

# Public Document Pack



<b>MEETING:</b>	Audit and Governance Committee
<b>DATE:</b>	Wednesday, 17 November 2021
<b>TIME:</b>	4.00 pm
<b>VENUE:</b>	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

## AGENDA

### Procedural/Administrative Items

1. Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interest
2. Minutes (*Pages 3 - 18*)

To receive the minutes of the meeting held on the 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2021

### Presentations - for information/discussion

3. Egress Prevent

The Committee will receive a presentation from Sara Hydon (Head of Design and Compliance) and Simon Marshall (Governance and Compliance Manager)

4. Strategic Concerns/Risk Register (*Pages 19 - 26*)

- Health Protection – Julia Burrows (Director of Public Health)
- Organisation Resilience – Shokat Lal (Executive Director Core Services)
- Partnership and Collaboration – Shokat Lal (Executive Director Core Services)

5. Covid 19 Update

The Committee will receive a Covid 19 Update from Julia Burrows (Director of Public Health) and Shokat Lal (Executive Director Core Services).

### Items for Discussion/Decision

6. Report to those charged with Governance (ISA 260) 2020/21 (*Pages 27 - 72*)
7. Audited Statement of Accounts 2020/21 (*Pages 73 - 226*)
8. Letter of Representation (*Pages 227 - 230*)
9. Annual Governance Statement 2020/21 (*Pages 231 - 268*)
10. Internal Audit Progress Report (*Pages 269 - 282*)
11. Data Protection Officer - Update Report (*Pages 283 - 286*)

### Items for Information

12. Audit and Governance Committee Work Plan (*Pages 287 - 290*)

13. Exclusion of the Public and Press

To consider if the public and press should be excluded from this meeting during the consideration of the following items because of the likely disclosure of exempt information.

14. Update on the Glassworks Project

The Committee will receive an update report from Kathy McArdle (Service Director Place).

Reason restricted:

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

15. Review of Accounts Payable/Payment Processing (*Pages 291 - 304*)

Reason restricted:

Paragraph (7) Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

To: Chair and Members of Audit and Governance Committee:-

Councillors Lofts (Chair), Barnard, Hunt, Richardson, Ms K Armitage, Mr S Gill, Mr P Johnson and Mr M Marks; together with Co-opted members Ms K Armitage, Mr S Gill, Mr P Johnson and Mr M Marks

Sarah Norman, Chief Executive

All Executive Directors

Shokat Lal, Executive Director Core Services

Neil Copley, Service Director Finance (Section 151 Officer)

Rob Winter, Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance

Alison Salt, Corporate Governance and Assurance Manager

Michael Potter, Service Director Business Improvement and Communications

Council Governance Unit – 3 copies

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Tuesday, 9 November 2021

<b>MEETING:</b>	Audit and Governance Committee
<b>DATE:</b>	Wednesday, 15 September 2021
<b>TIME:</b>	4.00 pm
<b>VENUE:</b>	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

## MINUTES

**Present** Mr S Gill (Vice Chair, in the Chair), Councillors Barnard and Richardson together with Independent Members - Mr S Gill (Chair), Ms K Armitage, Mr P Johnson and Mr M Marks

### 30. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest from Members in respect of items on the agenda.

### 31. COUNCILLOR P LOFTS (CHAIR)

The Committee was informed that Councillor P Lofts (Chair of the Committee) was unable to be in attendance at this meeting as he had been injured in a car accident.

Members of the Committee wished him well for a speedy recovery.

### 32. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on the 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

### 33. ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT ACTION PLAN 2019/20

The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance submitted a report, which was presented by Mrs A Salt (Corporate Governance and Assurance Manager) providing an update of the Action Plan relating to the issues identified following the Annual Governance Review for 2019/20. A copy of the Action Plan was appended to the report.

Any actions not completed would be carried forward to the following year.

Since the report had been published there were a couple of changes/corrections:

- The Phishing exercise had been completed at the end of August 2021 and the Phishing Dashboard had been completed
- In relation to Training and Awareness, the timeline for the Success Factors Phase 2 would now be September 2022 (from February 2022). In addition, the timeline for the Success Factors in relation to Personal Development Reviews would be September 2022 (from February 2022). Both these issues would be picked up in next year's Action Plan

In the ensuing discussion, the following matters were highlighted:

- An explanation was provided of the reasons for the slippage in the timeline for the Success Factors. This was largely as a result of the impact on staffing and workloads of the Covid pandemic. It was pleasing to note, however, that everything was now back on track
- Work had commenced on a review and development of a defined governance framework and improved reporting arrangements in relation to Partnerships, Relationships and Collaboration Governance. Both the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance and the Service Director Finance were involved in this process. The Service Director Finance commented that in addition to the wider governance review a separate specific review was being undertaken on the partnership and governance arrangements for Berneslai Homes and this was almost complete. The outcome of this would be reported to a future meeting
- It was suggested that in order to gain a greater insight into the governance arrangements further information should be submitted on Non Disclosure Agreements (NDA's)/Confidentiality Agreements. Further information on the process for dealing with such matters and the issues arising therefrom could be provided at the workshop meeting or at a future training/awareness session
- Questions were asked about housing delivery. In response, the Service Director Regeneration and Culture commented on the housing targets set by government that the service had to meet each year. Within the period of the covid pandemic as construction had slowed down, the housing targets had not been met but these had been exceeded in the previous year and they were likely to be exceeded this year. It was noted, however, that the housing target was aggregated over a three-year period, therefore, the service was likely to meet its target over the three-year period. Further information on this could be provided which would give members an assurance that plans were in place to meet all targets

**RESOLVED** that the progress made against each item listed in the Action Plan and the explanations provided regarding various aspects of the progress detailed be noted.

#### **34. STRATEGIC CONCERNS/RISK REGISTER**

The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance submitted a report reminding Members that at the meeting in March 2021 it had been agreed that the Committee have a regular opportunity for a 'deep dive' of some of the strategic risks with the appropriate Executive Director in attendance to update and assure the Committee on the management of their risks.

Members were further reminded that the Strategic Risk Register contained 13 risks of which 2 had been classified as high (red rating), 9 risks had been classified as medium (amber) and 2 had been classified as low (green).

All strategic risks had a number of actions identified to minimise/mitigate the risks and all actions had review/completion dates, status updates, progress RAG ratings and identified owners.

The Service Director Regeneration and Culture attended the meeting to provide the Committee with a review of two strategic risks namely:

- The Glassworks; and
- Serious Economic Downturn in the Local Economy

The risk register system particularly as it related to these risks was displayed using Power BI software.

The Service Director gave details of the background to both these risks and to why they were included within the Strategic Risk Register. She outlined the other risk factors that had been identified that underpinned the Strategic Risks and detailed the actions taken to track and manage those risks making particular reference to the departments and agencies involved and the arrangements that were in place to support the service and manage the risks.

In relation to the Glassworks it was noted that this was a key strategic investment for the Council and there was, therefore, a need to ensure the successful delivery of the project. There were clear financial and reputational implications should the project not be delivered on time, to budget and fail to have the intended economic and social outcomes. It was noted that the impact of the Covid pandemic had exacerbated the challenges to the High Street/town centre retail sector which was having an impact on the uptake of retail lettings.

- Information was provided on the progress in addressing the risks encountered and the mitigating factors that had been put in place to address those issues
- The construction phase had been mitigated and managed well
- Information was provided about the impact of Covid on lettings and the retail sector in general
- It was pleasing to report, however, that the Glassworks Square and several retail units had been successfully opened last week and this had generated an increased footfall and sales within the Town Centre. A pack of information could be provided detailing the initial appraisal of the operation of the first week of operation
- In relation to the assurance regarding the effectiveness of the Glassworks Board and the supporting subgroups, progress was classed as 'green'
- In managing the risks associated with the Glassworks it was noted that a number of subgroups had been established and these reported to the Glassworks Board. Information was provided on their terms of reference, their membership and the work undertaken and proposed. Particular reference was made to the work of the Leasing, Operational, Finance, Legal, Marketing and Events Sub Groups and it was reported that all had been reviewed to ensure that they were performing appropriately and had the correct membership
- The risks and risk register were also discussed and tracked by the Glassworks Board and the Board was kept informed of actions taken by the Authority to manage those risks
- The contract for the Market Gate Bridge had been signed today

In the ensuing discussion particular reference was made to the following:

- In response to specific questioning, information about footfall currently within the town centre with comparisons to two years ago (before the pandemic)

would be provided. It was noted, however, that in view of the pandemic an initial analysis had indicated footfall to be reasonably healthy and was back to 85% of pre pandemic levels. This compared to Leeds and Sheffield which were at 65% of pre pandemic levels. The highest footfall within the region was York which was at 97% and an examination was to be undertaken to establish what arrangements were in place there that could be replicated in Barnsley in order to encourage greater numbers to the Town

- It was thought that the continuation of home working was having an impact on footfall and the Smart Working Team would be able to provide further information on this, however, as more and more businesses returned to 'face to face' working the numbers within the Town Centre were likely to increase although most organisations were looking towards a hybrid model of working in the future. It was important, however, to look at ways of encouraging those staff who returned to Barnsley to spend money in the Town and to put money into the local economy
- Reference was made to the tremendous feedback received from the public and from businesses particularly those who were investigating the possibility of taking on a lease within the Glassworks. Particular mention was made to the quality of the development and of the public realm areas. The leasing agents had commented that Barnsley was performing really strongly in the marketplace

The Service Director then commented on the action relating to assurances of the Glassworks leasing and intelligence around the retail sector to influence lettings. Progress against this action was classed as 'green'. This work was largely undertaken and delivered via the Leasing Sub Group. Particular reference was made in this respect to the discussions held with the leasing agents, to target and timeline to the end of the year, to discussions with those in the retail, leisure and hospitality sectors and to research undertaken about changing trends in those sectors. Such discussions were influencing letting options/choices and for this reason consultation was being undertaken with public sector type organisations (for example healthcare providers), leisure 'experience' operators and 'social type' operators who were considering possible leasing options.

The action in relation to robust and timely financial monitoring and reporting, was managed via the Finance Subgroup. Progress against this action was classed as 'green'. The way in which invoicing was managed was outlined. The Glassworks was still on budget. Arising out of this, the Service Director Finance commented that there had not been that much movement against the budget over the last couple of years which gave confidence and assurance that matters were appropriately managed. Any changes that there had been, for example on construction, related to the changes occurring within the retail sector. The Service Director Regeneration and Culture briefly made comment to the Cabinet report in relation to changing the arrangements for capital contributions and to the arrangements in place to raise additional capital contribution funding from the Sheffield City Region. Further information on the arrangements in place could be provided. Reference was also made to incentives in place to encourage businesses to take up occupation of the Glassworks.

The progress against the action associated with the agreed Centre Management Plan for the effective management of the Glassworks and for the recruitment of an experienced Centre Management Team with prior experience of operating similar

centres was classed as 'amber' and the reasons for this were outlined. The Team would comprise 5 members within the Property and Assets Team and details of their respective roles was outlined. The Centre Manager came into post on the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 and the Operations Manager would follow shortly. The Marketing Manager was already in post. All other posts should be in place before the end of October. In addition, a wider group of associates, officers of the Council, were heavily involved in supporting the Management Team. A third 'layer' of support were the sub-contractors who were commissioned to deliver certain services and who also needed to be managed. To assist in this process a Centre Management Subgroup had been established and the services of a Centre Management Advisor had also been procured to assist in the run up to the opening.

The opening of the Centre had been extremely successful and whilst a number of minor issues had been encountered, remedial action had been taken to address them.

Information was then provided about the Centre Management Action Plan and how this was reviewed, tracked and monitored.

In response to specific questioning, it was reported that the public realm and all other associated construction works would be completed by December 2022. The Council owned the Glassworks and Glassworks square and, therefore, had full responsibility for it and its success. The Glassworks was moving from a construction project to an asset that the Council owned and managed. The way this was to be undertaken and the transition arrangements in place were outlined. This would also involve the reorganisation and change of Terms of Reference of the Glassworks Board and its subgroups and Internal Audit would be involved in developing and monitoring those transition arrangements. The Transition Plan would be submitted to the Board in October and could be shared with Members of this Committee.

