.63 Key Stage 5 (A-Level) Outcomes

4.64 The Average Point Score per Entry for all Level 3 Qualifications (A level and equivalent) decreased further in Barnsley from 31.04 in 2018 to 29.20 in 2019. Barnsley is now 4.01 points below the national figure of 33.21.

4.65 Barnsley is ranked 127<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of APS/Entry for All Level 3 qualifications. This is a decrease from 2018 when we were ranked 85<sup>th</sup>.

4.66 Barnsley now performs below Doncaster (31.30), Rotherham (30.18) and Sheffield (31.62).

- 4.67 For the percentage of students achieving 3 or more A\*/A grades Barnsley decreased further from 9.6% in 2018 to 6.8% in 2019 and is now 5.5 percentage points below the national average of 12.3%.
- 4.68 Barnsley is ranked 107<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 local authorities in England in terms of the percentage of pupils entered for and achieving 3 or more A\*/A grades. This is a decrease from 2018 when we ranked 69<sup>th</sup>.
- 4.69 Barnsley continues to outperform Doncaster (6.0%) and Rotherham (4.8%) but remains below Sheffield (12.5%).
- 4.70 The percentage of Barnsley students achieving an AAB combination of grades (including two facilitating subjects such as history, geography and physics) reduced from 12.0% in 2018 to 9.0% in 2019. Outcomes are now 6.8 percentage points below the national average of 15.8%.
- 4.71 Barnsley is ranked 107<sup>th</sup> in comparison to all 151 Local Authorities in England in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving AAB including 2 facilitating subjects. This is a decrease from 2018 when we ranked 80<sup>th</sup>.
- 4.72 Barnsley remains above Rotherham (6.9%) and Doncaster (7.6%), but below Sheffield (16.0%).

## **5. ACTION TO IMPROVE EDUCATION OUTCOMES**

- 5.1 Barnsley continues to work with school and academy leaders to deliver a sector-led education improvement strategy. This model has proved effective in driving up standards in Barnsley schools and academies. This means that school improvement activity is led by those who understand the sector best. Building on these provisional outcomes, the Barnsley Alliance Education Improvement Strategy has therefore identified seven areas of priority in order to realise our ambitions for children and young people across Barnsley.
- 5.2 To continue to improve attainment and progress.
- 5.3 To further improve the quality of teaching and learning so that it is consistently good or better.
- 5.4 To close the achievement gap between vulnerable groups and their peers with a particular focus on those pupils who have a special education need or disability and / or are eligible for pupil premium funding, including children in care and those eligible for free school meals.
- 5.5 To improve attendance and develop better access to alternative provision for pupils at risk of exclusion.
- 5.6 To build leadership capacity which empowers leaders at all levels to develop a sustainable model of continuous improvement across all Barnsley schools.
- 5.7 To promote access to greater opportunity for children and young people through supporting the aims of the More and Better Jobs Strategy
- 5.8 In addition to the priorities set out above, the Alliance has recognised the need to

improve inclusion in Barnsley schools and academies by focussing on developing practice to support children and young people with SEND.

#### 5.9 Outcomes for Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

5.10 National data for SEND pupils has not yet been published so this report therefore provides a commentary for SEND pupils on roll in Barnsley schools only. Numbers of SEN pupils across the authority are generally quite low and therefore outcomes can vary year on year due to the different primary needs of pupils in the cohorts.

#### 5.11 Early Years Foundation Stage

5.12 The percentage of SEND pupils achieving a good level of development is improving year on year.

<b>EYFS - Good Level of Development</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND	18.0%	20.6%	22.3%

5.13 SEND pupils with an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) saw an improvement in 2019 in comparison to 2017, although results were not as high as the 2018 outcomes. However the results relate to a small group of pupils across the local authority – 38 in 2017, 33 in 2018 and 30 in 2019.

<b>EYFS - Good Level of Development</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
EHC Plan	2.6%	12.5%	3.3%

5.14 Outcomes for SEND pupils with of SEND Support needs have been improving year on year with the cohort reducing from 228 in 2017, to 225 in 2018 and 199 in 2019.

<b>EYFS - Good Level of Development</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND Support	20.6%	21.8%	25.1%

#### 5.15 Year 1 Phonics

5.16 The percentage of SEND pupils achieving the expected standard in Phonics at the end of Year 1 is improving year on year.

<b>Y1 Phonics Expected Standard</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND	36.7%	38.1%	39.1%

5.17 Outcomes for SEND pupils with an EHCP have remained fairly static since 2017 with an increase seen in 2018. Again results relate to small groups of pupils across the local authority – 66 in 2017, 64 in 2018 and 56 in 2019.

<b>Y1 Phonics Expected Standard</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
EHC Plan	19.7%	21.9%	19.6%



5.18 Outcomes for SEND pupils with SEND Support needs have been improving year on year with the cohort reducing from 346 in 2017, to 314 in 2018 and 307 in 2019.

<b>Y1 Phonics Expected Standard</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND Support	39.9%	41.4%	42.7%

5.19 Key Stage 1

5.20 The percentage of SEND pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics at the end of Key Stage 1 has been improving since 2017.

<b>Key Stage 1 Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND	13.6%	17.2%	18.2%

5.21 Outcomes for SEND pupils with an EHCP have been improving year on year with a varying cohort of 73 in 2017, 94 in 2018 and 88 in 2019.

<b>Key Stage 1 Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
EHC Plan	2.7%	8.5%	9.1%

5.22 Outcomes for SEND pupils with SEND Support needs have been improving year on year with a varying cohort of 354 in 2017, 422 in 2018 and 374 in 2019.

<b>Key Stage 1 Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND Support	15.8%	19.2%	20.3%

5.23 Key Stage 2

5.24 The percentage of SEND pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics at the end of Key Stage 2 has been improving since 2017.

<b>Key Stage 2 Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
SEND	15.8%	19.7%	21.4%

5.25 SEND pupils with an EHCP saw an improvement in 2019 in comparison to 2017, although results were not as high as the 2018 outcomes. However the number of pupils with an EHCP at the end of Key Stage 2 has been increasing year on year – 89 in 2017, 101 in 2018 and 135 in 2019.

<b>Key Stage 2 Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
EHC Plan	9.0%	13.9%	11.9%

5.26 Outcomes for SEND pupils with SEND Support needs have been improving year on year with a reducing cohort of 398 in 2017, 370 in 2018 and 360 in 2019.

Key Stage 2 Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics combined	2017	2018	2019
SEND Support	17.3%	21.4%	25.0%

#### 5.27 Key Stage 4

5.28 The Attainment 8 score of SEND pupils improved in 2019 in comparison to 2017 but was not quite as high as the 2018 score.

KS4 Attainment 8 Score	2017	2018	2019
SEND	21.4	25.4	25.2

5.29 The Attainment 8 score of SEND pupils with an EHCP have fluctuated since 2017 with results being based on 96 pupils in 2017, 98 pupils in 2018 and 94 pupils in 2019.

KS4 Attainment 8 Score	2017	2018	2019
EHC Plan	15.2	17.2	14.8

5.30 The Attainment 8 score of SEND pupils with SEND Support needs has been improving year on year. The cohort size has increased from 151 in 2017 to 172 in 2018 and 179 in 2019.

KS4 Attainment 8 Score	2017	2018	2019
SEND Support	25.3	30.1	30.7

5.31 The Progress 8 score of SEND pupils improved in 2019 in comparison to 2017 but progress for this group was highest in 2018.

KS4 Progress 8 Score	2017	2018	2019
SEND	-0.79	-0.59	-0.65

5.32 The Progress 8 score of SEND pupils with an EHCP improved in 2018 in comparison to 2017 but dropped in 2019.

KS4 Progress 8 Score	2017	2018	2019
EHC Plan	-0.87	-0.74	-0.99

5.33 The Progress 8 score of SEND pupils with SEND Support needs has been improving year on year.

KS4 Progress 8 Score	2017	2018	2019
SEND Support	-0.75	-0.50	-0.46

5.34 The percentage of SEND pupils achieving a Standard pass in The Basics has been improving year on year.

KS4 Basics 4-9 Standard pass	2017	2018	2019
SEND	15.4%	22.2%	23.4%

5.35 The percentage of SEND pupils with an EHCP achieving a Standard pass in The Basics has improved since 2017 although outcomes were highest in 2018.

KS4 Basics 4-9 Standard pass	2017	2018	2019
EHC Plan	9.4%	13.3%	9.6%

5.36 The percentage of SEND pupils with SEND Support needs achieving a Standard pass in The Basics has been improving year on year.

KS4 Basics 4-9 Standard pass	2017	2018	2019
SEND Support	19.2%	27.3%	30.7%

5.37 The percentage of SEND pupils achieving a Strong pass in The Basics has been improving year on year.

KS4 Basics 5-9 Strong pass	2017	2018	2019
SEND	4.9%	11.9%	12.1%

5.38 The percentage of SEND pupils with an EHCP achieving a Strong pass in The Basics has improved since 2017 but saw a slight drop in 2018.

KS4 Basics 5-9 Strong pass	2017	2018	2019
EHC Plan	3.1%	2.0%	4.3%

5.39 The percentage of SEND pupils with SEND Support needs achieving a Strong pass in The Basics has improved since 2017 although outcomes were highest in 2018.

KS4 Basics 5-9 Strong pass	2017	2018	2019
SEND Support	6.0%	17.4%	16.2%

#### 5.40 Outcomes for Children Looked After

5.41 The Statistical First Release (SFR) for looked after children is not due to be released until January 2020. This report therefore provides a brief commentary on the outcomes for BMBC looked after children compared with the outcomes for all Barnsley children. The national outcomes for looked after children for the previous year (2018) have been provided to give an indication of where the results are likely to fall in comparison with national outcomes once released. A further detailed report (Virtual School Head's Annual Report) will be provided following the publication of the SFR which will compare Barnsley CLA results with CLA national and include granular analysis of sub-groups once the data is available.

#### 5.42 Key Definitions Concerning Outcomes for Children Looked After

5.43 SFR cohort: refers to the cohort of all pupils looked after by Barnsley on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, having been in care continuously for the previous 12 months in each group. This cohort is used in the national statistics published in documents entitled Statistical First Releases (SFR). This is the cohort to be used when comparing

Barnsley with the performance of looked after children nationally. ARE refers to age related expectations.

#### 5.44 Statutory Outcomes for Children Looked After

#### 5.45 Early Years Foundation Stage Data

<b>EYFS 2 Children</b>	2017 outcome	2018 outcome	2019 outcome	3 year trend	Outcome compared with all Barnsley Children
Children achieving GLD	20%	36%	50%	upward	Gap narrowing

There is no 2018 national CLA data published for EYFS outcomes.

#### 5.46 Year 1 Phonics Check Data for Children Looked After

<b>Y1 phonic 11 Children</b>	2017 outcome	2018 outcome	2019 outcome	3 year trend	Outcome compared with all Barnsley Children
Passing the Y1 Phonic check	14.3%	62%	50%	Upward	Gap widened in 2019

There is no 2018 national CLA data published for phonic outcomes

#### 5.47 End of Key Stage 1 Statutory Outcomes for Children Looked After

<b>KS1 Outcomes 9 Children</b>	2017 Outcomes	2018 Outcomes	2019 Outcomes	3 Year Trend	Outcome compared with All Barnsley Pupils
Securing ARE in Reading	28.6%	40%	50%	Upward	Gap narrowing
Securing ARE in Writing	28.6%	40%	50%	Upward	Gap narrowing
Securing ARE in Mathematics	42.9%	60%	62.5%	Upward	Gap narrowing
Securing ARE in Reading, writing and mathematics combined	28.6%	40%	50%	Upward	Gap narrowing

2018 KS1 national CLA Data for comparison: Reading 51%; Writing 42%; Mathematics 49%; Reading, writing and mathematics combined 37%

#### 5.48 End of Key Stage 2 Statutory Outcomes for Children Looked After

<b>KS2 Outcomes 10 Children</b>	2017 Outcomes	2018 Outcomes	2019 Outcomes	3 year Trend	Outcome compared with All Barnsley Pupils
Securing ARE in Reading	45%	12.5%	55.5%	Upward	Gap narrowing
Securing ARE in Writing	45%	25%	66.6%	Upward	Gap narrowing
Securing ARE in Mathematics	40%	31.3%	77.7%	Upward	Gap narrowing

Securing ARE in GPS	50%	25%	66.6%	Upward	Gap narrowing
Securing ARE in Reading, writing and mathematics	25%	6.3%	55.5%	Upward	Gap narrowing

2018 KS2 national CLA Data for comparison: Reading 51%; Writing 49%; Mathematics 47%; Reading, writing and mathematics combined 35%

#### 5.49 End of Key Stage 4 Statutory Outcomes for Children Looked After

KS4 Outcomes 13 Children	2017 Outcomes	2018 Outcomes	2019 Outcomes	3 year Trend	Outcome compared with All Barnsley Pupils
Average attainment 8	18.5	28	25.5%	Upward	Gap widen in 2019
Grade 4 and above in English	21	43.8	38.4%	Upward	Gap widen in 2019
Grade 4 and above in maths	15.7	43.8	30.7%	Upward	Gap widen in 2019
Grade 4 and above in both English and maths	14.3	43.8	23%	Upward	Gap widen in 2019
5 GCSE at grade 4 and above plus English and maths	14.3	37.5	23%	Upward	Gap widen in 2019
5 or more GCSEs grade 4 and above	-	37.5	38.4%	Upward	Gap widened 2019
Secured other qualifications	-	93	93%	maintained	Maintained

2018 KS4 national CLA Data for comparison: Attainment 8 18.9; Grade 4 in English and mathematics 17.6%; 5 GCSE plus English and Mathematics 15%

5.50 The KS4 2019 cohort was a lower ability cohort than 2018 with 46% having identified SEND and 31% having an EHCP compared with 25% identified SEND and 7% with a statement/EHCP the previous year. For this reason we were not expecting the same level of attainment as in 2018.

Overall the results suggest that while they are not as high as the previous year they are likely to be above national CLA results. The results remain well above the results of 2017. There were some real stand-out individual results this year with one child achieving 9 GCSEs at grade 7-9 and another with strong foster carer support securing 4s across the board - a grade above their predicated target grades in all subjects.

The results for achieving grade 4 in English and Maths combined (23%) are however not as high as we had hoped with 3 children missing their targets of grade 4 in English and Maths. As there are only 13 children in the cohort this makes a big difference to the percentages. It is notable that all three had placement breakdowns in KS4 indicating that stability is, as ever, a key factor in securing good educational outcomes.

- 5.51 All except one child in the cohort has an identified post 16 destination. The young person without a post 16 destination has a planned location move as part of the care plan and will receive targeted intervention advice and guidance support over the coming weeks to identify appropriate provision in the new locality.

## **6. PROPOSAL AND JUSTIFICATION**

- 6.1 The provisional education outcomes for 2019 provide Cabinet with insight into areas of the National Curriculum where pupil progress is being made and maintained, together with the areas where further improvement is sought and the action to be taken in order to continue to close the gap with the National Average.

## **7. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES**

- 7.1 This report is to enable Cabinet to maintain oversight of a key policy priority for the Council and the Borough, namely to ensure pupils obtain qualifications which will help fulfil their potential.

## **8. IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE/SERVICE USERS**

- 8.1 The report will be of interest to parents and carers' of children attending schools and academies in the Borough and how they are performing, together with the Local Authority's proposals for further improving learning and teaching standards as part of its partnership-based approach through the Barnsley Alliance.

## **9. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

## **10. EMPLOYEE IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 There are no employee implications arising directly through this particular report.

## **11. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 11.1 There are no legal implications emerging through consideration of this specific report.

## **12. CUSTOMER AND DIGITAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 12.1 There is no impact upon the ability of the consumer to access the Council's services, including school admissions and other school-related services or upon the onus towards encouraging digital transactions.

## **13. COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS**

- 13.1 The provisional education outcomes achieved by pupils during 2019 will form the basis of a media release.

## **14. CONSULTATIONS**

14.1 No consultation has arisen in the compilation of this report.

## **15. THE CORPORATE PLAN AND THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

15.1 Attainment outcomes forming part of the Council's Corporate Performance Reporting Framework (Quarter 2: 2019/20) were recently considered by Cabinet, at its meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> November.

## **16. PROMOTING EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

16.1 Continuing to improve the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and closing the gap in outcomes between such pupils and their peers, is a priority of the Barnsley Alliance for School Improvement. This is pursued, rigorously, by the Alliance's 'Developing Leadership Capacity' Sub Group and Special Educational Needs (including Disabilities) (SEND) Oversight Board. SEND improvements are identified as a specific priority within the Barnsley Alliance Education Improvement Strategy.

## **17. TACKLING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY**

17.1 Enabling all pupils to achieve their potential through attendance at a good school, will better equip them to continue to be engaged in training, education and employment; access the local labour market and become more resilient against the effects of deprivation.

## **18. TACKLING HEALTH INEQUALITIES**

18.1 Please see Paragraph 17.1.

## **19. REDUCTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER**

19.1 There are no implications for tackling crime, disorder or anti-social behaviour arising directly through consideration of this particular report.