In depth information and technical details about the Glassworks would be submitted to the Training/Development session planned for the 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 or at a future training/awareness session.

The Service Director Regeneration and Culture then commented upon the second strategic risk which related to the potential impact of a serious Economic Downturn in the Local Economy. It was pleasing to note, however, that this risk had eased somewhat as Barnsley had come out of lockdown whilst recognising there was still a very unpredictable economic environment:

- Some areas had done better than others during the pandemic. Cannon Hall, for example had been among the top 10 UK most visited attraction which was extraordinary
- There had been some concern that the collapse of businesses might have added to the pressure on Council and partner services. Reference was also made to the wider community implications and to increased levels of redundancy as well as the employment prospects for young people and those furthest from the labour market
- The cessation of the furlough scheme and the implications of changes to Universal Credit were also a concern
- Particular reference was made to the mitigating actions undertaken by all parties during the pandemic and details of these actions were outlined. These

included, amongst other things, the issuing of grants to businesses and market traders all across the borough. The work of the Finance Team had been extraordinary in helping to keep businesses afloat

- A recovery Action Plan had been put in place which outlined a range of interventions the Council and its partners would deliver to support businesses and the retail economy. Details of the various elements of the Action Plan were outlined but included, amongst other things, assistance with developing digital services and e-commerce
- An ARG grant programme had been developed to support businesses in Invest to Save initiatives and to help them become more resilient going forwards. The programme had been delivered by Enterprising Barnsley and the Finance Team. This had been noted by Sheffield City Region and nationally as being one of the most responsive in the Country in helping businesses throughout the pandemic
- Reference was made to the work of the Inclusive Economy Board and to the management of the Action Plan. Reference was also made to the work of the Business and Economy Sub Group and the Tactical Co-ordination Group
- One of the strands within the Action Plan was to support community and voluntary sector organisation that had been particularly badly hit by the pandemic. That programme, which was run by an organisation called Mutual Ventures aimed to build capacity and resilience and there were currently 10 organisations across the borough that were benefitting from the programme and were now looking to grow
- A second action being taken, with the assistance of the Business Intelligence Unit and Team, was in relation to seeking assurance that the necessary performance data and metrics were in place to identify trends and issues and to allow timely and responsive interventions. It was reported that a whole range of economic performance metrics data was tracked and these were reviewed as part of the Inclusive Economic Recovery Plan. Information was provided about how this tracking was undertaken and the type of information tracked which included
  - town centre and urban footfall – this provided an understanding of how the high street and businesses were affected by the pandemic impacts
  - payments on business rates and Council Tax – which identified arrears due promptly
- arising from the above, reference was made to the way in which this data was used, and the help and support offered as a result. Particular reference was made to the work of the Employment and Skills Team
- a further action related to the potential impact on the Council in relation to leasing and the collection of Business Rates and Council Tax. A number of mitigations had been implemented to address these concerns. It was pleasing to note that the amount of business rates collected had not fallen that much which was really positive and reflected the fact that not many businesses had closed. There had been a slight dip in collection recently which was probably attributable to the fact that the reliefs that had been issued recently by government had not been quite as generous as the previous year
- the final action related to the work of the Enterprising Barnsley and the Employment and Skills Teams which were running a plethora of business and employment support programmes. Work was also continuing with Barnsley



College and other providers to ensure that opportunities made available were taken up. There was a need to ensure that wherever possible jobs within the borough went to Barnsley residents.

In the ensuing discussion, the following matters were highlighted:

- the work of the Enterprising Barnsley Team was outlined particularly in relation to the way in which data on trends was obtained. This was particularly important as it meant that interventions could be appropriately targeted
- Arising out of the above, reference was made to Kick Start Programme which had been evolving as a result of data received. There were 110 young people to be involved and the scheme had been extended from a 6 month to a 12-month programme
- There had been an increase in the number of jobs available within Barnsley but it was becoming more challenging matching the unemployed to those jobs. Nationally there was a trend of people being reluctant to come back out of lockdown into the job market. The Employment and Skills Team was working hard at stimulating demand. This issue was highlighted by the Service Director Finance who commented on the increased uptake in Universal Credit and Council Tax claims and to the fact that this had not reduced to reflect people going back into employment
- Reference was made to the new approach to risk management and the use of Power BI. After a few technical issues and with the support of the IT Department and staff within Internal Audit, the Service Director Regeneration and Culture stated that the system was really user friendly and gave staff a good tool to be able to identify what key risks were, who risk owners were and how risks were managed. The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance reported that a post implementation review was to be undertaken and a training module was to be put on the Council's Intranet site for officers
- It was reported that there were now 237 risks now logged on the system and more were to be added

**RESOLVED:**

- (i) that the Risk Register and Strategic Concerns update be noted; and
- (ii) that Kathy McArdle (Service Director Regeneration and Culture) be thanked for attending the meeting and for answering Members questions.

**35. LGSCO ANNUAL LETTER/REPORT**

The Executive Director Core Services submitted a report which was presented by the Service Director Business Improvement, HR and Communications prefacing the Annual Review Letter for the Council of the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) for 2021 a copy of which was appended.

Ms C Dobby, Complaints Manager, was also in attendance virtually to answer Members detailed questions.

The report, in outlining the background to the work of the Ombudsman, indicated that a key message for 2021 related to a national 'erosion of effective complaint functions in local authorities'.

The letter provided information about three key indicators:

- The percentage of complaints upheld – 83% of complaints were upheld (compared to 72% in other authorities). This was based on 6 investigations for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021
- Compliance with Ombudsman recommendations – this was 100%
- Satisfactory remedies provided by the authority – In 0% of upheld cases was the authority found to have provided a satisfactory remedy before the complaint to the Ombudsman (this compared to 11% in other similar authorities). Clearly the Council was disappointed with this as it had not previously received such feedback and therefore, questioned what had gone wrong. It was also unclear what criteria had been applied at arriving at this decision. In addition, the Council had not been furnished with examples of where the Ombudsman considered the Council to have not offered a satisfactory remedy and, therefore, further clarification had been sought to enable a better understanding to be obtained of this finding. A benchmarking exercise had been undertaken with other similar authorities and showed a comparative picture citing failings in the provision of satisfactory remedies to complaints received

The Ombudsman had acknowledged that the prolonged budget and demand pressures placed on services in response to the Covid pandemic had amplified the issues highlighted. In addition, reduced capacity had had a great impact on authorities' abilities to deal effectively with complaints. It was accepted, however, that more work needed to be undertaken in seeing a satisfactory remedy before a complaint was referred to the Ombudsman. This was a key priority for the Council and the report provided a brief resume of how this would be undertaken.

It was also noted that whilst there had been a reduction in the number of complaints, those that were submitted were often of a more complex nature than in previous years and were more difficult to work through.

The Council's ability to provide quality services to the public was a top priority but equally it was recognised that a difficult financial period and with ever increasing pressure and public expectations it might not always get things right. The ability to offer satisfactory remedies to complaints, or responses to information requests, would continue to remain of critical importance and the Committee would be kept informed of progress made in the delivery of mandatory complaints training and the impact this had on the quality of complaint responses issued.

There was some concern that particularly in relation to the third indicator the letter provided no indication of the number of complaints compared to other organisations and there was, therefore, no baseline upon which to compare Barnsley against. There was little clarity about what this meant, and it was felt, therefore, that this was unsatisfactory. The Service Director commented that this was the first time that such a comment had been included within the annual letter. Further information and clarification on this matter had been sought from the Ombudsman. Questions had also been asked about the comment regarding the erosion of the complaint functions

within local authorities particularly in view of the investment that Barnsley was putting into dealing with customer feedback and complaints.

**RESOLVED** that the Annual Letter of the LGSCO be noted and the response from the Council with regard to the delivery of mandatory complaints training to staff in order to ensure a higher level of satisfactory remedy is offered before a complaint is escalated to the Ombudsman be acknowledged.

### **36. INTERNAL AUDIT ANNUAL REPORT**

Further to Minute No. 5 of the meeting held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2021, the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance submitted his finalised Annual Report prepared in accordance with the updated Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. The report provided his opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's Framework of Governance, Risk and Internal Control based on the work undertaken by Internal Audit for 2020/21.

In order to comply with these Standards, the report provided:

- An opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's framework of governance, risk management and control
- A summary of the audit work undertaken to formulate the opinion
- Details of key control issues identified which could be used to inform the Annual Governance Statement (AGS)
- The extent to which the work of other review or audit bodies had been relied upon.

Appendices to the report provided a summary of Internal Audit reports for the year, details and outcome of other Audit Activities concluded in the period, agreed Management Actions and Financial Year End Performance Indicators 2020/21.

The report indicated that based on the overall results of Internal Audit work undertaken to date, together with the management's implementation of recommendations, the opinion given was a reasonable (positive) assurance. This was based on an agreed programme of risk-based audit coverage and input which had enabled a valid assurance opinion to be provided.

There was clearly a positive culture within the Council to explore where control and governance improvements could be made and it was important that this culture remained and focussed on maintaining an appropriate, risk based and effective framework of controls as the Council continued to respond to and recover from the Covid 19 pandemic and also as work continued towards Barnsley 2030.

It was noted that the key results of all completed audits reported throughout the year were summarised within this report and that the Committee had been made aware of progress in the implementation of agreed management actions.

The current Audit Plan, therefore, focussed on supporting management to consider the approach to controls in the context of the impact of Covid 19.

The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance gave a brief resume of the way in which he weighted the outcomes of audits in order to provide his assurance opinion. In addition, there was another piece of work which the Committee would receive shortly on a wider governance assurance process which would link developments on the risk management system and would create an approach where there would be a greater emphasis on organisational learning and improvement. In the ensuing discussion, the following matters were highlighted:

- There was a discussion of whether or not Value for Money actions/recommendations should be included within the report. The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance commented on the role of Internal Audit particularly within the context of efficiency savings/control improvements and it was felt, therefore, that this demonstrated the Service contributed significantly to achieving and demonstrating Value for Money. He then commented on the reasons for not undertaking specific VFM studies given that these were often in quite specialised technical areas. A suggestion was made that a statement should be considered for inclusion within the document on the position with regard to Value for Money given its current significance for local government
- Arising out of the above, the Service Director Finance commented that he had led a wider review on the Councils position with regard to Value for Money arrangements and the outcome of this would be brought to a future meeting
- Comments were made about the publication in August of a National Audit Office document relating to climate change and on what Audit Committees should be doing to challenge and assist management in managing such risks. The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance stated that he was to attend an SMT meeting in the near future at which a challenge would be made as to whether the current Strategic Risks still the right ones and whether or not, in the light of this report and the significant importance of climate change, this should be included as a Strategic Risk. The Service Director Regeneration and Culture commented that this whole area was within the remit of the Head of Strategic Housing and it would be useful to bring a report on this whole issue so that Members could have a greater understanding of the breadth of what the Council was doing as an organisation to understand and address climate change. She also then gave a brief resume of current initiatives being undertaken and made reference to the Sustainable Energy Action Plan, the commissioning of work from the Carbon Trust and the launch last Friday of the Positive Climate Partnership
- The Audit Manager reminded Members that as part of the Internal Audit Plan for the following year, a piece of work was to be undertaken with the Executive Director Place and his staff on Zero Carbon and Green Homes initiatives. This was due to commence in quarter 3
- It was noted that the next meeting scheduled for the 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 was a training/workshop session at which the Committee would look at and review its Terms of Reference. It was suggested that as part of that review it might be appropriate to consider how Members could monitor initiatives/strategies and how it expected Executive Directors to report to the Committee in the future

## **RESOLVED:-**

- (i) that the assurance opinion provided by the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's framework of governance, risk management and control be noted; and
- (ii) that the key issues arising from the work of Internal Audit in the context of the Annual Governance Statement be noted.

### **37. INTERNAL AUDIT - EXTERNAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT**

The Service Director Finance submitted a report presenting the final report following the independent assessment of the Internal Audit function against the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).

The independent assessment had found that the Barnsley Internal Audit Service self-assessment was accurate and fully confirmed to the requirements of PSIAS and the CIPFA Local Government Application Note.

Two recommendations were made alongside four advisory points. These were shown with the Action Plan on page 10 of the final report which was attached.

This was a pleasing outcome and testament to the hard work and dedication of the whole of the Internal Audit Team. Of particular note was the comment from the Assessor regarding the Internal Audit Charter as being an exemplar.

An update on the implementation of the actions outlined within the Action Plan would be submitted to the Committee in due course.

In the ensuing discussion the following matters were highlighted:

- In response to specific questioning the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance (as well as in his role as Data Protection Officer), stated that he was able to challenge Information Technology in terms of cyber security and other issues by just asking appropriate questions in order to obtain assurance from IT that they were doing everything correctly and appropriately. He was satisfied, therefore, that Internal Audit was covering IT issues. Part of the Annual Assessment involved specific conversation with the Head of IT and other colleagues to ensure that there were no major gaps in assurance that couldn't be met. In the past when needed, an IT auditor had been employed from another Council for a short piece of work and a procurement exercise would be undertaken to do that. He was, however, satisfied that this was not required at the moment
- The consensus of the meeting was that this Assessment report was of a far better quality than previous assessments undertaken under the peer review approach. There appeared to be greater clarity and analysis contained within the final report and it gave greater assurance of the performance of the Internal Audit function and service
- Reference had been made within the report to the benefits of using data analysis tools. Currently the Service was exploring options and an update would be provided on progress

- The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance asked to place on record his thanks to all staff for their hard work and dedication and particularly to Mrs S Bradley (Audit Manager) who ran the Internal Audit Team and who was instrumental in supporting the inspection

**RESOLVED** that the External Quality Assessment report be noted and welcomed in that it gives assurance about the Internal Audit conformance with the PSIAS and that a further update be submitted from the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance on the implementation of actions arising from it.

### **38. CORPORATE ANTI FRAUD TEAM PROGRESS REPORT**

The Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance submitted a report providing an account of the work of the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021.

Specific reference was made to the following:

- The continued work on Covid 19 counter fraud work and payments
- The impact of the current vacancy within the Team and particularly as this had impacted on the National Fraud Initiative (NFI) work
- The continuing recovery work being undertaken in response to NFI investigations
- Reactive Fraud and Preventative work
- The involvement with the National Anti-Fraud Network and the benefits this gave
- The involvement of the Principal Auditor with the Yorkshire and Humberside 'fighting fraud and Corruption Locally' National Operation Group which aimed to identify new and emerging fraud risks and recognise and share examples of good practice
- The arrangements for the Fraud Awareness Week planned for the 15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 were outlined. It was noted that a meeting of the Committee was scheduled to take place that week and, therefore, a 'real time' update could be provided of activities being undertaken. Detailed information of the plans for the week would be provided at the Awareness Session planned for the 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2021

In response to questioning about reactive work it was noted that the referral to the South Yorkshire Police was still under investigation. In addition, one employee had received a final written warning as part of another investigation.

#### **RESOLVED:**

- (i) That the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team progress report for 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021 be noted; and
- (ii) That the Committee continue to receive regular progress reports on the work undertaken by the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team.

### **39. CORPORATE FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE REPORT**

The Service Director Finance submitted a report, which, in his absence, was presented by the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance detailing the financial performance of the Authority during the first quarter ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 and assessing the implications against the Council's Medium-Term Financial Strategy. The report also provided an update on the ongoing impact of Covid-19 on the Council's 2021/22 budget and beyond.

It was noted that the report would be submitted to the Cabinet meeting on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021 and was submitted to this meeting for information and reference.

In the ensuing discussion, the following matters were highlighted:

- Reference was made to the publication in August of a National Audit Report on an analysis of the financial sustainability of local authorities. This enabled comparisons to be made of Barnsley's position with Metropolitan and other authorities. It was felt that it would be useful if the Service Director Finance could submit a report to a future meeting giving an analysis of any issues identified or any implications for Barnsley. It would also give the opportunity for the External Auditor to give an independent overview of the Council's arrangements for financial resilience
- It was noted that most of the overspend related to Covid, however, in relation to Children's Services there was a significant overspend and questions were asked as to whether or not this was due to an unrealistic budget being set and also, what strategies were in place to bring the budget back into line. Further information would be provided on this. It was pointed out, however, that certain services were demand led and this could be a factor in any overspend

#### **RESOLVED:**

- (i) that the report be noted; and
- (ii) That the Service Director Finance submit reports on the National Audit Report on the financial sustainability of local authorities and the overspend in relation to Children's Services.

### **40. EXTERNAL AUDIT - PROGRESS UPDATE (VERBAL)**

Mr G Mills (representing the External Auditor) gave an update on the work in which he was involved. Particular reference was made to the following:

- Work was progressing on the 2021 audit. Due to an unexpected vacancy the Team had had to be reshuffled and meetings were now progressing with members of the Finance Team to progress the audit over the next couple of months
- The Barnsley accounts for 2021 were subject to a technical hot review by Grant Thornton Central Technical Team. This was something that was undertaken on a cyclical basis (every 3 years) with all the major audits. That Team had raised a number of queries in relation to the draft accounts and these had been shared with the Barnsley Finance Team. These issues were

currently being worked through as they needed to be resolved (and for the Technical Team to be satisfied) before the audit opinion could be released. It was hoped that all these matters could be dealt within the agreed timeframe for presentation to the Council by the end of November

- Meetings were progressing between Grant Thornton and Senior Management of the Authority to discuss various issues. There was an increased focus this year on the Minimum Revenue Position, given some high-profile issues raised nationally. There was no suggestion that there were any issues for Barnsley but it was an area for increased focus and it was likely that comments would be included within the ISA 260 report
- The Dedicated Schools Grant Reserve which was in material deficit (which was permitted) would be audited to examine what arrangements the Council had in place to deal with this. Work was continuing with the Schools Forum and the DfE to come up with an appropriate plan to bring that more into balance in future years. It was acknowledged, however, that the Council was already doing this. Comments on this would be included within the Value for Money Review

Overall, good progress was being made and there had been a good level of engagement from the Finance Team. Whilst there was still a significant amount of work to do, things were on track to meet the end of November sign off.

Arising out of the discussion, reference was made to the hot review points that were currently being discussed with the Finance Team. It was noted that the issues arising from the review were still being discussed and the Finance Team were actively involved in discussions with the auditors, subject to satisfactory responses being received, then there shouldn't be any issues that were materially critical to the audit opinion. An update on this review would be provided by External Audit at the November Committee meeting. Points raised were largely around enhancing existing disclosures or queries raised around particular accounting treatments.

**RESOLVED** that the report and update be received.

#### **41. AUDIT COMMITTEE WORK PLAN**

The Committee received a report providing the indicative work plan for the period 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2021 to 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022.

It was noted that the Workshop/Development session meeting was to be held on the 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 at 2.00 pm and the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance stated that he would email Members requesting potential items for discussion to be forwarded to him as a matter of urgency. It was likely that there were more items raised than time allowed and if this was the case, any outstanding issues would be dealt with in the training/awareness sessions planned for immediately before meetings of the Committee.

The date for the receipt of the report from the Auditors and the ISA 260 report was still planned for the 17<sup>th</sup> November with formal approval by Council on the 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2021. The report on Value for Money from the External Auditors would be submitted to the meeting on the 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2022.



The draft accounts were already available on the Council's website and a brief comment from the Council would be published by the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 explaining that the audit was still ongoing. It was the intention that the External Auditor's Opinion would be published by the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 giving a true and fair clean and unqualified audit opinion (assuming that the audit demonstrated this). That opinion would be permitted to go into the accounts which would be published on the website as an audited version by 30<sup>th</sup> November. The one element of the opinion that wouldn't be issued was the Audit Certificate formally concluding the audit year. In view of the 'de-coupling' of the Value for Money work this year from the main audit work and the fact that the VFM work would be finalised at a later date, the accounts published on the 30<sup>th</sup> November would not include the Audit Certificate paragraph. This was no different from any other authority

**RESOLVED** that the core work plan for meetings of the Audit and Governance Committee be approved and reviewed on a regular basis.

.....  
Chair

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# Item 4

## Report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance

**Audit and Governance Committee – 17th November 2021**

### **STRATEGIC CONCERNS / RISK REGISTER**

#### **1. Purpose of the report**

- 1.1 As agreed at the Audit and Governance Committee meeting in March 2021 the committee will have a regular opportunity for a “deep dive review” of some of the strategic risks with the appropriate Executive Director in attendance to update and assure the Committee on the management of their risks
- 1.2 The Director of Public Health and the Executive Director Core Services will provide the committee with a review of three strategic risks:
  - Health Protection Emergency
  - Organisational Resilience
  - Partnership and Collaboration Governance

#### **2. Recommendation**

- 2.1 **The Committee is asked to note the update.**

#### **3. Current Position**

- 3.1 The Strategic Risk Register currently contains 14 risks. Using the new system of risk assessment, SMT have determined that 3 risks be classified as **high** (red rating) 9 risks be classified as **medium** (amber rating) and 2 risks be classified as **low** (green rating) in relation to the level of response and intervention required.
- 3.2 All strategic risks have a number of actions identified to minimise/mitigate the risks. All actions have review/completion dates, status updates, progress RAG ratings and identified Action Owners.
- 3.3 The actions associated with the 3 risks to be considered in the meeting are included in the attached summary in Appendix 1.
- 3.4 Appendix 2 provides a high-level summary of all the other strategic risks which includes the high-level risk description, risk impact, status, and response ratings.
- 3.5 The risk register system will be shown in the meeting.

Contact Officer: Corporate Governance and Assurance Manager  
Email: [alisonsalt@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:alisonsalt@barnsley.gov.uk)  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021

## Strategic Risks to be reviewed in the meeting – November 2021

Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
<b>Health Protection Emergency</b>	<p>Need to ensure that robust arrangements in place, are understood by all stakeholders and complied with, to deal with any health protection emergencies which may arise, and which require a Business Continuity response e.g., Covid 19 Pandemic.</p> <p><b>Action 1</b> All Health Protection Plans are reviewed and tested and reflect health protection issues.</p> <p>RAG Rating – Green Completion/review dates – review annually October</p> <p><b>Action 2</b> Ensure Health Protection Plans reflect necessary multi-agency arrangements to deal with health protection emergency and that these are communicated and tested</p> <p>RAG rating - Green Completion/review dates – review annually October</p> <p><b>Action 3</b> At suitable points in the planning, response and recovery process undertake proportionate debriefing and evaluation with a view to developing “lessons learnt” from both exercises and incidents and track progress against any actions identified as part of the process. As necessary share lessons learnt with both South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Health Resilience Partnership and South Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum</p> <p>RAG rating – Amber Completion/review dates – review quarterly</p>	Actual	Actual	High	ED Public Health

Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
<b>Organisational Resilience</b>	<p>There is a need to ensure that at the Council's core we have robust mechanisms in place to deal with external issues such as Brexit, Cyber Security, Terrorism or any other external impact requiring a Business Continuity response.</p> <p><b>Action 1</b> Business Continuity and Emergency Resilience Plans exist for all services and functions of the Council and these plans are reviewed and tested. The Council has a Corporate Resilience Plan which covers general response to incidents. The principles of this plan have been used to manage the response to Covid 19. A report is scheduled for SMT in December 2021 to increase the robustness of the plan and refresh and restart the general training and exercising programme following the 18 months focus on the Covid 19 response. Due to initial feedback from Core DMT and other BLT members the report has been delayed from October 2021 to allow inclusion of additional recommendations</p> <p>RAG rating – Amber Completion/review dates – 31 December 2021</p> <p><b>Action 2</b> Maintaining adequate governance and controls in respect of cyber security</p> <p>RAG rating – Green Completion/review dates – 28 February 2022</p> <p><b>Action 3</b> Subject specific plans are developed for specific capabilities or risks including evacuation and shelter (due for review), flooding (reviewed summer 2021), reservoir emergencies offsite emergency plan (reviewed summer 2021 with a full review of the onsite emergency plans for Elsecar and Wombwell initiated November 2021), adverse weather (reviewed winter 2020 and to be reviewed autumn 2021), large scale evacuation (reviewed summer 2021) and the death of a member of the royal family (reviewed summer 2021)</p>	Actual	Potential	Medium	ED Core

Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
	<p>RAG rating – Green Completion/review dates – 31 January 2022</p> <p><b>Action 4</b> The Council is one of eight core partners in the South Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum (SYLRF) and current chair of the SYLRF's Strategic Group and co-chair of the Tactical Group. The Council works with the Forum on developing training and exercising multi-agency arrangements</p> <p>RAG rating – Green Completion/review dates – review quarterly</p> <p><b>Action 5</b> All services have business continuity plans in place with the response to Covid 19 increasing the robustness of these. These are due to be refreshed in autumn 2021 accompanied by a Power BI dashboard that allows SMT to see the relative priority of services along with their operational status in the event of a business interruption</p> <p>RAG rating - Green Completion/review dates – 31 January 2022</p>				
<p><b>Partnership and Collaboration Governance</b></p>	<p>Many public services are delivered through partnerships or collaboration as well as emerging devolution arrangements; these must be robust, well governed but flexible and responsive to ensure objectives are met. Weak partnerships or collaborative working can lead to the failure of services, significant financial difficulties, and reputational damage. Key partnerships are: Integrated Care Partnership Board, Barnsley FC, BCVS, SCRMCA.</p> <p><b>Action 1</b> Development of a corporate framework and guidance to support partnership and collaborative working</p> <p>RAG rating – Amber Completion/review dates – 30 November 2021</p>	Potential	Potential	Medium	ED Core

Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
	<p><b>Action 2</b> Assurance is required regarding the arrangements in place for each partnership and collaboration covering matters such as the makeup of boards and their supporting governance, performance management arrangements, concerns, and issues (risk) management, exit arrangements etc. utilising the new framework</p> <p>RAG rating – Amber Completion/review dates – 31 December 2021</p> <p><b>Action 3</b> Financial monitoring and reporting for Boards and Partnerships are included in the quarterly budget management process for DMT's/BU's</p> <p>RAG rating – Green Completion/review dates – quarterly</p> <p><b>Action 4</b> Ensure the new framework for the management and governance of partnerships and collaborations is woven into the annual governance review process for 2021/22</p> <p>RAG rating – Amber Completion/review dates – 31 March 2022</p>				

## All Other Strategic Risks – High Level Summary - November 2021

Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
Responsibilities under the Care Act 2014	Inability to fulfil our statutory responsibilities under the Care Act 2014. Adult social care is experiencing higher levels of need as a consequence of earlier discharges from hospital, this alongside the investments for the NHS to recover faster will create further pressures on services. Recruitment and retention issues in the care sector and the inadequacy of funding from national government will compound the situation.	Actual	Actual	High	ED Adults and Communities
Glassworks	As a key strategic investment for the Council there is a need to ensure the successful delivery of the Glassworks. There are clear financial and reputational implications should the project not be delivered on time, to budget and fail to have the intended economic and social outcomes. The impact of the Covid 19 pandemic will exacerbate the challenges to the High Street/town centre retail sector which could impact on the uptake of retail lettings.	Potential	Actual	Medium	ED Place
Serious Economic Downturn in the Local Economy	The impact of Covid 19 will have a significant impact on the local economy with the potential for reduced NDR and CT collection. There is likely to be a continued or accelerated downturn in the retail and visitor economy sector and the collapse of businesses adding to the pressure on the Council and partners' services. As well as the potential impact on the Glassworks and the town centre there are wider community implications for Barnsley, its principal towns and other urban centres	Actual	Actual	Medium	ED Place
Potential death of a child/safeguarding failure in children's services	A need to continually appraise the controls to minimise the potential for death of a child or safeguarding failure in children's services - need to be able to identify any changes which may weaken current levels of assurance. Factors which may impact should be assessed include: the impact of Covid 19 upon both families and workforce capacity, increasing poverty which could impact on demands for services and increases in caseloads, future financial settlements which could impact on service provision, awareness of system pressures e.g., workload. If systems break down there is potential for huge reputational damage - seen across a number of UK authorities - including	Potential	Potential	Medium	ED Children's Services



Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
	removal of Director of Children's Services, and government imposition of Commissioners to run services until improvements are made.				
Educational outcomes progress	Concerns that educational outcomes progress for all children across Barnsley may not be sufficient, with particular concern around improving outcomes for vulnerable groups and boys	Potential	Potential	Medium	ED Children's Services
Financial sustainability	The Comprehensive Spending Review (CRS), Fair Funding Review, and Business Rates Retention all take place in the national policy context of significantly impaired national finances which present challenges to the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and to the certainty and level of financial resources available to the Council with the loss of funding streams. Additional pressures from Business Continuity events e.g. Covid 19, plus the added impact of the year on year reduction in funding available to the Authority which inevitably creates pressures on the financial position which can undermine the Council's ability to fulfil its strategic priorities and longer-term aspirations	Actual	Actual	Medium	SD Finance
Potential for a safeguarding failure in vulnerable adults service	Whilst we are confident that controls are in place to minimise the potential for safeguarding failures there remains a need to continually appraise these and be able to identify any changes which may weaken current levels of assurance. Factors which may impact and should be assessed include the impact of Covid 19 upon families and workforce capacity which could increase workload pressures, increasing incidence of poverty which could impact on demands for services and lead to increases in caseloads, future financial settlements could impact on service provision, awareness of pressures in the system e.g., workload pressures leading to decrease in staff attendance at meetings etc. If the system breaks down potential for huge reputational damage.	Potential	Potential	Medium	ED Adults & Communities
External market provision in Adult Social Care provision	Concerns exist regarding the capacity and sustainability of the external market in adult social care provision. There remains a continuing decline in the ability to recruit into the external care market and sustain safe levels of care. There is no clear market shaping plan and limited capacity to develop it with the potential consequences of people being placed in inappropriate settings with the wrong services. High levels of voids in the market will also significantly threaten capacity and longer-term financial sustainability.	Actual	Actual	Medium	ED Adults & Communities

Risk Title	Risk Description	Impact	Status	Response Rating	SMT Owner
	The impact of Covid 19 has and will continue to significantly influence the external market and must be fully understood and assessed.				
Community Cohesion	This remains a key area of focus to ensure that we build and support a tolerant and inclusive community across the Borough.	Potential	Potential	Medium	ED Adults & Communities
SEND	Although a new set of controls are in place and the Oversight Board has been developed to ensure that issues identified in the Peer Review Challenge are in place - there remains a need to focus on whether the systems established will be able to support improvements at pace and to the satisfaction of service users and reduce the need to send children out of area which is very expensive and attracts poor satisfaction rates	Potential	Potential	Low	ED Children's Services
Consistency of decision-making process	In the current climate of needing to take effective and often urgent decisions (particularly relating to Covid 19) it is essential that the decision-making arrangements across the Authority are clear, robust but flexible, transparent and consistently complied with. Consideration is needed to balance the need for effective decision making with the information required to support it to ensure that the decision-making process is efficient. This must also incorporate the need for effective consultations, whether that is within the Council or with external partners and stakeholders. There also needs to be an appropriate and effective scheme of delegation where Service Directors and Heads of Service are able to take decisions through a simple governance framework but that provides assurances to SMT.	Potential	Potential	Low	ED Core

# The Audit Findings (ISA260) Report for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

**Year ended 31 March 2021**

**9 November 2021**

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This Audit Findings (ISA260) Report presents the observations arising from the audit that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with governance to oversee the financial reporting process, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK) 260. Its contents will be discussed with management and the Audit Committee.

### Gareth D Mills

Name : Gareth Mills, Engagement Lead for Barnsley MBC

For Grant Thornton UK LLP

Date : 9 November 2021

The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit planning process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the Council or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

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# 1. Headlines

This table summarises the key findings and other matters arising from the statutory audit of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council ('the Council') and the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 for those charged with governance.

## Financial Statements

Under International Standards of Audit (UK) (ISAs) and the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), we are required to report whether, in our opinion:

- the group and Council's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and Council and the group and Council's income and expenditure for the year
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting and prepared in accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We are also required to report whether other information published together with the audited financial statements (including the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) and Narrative Report) is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Our year-end audit work was performed from August into November. Our findings are summarised in Section Two of this report. As at the date of this report, we have not identified any audit adjustments impacting on the Council's useable reserves. A list of presentational audit adjustments are detailed at Appendix C. We have raised some recommendations for management as a result of our work in the Action Plan at Appendix A. Our follow up of recommendations from the prior year are detailed at Appendix B.

Our work is nearing completion in advance of our target sign off date of the end of November. At present, there are no matters of which we are aware that would require modification of our proposed audit opinion (Appendix E) or material changes to the financial statements, subject to the following outstanding matters:

- completing the remaining elements of our work on PPE, pension fund assets and liabilities, payables and receivables, payroll costs, financial instruments, journals, grant income, operating expenditure and the Group audit
- the finance team clearing any additional responses to the technical 'Hot Review' of the 2020-21 accounts. We can only conclude our audit once we have satisfactory responses to this review
- completion of our internal quality review processes, including final reviews of the file by both the Engagement Manager and Engagement Lead, specifically in respect of significant audit risks of PPE valuation, pension fund liability and journals testing
- reviewing the final version of the financial statements, Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement
- obtaining and reviewing the management letter of representation
- updating our post balance sheet events review, to the date of signing the opinion.

We have concluded that the other information to be published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with our knowledge of the Council and the financial statements we have audited, subject to satisfactory completion of our review of the final Narrative Report and AGS.

We plan to issue an unqualified (clean) audit opinion by 30 November 2021.

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## Value for Money (VFM) arrangements

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Under the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), we are required to consider whether the Council has put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Auditors are now required to report in more detail on the Council's overall arrangements, as well as key recommendations on any significant weaknesses in arrangements identified during the audit.

Auditors are required to report their commentary on the Council's arrangements under the following specified criteria:

- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness
- Financial sustainability
- Governance.

We have not yet completed all of our VFM work and are not in a position to issue our Auditor's Annual Report. An audit letter explaining the reasons for the delay was sent to the Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee in September and is attached at Appendix F to this report. We expect to issue our Auditor's Annual Report before end of February 2022. This is in line with the National Audit Office's revised deadline, which requires the Auditor's Annual Report (AAR) to be issued no more than three months after the date of the opinion on the financial statements.

As part of our work, we considered whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Following the publication of our Audit Plan, we identified a potential significant VFM weakness in relation to the Council's Dedicated School Grant (DSG) deficit. This was as a result of reviewing the Council's draft financial statements and identifying that the DSG reserve was now in a material deficit of £11.7m, an increase of £6.5m from prior year-end.

We have performed further procedures in respect of this potential weakness in Section Three of this report. Based on our work performed to date, considering the Council's arrangements in place, actions being taken to address the deficit, and the Council's engagement with relevant key stakeholders, we have concluded that there is no residual significant weakness at the time of our financial statement audit opinion date. Further work on this matter and reporting will be captured in our AAR which is due to be finalised before the end of February 2022.

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## Statutory duties

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The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 ('the Act') also requires us to:

- report to you if we have applied any of the additional powers and duties ascribed to us under the Act; and
- to certify the closure of the audit.

We have not exercised any of our additional statutory powers or duties

We expect to certify the completion of the audit upon the completion of our work on the Council's VFM arrangements, and our review of the Council's Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) submission. We expect to conclude our work in these two areas and be in a position to issue our audit certificate by the end of February 2022.

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## Significant Matters

We did not encounter any significant difficulties or identify any significant matters arising during our audit.

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## Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the assistance and collaboration provided by the finance team and other staff during our audit which was again conducted in challenging circumstances and remotely, as in the prior year.

# 2. Financial Statements

## Overview of the scope of our audit

This Audit Findings (ISA260) Report presents the observations arising from the audit that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with governance to oversee the financial reporting process, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK) 260 and the Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). Its contents will be discussed with management, Audit Committee and full Council (as those charged with governance).

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and the Code, which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements.