## **20. RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

20.1 Through the Barnsley Alliance, all schools and academies are risk-assessed at regular intervals in order to ensure teaching and learning standards are of good quality. Schools are supported to maintain and improve standards through a sector led approach (*Please see Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.8*).

## **21. HEALTH, SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESILIENCE ISSUES**

21.1 There are no implications emerging through this report.

## **22. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

22.1 There are no implications for the Convention through considering this report.

## 23. CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

23.1 No implications are likely to arise through consideration of this report.

## 24. GLOSSARY

24.1 EAL - English as an Additional Language  
EHCP – Educational and Health Care plan  
EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage  
GCSE – General Certificate in Education  
GLD - Good Level of Development  
KS - Key Stage  
SEN - Special Educational Needs  
SEND - Special Educational Needs and Disability  
CLA – Children Looked After  
Y1 – Year 1  
ARE – Age Related Expectations

## 25. LIST OF APPENDICES

25.1 There are no appendices to this report.

## 26. BACKGROUND PAPERS

26.1 If you would like to inspect background papers for this report, please email [governance@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:governance@barnsley.gov.uk) so that appropriate arrangements can be made

**Report author:** Nina Sleight (Service Director: Education, Early Start and Prevention)

Financial Implications/Consultation



...Joshua Amahwe (19/11/2019.....  
(To be signed by senior Financial Services officer  
where no financial implications)



**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 PLACE  
TO CABINET**

**European Social Fund Project BUSINESS EDUCATION ALLIANCE**

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 To inform Cabinet of a successful application for European Social Fund (ESF) grant for the project Business Education Alliance (BEA) to the sum of £1,599,693
- 1.2 Business Education Alliance is a project that will run across SCR which will work with and support Small and Medium Sized Businesses (SME's) to develop meaningful employer encounters for young people to engage in.
- 1.3 To seek approval from Cabinet to accept the grant and conclude a contract with the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) and recruit to vacant grant funded posts.
- 1.4 This report follows Cabinets approval of the More and Better Jobs Strategy in 2016. The proposed project contributes to the delivery of this strategy by working with small and medium sized enterprises (SME's) across the borough to support them to deliver meaningful engagements to young people that will inspire them and prepare them for the world of work.
- 1.5 Meaningful engagements could include work experience, employer talks, visits to workplaces, apprenticeships, mentoring of young people starting businesses and supported internships for young people with additional needs.
- 1.6 The aim of a meaningful engagement is to expose young people to the nature of work, allow them to explore different sectors, understand the local labour market and provide them with information that can support their decisions and understanding of work post-secondary education.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 To agree to accept the ESF grant of £1,599,693 for the ESF Business Education Alliance project and contribute £149,506 in match funding which will be sourced from existing staff roles.
- 2.2 To enter into a contract with the Department of Work and Pensions for BMBC and Partners to draw down the grant funding to deliver the BEA project.
- 2.3 To undertake the responsibilities of lead partner managing a city region project this will be executed through contracts with:
  - Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

- Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
- Sheffield City Council
- Derbyshire County Council

### 3. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 *“Despite historically high levels of employment in Barnsley there remain significant and longstanding challenges around educational attainment, entrenched worklessness and the quality and progression associated with jobs”* <sup>1</sup>. In the subsequent two years since 2016, there has been significant progress in educational attainment and the reduction of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs). The unemployment rate for NEETS and “Not Known” (Those young people who we are unable to ascertain what they are doing) in Barnsley is currently 4.9%.
- 3.2 Young people are more likely to make successful transitions into employment if they have benefitted from work experience and other interactions with businesses during their schooling.
- 3.3 *Businesses in Sheffield City Region report too many young people lack essential job readiness skills and experience of the world of work and appear to have limited access to quality careers guidance reflecting local labour market intelligence. However, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (2014) showed less than a third (31%) of employers in SCR offer work experience, and just 18% offer any “work inspiration” activities such as mock interviews, school based talks or attendance at careers fairs.*<sup>2</sup>
- 3.4 Business engagement is a vital enabling factor in achieving the *More and Better Jobs Strategy*, which aims to accomplish the following success measures by 2020:
- 1) Stronger ambition across businesses, organisations and people of all ages
  - 2) For all schools and colleges have excellent business engagement and employability activity (Getting Ready for Work)
  - 3) To reduce the proportion of people claiming out of work benefits by a third (from 13% to 9%) and reduce the gap to the national average (Getting into Work)
  - 4) Workforce skills, progression and earnings are increased, with the gaps to national average on NVQ Level 3+ and NVQ Level 4+ qualifications reduced by a third (Getting on in Work)
- 3.5 To support these objectives, officers have developed a suite of applications to access grants from the European Social Fund. These applications compliment and build on current Barnsley Council and wider city region initiatives to provide a whole strategy **focused** on:-

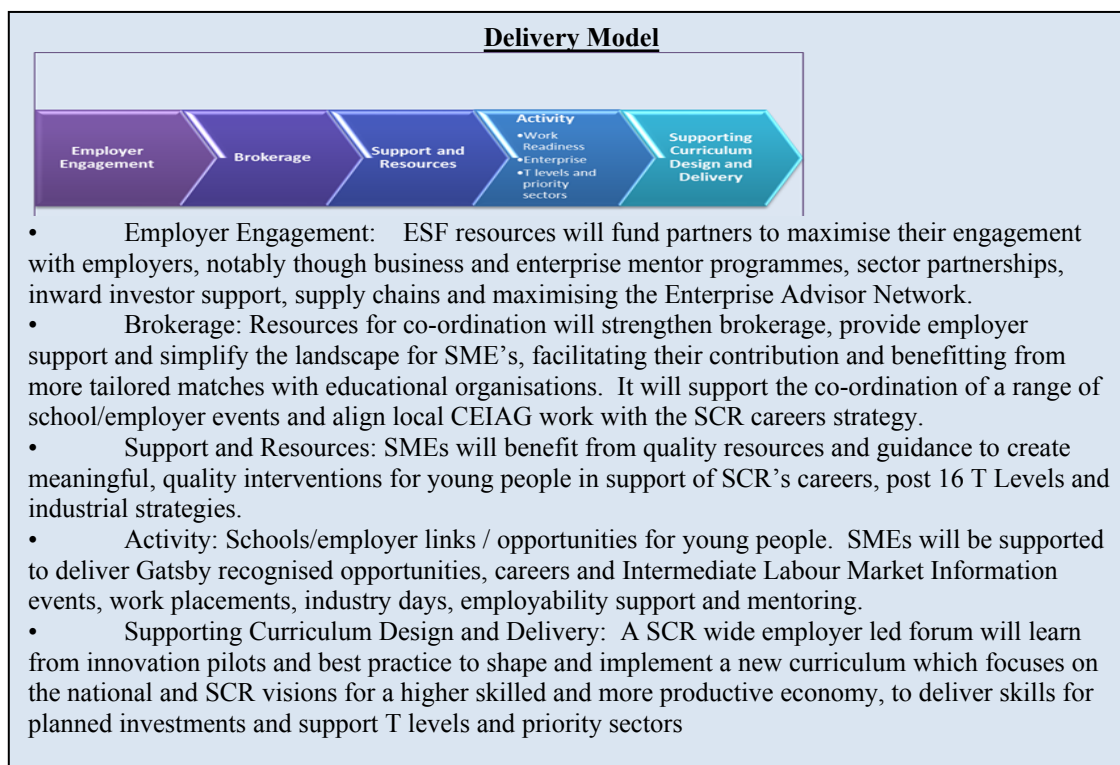
- Getting ready for work
- Getting into work
- Getting on and staying in work

<sup>1</sup> Barnsley Employment and Skills Strategy – More and Better Jobs March 2016.

<sup>2</sup> 2014 to 2020 European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme; Call for Proposals European Social Fund; Priority Axis 2: Skills for Growth; Business & Industry – Sheffield City Region – call Reference OC28S17P0926

## 4. PROPOSAL AND JUSTIFICATION

- 4.1 This project, **Business Education Alliance** seeks to address the discussed issues at pre labour market entry stage and aims to increase SME engagement to improve the number and quality of “meaningful” interactions between young people and employers. This has been shown<sup>3</sup> to reduce the likelihood of becoming NEET in the future, supports the ability of schools to reach the Gatsby benchmarks and improves the supply of work ready entrants to the labour market.
- 4.2 Barnsley’s economy is characterised by a high percentage of SMEs, who often lack the time, knowledge and capacity to engage with educational organisations to provide the type of experiences young people need for successful transition into the labour market. This is evidenced by the low proportion of SME’s currently participating in the Enterprise Adviser Network (EAN). This programme is currently run across the region to support schools and colleges to connect with employers to work together to provide young people with effective and high-quality encounters with the world of work and is funded by the Careers Enterprise Company.
- 4.3 It is proposed that Barnsley Council lead a project with local authorities and partners from Sheffield City Region (SCR). Together this group will form a **Business and Education Alliance** that engages SMEs to inspire and prepare young people for work and builds SME capacity to deliver quality employer encounters for young people to attain the skills and insight needed for work.
- 4.4 Delivery Model



- 4.5 The project will contribute towards the Council’s 2020 objectives of

<sup>3</sup> DWP - Work experience, a quantitative impact assessment March 2016”

- A thriving and vibrant economy
- People achieving their potential

It will also support the More and Better Jobs Taskforce “Employer Promise” which accompanied with the authority’s new Procurement - Social Value Policy will commit local businesses to provide opportunities for people to get ready, get into and get on in work.

- 4.6 The total project value is £2,732,186, of which Barnsley will deploy £325,530 to deliver support to SMEs, which will comprise £176,024 ESF grant matched by £149,506 in staff resources and contribution towards direct costs.
- 4.7 As this is part of a suite of ESF projects, Barnsley Council will also undertake the central management of the project, which will contribute an additional £368,393 of ESF grant to its Employment and Skills service to support its project management and compliance functions.
- 4.8 The balance of the project value comprises partners grant allocation and their match funding contributions.

## 5. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

### 5.1 Do Nothing

5.1.1 The option to do nothing would reduce all project risk, but the authority would be limited in its ability to maximise its current contacts and networks with the business community and engage companies with the Employer Promise. Without dedicated resources to help companies to build their capacity to offer and manage opportunities for young people, the amount and diversity will be greatly reduced. Doing nothing will also lose Barnsley Councils existing capacity and expertise as this grant would replace previous funding which has now finished.

### 5.2 Participate as a delivery partner only

5.2.1. Potentially Barnsley could have limited its participation to solely that of delivery. However there are three projects in the suite and Sheffield City Council is leading on the other two projects. Rotherham, Doncaster and Derbyshire Dales lacked the internal structures to manage this project across the sub-region.

5.2.2 Acting as lead partner does increase the costs for the authority. This has been mitigated by allocating a proportion of grant to cover the full management cost and match funding for other partners has been increased proportionately.

5.2.3 As lead partner Barnsley Council is responsible for submitting claims and the authority has robust systems and checks already in place to claim submissions for both our own and partner’s costs and activity. **Service level agreements with the other authorities will commit them to the same contract compliance requirements as us.**

### 5.3 The preferred option

5.3.1 This is the option outlined in section 4.

## **6. IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE/SERVICE USERS**

- 6.1 The Youth Council recently ran a consultation exercise on 17 September 2018. From the results of these findings work experience was considered the second highest priority. Young people understand the need to be work ready, but feel they lack opportunities to build these skills. As already noted, young people experience smoother transitions into the labour market if they have benefited from four or more interventions or work experience interactions with employers

## **7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The grant will provide an additional £176,024 for delivery with the management costs of £368,393 fully covered by grant. The match funding requirement of £149,506 is provided through existing staff resources.
- 7.2 BMBC will contract directly with DWP for delivery of the full project budget and outputs. Partners will then contract with BMBC through SLA's which will mitigate the risk to BMBC.
- 7.3 BMBC will coordinate the submission of claims in line with DWP's reporting requirements, and grant payments will be made back to BMBC in full. This will allow BMBC to control the flow of grant back to partners.
- 7.4 Within the SLA's agreed with Partners, mechanism will be built in reserving BMBC the right to withhold / adjust payment of grant to partners where anomalies are identified and the potential for claw back is presented at audit.
- 7.5 Partners will manage their own budgets and generation of outputs and will be accountable for these. Where underperformance is identified through partner visits, steps will be taken in line with the project risk register that will allow BMBC to take steps to rectify.
- 7.6 BMBC has designed a robust system and schedule for contract and compliance which will be built into the SLA's and which will require partners to submit their claims within a designated period of time. This will allow BMBC time to undertake our own thorough compliance check prior to submission. If BMBC are not satisfied defined evidence for defrayal of expenditure and outputs is submitted and available for each claim, BMBC will not include the expenditure and outputs in the project claim,
- 7.7 Prior to contracting and commitment full due diligence and scrutiny of contracts with both DWP and partners will be undertaken by BMBC Legal department

## **8. Value Add**

- 8.1 The project will create a new fully funded position for BMBC with the purpose of specifically engaging with and supporting SME's to prepare and support them to engage with education and young people to provide meaningful engagement.

- 8.2 The project will add to and bolster the work currently being delivered by the Enterprise Advisor Network (EAN) which works strategically within secondary educational establishments across the borough. The EAN provides support to create strategic CEIAG plans for the schools (Careers Delivery Strategies), BEA will complement this by supporting SME's to engage with the plans and provide a pipeline of employers to deliver the meaningful engagement targets set out in both the national and regional CEIAG plans.
- 8.3 The market place for delivering meaningful engagements to young people is heavy with large employers which often raises the profile of lower paid / skilled jobs and does not always reflect local labor market information regarding industry and sectors. The project will allow BMBC to target sectors currently underrepresented in the market place, for example digital.
- 8.4 Since the cessation of European funding, dedicated and targeted support for young people to consider and progress starting a business has been difficult to gain traction. The Entrepreneurship strand of this projects delivery within the borough will provide support to work with SME's to specifically support and mentor young people going through the process of exploring self-employment.
- 8.5 This project will increase the number of employers within the borough who would identify themselves as disability-confident, currently on the centralised list provided by DWP there are 26 employers who are predominantly large public sector / third sector facing. Through the strand that will focus on Supported Internships which will provide work placements within SME's for those young people who are on Education Health Care Plans within the borough work will be undertaken with employers to understand how they can better accommodate and work with those with disabilities.

## **9. EMPLOYEE IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 The project will safeguard two roles within Employment and Skills.
- 9.2 Create and recruit a a Corporate Apprentice post
- 9.3 Amend profiles for Enterprise Co-ordinator, Enterprise Champion and Project Manager.
- 9.4 Recruit to fill the vacant Advisor post (IKIC Employability Champion Profile).

## **10. COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 The Business Education Alliance project will dovetail with work already underway to promote the More and Better Jobs activity, Work Readiness Competencies and Employer Promise. It will form the basis for future work planned by the More and Better Jobs Taskforce on Careers, Education, Information and Guidance.

## **11. CONSULTATIONS**

- 11.1 Consultations have taken place with the following partnerships:
- More and Better Jobs Taskforce
  - Stakeholders at the Local Integration Board Workshops

- Sheffield City Region and city region local authorities

Internally the following sections have been consulted:

- Colleagues in PLACE
- Employment and Skills - Young People's Services
- Finance – See Appendix A
- Human Resources – See Appendix 2

## **12. THE CORPORATE PLAN AND THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

12.1 The project will contribute to outcomes 1 and 2

## **13. PROMOTING EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

13.1 The ability for a young person to access work experience and other interactions with businesses is often predicated on the quality of their existing networks. Research demonstrates that young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are less likely to have these experiences as they lack these informal networks. This lack of contact then has subsequent implications on their ability to secure sustainable employment.

## **14. RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

14.1 The project has a risk register which is in Appendix 3. There are additional risks associated with the position as lead partner, which will be mitigated through service level agreements with project partners and a robust audit and compliance regime.

## **15. GLOSSARY**

**CEIAG** – Careers Education, Information, Advice and Guidance

**EAN** – Enterprise Adviser Network – Publicly funded project which supports Secondary Schools in design and delivery of a careers strategy by matching local employers with senior management

**ESF** – European Social Fund

**GATSBY Benchmarks** – 8 Guidelines which together comprise and define a framework for the best careers provision in schools and colleges. Benchmarks 5 and 6 are specific to encounters with employers and workplaces.

**More and Better Jobs Taskforce** – a multi-disciplinary partnership of local businesses, educational bodies, council service representatives and third sector bodies who are tasked with driving forward the More and Better Jobs Plan.

**NEET** – Not in Education, Employment or Training – Designation accorded to young people who are not partaking in the labour market or education and a key performance indicator for the council.

**SMEs** – Small and Medium Sized Enterprises with a workforce below 250 or a turnover of less than €50m.

## **16. LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Financial Implications.  
Appendix 2: Human Resources Plan  
Appendix 3: Risk Register.

## **17. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

Application  
Call Specification  
Example Contract  
More and Better Jobs Plan  
Employer Promise Publicity  
Procurement Social Value Policy

If you would like to inspect background papers for this report, please email [governance@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:governance@barnsley.gov.uk) so that appropriate arrangements can be made



**APPENDIX A**  
**Report of the Executive Director of Place**

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

**Service - Scheme of Delegation**

i) <b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<u>2019/20</u> £	<u>2020/21</u> £	<u>2021/22</u> £	<u>Total</u>
Not applicable in this instance	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>To be financed from:</b>				
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

ii) <b>Revenue Effects</b>	<u>2019/20</u> £	<u>2020/21</u> £	<u>2021/22</u> £	<u>Later</u> <u>Years</u> £
<u>Expenditure</u>				
BMBC Staffing & Indirect Costs	109,489	248,007	242,888	93,539
Partner Authority Spend	321,602	728,472	713,436	274,753
	431,091	976,479	956,324	368,292
<u>Income</u>				
BMBC ESF Grant Allocation	83,682	195,365	189,188	76,182
Partner Authorities ESF Grant Allocation	166,504	377,154	369,369	142,249
	250,186	572,519	558,557	218,431
	<b>180,905</b>	<b>403,960</b>	<b>397,767</b>	<b>149,861</b>
<b>To be Financed from:</b>				
BMBC Existing Resources for Match Funding	-25,807	-52,642	-53,700	-17,357
Partner Authorities Match Funding	-155,098	-351,318	-344,067	-132,504
	<b>-180,905</b>	<b>-403,960</b>	<b>-397,767</b>	<b>-149,861</b>

There is no impact on the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Costs to be contained within the grant funding & existing matched resources available.

**Impact on Medium Term Financial Strategy**

**This report has no impact on the Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy.**

	<u>2019/20</u> £m	<u>2020/21</u> £m	<u>2021/22</u> £m
<b>Current forecast budget gap</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>4.857</b>
Requested approval	0	0	0
<b>Revised forecast budget gap</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>4.857</b>

Agreed by: D. Greene .....On behalf of the Service Director and Section 151 Officer - Finance

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**CABINET REPORT - APPENDIX 2**

**Approval to create a Corporate Apprentice post to support Business Education Alliance as part of European Social Fund**

Comments – HR Business Partner:    Comments – Pay and Reward:

*Cheritidan*

Date: 02.10.2019

Date:

Authorisation by the Service Director of Performance Improvement, Human Resources & Communications:

Date:

<i>Post Number (if new position write 'new position')</i>	<b>Current</b> Directorate and Service Area	<b>Proposed</b> Directorate and Service Area ( if applicable)	<b>Current</b> Post Title	<b>Current</b> Grade	<b>Current</b> Hours	<b>Current</b> Reporting Line Manager	<b>Deletion</b> y/n	<b>Fixed Term</b> y/n	<b>Proposed Post Title</b>	<b>Proposed</b> Grade	<b>Proposed</b> Hours	<b>Job Profile</b> Number	<b>Proposed Reporting</b> Line Manager
<i>New position</i>		<i>Place BU4</i>  <i>Employement &amp; Skills</i>					N	<i>Y - 01/01/2020 - 26/07/2022</i>	<i>Business Education Alliance Apprentice</i>	<i>Apprenticeship Rate £3.90</i>	37	<i>Non-NJC</i>	<i>Business Education Alliance Project Manager</i>

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**RISK REGISTER**

Please identify and assess the key risks for the project/programme using the Risk Register below. Insert further rows if needed.

Number	Category Financial, Reputational, Operational, ETC	Description of risk.	Impact (I)	Likelihood (L)	Rating		Date raised	Responsible Person	Status	Mitigation	Actions to Date	Date Closed
					Previous	Current I + L						
<b>Operational</b>												
1	Operational	Recruitment of Staff at appropriate skill levels	H	L		HL		BMBC Partners	Raised	Clear job specification and appropriate salary levels.		<a href="#">Click here to enter a date.</a>
2	Operational	Delayed start leading to under spend	H	H				BMBC / DWP	Raised	Start project at risk pre contracting to ensure delivery starts to take place.		
3	Operational	Delivery of Project Outputs	H	L				BMBC / Partners	Raised	Commitment from partners, ensuring claims and monitoring are up to date. Constant monitoring process to highlight under performance.	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	
4	Operational	Unable to produce evidence for audit	H	I				Project Manager	Raised	ESF require retention of all documentation for ongoing audits. All partners required to comply with records management policy.	Ensure partners are fully aware of their obligations and include in contracts. Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	
5	Operational	Lack of take up from Education Establishments	H	M				Project Manager / Partners	Raised	Existing relationships in place with schools across SCR		
6	Operational	Staff turnover	H					BMBC / Partners	Raised	Failure to recruit and increased outputs for other staff	Put recruitment process into action. Team to cover until new staff member starts	

Business Education Alliance Risk Register – Feb 2019

7	Operational	Failure to evidence SME status	H	L					Raised	Standard documentation and process to validate all beneficiaries before being claimed		
8	Operational	Failure to contract leading to delayed start	H	L				BMBC / DWP	Raised			
9	Operational	Breach of GDPR regulations	H	L				BMBC / Partners	Raised	Standard documentation with GDPR statements to be signed by Participants on first meeting. Explains how data will be used, who it will be shared with, privacy statements and grants permission to do so. Partners all have organisational GDPR policies for the protection of data, including use of passwords to protect, data spreadsheets and work product.	Forms created	

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Financial

	Financial	Failure to contract ERDF	H					DWP	Raised	Prompt Partner Responses around issues and questions raised by DCLG. Ensure robust and compliant systems at BMBC.	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	
	Financial	Delayed start leading to under spend	H	H				BMBC / DWP	Raised	Effective pre-planning, prompt response to business planning queries.	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	<a href="#">Click here to enter a date.</a>
	Finance	Poor Cash flow	L	L				BMBC / Partners	Raised	Partners will pay for project costs and ensure resource in place to cashflow the project until claims received.	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	<a href="#">Click here to enter a date.</a>
	Financial	BMBC fail to recover project costs incurred before contract is issued.	L	L				BMBC and DWP	Raised	Ensure project is live from the date of delivery, eventual contract to ensure claims can be made for work done. Aware at risk and subject to baseline inspections.	Pre-planning to minimise risk of starting at risk	

Business Education Alliance Risk Register – Feb 2019

	Financial	Poor Cash flow	L	L				BMBC / Partners	Raised	Partners will pay for project costs and ensure resource in place to cashflow the project until claims received.	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	Click here to enter a date.
	Financial	Availability of all partners corporate resource & commitment	H	L				BMBC / Partners	Raised	Commitment from partners through match funding letters, will proceed to cabinet sign off for local authorities and board sign off for expect Youth.	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	Click here to enter a date.
	Financial	Failure of partners to spend on target	H	H				Project Manager	Raised	Monthly re-profile of spend against profile. Quarterly review forecasts from partners. Monthly updates of actual vs profile.	Ensure partners are fully aware of their obligations and include in contracts. Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	
	Financial	Claw back of funds due to audit irregularities	H	M				Project Manager	Raised	ESF require retention of all documentation for ongoing audits. All partners required to comply with records management policy.	Ensure partners are fully aware of their obligations and include in contracts. Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP.	
	Financial	Failure to draw down Match Funding to cover match management costs	H	L				BMBC	Raised	Pre-Planning xxxxx		

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Partnership

	Partnership	Failure to collaborate	L	L				Project Board	Raised	Regular management and reporting, monthly updates, universal agreement from the outset of objectives and work plans	Full application in draft awaiting response from DWP sets out board governance and reporting procedures	Click here to enter a date.
	Partnership	Partner unable to contract with BMBC	L	H				BMBC	Raised	Constant communication with partners, full disclosure of requirements pre-contracting, due diligence, open application process. Support to strengthen capacity.	Regular updates and meetings with partners throughout application process.	

Business Education Alliance Risk Register – Feb 2019

	Partnership	Failure to collaborate externally	L	L				Project Manager	Raised	Enterprise Advisor Network exists working with external organisations. Other projects and resources that will be collaborated with are in existence.	Regular maintained communications with external partners, SCR, EAN, business support services etc.	<a href="#">Click here to enter a date.</a>
	Partnership	Underperformance from partners - outputs	M	L				Project Manager	Raised	Monthly progress reports requested from partners in conjunction with quarterly visits to monitor performance against profile and identify problems before they arise where possible.	Regular contact with partners and close monitoring of pipeline activity and outputs.	

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Business Education Alliance Risk Register – Feb 2019


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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 of PLACE

### Principal Towns Investment Programme

#### **1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1. To update Cabinet on the Principal Towns Investment Programme (Cab.11.1.2017/13) and to seek approval to progress the funding allocation for the principal town of Hoyland.

#### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 **Cabinet approve the proposed Principal Towns allocation for Hoyland (Appendix B Masterplan and Section 4).**

#### **3. Introduction**

- 3.1 Following the approval of the Principal Towns Investment Programme (Cab. 11.1.2017/13) officers across the Communities and Place Directorates have been working on a co-production delivery model, which has included an extensive consultation exercise with elected members, local community groups and businesses. This was carried out to identify and develop projects at a local level. The identification of schemes has been further underpinned with the development of supporting financial and outcome-based businesses cases.
- 3.2 In July 2019, Arcadis were appointed to undertake a master planning exercise covering the principal town of Hoyland. Work has now been completed providing a long term strategic vision for Hoyland as well as helping to identify the work packages that can be delivered within the duration of the Principal Towns programme.
- 3.3 Following the completion of the consultative phase, the programme has now firmly moved into active delivery. The current programme is predicted to run up until 31 March 2021 to make sure there is effective delivery of a diverse and complex programme.

#### **4. Principal Towns - Business Case - Hoyland**

- 4.1 Hoyland has seen significant development in recent years with the development of the Town Hall and a large retail unit that will soon welcome B&M to the area. However this has led to some despondency from the local community and businesses with ongoing works being slow to complete and changes in the economy resulting in delays attracting new businesses to the area.

Principal Towns has presented the opportunity to rebuild relationships with the community including local businesses to develop opportunities that will hopefully increase the economy of the area and bring the community together.

The master planning exercise identified a range of opportunities for Hoyland. It considered ways to improve the local economy, improve green and public spaces, while enhancing the viability of the high street. These activities should be undertaken while making sure that initiatives are of high quality and sustainable for the future.

- 4.2 The action plan included in Appendix B sets out predicted costs and timescales for individual opportunities. This presents an assessment of the potential economic and social benefits. These actions cover both short term (Zero to two years) and long term (two years +) aspirations.
- 4.3 Not all of the projects identified in the action plans are suitable for delivery through Principal Towns funding. They will form part of the longer-term strategic vision for the area. The Principal Towns programme has provided a clear vision for those areas, providing a platform to explore future funding opportunities to bring forward schemes at a later date.
- 4.4 Further consultation with elected members has helped to refine the short and long-term priorities. The business case reflects recommendations from the feasibility study with some of the long term aspirations brought forward for delivery within the programme following local member consultation and where feasible within the life of the programme. The proposals for Hoyland are;

#### **Development of Town Square**

The area in front of the Town Hall/Coop Building could further be developed to create a flexible space for community events. It has previously been developed with the community so it is important these aspects of the design are retained or enhanced. Works would also feed in to the smoke free High Street initiative with a focus on health through the provision of a water fountain and trees, improved seating, cycle racks to encourage active travel and suitable surfacing.

#### **Welcome Gateways & Signs**

Gateways in to the Town are currently poor these would be enhanced by welcome signs and tree planting to obscure waste land on King Street.

#### **Art Project**

A community art project will involve the community including local schools to produce a piece of art work to be displayed in the Town square, covering an unsightly wall and brightening up the square.

#### **Market**

Consultation highlighted a number of issues with the market since it has been moved from Market Street and Barnsley Council Markets do not deem it as fit for purpose with number of stall holders dropping.

The proposal is to create storage for dismountable stalls that can then be placed in the Town Square area bringing the market on to the High Street to hopefully increase number of stall holders and improve footfall on the High Street.

### **Duke Street Car Park**

Currently the purpose built car park is accessed from West Street with an exit only on to Duke Street, this results in traffic entering Hoyland from Market Street being directed around the one way system through the Town Centre.

Widening the Duke Street side to facilitate two way traffic for entrance and exit (some drivers do currently do this creating a dangerous situation) will cut out the amount of traffic travelling through the Town Centre.

### **CCTV**

Due to recent targeting of businesses in the area, Safer Communities have recommended CCTV in Hoyland, this will be linked in to the same system as Barnsley Town Centre and include 360 degree cameras with resolution suitable for prosecution.

### **Security Grants**

Businesses have expressed concern around crime levels in the area, to restore a sense of safety security grants (as previously approved for Thurnscoe) would be made available to businesses. This would operate in line with the shop front grant with an 80% contribution up to a maximum of £2,000. SYP Design out Crime Officer has advised on this and shops would potentially be looking at in door cameras, increased outdoor lighting, improved locks or smart water solutions.

### **Wi-Fi**

Subject to infrastructure being suitable free wi fi for the Town Centre would be offered.

### **Co-op**

There is currently an issue with the Coop having vacated the Town leaving a prominent unit on the High Street vacant in the area we are looking to develop as the Town Square. This issue is being addressed separately potentially through the Community Buildings Review therefore although no funds will be contributed for the purchase of the building progress will be monitored to ensure no impact on the Principal Towns work.

### **Hoyland Indicative Costings**

Development of Town Square	£160,000
Welcome Gateways & Signs	£49,000
Art Project	£25,000
Market	£75,000
Duke Street Car Park	£20,000
CCTV	£44,000
Security Grants	£20,000
Wi-fi	£20,000
Fees & Contingency	£41,300
<b>Total for approval</b>	<b>£454,300</b>
<b>Potential Hoyland shop front allocation</b>	<b>£120,000</b>
<b>Total proposed allocation for Hoyland</b>	<b>£574,300</b>

## **5. Implications for Local People/Service Users**

- 5.1 Residents of Principal Towns and Local Centres will see significant positive outcomes from the programme. This proposal will develop the Town Square and surroundings that will attract employers and increase footfall to Hoyland. Overall, this scheme is likely to have a sustained positive impact

## **6. Financial Implications**

- 6.1 Consultations on the financial implications have taken place with representatives of the Service Director - Finance (S151 Officer).
- 6.2 This scheme utilises funding totalling £454,300 previously set aside as part of the 2017-2020 Capital Programme, as identified in the Principal Towns Investment Programme report (Cab.11.1.2017/13).
- 6.3 Expenditure identified within this scheme will be managed within the resources available.
- 6.4 Procurement regulations will be adhered to for all tendering.
- 6.5 The financial implications relating to this proposal are shown in Appendix A of this document.

## **7. Employee Implications**

- 7.1 The two Project Managers posts will be extended from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.
- 7.2 Additional highways design and project management resource has also been allocated and appointed to the programme. This will deliver the project at a faster pace and provide additional capacity.

## **8. Communications Implications**

- 8.1 A new communication and marketing plan has been created, which will implement an integrated approach, targeting a range of stakeholders such as residents, ward councillors and local businesses. The plan aims to raise the profile, achievements and progress of Principal Towns and Local Centres across the borough.

Channels such as social media, website content, email mailers and the media will be used to tell the story of our Principal Towns, the journey so far and what is yet to come providing an opportunity to share and celebrate successes.

## **9. Promoting Equality & Diversity and Social Inclusion**

- 9.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed in order to inform the development of this programme.

- 9.2 The EIA has focused on how this scheme can promote better access inclusion to shops. This will improve access for people from diverse communities, including disabled people and older people.
- 9.3 The access to some facilities and services is currently limited in the Principal Towns particularly for disabled people. Access visits have been arranged through the ‘My Barnsley Too’ forum. These results will be fed in to business cases where appropriate.
- 9.4 Plans have been put in place to encourage grant applicants to consider undergoing an assessment of their general accessibility. This will allow businesses to be listed on the Disabled Go website and participate in schemes such as Dementia Friendly, Breast Feeding Friendly and a Safe Places, helping to promote a welcoming and inclusive environment for all.

**10. Consultations**

- 10.1 Community consultations have taken place, which have encouraged residents to have their say and voice their thoughts about improvements that could be made in their local area. This included conversations with the Ward Alliance and community engagement at various events.

Internal consultation has worked with Elected Members in Hoyland, which has also developed the understanding of what could be achieved in each area.

**11. Risk Management Issues**

- 11.1 The risks and the mitigation are listed below:

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Expectation that all projects in the action plans will be delivered, rather than ones highlighted for delivery in the first two years.	Expectations will be managed through delivery of an all member briefing and continued communications with elected members and wider community.
Effective delivery of proposed projects.	Mitigated by extension of project timescales and additional resource, including the Project Support Officer and Highways Technician. Established relations now in place with other Council services i.e. Highways and planning.