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## Audit approach

Our audit approach was based on a thorough understanding of the Council's business and is risk based, and in particular included:

- an evaluation of the Council's internal controls environment, including its IT systems and controls
- an evaluation of the components of the Group based on a measure of materiality considering each as a percentage of the group's gross revenue expenditure to assess the significance of each component and to determine the planned audit response. From this evaluation we determined that a targeted approach was required as part of our audit work on the following Group components; Berneslai Homes Limited (BHL) and Penistone Grammar Trust (PGT). This is consistent with our audit approach in the previous two years.
- Substantive testing on significant transactions and material account balances, including the procedures outlined in this report in relation to the key audit risks.

## Conclusion

We have substantially completed our audit of your financial statements and subject to the outstanding queries being resolved, we anticipate issuing an unqualified (clean) audit opinion by 30 November 2021. These outstanding items include:

- completing the remaining elements of our work on PPE, pension fund assets and liabilities, payables and receivables, payroll costs, financial instruments, Journals, grant income, operating expenditure and the Group audit
- the finance team clearing any additional responses to the technical 'Hot Review' of the 2020-21 accounts. We can only conclude our audit once we have satisfactory responses to this review
- completion of our internal quality review processes, including final reviews of the file by both the Engagement Manager and Engagement Lead, specifically in respect of the significant audit risks of PPE revaluations, pension fund liability and journals testing
- reviewing the final version of the financial statements, Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement
- obtaining and reviewing the management letter of representation
- updating our post balance sheet events review, to the date of signing the opinion.



### Our approach to materiality

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law.

Materiality levels remain the same as reported in our Audit Plan dated 15 July 2021.

We detail in the table our determination of materiality for the Council.

Materiality area	Group Amount (£000)	Council Amount (£000)	Qualitative factors considered
Materiality for the financial statements	8,623	8,593	We have determined materiality at 1.5% of gross operating expenditure for the year. We consider this as the most appropriate criteria given stakeholders interest in the Council delivering its budget. There are no changes to this threshold or benchmark to that set out in our Audit Plan dated 15 July 2021.
Performance materiality	6,036	6,015	Assessed to be 70% of financial statement materiality.
Trivial matters	430	422	This equates to 5% of materiality. This is our reporting threshold to the Audit Committee for any errors identified.
Materiality for senior officer remuneration disclosures	15	15	The senior officer remuneration disclosures in the Financial Statements have been identified as an area requiring specific materiality due to its sensitive nature. There are no changes to this threshold from our Audit Plan dated 15 July 2021.





## 2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

This section provides commentary on the significant audit risks communicated in the Audit Plan.

### Risks identified in our Audit Plan

### Commentary

#### Management override of controls

(Risk relating to the Council)

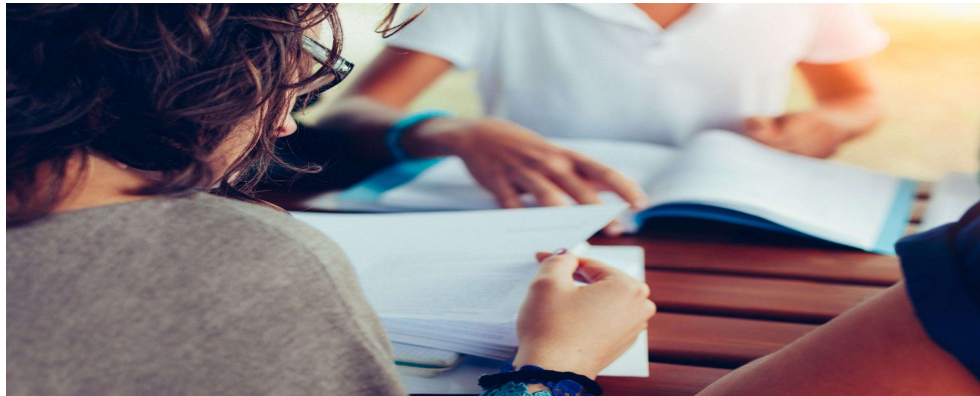
Under ISA (UK) 240, there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities. The Council faces external scrutiny of its spending and this could potentially place management under undue pressure in terms of how they report performance.

We therefore identified management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the course of business as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.

As part of our audit work, we have

- evaluated the design effectiveness of management controls over journals
- analysed the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals
- tested unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration
- gained an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied and made by management and considered their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence
- evaluated the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions as relevant

We are still finalising our review of journals posted by management in year. Our audit work to date has not identified any issues in respect of management override of controls. We will provide a verbal update to the Audit and Governance Committee on 17 November should any significant issues arise from completing our work in this area.



# Financial Statements - Significant risks

## Risks identified in our Audit Plan

### Risk of fraud in revenue recognition and expenditure

(Risk Relating to the Council)

Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue. This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.

Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Authority, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because:

- there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including the Council, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.

### Expenditure

Whilst not a presumed significant risk we have had regard to Practice Note 10 (Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom). Having considered the nature of the expenditure streams at the Council, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from expenditure recognition can be rebutted, because:

- there is little incentive to manipulate expenditure for a Council where services are provided to the public through taxpayers funds
- there is no significant pressures on general fund reserves of the Council
- Covid -19 funding has been sufficiently provided for additional expenditure and loss of income during 2020-21.

## Commentary

Notwithstanding that we have rebutted these risks we have undertaken a significant level of work on the Council's revenue streams, as they are material to the financial statements audit.

As part of our audit work, we have:

### Accounting policies and systems

- Evaluated the Council's accounting policies for recognition of income and expenditure for its material income and expenditure streams and compliance with CIPFA Code
- Updated our understanding of the Council's business processes associated with accounting for income and expenditure.

### Fees, Charges and other service income

- Agreed, on a sample basis, income and year end receivables from other income to supporting evidence.

### Taxation and non specific grant income

- Income for national non-domestic rates (NDR) and council tax is predictable and therefore we conducted substantive analytical procedures. We have also obtained sufficient assurances on NDR relief for 2020-21
- For other grants, sample tested items for supporting evidence and check the appropriateness of the accounting treatment in line with CIPFA Code. Please see further reporting at page 17.

### Expenditure

- Agreed, on a sample basis, non-pay expenditure, interest payable and year-end payables through supporting evidence
- Undertaken detailed substantive analytical procedures on pay expenditure.

We also carried out sufficient and appropriate audit procedures to ascertain that recognition of income and expenditure was in the correct accounting period using cut off testing.

We identified one immaterial error above our reporting threshold as part of our detailed testing. This was in respect of overstating a supplier invoice totalling £735k. This is reported at Appendix C.

From our audit work to date, there are no other issues identified that require reporting to the Audit Committee.

## 2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

### Risks identified in our Audit Plan

### Commentary

#### Valuation of land and buildings

##### (Risk Relating to the Council)

The Council re-values its land and buildings on a rolling five-yearly basis. This valuation represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved (over £900 million) and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions.

Additionally, management will need to ensure the carrying value in the Council's financial statements is not materially different from the current value or the fair value at the financial statements date, where a rolling programme is used.

We therefore identified the closing valuation of land and buildings as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.

As part of our audit work, we have:

- evaluated management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate, the instructions issued to management's valuation experts and the scope of their work
- evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert
- discussed and challenged the valuer the basis on which the valuation was carried out
- challenged the information and assumptions used by the valuer to assess completeness and consistency with our understanding
- engaged our own auditor's expert valuer to assess the instructions issued to the Council's valuer, the Council's valuer's report and the assumptions that underpin the valuation
- tested revaluations made during the year to check if they had been input correctly into the Council's asset register
- evaluated the assumptions made by management for those assets not revalued during the year and how management has satisfied themselves that these are not materially different to current value at year end
- evaluated, where the valuation date is not 31 March 2021 for assets valued in year, the arrangements management has used to ensure the valuation remains materially appropriate as at 31 March 2021.

Our audit work to date has identified the following issues:

**Additional depreciation charge on Council Housing stock valuation:** our work identified there was an additional depreciation charge on council dwellings amounting to £1.3m. This was the difference between depreciation charged during the year and incorrectly additionally charged at the year end. The amount concerned (£1.3m) is not considered material and we have reported this at Appendix C as an unadjusted item.

**Material valuation uncertainty reported by the Council's valuer on office and retail buildings:** The Council's valuation specialist has included a material valuation uncertainty paragraph on office and retail sector valuations. This is due to the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on valuations of office and retail sector assets. This was not reported by the Council in the critical judgements and estimations disclosure note within the draft financial statements. As a result of this valuation report comment, we investigated the total valuation of office and retail sector buildings as a proportion of the Council's overall buildings valuation as at 31 March 2021. Our work indicated that, as a proportion, this amounts to 11% of the total asset base, not including council dwellings. We consider this will not give rise to an overall material estimation uncertainty in other land and buildings valuations, as at 31 March 2021 and therefore no additional disclosures of material estimation uncertainty are required in the financial statements.

## 2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

### Risks identified in our Audit Plan

#### Valuation of the pension fund net liability

##### (Risk Relating to the Council)

The Council's pension fund net liability, as reflected in its balance sheet as the net defined benefit liability, represents a significant estimate in the financial statements.

The pension fund net liability is considered a significant estimate due to the size of the numbers involved (£443m in the Council's balance sheet) and the sensitivity of the estimate to changes in key assumptions.

The methods applied in the calculation of the IAS 19 estimates are routine and commonly applied by all actuarial firms in line with the requirements set out in the Code of Practice for Local Government Accounting (the applicable financial reporting framework). We have therefore concluded that there is not a significant risk of material misstatement in the IAS 19 estimate due to the methods and models used in their calculation.

The source data used by the actuaries to produce the net pension liability estimates is provided by administering authorities and employers. We do not consider this to be a significant risk as this is easily verifiable.

The actuarial assumptions used are the responsibility of the entity but should be set on the advice given by the actuary. A small change in the key assumptions (discount rate, inflation rate, salary increase and life expectancy) can have a significant impact on the estimated pension fund net liability.

We therefore identified valuation of the Council's pension fund net liability as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.

### Commentary

As part of our audit work, we have:

- updated our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the Council's pension fund net liability is not materially misstated and evaluate the design of the associated controls
- evaluated the instructions issued by management to their management expert (an actuary) for this estimate and the scope of the actuary's work
- assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary who carried out the Council's pension fund valuation
- assessed the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the Council to the actuary to estimate the liability
- tested the consistency of the pension fund asset and liability and disclosures in the notes to the core financial statements with the actuarial report from the actuary
- performed procedures to confirm the reasonableness of the actuarial assumptions made by reviewing the report of the consulting actuary (as auditor's expert) and performing any additional procedures suggested within the report
- obtained assurances from the auditor of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund as to the controls surrounding the validity and accuracy of membership data; contributions data and benefits data sent to the actuary by the pension fund and the fund assets valuation in the pension fund financial statements
- obtained assurances that the asset valuations are based on 31 March 2021.
- as part of our additional audit challenge and understanding of the net pension fund liability valuation, we are planning to meet with the Pension Fund actuary. We will update you of any significant matters arising before we issue our audit opinion.

Our work is continuing. Our audit work to date has not identified any issues that need to be reported to the Audit and Governance Committee.

## 2. Key findings arising from the Group audit

Component	Work performed	Group audit impact and findings
Berneslai Homes Limited (BHL)	<p>We adopted a targeted approach of the material balances and transactions of BHL within the Group financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our audit approach included obtaining sufficient assurances based on group materiality over any material balances and transactions of BHL outside the group boundary based on group materiality. This included the BHL pension fund liability, operating expenditure, short term investments and any other material balances and transactions outside the Group</li> <li>• Our work to date has not identified any material issues that require reporting to you.</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit work in this area is currently in progress.</p> <p>From our work already completed, we have identified some disclosure misstatements in relation to the Group financial statements presentation, which are highlighted at Appendix C. Management has agreed to update the accounts in respect of these points.</p> <p>Subject to the satisfactory completion of outstanding work, there are no other issues currently to report from the consolidation of BHL into the Council's Group accounts.</p>
Penistone Grammar Trust (PGT)	<p>We adopted a targeted approach of the material balances and transactions of PGT within the Group financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our audit approach included obtaining sufficient assurances based on group materiality, over any material balances and transactions of PGT outside the Group boundary. This included the PGT land and buildings and endowment funds balances and any other relevant material balances and transactions outside the Group</li> <li>• Our work to date has not identified any material issues that require reporting to you.</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit work in this area is currently in progress.</p> <p>From our work already completed, we have identified some disclosure misstatements in relation to the Group financial statements presentation, which are highlighted at Appendix C. Management has agreed to update the accounts in respect of these points.</p> <p>Subject to the satisfactory completion of outstanding work, there are no other issues currently to report from the consolidation of PGT into the Council's Group accounts.</p>

# 2. Financial Statements – new issues and risks

## Issue

## Auditor commentary and view

### IFRS 16 implementation

Although the implementation of IFRS 16 has been delayed to 1 April 2022, audited bodies still need to include disclosure in their 2020-21 accounts to comply with the requirement of IAS 8 para 31. As a minimum, we expect audited bodies to disclose the title of the standard, the date of initial application and the nature of the changes in accounting policy for leases.