**12. List of Appendices**

- Appendix A - Financial Implications
- Appendix B - Arcadis Report - Hoyland

### **13. Background Papers**

If you would like to inspect background papers for this report, please email [governance@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:governance@barnsley.gov.uk) so that appropriate arrangements can be made

**Officer Contact:** Fiona O'Brien/Teresa Williams

**Date:** October 2019




## Joint Report of the Executive Director - Communities and the Executive Director - Place

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Principal Towns Investment Programme - Allocation of Funding to Hoyland

i) <u>Capital Expenditure</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£
<b>Hoyland</b>				
Development of Town Square	160,000			160,000
Welcome Gateways & Signs	49,000			49,000
Art Project	25,000			25,000
Market	75,000			75,000
Duke Street Car Park	20,000			20,000
CCTV	44,000			44,000
Security Grants	20,000			20,000
Wi-Fi	20,000			20,000
Fees & Contingency	41,300			41,300
	<b>454,300</b>	-	-	<b>454,300</b>
<b>To be financed from:</b>				
*Funding set aside as part of the 2017-2020 Capital Programme	454,300	-	-	454,300
	<b>454,300</b>	-	-	<b>454,300</b>

\*Funding for the Principal Towns Investment Programme was approved in January 2017 (Cab.11.1.2017/13)

Agreed by: .....		.....On behalf of the Service Director - Finance (S151 Officer)
Date:.....		03.10.2019

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# BARNSELY PRINCIPAL TOWNS FEASIBILITY STUDIES PEOPLE, PLACE, PROSPER

## HOYLAND **DRAFT** REPORT

OCTOBER 2019





People

Page 76

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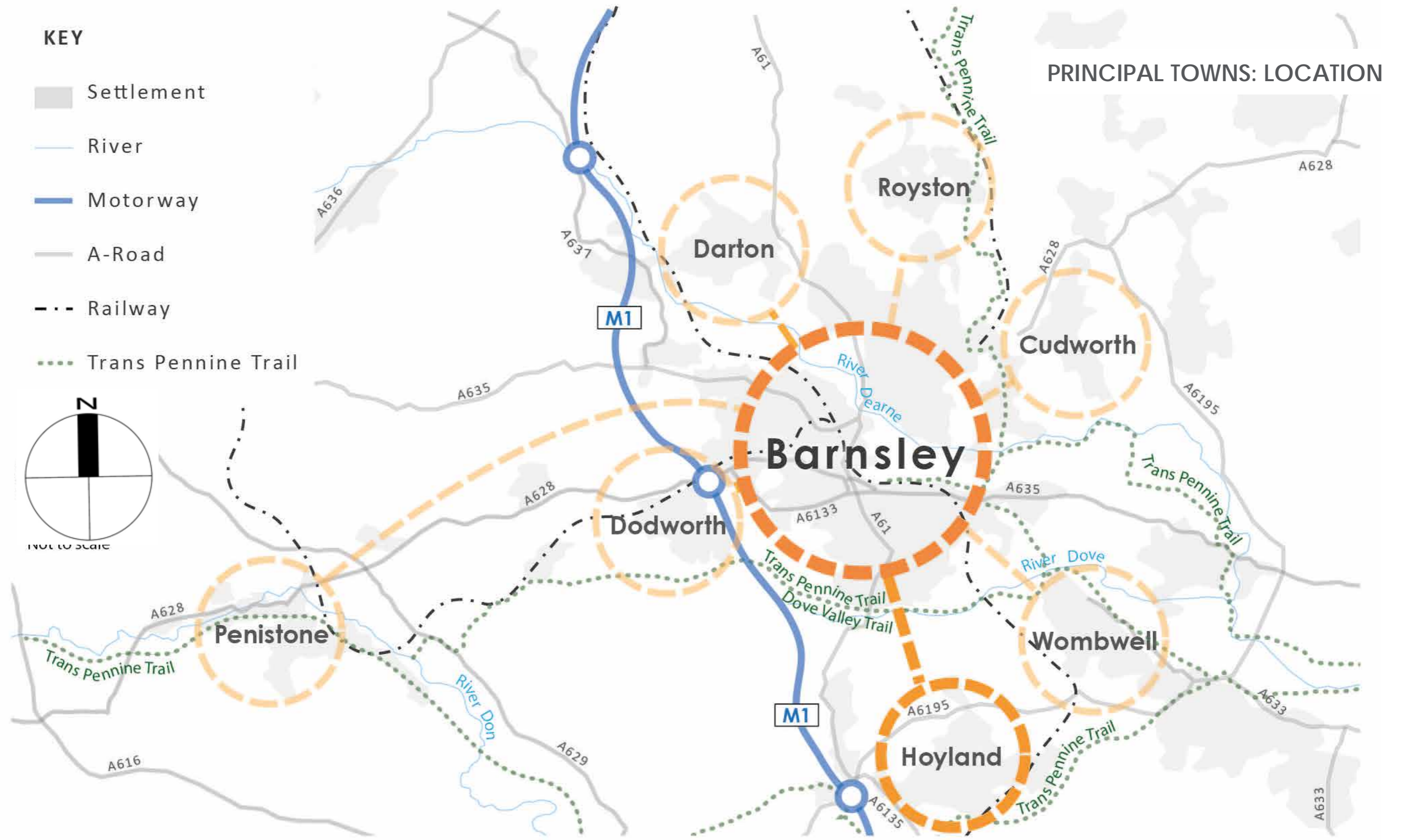


Figure 1.1 – Location of Principal Towns



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd was commissioned by **Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council** (BMBC) to look at potential projects and opportunities in **Hoyland** as part of BMBC's **Principal Towns** initiative.

## 1.1 Aims

The aim of Principal Towns is to improve the economy of some of the areas surrounding Barnsley town centre and help local high streets thrive. Overall, sixteen centres within the Barnsley area are included within the Principal Towns programme and are eligible to receive funding for projects on a competitive basis. The initial commission considered six of Barnsley's Principal Towns, namely Penistone, Cudworth, Royston, Darton, Dodworth and Wombwell. The commission was extended to include Hoyland as shown on Figure 1.1.

Initial ideas have been identified for Hoyland and further feasibility work has been undertaken to develop and cost proposals ahead of the bids for funding being submitted for approval to the Principal Towns Commissioning Board.



Figure 1.2 – Study Site Area

## 1.2 Overarching Requirements

In developing proposals for Hoyland, the study brief has set out the following overarching requirements:

- The need for quality and sustainable development opportunities – to ensure proposals have a lasting impact. As these will be capital schemes, there will be no revenue budget to maintain these in the future and as such, proposed projects will need to be sustainable.
- Consolidation of community assets where relevant – there are community assets within a number of the towns, for which future usage and sustainable opportunities should be identified.
- Improving the Economy – improving the economy of the local high street and encouraging current and future businesses on the high street to thrive.
- Improving Green and Public Spaces – a number of the proposals include improving the provision of green and public spaces for local communities. Sustainable and high quality green and public spaces are therefore required.

The project contributes to BMBC's Corporate Strategy in the following ways:

- Growing the Economy – proposals are likely to encourage local investment due to the capital investment available as part of Principal Towns. This may be in the form of new local businesses or the expansion of existing. Proposals may lever in further private investment in the local high street, development opportunities may be identified and regeneration and economic development of the local high street will be supported.
- Improving People's Potential & Achievement – opportunities will be identified that ensure neighbourhoods are safe and accessible, allowing future development to support high street regeneration through existing partnerships.
- Changing Relationships between the Council and the Community – the ongoing review of BMBC's estate will allow for the identification of initiatives with other public and third sector partners. Proposals may provide a number of employment opportunities and apprenticeships (possibly through work placed schemes or employment in the construction industry as well as through locally connected businesses). Local communities are engaged throughout this process and it is likely that community groups may aid in the future proofing of some of the community assets in these areas.

### 1.3 Economic Benefits

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that environmental improvements to our town centres, including the creation of good public realm and public spaces, done well, have economic, social and health benefits. The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) has undertaken research which shows that improvements to public spaces in town centres can support economic growth, encourage private investment and improve the quality of life of residents. Similarly Living Street's 'The Pedestrian Pound' (2014) describes a plethora of evidence relating to benefits from public realm improvement schemes including that well-planned investment in the public realm can potentially boost footfall by up to 40%.

There is a substantial body of evidence to suggest a positive relationship between amenity improvements and property prices (for example public realm improvement schemes with an emphasis on pedestrian priority have been associated with a 12% growth in the sale price of properties, those with an emphasis on decluttering or materials and fixtures, a growth of 7% and 3% respectively).

Our physical environment has the potential to impact upon both physical and mental health, with good design in relation to the quality, accessibility and sustainability of our environment having the potential to reduce stress, encourage exercise and promote good health. The focus on Hoyland town centre as part of this study has considered ways to create more walkable and attractive neighbourhoods, thereby encouraging people to be more active, increasing footfall through the town centre, and where possible creating spaces where people want to congregate and interact.

### 1.4 Consultation and Engagement

As with the other Principal Towns projects, consultation has been undertaken during the course of the project with elected members, Ward Alliance members, key stakeholders including specific community groups / local businesses, and members of the public in order to develop ideas and opportunities for Hoyland.

### 1.5 Relevant Documents and Strategies

A number of relevant documents and strategies have provided background information / context as well as strategic direction. Key documents are summarised below.

- BMBC's Local Plan was adopted by Full Council on 3rd January 2019 and sets out how the Council will manage physical development within the borough on behalf of residents and businesses. The Plan incorporates relevant policies and development allocations for Hoyland.
- The Smaller Centres Study (England and Lyle, November 2010) aimed to develop a better understanding of a number of smaller centres within BMBC and what potential they have for development to support growth over the plan period. The study includes healthchecks for Hoyland as well as a review of shopping provision, patterns and catchment areas.

### 1.6 Report Structure

This report summarises the work undertaken in the development of projects for Hoyland town centre, setting out:

- Background information relating to the local area as relevant (for example demographic information, market overview, planning policy)
- Stakeholder engagement undertaken in the development of ideas
- Projects and opportunities identified as relevant
- An Action Plan, together with costs, timescales for delivery, an assessment of potential benefits and a summary of recommendations and next steps.





**Hoyland** has “a **higher place quality** assessment score” because of its ***distinctive character.***

Smaller Centres Study, England and Lyle 2010



# 2.0 HOYLAND

**Hoyland is situated approximately 6km to the south of Barnsley town centre and is a distinctive semi-rural market town on the southern fringe of the Borough.**

## 2.1 Overview of Hoyland

### People

The Hoyland Milton ward has a population of 12,241 (ONS 2017 Mid-Year Population Estimates) which forms approximately 5.1% of the total population of the wider BMBC area. Some two-thirds of the population (64.8%) are of working age, slightly higher than the borough and national averages. Hoyland has a lower than average proportion of residents of pensionable age (above 65 years old) (17.5%) and a comparable proportion of young people (under 18-year olds) (22.3%) to wider figures for Barnsley and England. The mean age of residents in Hoyland is 39.8.

### Place

Hoyland was historically a farming settlement until the development of industrial activity associated with coal mining in the eighteenth century, following which the settlement expanded rapidly. As was the case elsewhere in the UK, the twentieth century saw many of the local pits close, removing a major source of employment and industry. In the late 1980s and 90s two of the former collieries were redeveloped into industrial estates and housing developments with the aim of reusing brownfield land and regenerating the area.

The main retail and service provision within Hoyland is located on High Street, King Street and Market Street, providing a range of shops and services. Hoyland benefits from a regular outdoor market, operating three days a week within the town centre.

In 2008, proposals were brought forward by the local authority for the regeneration of Hoyland town centre, including a new health/social care centre, library, retail units and managed workspace. The Hoyland Centre was successfully delivered. Recent developments have included the construction of new retail space. Planning

permission was granted in 2015 for a 1,045m<sup>2</sup> retail unit with 75 associated parking spaces on Market Street, on a site adjacent to the Beggar and Gentleman Public House; the permission was subsequently amended to allow for the subdivision of the retail unit and in addition provide for two further retail units (318m<sup>2</sup>) and three retail kiosks (70m<sup>2</sup>). The main retail unit is occupied by B&M and has recently opened, although no further progress appears to have been made on the remainder of the proposals on the site.

The former town hall was remodelled in 2015, with improvements to its external appearance. Now in private ownership, the building has been subject to a recent successful planning application for the conversion of the first and second floor former offices to 21 apartments. It is understood that the Co-operative, who until recently has occupied the ground floor of the town hall, is closing down.

Hoyland has good levels of infrastructure and accessibility, with the M1 motorway to the west and A6195 to the north of the town. Within the town centre the roadway follows a one-way system, comprising Market Street, King Street, Southgate and Milton Road. The villages of Hoyland Common and Elsecar are located in close proximity to Hoyland, although each of the areas have very different characteristics. Walking and cycling links within the town centre and connecting to residential areas, could be improved.

Hoyland is currently the subject of a pilot scheme to become a smoke-free destination, helping to improve air quality and make the habit of smoking invisible to younger generations. The initiative has at its heart a desire to create voluntary smoke-free areas across Barnsley, including parks and town centre zones, to create an environment where the sight of people smoking becomes infrequent and unusual. The pilot programme is being progressed by the BMBC Public Health department along with a communications agency, Magpie, to engage with the local community and businesses about how a smoke-free zone in Hoyland may work. There is clearly an overlap with the Principal Towns work in developing a sense of place for local residents, a smoke-free identity, and the possibility of generating additional footfall to the town centre as a result.

### Prosper

Approximately 70% of the residents of Hoyland are economically active, greater than the Borough average. The unemployment rate is 5.2%, with 2.3% classified as long-term unemployed. The level of young people (aged 16-24) unemployed is 1.5%, slightly lower than adjacent boroughs. There is almost a 10% difference in the economic activity rate in males and females, with 73.9% of males economically active compared to 64.5% of females.

Almost one third of residents of Hoyland are categorised as having no qualifications (31.5%), compared to a regional average of 25.8% and a national average of 22.5%. 16.5% of residents are educated to degree level or above, significantly lower than the regional and national averages of 33.3% and 39.2% respectively.



Hoyland Market





Hoyland has a significantly greater proportion of the workforce employed in elementary and process plant and machine operations (31.7%) compared to the regional (19.3%) and national average (16.8%). Wholesale and retail trades employ the most workers at 17.4%, followed by human health and social work activities at 13.3%. Only 4.1% of residents work in higher professional occupations, which is half the national average.

Within the ward of Hoyland Milton none of the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the 10% most deprived in England according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 and 2015. Within the Education, Skills and Training domain, 33% of Hoyland Milton LSOAs are in the bottom 10%. Across the Hoyland Milton ward there are pockets of deprivation. More deprived communities in Hoyland Milton include the area to the north west of the ward including the residential area of Platts Common which is within the bottom 20% most deprived.

The percentage of primary school pupils eligible for and claiming for a free school meal is higher for Hoyland (17.0%) than the national average (14.1%) but slightly lower than for Barnsley (19.1%). Likewise, the percentage of secondary school pupils eligible for and claiming a free school meal in Hoyland is greater than the national average but lower than for Barnsley. Over one quarter (26.5%) of households in Hoyland do not have access to a car or van (comparable to the proportion for Barnsley and average for England, 26.9% and 25.8% respectively).

A report from England & Lyle (2010) categorises Hoyland with a place quality rating of 3.5 and an overall vitality and viability index of 3.2. These are slightly better than the average scores for neighbouring town centres, due to the number and type of shops within a concentrated centre, low vacancy rates and distinctive character. The report (2010) identified the lack of opportunities for the centre to expand or consolidate, lack of evidence of recent investment by retailers and need for improvement in shopping provision. Since the 2010 report was produced however, there have been ongoing concerns about the vitality and viability of Hoyland town centre, notably the condition of shopfronts, the high proportion of fast food outlets and lack of footfall.

As of 2018, Hoyland has a total of 54 retail and service units, which is slightly lower than the total noted in the 2010 report (57). The number of vacant units has also increased in Hoyland, although several of these units are currently being renovated. Since 2010, the retailers Boyes, Tesco and B & M have invested in Hoyland as major retailers to intensify development in the town centre.

## 2.2 Planning Policy

Barnsley's Local Plan was adopted in January 2019. The Spatial Strategy outlined within the Local Plan categorises Hoyland as a district centre and Principal Town. The Local Plan states that the aim for the future of Hoyland is 'to grow housing and employment taking advantage of its accessible location and utilising strategic transport links... whilst seeking to protect their unique identities.'

The Local Plan identifies multiple sites across Hoyland for housing and employment opportunities to take advantage of its accessible location and strategic transport links. The Local Plan sets out 110.9 ha of New Employment Sites across Hoyland, with the employment and housing allocations interlinked to provide sustainable and mixed-use growth.

It is anticipated that Hoyland will provide 12% of the overall supply of new homes in the Borough. There are three Masterplan Framework Areas covering parts of Hoyland, as follows:

- The Hoyland North Masterplan Framework Area has the capacity to deliver 765 housing units and 37ha of employment land including:
  - HS56: land off Shortwood Roundabout, Hoyland
  - HS64: land North of Hoyland Road, Hoyland Common
  - HS66: land West of Upper Hoyland Road
  - ES14: Rockingham
  - ES17: land south of Dearne Valley Parkway
- The Hoyland South Masterplan Framework Area, which includes:
  - HS58 - land at Broad Carr Road, Hoyland
  - HS61 - land off Clough Fields Road, Hoyland Common
  - HS62 - land off Meadowfield Drive
  - HS65 - land north of Steed Lane, Hoyland
  - HS68 - land between Stead Lane and Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common
- The Hoyland West Masterplan Framework Area, which includes employment site ES13 (land west of Sheffield Road) and housing site HS57 (land at Tankersley Lane).

Planning constraints within Hoyland town centre and immediate environs are shown in Figure 2.1 below (with green dots representing tree preservation orders and the purple dot a listed building (Woodhouse Farmhouse Grade II 1191488)).

Housing and employment allocations within the wider Hoyland area are shown on Figure 2.3 .

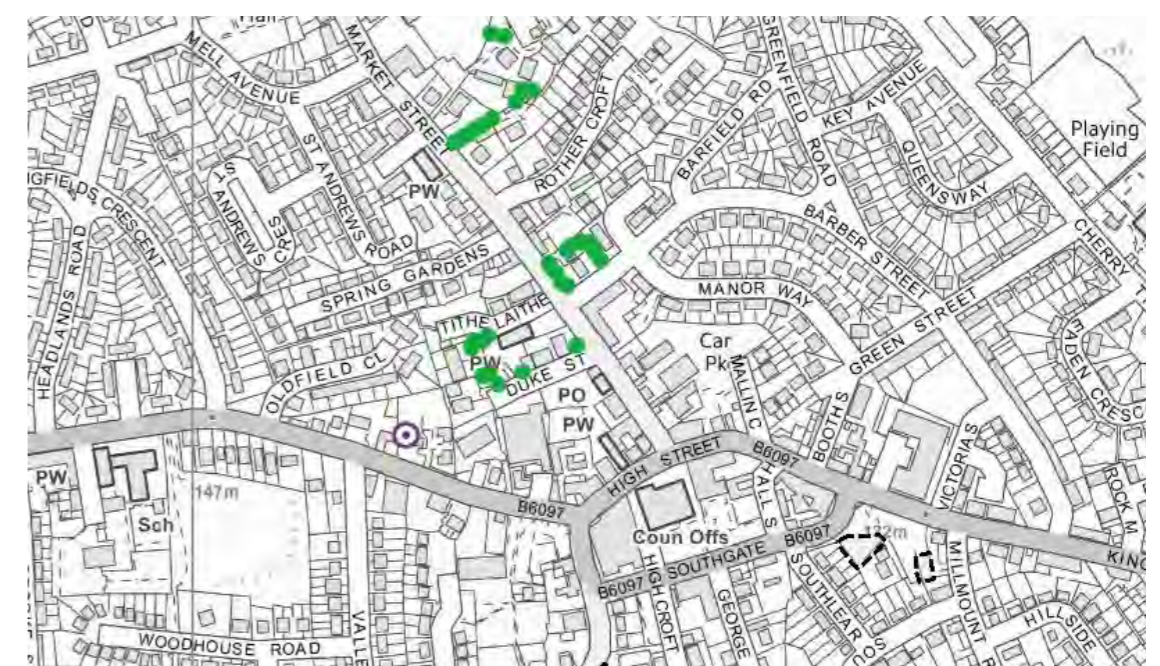


Fig 2.1 Local plan extract



### 2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

Consultation with stakeholders has been undertaken as part of this Principal Towns work. Figure 2.2 identifies the key dates and stages at which stakeholders (including Ward Alliance members, elected members, local business representatives and members from community groups) have been engaged with and for what purpose. Feedback was also received from consultancy Maggie about the work they have been undertaking with local businesses as part of the Smoke-Free Hoyland Campaign.



Fig 2.2 Key dates and stages of consultation

### 2.4 Summary of Key Issues

The following is a summary of key issues for Hoyland, drawing on findings of site and market appraisal work and from consultations undertaken with key stakeholders. Key issues are also summarised on Figure 2.4.

- Hoyland will be the subject of a significant amount of residential and employment growth over the coming years, as set out in the Local Plan and emerging Masterplan Frameworks. New residential areas have the potential to strengthen the town centre through increased usage and footfall; however walking and cycling links to the town centre will be critical to deliver this, as will work to present the town centre as a vibrant destination with shops and services.

- Development of a theme / brand / identity for Hoyland will be an important part of ongoing work. The smoke-free Hoyland pilot scheme forms a good starting point for this.
- There is a distinct lack of trees / greenery in the town centre.
- There is a need to improve approaches and gateways to Hoyland town centre, including addressing blank façades and maximising the potential opportunity for place-making. There is little physical separation between Hoyland Common, Hoyland and Elsecar, and therefore the identify of the three settlements as distinct places needs to be celebrated.
- Improvements to wayfinding and signage between the High Street and car parks could help improve the visitor experience and return visits.
- Although the central public area of public realm outside the Co-op has been enhanced relatively recently, the area could be further improved as a destination to attract and retain local residents (taking into account likely changing demographics over time, with more young families potentially moving in to the wider Hoyland area), for example through providing more seating and improving the retail / leisure offer in the immediate environment.



West Street and High Street, Hoyland



**HOYLAND WIDER PLANNING CONTEXT**

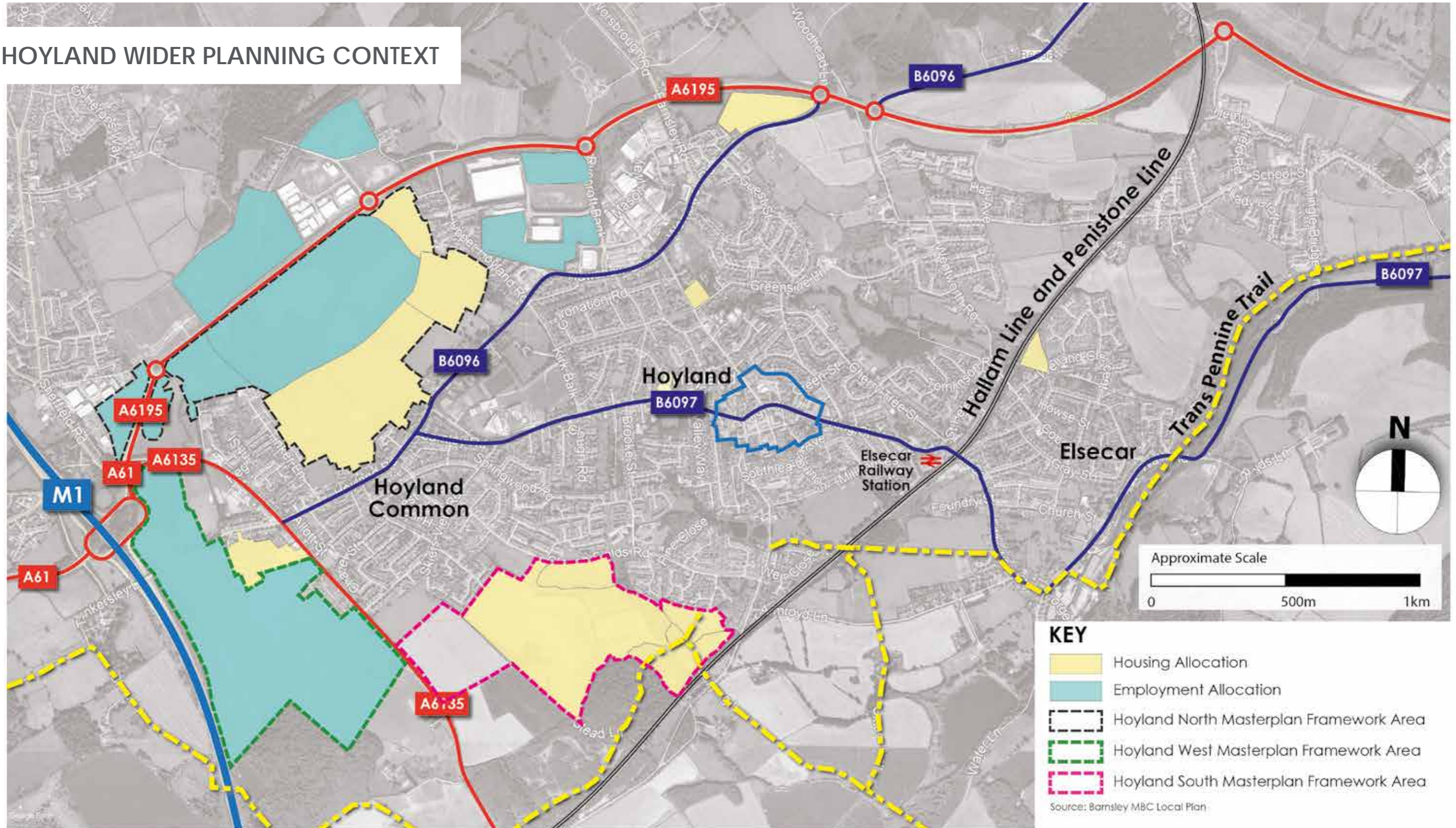


Figure 2.3 – Hoyland Wider Planning Context



- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>1</b> Good quality public open space requires uplift/ deep clean      | <b>9</b> Existing formal and informal car parking- needs rationalising                                  | <b>15</b> Car park- improve boundary                                     |
| <b>2</b> 'Blind' frontages, no surveillance, need to be active/ animated | <b>10</b> Obscure location for main entrance point to public building and poor environment (bins)       | <b>16</b> The Beggar and Gentleman- opportunity to improve external area |
| <b>3</b> Poor quality frontages  | <b>11</b> Quality building strengthens gateway to Town Centre   | <b>17</b> 'Blind' frontage to new building shop                          |
| <b>4</b> Poor edge and entrance to car park/Hall Street                  | <b>12</b> Strong Gateway to High Street   | <b>18</b> Footway too narrow   |
| <b>5</b> Poor link between high street and market                        | <b>13</b> Car parking needs rationalising or consider building to strengthen corner of junction/gateway | <b>19</b> Weak Gateway - poor first impression                           |
| <b>6</b> Market- permanent stalls- unsightly when empty                  | <b>14</b> Car park- poor boundary treatment and layout  | <b>20</b> Unsightly development plot                                     |
| <b>7</b> 'Blind' / unsightly rear of shops                               |   |  |
| <b>8</b> 'No man's land' - opportunity for bringing back into use        |   |  |

**KEY**  
 Site Study Area

**HOYLAND TOWN CENTRE - KEY ISSUES**

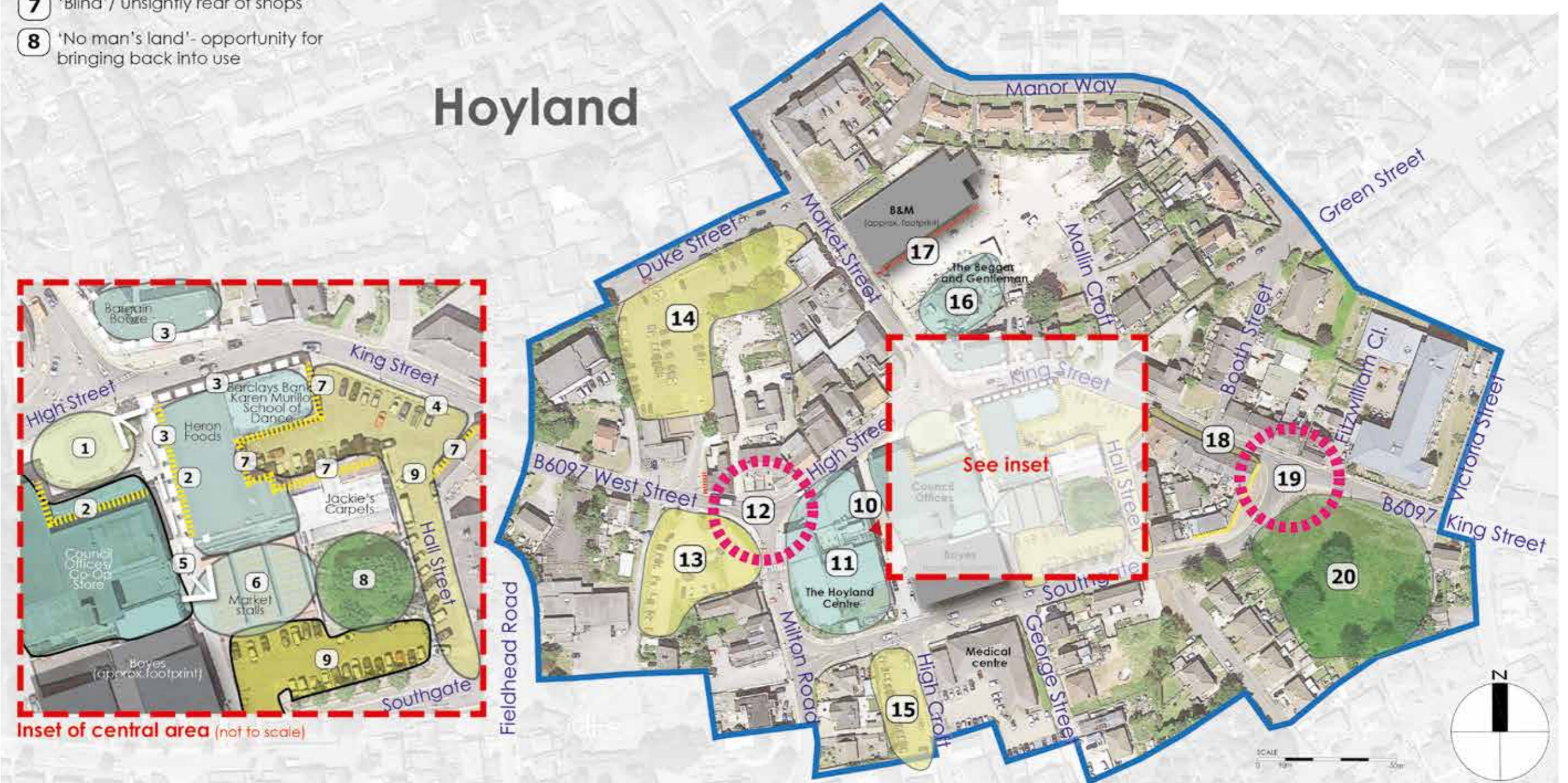


Figure 2.4 – Hoyland Town Centre - Key Issues



Plus

# 3.0 HOYLAND MASTERPLAN

**This section sets out ideas and opportunities for Hoyland town centre, drawing on the baseline work and findings from consultation and engagement. Opportunities are focused around town centre enhancement, arrival experience / gateways and urban greening.**

## 3.1 Town Centre Enhancement Opportunities

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 present enhancement opportunities for Hoyland town centre, including improvements to the public realm, opportunities for improving movement and circulation, and relevant opportunities to develop new community and business uses. Within both options there are opportunities to incorporate information relating to the Smoke-Free Hoyland campaign as branding is developed.

**Option 1** (Figure 3.1) looks at primarily environmental solutions and assumes there are no significant changes to the fabric of existing buildings.