The Council has included a high level reference to IFRS16 in its accounts at Annex D, Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted.

The minimum requirements of IAS8 have been met. Management and the audit team will liaise during the 2021-22 audit to ensure the requirements of the new standard are being followed and plans are in place for this issue to be adequately reported in the 2021-22 accounts and fully adopted in the 2022-23 accounts.

### Recognition and Presentation of Grant Income

The Council receives a number of grants and contributions and is required to follow the requirements set out in sections 2.3 and 2.6 of the Code. The main considerations are to determine whether the Council is acting as principal or agent and if there are any conditions outstanding (as distinct from restrictions) that would determine whether the grant be recognised as a receipt in advance or income.

The Council also needs to assess whether grants are specific, hence credited to service revenue accounts, or of a general capital nature in which case they are credited to taxation or non-specific grant income.

Note 15 and Note 33 to the accounts include a detailed analysis of grant income. Note 15 covers grant income recognised through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) and Note 33 reports grants and contributions received in advance. Both notes provide the accounting principles supporting grant income.

Our audit testing to date of grant income during 2020-21 has not identified any non-compliance with the requirements for grant accounting as specified in the Code.

There was a restatement of the prior year comparatives in the accounts in relation to grant income received during 2019-20. A correction was made in relation to the classification of grants between cost of services and credited to the taxation and non-specific grant income heading of c£8m in 2019-20. In addition, agency related income and equivalent associated expenditure of c£12m was removed from the updated CIES. Under accounting standards, this constituted a prior period adjustment (PPA) as numbers were considered material and the restatement was correcting an error in last year's CIES presentation.

**Restatement (PPA) of 2019-20 figures:** There was no PPA disclosure note of this issue in the draft accounts. We raised this with management and they have agreed to provide additional disclosures note on the PPA, in line with IAS8, in the revised accounts. Our work also highlighted that:

- this was a misclassification of grant income and there is no overall impact on the CIES arising from this
- there was no impact to the deficit on provision of services for 2019-20 which remained unchanged at £32,266k, the same as the 2019-20 audited accounts. Similarly, there was no impact to the balance sheet or the useable reserves brought forward as at 1 April 2020.

We have also reported this at Appendix C.

### IT General Controls (ITGC) work

As part of our audit procedures on the financial statements, we conducted our ITGC work. This was targeted on general IT controls and was performed by our IT specialists. The objective was to identify any significant deficiencies in IT general controls that could lead to any material errors in the financial statements.

There were two recommendations arising from our IT work which are included at Appendix A, together with management's responses.

None of the recommendations raised were assessed as significant deficiencies, likely to lead to a material error in the financial statements. The recommendations primarily concerned weaknesses at system access level, where there are compensating controls in place to detect and reduce material errors in the financial statements. Our recommendations in this areas would further strengthen the Council's IT control environment when implemented.

## Issue

### £1.4m bank mandate fraud after the year end

On 3 June 2021 the Council was informed of a bank mandate fraud of £1.4m. The Council had been subject to a sophisticated, determined and carefully planned fraudulent attack on its accounts payable controls. The S151 Officer brought it to our attention on 4 June.

The background to the fraud, effectively an email phishing scam, involved carefully sequenced contact with the Council, firstly requesting a change in contact details followed later with a request to change bank details. It is acknowledged by the Council, that within this sophisticated scam, there were opportunities to spot the very subtle changes in the details in the contact that could have prevented the fraud.

The Council informed the relevant authorities, including the National Anti-Fraud Network, Metropolitan Police Economic Crime Unit and the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau. In addition to keeping ourselves informed, the S151 Officer also briefed the Cabinet and the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Audit Committee.

Metropolitan Police identified and recovered £1m. The remaining balance of £0.4m has been covered by the Council's self-insurance fund. Our discussions with the S151 Officer and the Head of Internal Audit have continued on a regular basis since we were informed on 4 June. Our discussions focused on:

- how did the fraud occur?
- how could it have been prevented?
- was this a 'one-off' occurrence?
- what actions can be taken to reduce the likelihood of this occurring again in the future?
- the implications of the fraud for the 2020-21 accounts and Annual Governance Statement (AGS).

Internal audit has completed a detailed review of the incident and has also performed a wider review of the accounts payable team and processes. The findings from these reviews and lessons to be learnt should help to mitigate future instances of this nature.

In addition, checks were made on all requests for bank account changes in the previous three months. These checks confirmed that this incident was a one-off occurrence

## Auditor commentary and view

- The issue was promptly brought to our attention by the S151 Officer and we have held a number of conversations with him and the Head of Internal Audit since 3 June. We shared contact details of another public sector audit client (with their permission) who were previously subject to a similar fraud, allowing the Council to discuss common approaches and actions.
- The fraud was successful due to failing to spot the subtle changes in the contact details requested, in the stages of how the fraud was set up during April and May 2021. The Council did take immediate action upon being informed of the fraudulent payment on 3 June, and controls have been reviewed and strengthened in order to reduce the chances of a similar situation taking place in the future.
- The overall value of the fraud was well below our materiality of £8.6m. The Council is covering the residual £0.4m through its self-insurance fund that is in place to cover uninsurable losses. The Council has sufficient levels of reserves to fully mitigate the impact of this issue on its reserves and services.
- Given that the fraud took place after 31 March 2021 (and is not material), there is no impact on our audit of the 2020-21 accounts. Also, our consideration of the circumstances of the fraud indicates there was no Council personnel involved in orchestrating this fraud and the Council was a victim of an external fraud. Therefore, there is no evidence of any inherent risk of fraudulent activity instigated by officers.
- We have been discussing with the Council the need to include some commentary and reference to the fraud and resulting actions within the 2020-21 AGS (which is required to take into account key governance matters up to the date it is signed). We understand the Council is to include reference to the fraud in the updated AGS which is due to be signed at the end of November.
- We will also reference this issue as part of our VFM arrangements review, where one of the three key themes under the new VFM criteria is governance. Our Auditor's Annual Report, summarising our VFM findings, is due to be completed by February 2022.
- This was a deliberately orchestrated fraudulent attack on the Council. There had been opportunities for the subtle changes in details to have been spotted and the fraud prevented. However, once the Council was informed of the payment on 3 June, it has taken appropriate action.
- This included engaging relevant law enforcement bodies, informing senior Members of the Council and external audit, and engaging internal audit to perform a wide-ranging review of the circumstances which lead to the payment and a detailed review of the accounts payable team and associated controls.
- Overall, as a result of the Council's actions since 3 June, controls have been further strengthened. A proportion of the monies have been recovered (c70%) with the remaining balance (c30%) covered by the Council's self-insurance fund. Assurance has been gained that this was a 'one-off' occurrence, and management is including appropriate commentary on the matter in the 2020-21 AGS.

## 2. Key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Auditor Comments	Assessment
<p>Council Dwellings valuation: £647.5m</p>	<p>The Council is required to revalue its Council housing in accordance with Department of Levelling up Housing and Communities (DLUHC) Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting guidance. The guidance requires the use of beacon methodology, in which a detailed valuation of representative property types is then applied to similar properties.</p> <p>The Council has engaged its valuer to complete the valuation of these properties. The valuation was at 31 March 2021 and valued Council Housing at £647m, a net increase of £67m from 2019-20 (£580m).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council's RICS qualified valuer has valued the entire housing stock using the beacon methodology, in which a detailed valuation of representative property types was then applied to similar properties.</li> <li>Our work indicated that this methodology was applied correctly to the 2020-21 valuation.</li> <li>We have assessed the Council's valuer to be competent, capable and objective in carrying out the valuations</li> <li>We have carried out completeness and accuracy testing of the underlying information provided to the valuer used to determine the estimate and have no issues to report</li> <li>We have agreed the HRA valuation report to the accounts</li> <li>We have compared the valuation movements with the Gerald Eve (property valuation specialists) national report and held discussions with our own valuation auditor's expert. These discussions are still on going. We have also challenged the Council's valuation expert on valuation differences identified through our sensitivity analysis work using other relevant indices. These discussions remain on-going and we intend make our conclusions before we issue the audit opinion.</li> </ul>	<p>We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious (light purple)</p>
		<p>Our work identified there was an additional depreciation charge on council dwellings amounting to £1.3m. This was the difference between depreciation charged during the year and incorrectly additionally charged at the year end. The amount concerned is not considered material and we have reported this at Appendix C as an unadjusted error.</p>	<p>TBC</p>

### Assessment

- [Purple] We disagree with the estimation process or judgements that underpin the estimate and consider the estimate to be potentially materially misstated
- [Blue] We consider the estimate is unlikely to be materially misstated however management's estimation process contains assumptions we consider optimistic
- [Grey] We consider the estimate is unlikely to be materially misstated however management's estimation process contains assumptions we consider cautious
- [Light Purple] We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious



## 2. key judgements and estimates (continued)

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Auditor Comments	Assessment
<p>Other Land and Buildings valuation: £282.7m</p>	<p>Other land and buildings comprises £164.8m of specialised assets such as schools and libraries, which are required to be valued at depreciated replacement cost (DRC) at year end, reflecting the cost of a modern equivalent asset necessary to deliver the same service provision.</p> <p>The remainder of other land and buildings (£117.9m) are not specialised in nature (such as car parks) and are required to be valued at existing use in value (EUV) at year end.</p> <p>The Council has engaged its in-house RICS qualified valuer to complete the valuation of assets on a five yearly cyclical basis as permitted by Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. Approximately 88% of total other land and buildings assets (by gross value) were revalued during 2020-21.</p> <p>Management has also considered the year end value of non-revalued properties of 100 larger value land and buildings and has included these in 2020-21 valuation process to gain a higher coverage of valuations.</p> <p>The total year end valuation of other land and buildings was £282.7m.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have assessed the Council's in-house valuer, to be competent, capable and objective</li> <li>We have carried out completeness and accuracy testing of the underlying information provided to the valuer used to determine the estimate, including floor areas and have no issues to report</li> <li>The valuation methods remain consistent with the prior year</li> <li>In relation to assets not revalued in the year, we have compared the Gerald Eve (valuation specialists) property valuation report and held discussions with our own valuation auditor's expert. These discussions are still on going. We have also challenged the Council's valuation specialist on valuation differences identified through our sensitivity analysis work using other indices. These discussions are still on-going and we intend make our conclusions before we issue the audit opinion.</li> <li>A material valuation uncertainty was reported by the Council's valuer in relation to office and retail building assets. This is due to the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on valuations of assets of this nature. This was not reported by the Council in the critical judgements and estimations disclosure note within the draft financial statements. As a result of this valuation report comment, we investigated the total valuation of office and retail sector buildings as a proportion of the Council's overall buildings valuation as at 31 March 2021. Our work indicated that, as a proportion, this amounts to 11% of the total asset base, not including the housing stock. We consider this will not give rise to an overall material estimation uncertainty in other land and buildings valuations, as at 31 March 2021 and therefore no additional disclosures of material estimation uncertainty are required in the financial statements.</li> </ul>	<p>We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious (light purple)</p> <p>TBC</p>