Features of Option 1 include:

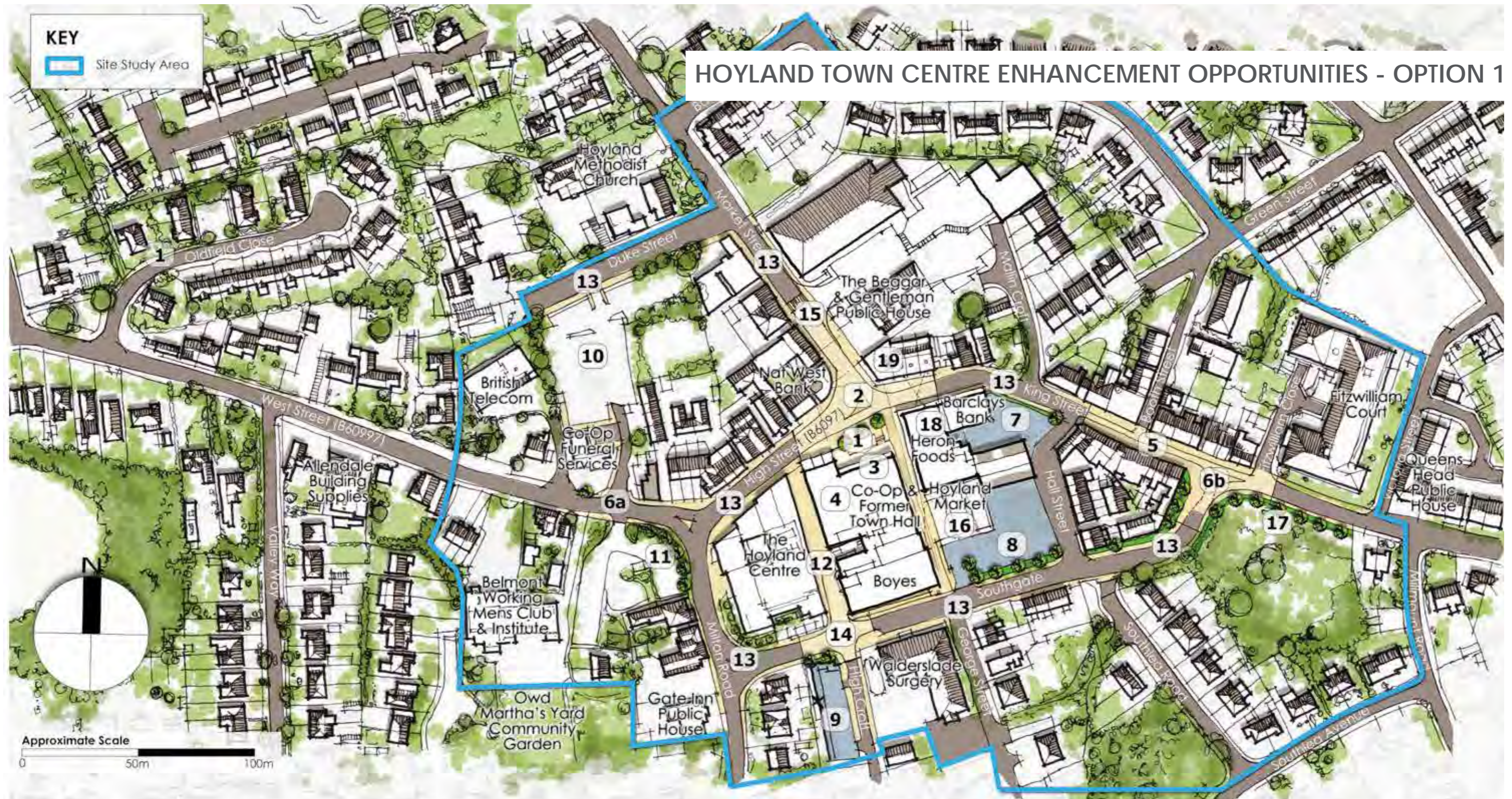
- Redesign and upgrade the central public realm outside the former town hall and Co-op building
- New highway surface treatment along sections of the High Street and Market Street, the purpose of which is to define the town centre, slow traffic and improve pedestrian movement
- Repurposing of the former Co-op building as an indoor market, including creation of a more active frontage along the central square
- Narrowing a portion of King Street to single lane width in order to widen footways, improve pedestrian safety and ease of movement as well as to improve shopper and visitor experience within this section of the town centre
- Improve 'gateways' to the Hoyland to create a more welcoming approach to the town centre
- A range of car park improvements including resurfacing, formalising of spaces including provision for disabled users, boundary, wayfinding and signage improvements
- Improving the entrance to the Hoyland Centre to include provision for disabled parking
- Enhancement of the town centre public realm to include upgraded footways, improved crossing points and signage and wayfinding
- Enhancement of the existing permanent market stalls including lighting and wayfinding
- Improvements to the look of the potential development land parcel on King Street with street tree and verge planting (subject to landowner agreement)

**Option 2** (Figure 3.2) takes a number of these proposals a step further by considering the potential benefits of reconfiguring parts of the existing built environment in order to enhance the town centre. Additional opportunities identified in Option 2 include:

- Replacing the existing unsightly 'Heron Foods' block in order to better frame and open up the public space as well as strengthen the building line on King Street
- Removing the single storey frontage on what is currently the Co-op building and creating active frontage to the repurposed building, opening it up to the central square
- Improving the look and fabric of the key corner building which is currently the 'Bargain Booze' shop and associated block with new cladding and pitched roof



# HOYLAND TOWN CENTRE ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES - OPTION 1

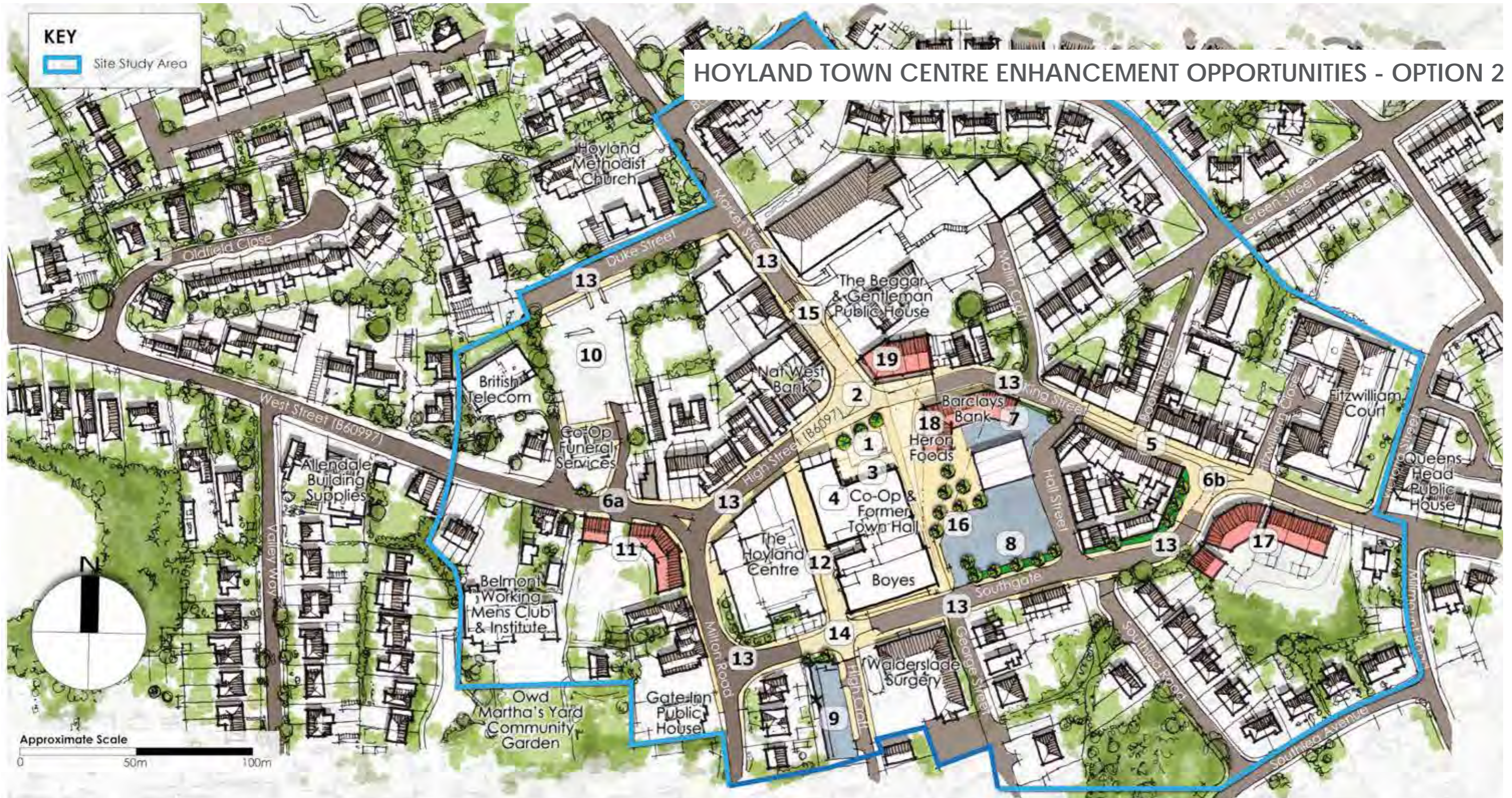


- 1 Central Square:** Redesign and upgrade public realm: street furniture, planters and trees, signage for clean air zone and wayfinding, water station, digital screen, public art combining water feature and whif, CCTV
- 2 Enhance highway at central junction:** Introduce new surface treatment into highway to improve pedestrian movement and define wider Town Square
- 3 Co-Operative building** - repurpose potentially as indoor market - and open up existing frontage to central square
- 4 Former 'Town Hall' building**
- 5 King Street Improvements:** Narrow part of King Street to a single lane to widen footways and increase pedestrian safety and aid movement
- 6 6a-Western Gateway and 6b-Eastern Gateway:** Create better pedestrian approach to town centre, improve look of gateway with street tree planting, wild flower verge planting, improved
- 7 King Street Car Park Improvements:** Resurface (subject to land owner agreement), replace existing bollards with hedge and railing, move and widen existing entrance to improve pedestrian safety and access and to protect corner of building at 21 King Street, formalise parking to include disabled parking spaces and wayfinding signage to high street, improve blank facades
- 8 Southgate Car Park Improvements:** Resurface existing car park (subject to land owner agreement), extend into current derelict land adjacent to Hall Street and rationalise parking layout to include disabled parking, introduce wild flower verge and tree and hedge planting as barrier to wind tunnel issue, wayfinding signage to high street
- 9 High Croft Car Park Improvements:** Resurface existing car park (subject to land owner agreement), introduce wild flower verge and tree planting, wayfinding signage to high street
- 10 Duke Street Car Park Improvements:** improve boundary fencing and introduce wayfinding leading into high street
- 11 Milton Road Car Park Improvements:** introduce wild flower verge and free planting, wayfinding signage to high street
- 12 Entrance to Hoyland Centre (High Croft):** Upgrade existing surfacing, restrict servicing (bins, skips etc), restrict parking to disabled provision only
- 13 Improve public realm in core high street area:** Upgrade footways - high quality concrete paving, introduce wayfinding
- 14 High Croft and Southgate Junction Improvements:** introduce change in road surfacing (e.g coloured aggregate Macadam) to improve pedestrian movement to car park and emphasise approach to Hoyland Centre/high street
- 15 Formal (unsignalled) crossing point on Market Street:** Crossing point linking B&M Stores to Duke Street car park
- 16 Existing Market:** Improve signage/wayfinding to market, improve appearance with screens/lighting, find other uses for repurposing on non-market days
- 17 Derelict land on King Street:** Introduce tree planting and wild flower grass verge to improve approach to town centre gateway (subject to land owners agreement)
- 18 Heron Foods' block**
- 19 'Bargain Booze' block**
- 20 Core Area PV/Solar panels scheme:** To brand Hoyland as a 'green high street'

Figure 3.1 - Town Centre Enhancement Opportunities: Option 1



# HOYLAND TOWN CENTRE ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES - OPTION 2



- 1 Central Square:** Redesign and upgrade public realm: street furniture, planters and trees, signage for clean air zone and wayfinding, water station, digital screen, public art combining water feature and wi-fi, CCTV
- 2 Enhance highway at central junction:** Introduce new surface treatment into highway to improve pedestrian movement and define wider Town Square
- 3 Co-Operative building -** remove existing canopy, repurpose potentially as indoor market - and open up existing frontage to central square
- 4 Former 'Town Hall' building -** BMBC to acquire and re-purpose as offices/ business start-up space
- 5 King Street Improvements:** Narrow part of King Street to a single lane to widen footways and increase pedestrian safety and aid movement
- 6 6a-Western Gateway and 6b-Eastern Gateway:** Create better pedestrian approach to town centre, improve look of gateway
- 7 King Street Car Park Improvements:** Resurface (subject to land owner agreement), replace existing bollards with hedge and railing, move and widen existing entrance to improve pedestrian safety and access and to protect corner of building at 21 King Street, formalise parking to include disabled parking spaces and wayfinding signage to high street, improve blank facades
- 8 Southgate Car Park Improvements:** Resurface existing car park (subject to land owner agreement), extend into current derelict land adjacent to Hall Street and rationalise parking layout to include disabled parking, introduce wild flower verge and tree and hedge planting as barrier to wind tunnel issue, wayfinding signage to high street
- 9 High Croft Car Park Improvements:** Resurface existing car park (subject to land owner agreement), introduce wild flower verge and tree planting, wayfinding signage to high street
- 10 Duke Street Car Park Improvements:** improve boundary fencing and introduce wayfinding leading into high street
- 11 Milton Road Car Park Improvements:** introduce wild flower verge and tree planting, wayfinding signage to high street
- 12 Entrance to Hoyland Centre (High Croft):** Upgrade existing surfacing, restrict servicing (bins, skips etc), restrict parking to disabled provision only
- 13 Improve public realm in core high street area:** Upgrade footways - high quality concrete paving, introduce wayfinding
- 14 High Croft and Southgate Junction Improvements:** Introduce change in road surfacing (e.g. coloured aggregate Macadam) to improve pedestrian movement to car park, and emphasise approach to Hoyland Centre/high street
- 15 Formal (unsignalled) crossing point on Market Street:** Crossing point linking B&M Stores to Duke Street car park
- 16 Existing Market:** Relocation of market (potentially to former Co-Op building), repurpose market stall site as extended public realm / car parking area including disabled spaces
- 17 Derelict land on King Street:** Indicative redevelopment layout showing residential fronting West Street with provision for parking to the rear
- 18 Heron Foods' block -** Redesign corner plot building to frame larger central public realm space
- 19 'Bargain Booze' block -** Building fabric improvement - new cladding and pitched roof
- 20 Core Area PV/Solar panels scheme:** To brand Hoyland as a 'green high street'

Figure 3.2 - Town Centre Enhancement Opportunities: Option 2



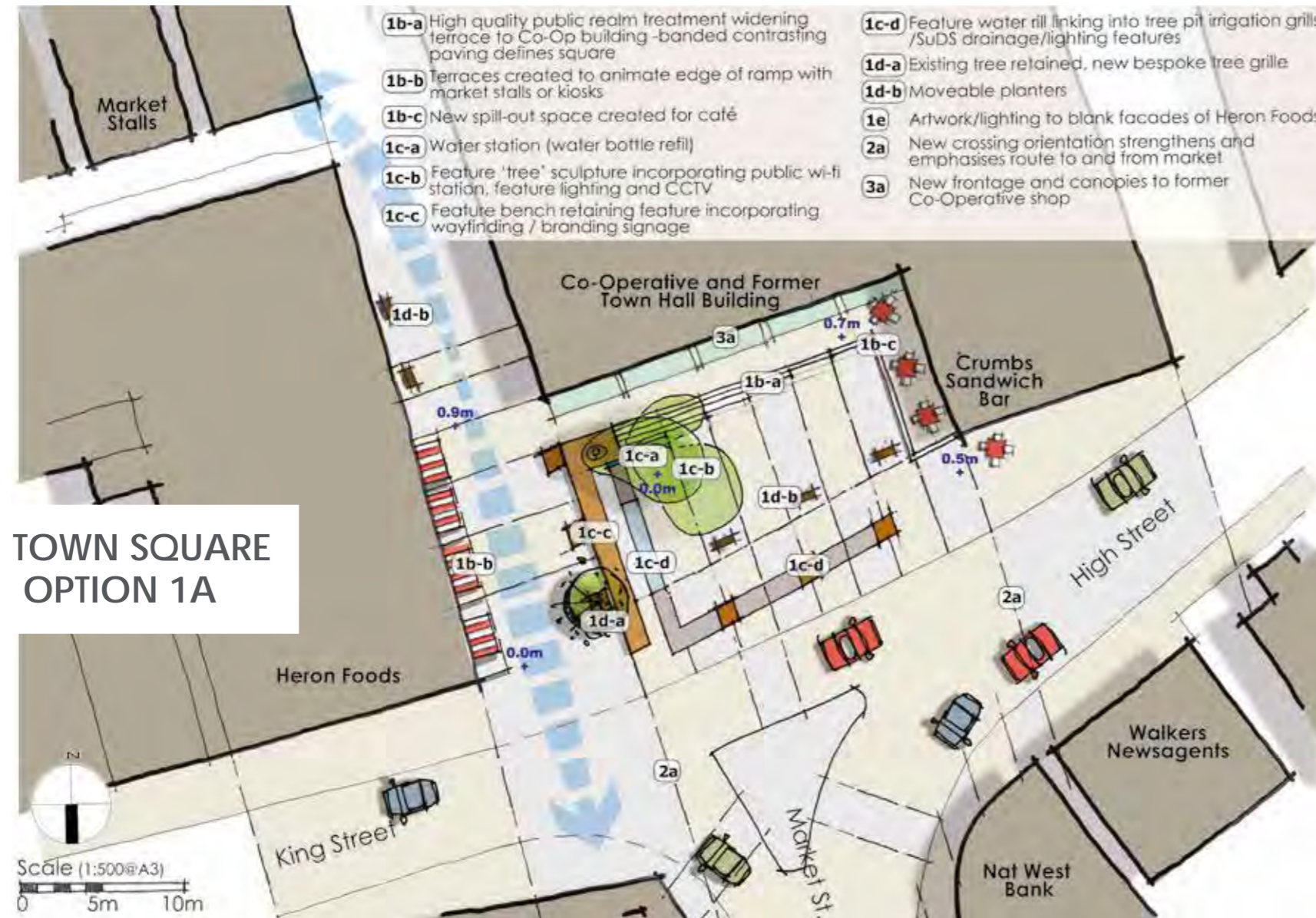


Figure 3.3- Town Square Option 1A

### Hoyland Town Square Concept Ideas

Hoyland Town Square is an important focal point, as a place for people to sit, chat, congregate and relax. There are opportunities to reinvigorate the public realm through the introduction of new materials, seating, planting, signage and public art. Three options have been prepared for Hoyland Town Square, illustrated on Figures 3.3 to 3.5 (referred to as Options 1a, 1b and 1c). Features common to all three options include:

- High quality public realm surface treatments to improve the space and widen the terrace to the former Co-op building, thus making the space more flexible for a variety of uses.
- The retention of a clear access route from the High Street to the market, incorporating improved signage and wayfinding.
- The frontage of the Heron Foods building, which faces the square, is used to incorporate market stalls / kiosks to provide additional interest and retail offer for small / local artisan businesses.
- In all three options, the existing tree is retained, with a new tree grille to a bespoke design proposed. Up-lighting of the tree would also be incorporated to promote visual interest during the evening as part of a way to promote the night-time economy in Hoyland. A tree sculpture is also proposed in each option to emphasise the importance of the natural environment in a way that minimises maintenance requirements. Low level planters have also been incorporated.
- Incorporation of a water feature in the form of a 'rill'.
- Emphasis on spill out space from the local café to again make the square more visually interesting and multi-purpose in nature.





Figure 3.4 - Town Square Option 1B



Figure 3.5 Town Square Option 1C

Option 1b differs in that it incorporates new tree planting along the High Street edge. Option 1c differs in that fundamental changes are proposed to the former town hall building, removing the front single storey section to create a wider area of public realm. It is acknowledged that the former town hall is in private ownership at present and has recently been the subject of a successful planning application for the reuse of upper storeys as residential accommodation.

An artist's impression of Option 1a is shown in Figure 3.6.





**TOWN SQUARE OPTION 1A: ARTISTS IMPRESSION**

Figure 3.6 Town Square Option 1A : Artist's Impression



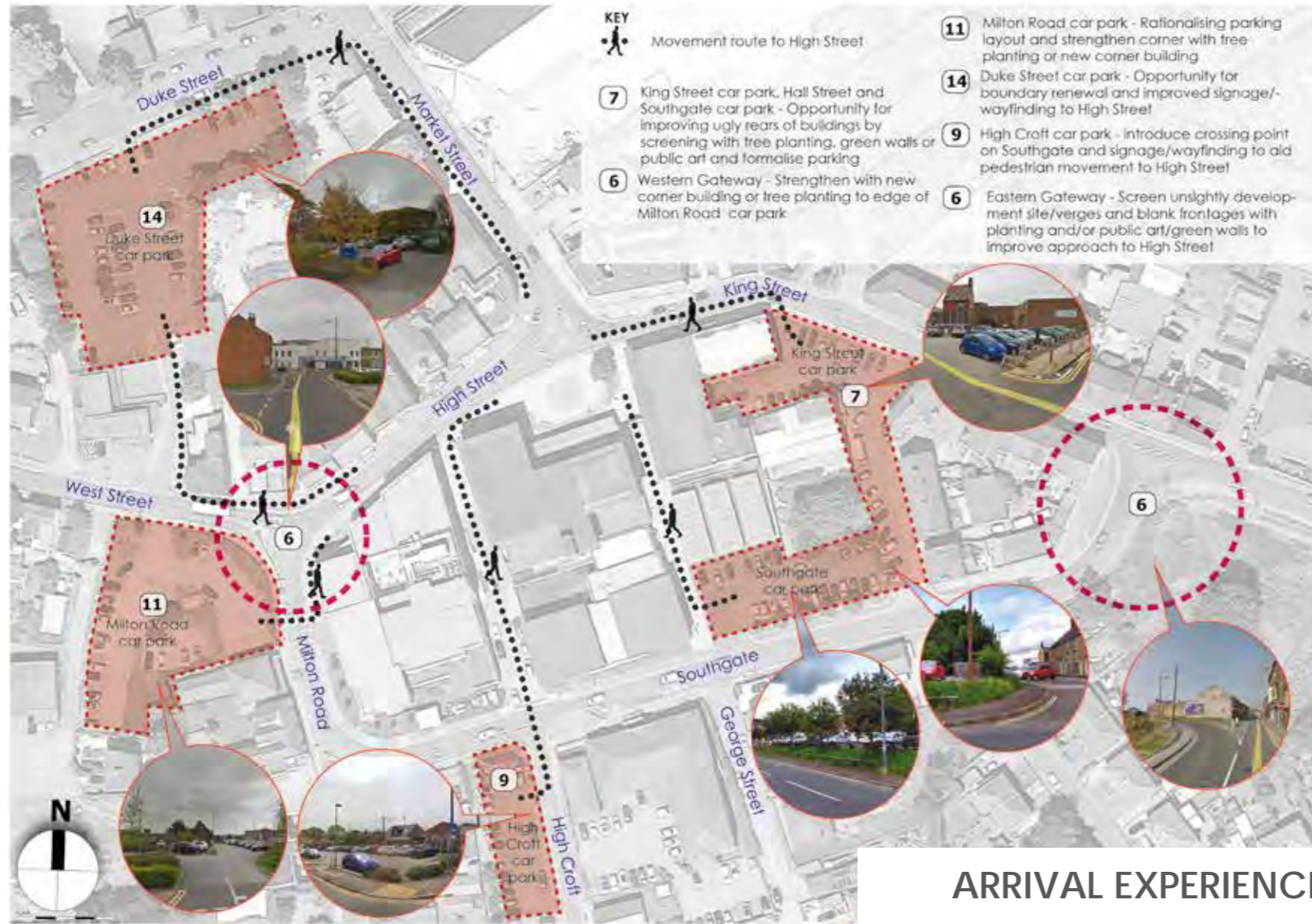


Figure 3.7 - Arrival Experience

### Sense of Arrival / Gateway Approaches

Comments from stakeholders, together with our own site analysis have identified that Hoyland lacks a sense of arrival – the gateway approaches to the town centre (for example at the junction of West Street and High Street and on the approach to Hoyland from the south along King Street) are indistinct and underwhelming. Because Hoyland and its neighbouring settlements of Hoyland Common and Elsecar are so physically close together, this need for an identity and branding is all the more important as a way to maximise visits and increase footfall – emphasising that there is something worth stopping for. Similarly, the arrival points within Hoyland (notably the town’s car parks) are uninspiring in terms of their layout and ‘welcome’ for visitors – first impressions of a place are formed very quickly.

Figure 3.7 identifies locations where it is considered that the arrival experience could be improved and the opportunities that exist to do so. These include approaches to improve the western and eastern gateways to Hoyland which are of particular importance:

- The western gateway at the junction of West Street and High Street could be strengthened through the addition of tree planting to the edge of the Milton Road car park (Figure 3.8) or alternatively the introduction of a new corner building (Figure 3.9).
- The eastern gateway could be improved through the screening of the unsightly development site on the approach to Hoyland, enhancements to the road verges and visual improvements to the blank frontages on buildings facing approaching traffic from the south (Figure 3.10).





Figure 3.8 Concept view of proposed improvements to the Western Gateway from Wells Road ('Silver' Option)



Figure 3.9 Concept view of proposed improvements to the Western Gateway from Wells Road ('Gold' Option)



Figure 3.10 Concept view of proposed improvements to the derelict land plot, the Eastern Gateway and approaches and to King Street public realm





Figure 3.11 Concept view of proposed improvements to King Street car park and King Street public realm



Figure 3.12 Hoyland Vehicular Movement

A range of improvements could also be applied to car parks within Hoyland, with opportunities ranging from screening the rears of buildings and improving layouts with more formalised parking through to improving signage / wayfinding such that links to the High Street are easily navigable and accessible. The King Street car park is a particular case in point; Figure 3.11 shows a sketch scheme of how the car park could be improved, through relatively minor approaches to formalise parking and introduce planting.

### Vehicular Movements and Junction Improvements

There are a number of locations in the town centre where opportunities to improve pedestrian experience have been identified, either through changes to road surfacing in order to make vehicle drivers more aware of the town centre environment, locations where road crossing could be improved, or footways widened (see Figure 3.12). Particular locations of interest, which have been included in the Action Plan contained in Section 4 are:

- Narrowing part of King Street to single lane in order to widen footways here and enhance pedestrian movement
- Improvements at the junction between High Croft and Southgate through changes in road surfacing to aid pedestrian movement
- Introduction of a crossing point on Market Street to facilitate pedestrian movement between the new B&M store and the town centre
- Improvements to the Duke Street car park could potentially include opening up the current entrance from West Street to two-way traffic. This would have the benefit of reducing the volume of traffic entering the one-way system around Hoyland town centre.



### Urban Greening

A number of the opportunities set out within this document have related to tree planting and the introduction of urban greenery. There is evidence that incorporating elements of the natural environment into our urban centres can help improve mental health and wellbeing, and the benefits of trees from an air quality perspective are equally well documented (see Figure 3.13). There is potential to link urban greening with the campaign to make Hoyland a smoke-free town, with associated opportunities for branding and identity of the town centre as a 'clean air zone'.

### Precedent Examples

Figures 3.14 – 3.18 on the following pages help to give an understanding of the quality of finish and type of materials that could be used within Hoyland through precedent examples from around the UK. Examples relate to raised planters, bespoke tree grilles, community planting, signage and wayfinding, and ways to animate spaces, blank façades and street furniture using planting / greenery.