## 2. key judgements and estimates(continued)

Significant Judgement or estimate	Summary of management approach	Auditor comments	Assessment																		
Net pension liability (Council) £443m	<p>Per the draft accounts, the Council's net pension liability at 31 March 2021 is £443m (PY £408m) comprising the South Yorkshire Local Government Pension Scheme.</p> <p>The Council uses Mercers to provide actuarial valuations of the Council's assets and liabilities derived from this scheme. A full actuarial valuation is required every three years. The latest full actuarial valuation was completed at 31 March 2019, utilising key assumptions such as life expectancy, discount rates, salary growth and pension increase rate.</p> <p>Given the significant value of the net pension fund liability, small changes in assumptions can result in significant valuation movements. There has been a £35m net actuarial loss during 2020-21.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have assessed the Council's actuary, Mercers, to be competent, capable and objective</li> <li>We have performed additional tests in relation to accuracy of contribution figures, benefits paid, and investment returns to gain assurance over the 2019-20 roll forward calculation carried out by the actuary and have no issues to raise.</li> <li>We have used PwC as our auditor expert to assess the actuary and assumptions made by the actuary – please see the table below for our comparison of actuarial assumptions. The PwC report has also indicated that they are comfortable with Mercer's methodologies used to establish assumptions and they will produce reasonable assumptions as at 31 March 2021 for all employers.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assumption</th> <th>Actuary Value</th> <th>PwC comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discount rate</td> <td>Beginning 2.4% End 2.1%</td> <td>Assumption appears reasonable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pension increase rate</td> <td>Beginning 2.1% End 2.7%</td> <td>Assumption appears reasonable and methodology appropriate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary growth</td> <td>Beginning 3.35% End 3.95%</td> <td>In line with 2020 valuation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life expectancy – Males currently aged 45 / 65</td> <td>Future Pensioners: 23.9 Current- pensioners: 22.4</td> <td>Overall mortality assumptions appear reasonable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life expectancy – Females currently aged 45 / 65</td> <td>Future Pensioners: 27.1 Current- pensioners: 27.2</td> <td>Overall mortality assumptions appear reasonable.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have confirmed the controls and processes over the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate</li> <li>We confirmed that valuation assets are based on 31 March 2021 valuations</li> <li>We have confirmed there were no significant changes in 2020-21 to the valuation method</li> <li>As part of our additional audit challenge and understanding of the net pension fund liability valuation, we are planning to meet with the Pension Fund actuary. We will update you of any significant matters arising before we issue our audit opinion.</li> </ul>	Assumption	Actuary Value	PwC comments	Discount rate	Beginning 2.4% End 2.1%	Assumption appears reasonable	Pension increase rate	Beginning 2.1% End 2.7%	Assumption appears reasonable and methodology appropriate.	Salary growth	Beginning 3.35% End 3.95%	In line with 2020 valuation.	Life expectancy – Males currently aged 45 / 65	Future Pensioners: 23.9 Current- pensioners: 22.4	Overall mortality assumptions appear reasonable.	Life expectancy – Females currently aged 45 / 65	Future Pensioners: 27.1 Current- pensioners: 27.2	Overall mortality assumptions appear reasonable.	We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious (light purple)
Assumption	Actuary Value	PwC comments																			
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## 2. key judgements and estimates (continued)

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
<p><b>Grants Income:</b> <b>£398.3m (PY £329.4m)</b></p> <p>The Council receives a number of grants and contributions and is required to follow the requirements set out in the Code. The main considerations are to determine whether the Council is acting as principal or agent, and if there are any conditions outstanding (as distinct from restrictions) that would determine whether the grant be recognised as a receipt in advance or income. The Council also needs to assess whether grants are specific, and hence credited to service revenue accounts, or of a general or capital nature in which case they are credited to taxation and non-specific grant income.</p> <p>Due to the Covid-19 pandemic there has been a significant increase in the level of grant funding with associated complexity and requirement of management's judgement on the accounting.</p>	<p>Management has taken into account three main considerations in accounting for grants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whether the Council is acting as the principal or agent and particularly whether it controls the goods or services before they transfer to the service recipient. Management's assessment needs to consider all relevant factors such as who bears credit risk and responsibility for any overpayments, who determines the amount, who sets the criteria for entitlement, who designs the scheme and whether there are discretionary elements.</li> <li>whether there are conditions outstanding (as distinct from restrictions) that would require the grant to be recognised as receipt in advance, otherwise grant should be recognised as income</li> <li>whether the grant is a specific or non-specific grant. General un-ringfenced grants are disclosed on the face of the CIES, whereas ringfenced grants are required to be credited to service revenue accounts.</li> </ol> <p>There may be judgements over the accounting treatment. Different conclusions may be reached by councils depending on how they have applied any discretion in administering the schemes and application of Code guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have substantively tested a sample of 46 grants across categories and reviewed management's assessment as to whether the Council is acting as the principal or agent</li> <li>For the samples selected we have reviewed the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine whether there are conditions outstanding (as distinct from restrictions) that would determine whether the grant be recognised as a receipt in advance or income</li> <li>We have also assessed for the sample of grants received, whether the grant is specific or non specific grant (or whether it is a capital grant) – which impacts on where the grant is presented in the CIES or not.</li> <li>We have assessed the adequacy of disclosure of grants received and judgement used by management as part of our detail testing.</li> </ul> <p>Our work to date has not identified any matters to report other than the prior period adjustment reported at page 12 and at Appendix C, which has no impact on useable reserves in either 2020-21 or 2019-20.</p>	<p>We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious <b>(light purple)</b></p>

# 2. key judgements and estimates (continued)

## Significant judgement or estimate

### Summary of management's approach

### Audit Comments

### Assessment

Minimum Revenue Provision:  
£6.8m  
(PY £5.7m)

The Council is responsible on an annual basis for determining the amount charged for the repayment of debt known as its Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The basis for the charge is set out in regulations and statutory guidance

The year end MRP charge was £6.8m, a net increase of £1.1m from the prior year. In 2015-16, the Council undertook a review of its MRP policy in line with the Capital Financing Regulations. Under the current statutory guidance, there are four options available to the Council:

1. Regulatory Method
2. Capital Financing Requirement Method
3. Asset Life Method
4. Depreciation Method

As part of the review by the Council, consideration was given to all four options. Options 1 and 2 were not selected as those were based on more fixed approaches without much consideration on actual scenarios such as useful economic life of the financed assets. The depreciation method was based on actual depreciation charged and taking in impairments which are volatile in nature without much regard to the asset life.

Where capital expenditure on an asset is financed wholly or partly by borrowing or credit arrangements, MRP is to be determined by reference to the useful life of the asset. Like many other local authorities in the region, the Council adopts option 3 as it provides a method that is linked to the useful economic life of the financed asset.

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008, and for supported capital expenditure incurred on or after that date, MRP would be determined in accordance with Option 3 - Asset Life Method. For non-supported (prudentially borrowed) capital expenditure incurred after 1 April 2008, MRP would also be determined in accordance with Option 3.

Within Option 3, MRP is permitted to be calculated in one of two ways – equal instalments or on an annuity basis. The Council has chosen to calculate MRP on an annuity basis. Whilst this is in line with permitted guidance, this has the effect of reducing MRP in the early years and increasing it in the later years of the asset.

- We have reviewed the Council's approach to MRP as described on the left and overleaf on page 19
- The Council's calculation of MRP has been determined in line with the statutory guidance and management assess the MRP charge to remain prudent
- There have been no changes in the Council's policy for calculation of MRP since the current policy was approved by full Council in 2015-16
- As described in management's approach, the Council has set aside a budget contingency for future MRP payments where there could be increased payments towards the end of asset lives. As at 31 March 2021, this MRP reserve for future payments amounted to £7.6m. This is a prudent and good practice approach adopted by the Council
- Our work indicated that, overall the Council's MRP policy is prudent with appropriate application of Option of the statutory guidance and associated judgements and estimates on useful economic life of financed assets.

We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious  
(light purple)

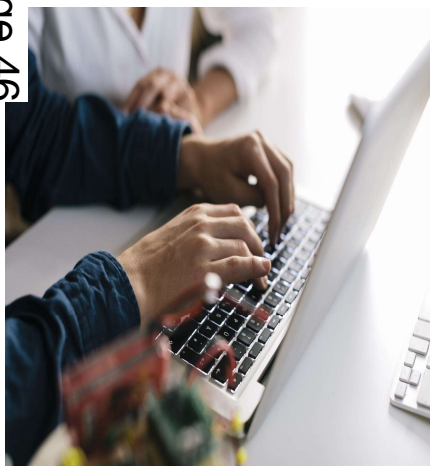
## 2. key judgements and estimates (continued)

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
Minimum Revenue Provision continued	<p>MRP will ordinarily commence in the financial year following the one in which expenditure is incurred. However, MRP guidance permits authorities to defer MRP until the financial year following the one in which the asset becomes operational. The Council has chosen to employ this method, as an exception, on significant qualifying projects in the past such as the Building Schools for the Future programme and Glassworks project which was completed after the year end. The option remains available for the Council to use this discretion moving forwards.</p> <p>In applying Option 3, the Council's finance team in conjunction with the RICS qualified Council valuer review the useful lives of assets. At the time when Option 3 was first applied in 2015-16, a useful asset life of 50 years was attributed to all assets with the exception of schools which was set at 60 years. Subsequently in 2018-19, this was revised to 50 years for all assets including schools following publication of updated government regulations which stated that a maximum of 50 years could only be used for useful lives.</p> <p>The MRP charge is an area of increasing focus for local authority external auditors following recent high publicised financial challenges at certain local authorities where MRP charges were found to be inappropriate. For our 2020-21 audits, we have compared the MRP charge as a percentage of the Capital Financing Requirement for the General Fund. At Barnsley, the charge is £6.8m against a CFR amount of £790m – ie less than a 1% amount – which is low compared to most of our other local authorities. However, when you take into account the significant level of assets under construction (£107m), together with the MRP reserve (see below) the Council's charge is deemed reasonable.</p> <p><b>MRP on an Annuity Basis</b></p> <p>The Council also accounts for MRP and repayment of borrowing on an annuity basis. This means all outstanding debt is 'repaid' within the 50 years as per the policy with the profile of repayments increasing over time i.e. repayments start low and increase over the 50 year term. The annuity method is permitted as per the Statutory Guidance.</p> <p>From a budgeting perspective the Council provides for more MRP charges than the actual charges in the early years of the debt, effectively creating an underspend and MRP reserve (this has taken place since 2015-16 and is evident in the reserves statement within the accounts). This underspend is earmarked specifically for future MRP charges where the Council know such charges will be required. As at 31 March 2021, this MRP future years reserve totals £7.6m and is included in Note 4 to the accounts.</p> <p>Overall, the Council maintains an MRP model that compares future charges, the budgetary provision and the associated earmarked reserves to ensure that the MRP charges are affordable over the 50 year period. Using this model, the Council is able to appropriately set aside both budgetary provision via the MTFS and the accumulated reserves to maintain this prudent approach.</p>	See previous page for auditor comments.	We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious (light purple)

## 2. Other communication requirements

We set out below details of other matters which we, as auditors, are required by auditing standards and the Code to communicate to those charged with governance.

Issue	Commentary
Matters in relation to fraud	<p>We have previously discussed the risk of fraud with the Council's Audit Committee. We have been made aware of an immaterial fraud which occurred after the year end. The Council was the victim of a fraudulent criminal activity. The Council has been open and transparent in communicating this matter promptly to us as external auditors.</p> <p>The details of this fraud, management's investigation, measures implemented to mitigate any recurrence and our comments are detailed at page 13 of this report.</p> <p>From work performed, we do not consider this matter impacts our audit and the proposed audit opinion on the Council's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.</p> <p>We have made one recommendation on this at Appendix A.</p>
Matters in relation to related parties	<p>We are not aware of any related parties or related party transactions which have not been disclosed.</p> <p>However, the Council has disclosed additional information on related entities in note 17 to the accounts though the amounts considered are not material to the either party. This has been reported at Appendix C and has no impact to our audit opinion.</p>
Matters in relation to laws and regulations	<p>You have not made us aware of any significant incidences of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations and we have not identified any incidences from our audit work.</p>
Written representations	<p>A letter of representation has been requested from the Council – tabled separately for the Audit and Governance Committee meeting.</p>
Confirmation requests from third parties	<p>We requested from management permission to send a confirmation request to the Council's banker, and entities who were involved with the Council's investments and borrowings. This permission was granted and the requests were sent and responded to with positive confirmation.</p>
Accounting practices	<p>We have evaluated the appropriateness of the Council's accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures.</p> <p>Our review found no material omissions in the financial statements to date. Our work did identify a small number of presentational disclosure amendments which have been processed by management and these are set out at Appendix C.</p>
Audit evidence and explanations / significant difficulties	<p>We have experienced good, continued co-operation from the Council for all information and explanations requested to date. In order to finalise our audit, we expect to receive continued timely engagement and responses from management. There are no significant difficulties to report in terms of receipt of audit evidence at this time.</p>



## 2. Other communication requirements



### Our responsibility

As auditors, we are required to “obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern” (ISA (UK) 570).