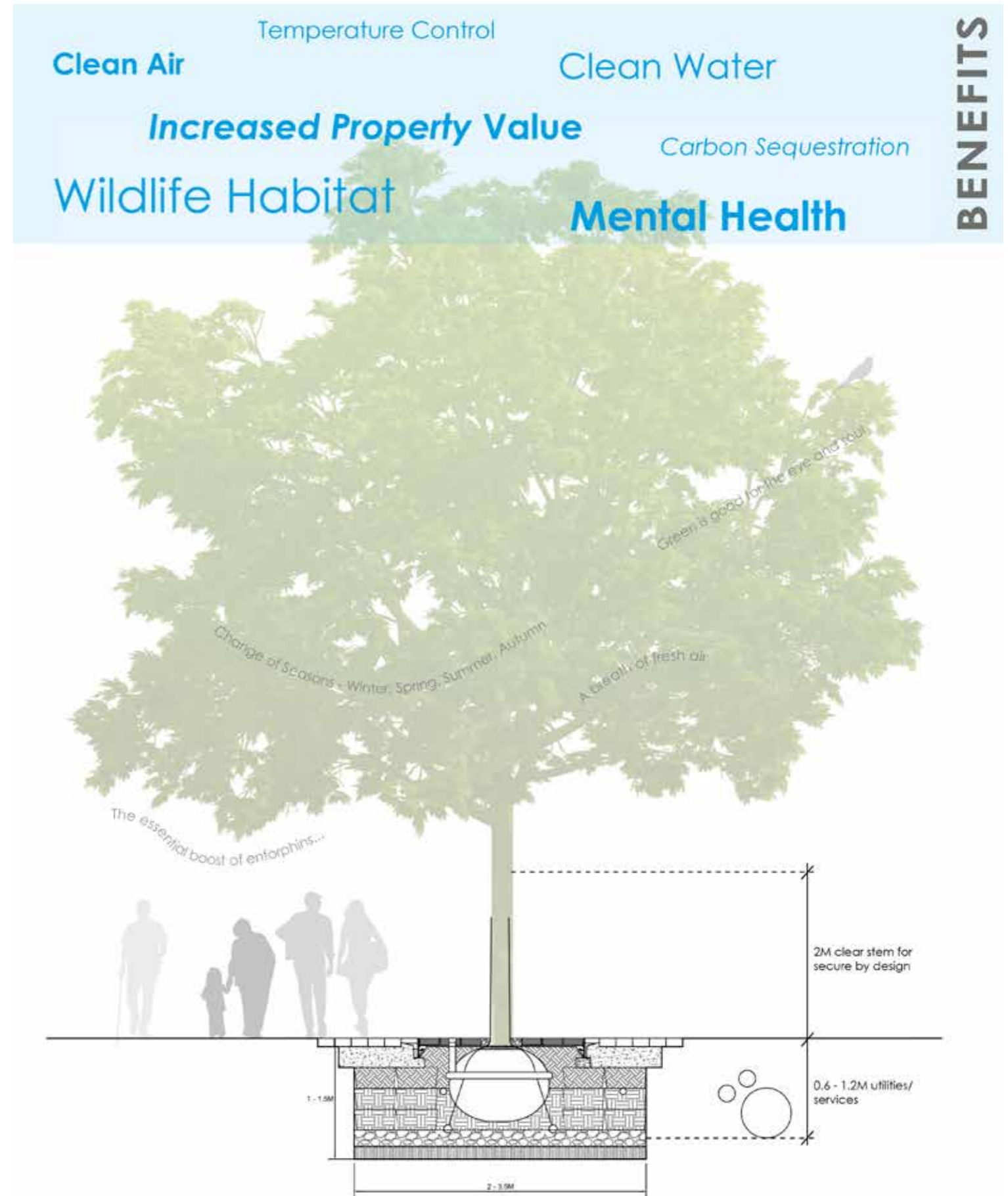


Figure 3.13 Diagram showing the benefits of Urban Street Trees



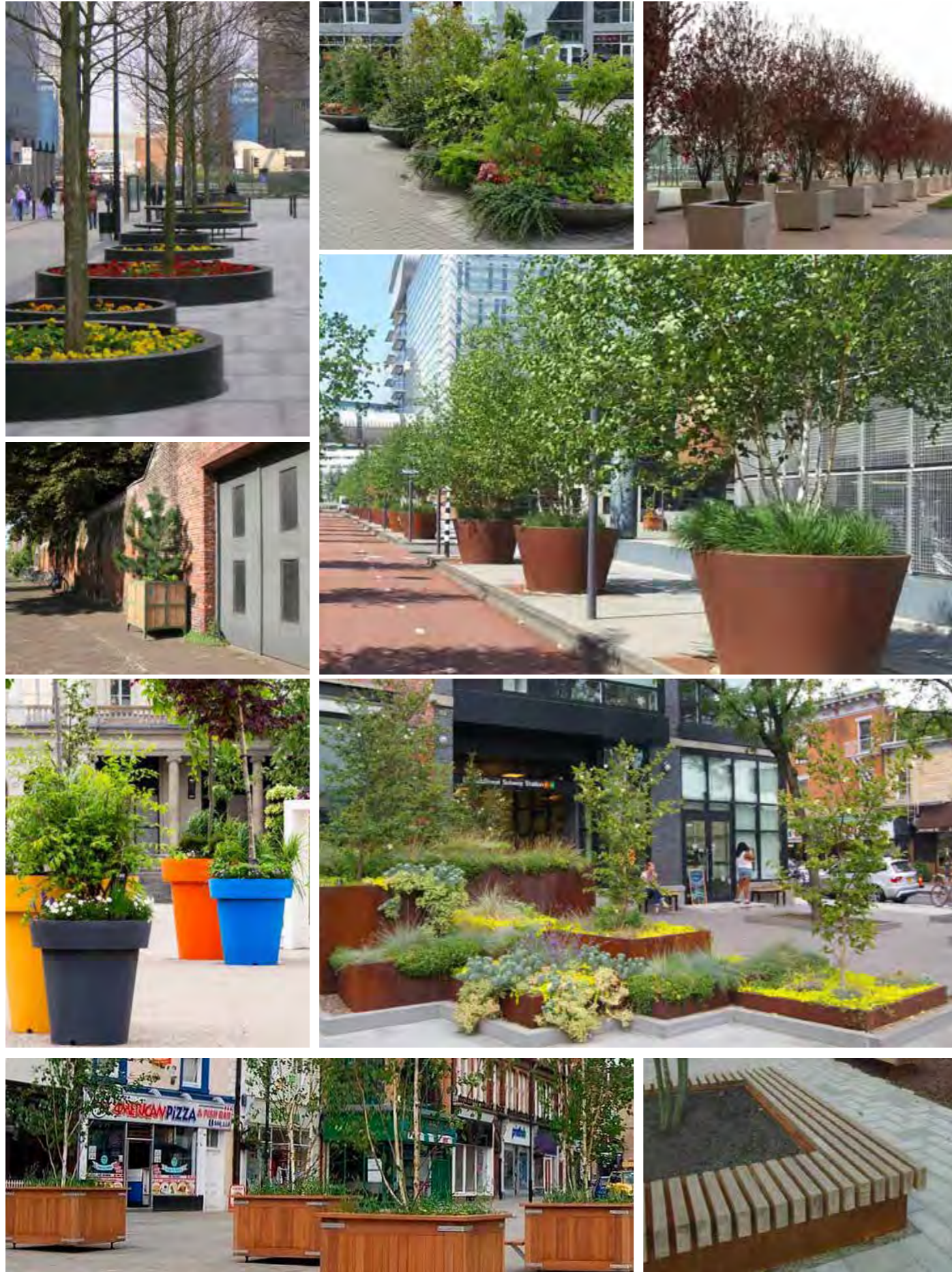


Figure 3.14 Precedent images raised planters and trees

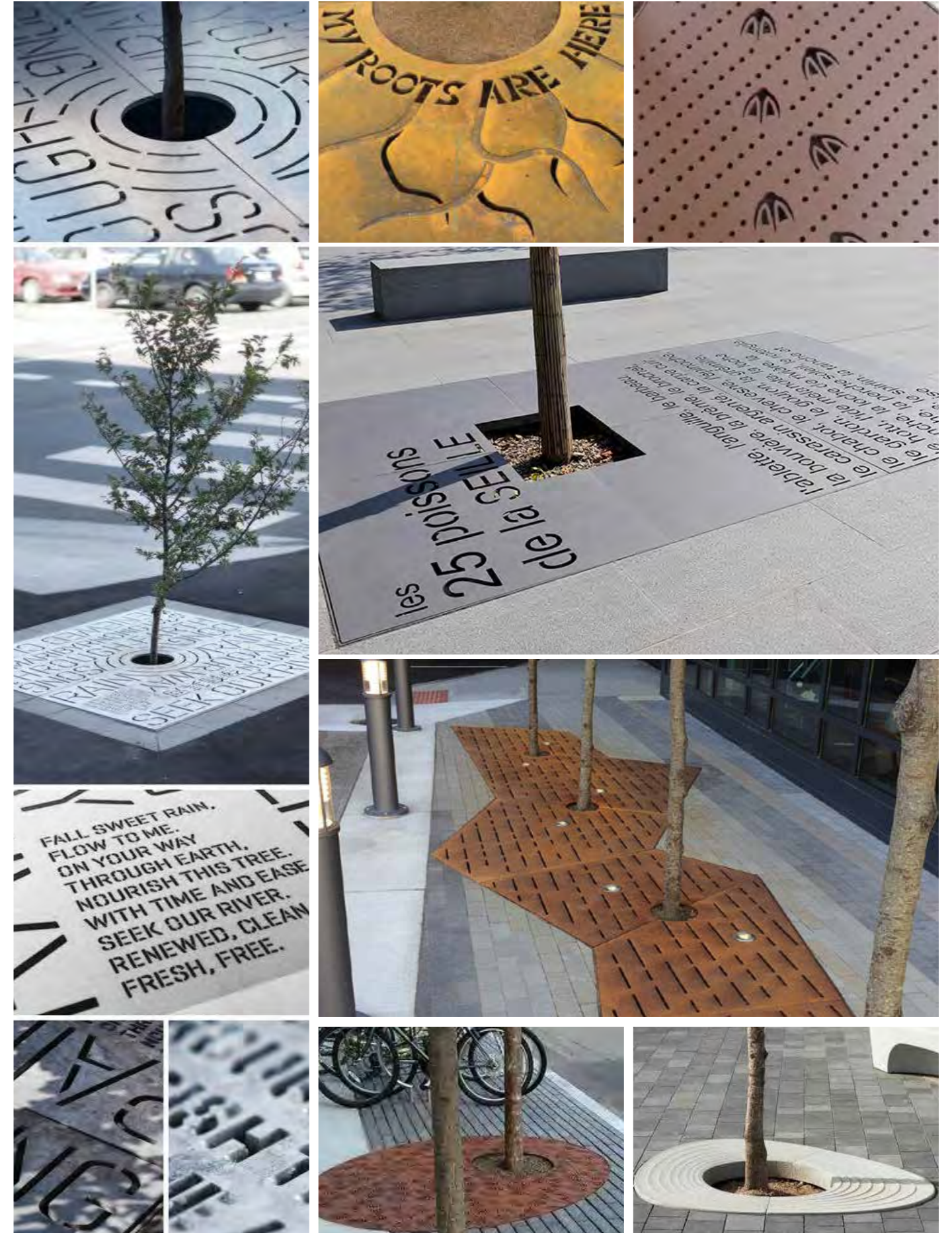


Figure 3.15 Precedent images - Bespoke tree grilles





Figure 3.16 Precedent images - Temporary and community planting



Figure 3.17 Precedent case study area images - Signage and Wayfinding





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Figure 3.18 Precedent case study area images - Greening up and animating the space - planting, dealing with blank facades and street furniture



# 4.0 ACTION PLAN

This chapter presents the **Action Plan** and associated information for **Hoyland**. The Action Plan contains detailed costs for individual projects and proposals, as well as an indication of timescale for **delivery and priority** (high, medium or low). This is followed by an **assessment of the benefits**, focusing both on economic and social benefits. Finally, we have set out a series of **recommendations** in addition to a summary of **next steps**.





## 4.1 Costed Action Plan and Prioritisation

### Action Plan: Hoyland

Ref	Item	Project / Intervention Tier 1 Proposals	Tier 1 Cost £K*	Sub-Ref	Tier 2 Sub-Proposals	Tier 2 Cost £K*	Delivery Period yrs			Socio-Economic Benefit		
							0-2	2+	Priority	Social Benefit	Economic Benefit	Economic Impact
1	<b>Central Square Improvements</b> - this important central public space is tired and flanked by blank walls, making it a nucleus for antisocial behaviour	Site clearance and enabling works plus redesign and upgrade public realm to include street furniture, 'bee-friendly' planters and vegetated columns or tree planting, clean air zone and wayfinding signage, water station, artwork/water feature/wifi point/public art combined feature and CCTV.	433	a	Site development works to progress scheme	18	18		H			Increased footfall (possibly 15-20% annum). Increased expenditure in local economy resulting in job creation. Property uplift over long-term.
				b	High quality paving including level changes/steps and drainage	210	210		H			
				c	High quality street furniture items including feature 'tree' sculpture, water station, water feature and feature lighting, CCTV	110	110		H	H	H	
				d	Option 1A Existing tree retained and uplit, new moveable planters	20	20		H			
				e	Artwork to facades/ public art	75	75		H			
<b>Excludes cost of any utilities diversions</b>												
2	<b>Market Street and High Street Junction Improvements</b> - busy junction with limited crossing opportunities	Provision of informal crossing points, upgrade tactile paving (Option 1). Introduce new surface treatment into highway to improve pedestrian movement and define wider 'Town Square'.	280	a	Site clearance and enabling works, new coloured tarmac to highway, quality concrete paving to footways and upgraded tactiles	280			M	M	L	Increased footfall, dwell time and visitor spend.
<b>Includes allowance for drainage adaptations, excludes street lighting and costs of any utilities diversions</b>												
3	<b>Existing Co-Operative Building</b> - lack of active frontage an issue. There is an opportunity to activate the blank frontages, subject to negotiation with private landowner.	Retention of existing footprint, with north facing frontage onto public realm opened up.	100	a	Open up existing building frontage	100			M	H	H	Increased footfall, dwell time and visitor spend.
4	<b>Narrowing of King Street</b> - 2-way road width pinches footways to below safety standards	Narrow carriageway to single lane to increase pavement widths and improve pedestrian safety and ease of movement	176	a	Site clearance and enabling works	50			M			Increased footfall along this section of King Street, increased dwell time and potential visitor spend.
				b	Reinstatement of narrower carriageway and wider footways, allowance for drainage adaptations	126		M	L	L		
<b>Excludes street lighting and utilities diversion</b>												
5	<b>Gateway Improvements:</b> 6a - Eastern Gateway, 6b Western Gateway	Create better pedestrian approaches to town centre, improve look of gateway with street tree planting, wild flower verge planting, improved blank facades and welcome signage	205	a	Site clearance and enabling works, reinstate with upgraded pavement materials, allowance for drainage adaptations	110			M			Indirect economic benefit as a result of improved gateways - encouraging first and repeat visits.
				b	12No heavy standard tree planting and wildflower planting to existing grass verges	35		H	L	M		
				c	Upgrade existing low railing	20		M				
				d	Install welcome signage and public art/green wall to blank façade	25	25	H				
				e	Install wayfinding signage	15		M				

Ref	Item	Project / Intervention	Tier 1 Cost £K*	Sub-Ref	Tier 2 Sub-Proposals	Tier 2 Cost £K*	Delivery Period yrs			Socio-Economic Benefit		
							0-2	2+	Priority	Social Benefit	Economic Benefit	Economic Impact
6	<b>King Street Car Park Improvements</b> - The current entrance and boundary treatments need rationalising to protect safety of pedestrians and protect property at Number 21 King Street from damage. Blank facades require activating.	Resurface (subject to land owner agreement), replace existing bollards with hedge and railing, move and widen existing entrance to improve pedestrian safety and access and to protect corner of building at 21 King Street, formalise parking to include disabled parking spaces and wayfinding signage to high street, improve blank facades	215	a	Site clearance and enabling works, Realign and widen entrance, define footway and upstand kerb to protect 21 King Street	92			M			
				b	Resurface existing car park with coloured tarmac, formal parking spaces delineated in flush concrete setts to include disabled parking bays, allowance for drainage adaptations	40			M			
				c	Remove existing bollards and make good footway	8			M	M	H	Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
				d	Install new railing to back of footway with low hedging	8			M			
				e	'Green screen' (green wall) or public artwork to blank façade	50			M			
				f	Street tree planting and wild flower verge planting	7			M			
				g	Wayfinding signage to High Street	10			M			
<b>Excludes street lighting and costs of any utilities diversions</b>												
7	<b>Southgate Car Park Improvements</b> - Extend to include area of derelict land (subject to landowner's agreement) and formalise parking to better configure spaces and reduce conflict with housing on Hall Street	Resurface existing car park (subject to land owner agreement), extend into current derelict land adjacent to Hall Street and rationalise parking layout to include disabled parking, introduce wild flower verge and tree and hedge planting as barrier to wind tunnel issue, wayfinding signage to high street	101	a	Site clearance and enabling works, Resurface existing car park and additional area off Hall Street with coloured tarmac, formal parking spaces delineated in flush concrete setts, including drainage adaptations	64			L			
				b	Tree planting and wildflower verge	27			M			Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
				c	Signage and street furniture	10			M	M	H	
				d	Additional parking in former market area to same specification as above	53			L			
<b>Excludes street lighting and costs of any utilities diversions</b>												
8	<b>High Croft Car Park Improvements</b>	Resurface existing car park (subject to land owner agreement), introduce wild flower verge and tree planting, wayfinding signage to high street	46	a	Site clearance and enabling works, Resurface existing car park and additional area off Hall Street with coloured tarmac, formal parking spaces delineated in flush concrete setts	27			L			Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
				b	Signage and street furniture	10			M	M	H	
				c	Street tree and wild flower verge planting	9			L			
<b>Excludes street lighting, drainage adaptations and costs of any utilities diversions</b>												
9	<b>Duke Street Car Park Improvements</b>	Improve boundaries and introduce wayfinding to high street. Explore opportunities to make entrance two-way.	65	a	Boundary fencing improvements - allowance	50			M			Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
				b	Wayfinding and signage	15			H	M	H	

Ref	Item	Project / Intervention	Tier 1 Cost £K*	Sub-Ref	Tier 2 Sub-Proposals	Tier 2 Cost £K*	Delivery Period yrs			Socio-Economic Benefit		
							0-2	2+	Priority	Social Benefit	Economic Benefit	Economic Impact
10	Milton Road Car Park Improvements	Introduce wild flower verge and tree planting, wayfinding signage to High Street.	39	a	Signage	15			H			Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
				b	Street trees and verge planting <b>Excludes street lighting, drainage adaptations and costs of any utilities diversions</b>	24			M	M	H	
11	Entrance to Hoyland Centre(High Croft)	Upgrade existing surfacing, restrict servicing (bins, skips etc), restrict parking to disabled provision only	47	a	Enabling works including drainage adaptations, replace with upgraded paving and kerbs	32			M			Minor impacts associated with enhanced use levels.
				b	Street furniture and signage <b>Excludes site clearance and enabling works, street lighting and costs of any utilities diversions</b>	15			M	M	L	
12	Improve public realm in high street core area	Upgrade footways - high quality concrete paving, introduce wayfinding, shop front security scheme	356	a	Enabling works, lay coloured tarmac surfacing, including drainage adaptations	241			M			Increased footfall (possibly 15-20% annum). Increased expenditure in local economy resulting in job creation. Property uplift over long-term.
				b	Street furniture and signage	75			M			
				c	Shop front security grants <b>Excludes site clearance, street lighting and costs of any utilities diversions</b>	40			M	H	H	
13	Junction of High Croft and Southgate Improvements	Introduce change in road surfacing (e.g coloured aggregate Macadam) to improve pedestrian movement to car park and emphasise approach to Hoyland Centre/high street	46	a	Enabling works, resurface highway with coloured tarmac and footway with concrete paving, including drainage adaptations  <b>Excludes new highway construction for parking area, site clearance, street lighting and costs of any utilities diversions</b>	25			L	M	M	Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
14	Formal (unsignalled) crossing point on Market Street	Crossing point linking B&M Stores to car park	28	a	Zebra crossing	27			M			Minor impacts associated with increased footfall and dwell time in the rest of the town centre.
				b	Signage	1			M	H	M	
15	Market	Improve signage/wayfinding to market, improve appearance with screens/lighting	71	a	Signage	11			H			Minor impacts associated with increased footfall and dwell time in the rest of the town centre.
				b	Specialist Lighting	30			L	H	H	
				c	Art screens	30			M			
16	Derelict land on King Street	Introduce tree planting and wild flower grass verge to improve approach to town centre gateway (subject to land owners agreement)	20	a	Street trees and wild flower to verge	20			L	M	M	Minor impacts associated with improvements to arrival points - encourage new and repeat visits.
17	Heron Foods' block	Option 2- replace existing building to create wider public realm.	2672	a	Remove existing building and replace new	2672			L	M	M	Increased footfall (possibly 15-20% annum). Increased expenditure in local economy resulting in job creation. Property uplift over long-term.
18	Bargain Booze' corner block	Option 2- Building fabric improvement - new cladding and pitched roof/green roof.	326	a		326			L	L	L	Minor impacts.

**Total**

**5226**

Preliminaries (20%) **92**  
 R&k / contingency (15%) **69**  
 Professional fees (13%) **60**  
**Grand Total 678 (+VAT)**

**Priority**

Taken from public consultation and need / importance to regeneration and perception under Principal Towns programme. Low / Medium / High prioritisation.

**Project Delivery Period**

Catalyst Project Threshold 2 yrs

Long Term Project 2 yrs +



## 4.2 Benefits

This section identifies the potential benefits that may arise from the various interventions suggested for Hoyland. Social and economic benefits from town centre and public realm enhancement schemes have been well documented in a number of places, including:

- Research by the former Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), which recognised that a high-quality public realm supports economic growth, encourages private investment and improves the quality of life of residents. Drivers of change that may encourage footfall within town centres in the future include not only regulatory and management factors, but also physical / spatial factors and the importance of features such as access and parking. Well-planned investment in the public realm has been found to potentially boost footfall by between 15-45%.

Summary Area of Benefit	Commentary	Economic / Social
Public realm improvements to Hoyland Town Square and associated enhancements	Public realm improvements could result in an increase in footfall to the town which would translate into expenditure in the local economy, increased employment and business turnover.	Economic
	Significant levels of planned future growth in the Hoyland area makes the benefits of creating a more appealing town centre more attractive - if people perceive the town centre to be accessible and visually appealing people are more likely to visit the town as their retail destination and local businesses may be encouraged to locate here.	Economic
	Enhancement of the public realm can generate a greater sense of civic pride and wellbeing amongst residents.	Social
	Potentially lower crime levels / anti-social behaviour as a result of a greater sense of civic pride	Social
Car Park Improvements	Again, the significant levels of planned future growth to the north, west and south of Hoyland make improvements to accessing the town, being able to park and a good visual first impression, more important	Economic
Wayfinding and Signage	Ease of walking links across the town centre and more widely to outlying residential areas would have a benefit for health and well-being.	Social
Branding and Identity	Creating a brand / identity for Hoyland and extending this into street furniture, gateway design and so on could have both economic and social benefits. The brand / identity could relate to 'green high streets', 'smoke free high streets', local cultural references (e.g. Kes).	Economic

- With town centre footfall typically declining in many UK towns with cited reasons including the impacts of online retail, there is increasing emphasis being placed upon town centres as 'experiential', where the primary reasons for visiting are likely to be leisure and culture-focused. There is a substantial body of evidence to suggest a positive relationship between amenity improvements and property prices. For example, public realm improvement schemes with an emphasis on pedestrian priority have been associated with a 12% growth in the sale price of properties, those with an emphasis on decluttering or materials and fixtures, a growth of 7% and 3% respectively.
- Social benefits from town centre enhancement schemes include increases in residents' sense of place and civic pride, which in turn can lead to reduced rates of crime and anti-social behaviour, further improving the local area in the long-term.
- A further potential benefit relates to the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors alike. Making town centres more walkable, through widened pavements, crossing opportunities and a more pleasant environment, residents may choose to be more active (for example walking to work for those employed in town centre businesses, or walking for recreation purposes), with associated positive health outcomes.

## 4.3 Recommendations and Next Steps

This report has identified a range of opportunities for Hoyland, looking at ways to enhance the town centre, increase footfall, improve public spaces and ensure opportunities are of a high quality. The Action Plan presented for Hoyland set out indicative costs and timescales for individual opportunities together with an indication of the potential economic and social benefits. Recommendations and next steps are as follows:

- Wider dissemination of the Final Report and Action Plan to relevant stakeholders to consolidate shared ownership and buy-in.
- Preparation of full business case setting out how Principal Towns funding will be utilised, including identification of match-funding opportunities.
- Not all of the projects identified within the Action Plan are for Principal Towns funding (notably those that extend beyond the 0-2 year period. As such it will be necessary to identify funding opportunities for those projects included for implementation beyond the next two years.
- The report notes the substantial housing growth planned for the Hoyland area. The implications of this are such that place-making and improvements to Hoyland town centre will become increasingly important as part of the creation of a sustainable settlement.
- Short-term priorities for Hoyland are considered to revolve around improvements to the Town Square, opportunities to improve gateway and arrival areas and the creation of a brand / identity for Hoyland following on from work being undertaken by other BMBC departments such as the Public Health team.



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