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Issue	Commentary
Going concern	<p>In performing our work on going concern, we have had reference to Statement of Recommended Practice – Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020). The Financial Reporting Council recognises that for particular sectors, it may be necessary to clarify how auditing standards are applied to an entity in a manner that is relevant and provides useful information to the users of financial statements in that sector. Practice Note 10 provides that clarification for audits of public sector bodies.</p> <p>Practice Note 10 sets out the following key principles for the consideration of going concern for public sector entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the use of the going concern basis of accounting is not a matter of significant focus of the auditor’s time and resources because the applicable financial reporting frameworks envisage that the going concern basis for accounting will apply where the entity’s services will continue to be delivered by the public sector. In such cases, a material uncertainty related to going concern is unlikely to exist, and so a straightforward and standardised approach for the consideration of going concern will often be appropriate for public sector entities</li> <li>for many public sector entities, the financial sustainability of the reporting entity and the services it provides is more likely to be of significant public interest than the application of the going concern basis of accounting. Our consideration of the Council’s financial sustainability is addressed by our value for money work, which is covered elsewhere in this report.</li> </ul> <p>Practice Note 10 states that if the financial reporting framework provides for the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting on the basis of the anticipated continuation of the provision of a service in the future, the auditor applies the continued provision of service approach set out in Practice Note 10. The financial reporting framework adopted by the Council meets this criteria, and so we have applied the continued provision of service approach. In doing so, we have considered and evaluated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the nature of the Council and the environment in which it operates</li> <li>the Council’s financial reporting framework</li> <li>the Council’s system of internal control for identifying events or conditions relevant to going concern</li> <li>management’s going concern assessment.</li> </ul> <p>On the basis of this work, we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to enable us to conclude that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a material uncertainty related to going concern has not been identified</li> <li>management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.</li> </ul>

## 2. Other responsibilities under the Code

Issue	Commentary
Other information	<p>We are required to give an opinion on whether the other information published together with the audited financial statements including the Annual Governance Statement and Narrative Report, is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.</p> <p>No inconsistencies have been identified other than minor presentational matters, the majority of which have been adequately rectified by management. These are reported at Appendix C. We plan to issue an unmodified opinion in this respect as reported at Appendix E.</p>
Matters on which we report by exception	<p>We are required to report on a number of matters by exception in a number of areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with disclosure requirements set out in CIPFA/SOLACE guidance or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit,</li> <li>• if we have applied any of our statutory powers or duties.</li> <li>• where we are not satisfied in respect of arrangements to secure value for money and have reported [a] significant weakness(es).</li> </ul> <p>We have nothing to report on these matters. Our Value for Money work is underway will be completed by February 2022.</p>
Specified procedures for Whole of Government Accounts	<p>We are required to carry out specified procedures (on behalf of the NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) consolidation pack under WGA group audit instructions.</p> <p>As the Council exceeds the specified group reporting threshold we examine and report on the consistency of the WGA consolidation pack with the Council's audited financial statements.</p> <p>We note that guidance for this work has not yet been issued and therefore this work has not yet commenced. The NAO requires the work to be completed once the audit opinion is provided on the financial statements and has not yet released data collection instructions.</p>
Certification of the closure of the audit	<p>We intend to delay the certification of the closure of the 2020-21 audit of the Council in the audit report, as detailed at Appendix E, until we have completed our work on the WGA consolidation exercise mentioned above and completed our Value for Money responsibilities with the issue of the Auditor's Annual Report.</p> <p>This is in common with the vast majority of other local authorities given the later audit deadline for the VFM work and the current lack of instructions for the WGA work.</p>





# 3. Value for Money arrangements

## Revised approach to Value for Money work for 2020-21

On 1 April 2020, the National Audit Office introduced a new Code of Audit Practice which comes into effect from audit year 2020-21. The Code introduced a revised approach to the audit of Value for Money (VFM).

There are three main changes arising from the NAO's new approach:

1. A new set of key criteria, covering financial sustainability, governance and improvements in economy, efficiency and effectiveness
2. More extensive reporting, with a requirement on the auditor to produce a commentary on arrangements across all of the key criteria
3. Auditors undertaking sufficient analysis on the Council's VFM arrangements to arrive at far more sophisticated judgements on performance, as well as key recommendations on any significant weaknesses in arrangements identified during the audit.

The Code require auditors to consider whether the body has put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. When reporting on these arrangements, the Code requires auditors to structure their commentary on arrangements under the three specified reporting criteria.



### Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness

Arrangements for improving the way the body delivers its services. This includes arrangements for understanding costs and delivering efficiencies and improving outcomes for service users.



### Financial Sustainability

Arrangements for ensuring the body can continue to deliver services. This includes planning resources to ensure adequate finances and maintain sustainable levels of spending over the medium term (3-5 years)



### Governance

Arrangements for ensuring that the body makes appropriate decisions in the right way. This includes arrangements for budget setting and management, risk management, and ensuring the body makes decisions based on appropriate information

## Potential types of recommendations

A range of different recommendations could be made following the completion of work on the body's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, which are as follows (in order of severity):



### Statutory recommendation

Written recommendations to the body under Section 24 (Schedule 7) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. A recommendation under schedule 7 requires the body to discuss and respond publicly to the report.



### Key recommendation

The Code of Audit Practice requires that where auditors identify significant weaknesses in arrangements to secure value for money they should make recommendations setting out the actions that should be taken by the body. We have defined these recommendations as 'key recommendations'.



### Improvement recommendation

These recommendations, if implemented should improve the arrangements in place at the body, but are not made as a result of identifying significant weaknesses in the body's arrangements

# 3. Risk of possible significant VFM weakness

Update since our Audit Plan issued on 15 July 2021

- In our Audit Plan, we considered at our planning stage of the audit, whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources that we needed to perform further procedures on.
- At that planning stage, we did not identify any possible significant weaknesses – as we reported in Section 3 of our Audit Plan. In the Audit Plan, we also indicated that the VFM risk assessment is a continuing process, and we will be continually assessing risks as part of our ongoing VFM work. We formally received the Council's draft Financial Statements for audit at the end of July 2021.
- Our initial review of the draft accounts indicated that the Dedicated School Grant (DSG) reserve deficit had increased by £6.5m, from £5.3m in the prior year to £11.8m at 31 March 2021. This is an increase of over 100% and is now in a material deficit position. The Council appropriately disclosed this in note 16 of the accounts.
- In our view this significant increase to a material deficit may give rise to a possible significant weakness in the Council's VFM arrangements. Although the DSG reserve is now a ring-fenced reserve up until 2022-23 according to latest guidance. It is important to the Council's financial resilience and budget planning, that the DSG reserve comes back into a more balanced and robust financial position. Therefore, we concluded that this was an area where we needed to perform some additional work before we issue our accounts audit opinion.

From our cumulative knowledge as a public sector auditor, we understand there is an increasing trend in the total number of children and young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN) or EHC (Educational Health Care) plans, year on year and Barnsley is no different to some of these challenges.

Conditions of grant 2020-21 require any local authority with an overall deficit on its DSG reserve, or whose deficit has substantially increased during the year to present a Plan to the DfE for managing their future DSG spend. The DfE has provided a template, a supportive tool, to enable councils to formulate and present their DSG management plans.

- We have conducted our work in this area, covering Council's response to this material DSG deficit, benchmarking the Council's response against guidance issued by the NAO in September 2020. The guidance covers good practice arrangements that should be in place when such deficits arise in local authorities.

## Conclusion on potential significant weakness: Material DSG deficit – November 2021

- Our work is set out on the following two pages (see pages 25 and 26) and concludes that based on our review of the evidence of the Council's responses to date, there is no residual risk of significant weakness arising at this stage.
- We will make further reference to this area on completion of our VFM work in our Auditor's Annual Report to the Audit Committee – due by February 2022.

# 3. VFM - our procedures and conclusions

We have not yet completed all of our VFM work and so are not in a position to issue our Auditor's Annual Report. An audit letter explaining the reasons for the delay was sent to the Audit and Governance Committee Chair in September and is replicated at Appendix G to this report. We expect to issue our Auditor's Annual Report by no later than February 2022. This is in line with the National Audit Office's revised deadline, which requires the Auditor's Annual Report to be issued no more than three months after the date of the opinion on the financial statements.

As part of our work, we considered whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We identified one potential risk that is covered on page 24 and also set out in the table below, together with a summary of our work performed. Overall, we have concluded there is no residual significant weakness arising from the DSG deficit position. Further details will be included in our VFM report in early 2022.

## Risk of possible significant weakness

## Audit work performed and summary findings

### Dedicated School Grant (DSG) deficit position and recovery plan

As indicated at page 25, the Council has a material DSG deficit balance (£11.8m) as of 31 March 2021. The deficit has more than doubled, increasing by £6.5m in the year from an opening £5.3m.

We acknowledge that under new time-limited statutory requirements, the DSG deficit is now ringfenced and any deficits cannot be financed through Council's General Fund Reserves but should be addressed through the DSG. However, it is still important for the Council to address the cost pressures within the High Needs Block through Special Educational Needs including Disabilities (SEND) and ensure that Council's High Needs spend is within budget.

Equally, the Council needs to submit its deficit reduction plans to the Department For Education (DfE) for review, monitoring and approval, emphasising the need for appropriate financial management in this area.

As a result, we have taken this as a potential significant risk and as part of our VFM work have examined the Councils' response on managing this material deficit going forward.

As part of this review, we have used the guidance issued by the NAO to assess the arrangements in place at local authorities.

We have assessed the Council's material DSG deficit against the four criteria set out by the NAO guidance. This forms a key part of our assessment and conclusion on the Council's DSG deficit at this stage of the VFM work.

**(Q1) Has the body demonstrated engagement with DfE in respect of its DSG deficit and what are the actions arising from this discussion?**

Yes. An informal meeting took place on 4 June 2020 with DfE officers to discuss the DSG management plan, block movement request and the support to be provided by DfE.

Discussion at the meeting centred on the progress made to date by the Council in the development of its management plan – specifically covering the following: Educational Health Care Plans (EHCP) projections; funding assumptions; and proposed actions to bring spend back within sustainable levels. The main action arising from the meeting was for the Council to finalise its DSG management plan and for this to be submitted as soon as its practicable. The DSG management plan was then submitted to DfE on 16 August 2021.

A second meeting with DfE was held on 11 October 2021 to further discuss the submitted management plan in detail and agree next steps.

Overall our work indicates that there is reasonable evidence of Council engaging with DfE to reduce and manage this deficit with clear plans.

## Audit work performed and summary findings – continued

Dedicated School Grant (DSG) deficit position and recovery plan

See risk description on page 25.

**[Q2]: Does the Council have a deficit recovery plan based on reasonable assumptions?**

Yes. The DSG management plan is a key mechanism for achieving this objective. The Council has developed a DSG Management Plan in compliance with the DSG grant conditions. The DSG management plan is underpinned by robust forecast EHCP dataset across the range of SEND provision. The Council's EHCP numbers have been used to project spend and costs up to 2024-25. Reasonable assumptions have been made in relation to future years inflation uplift; HN grant funding levels; number of commissioned SEND places required and SEND provision funding arrangements.

The action plan (aimed at bringing spend back to a sustainable level) includes measures such as:

- reducing the reliance on and placements in independent specialist schools
- increasing and commissioning new specialist places within the borough
- reviewing the effectiveness of how mainstream schools use their core funding for SEND to meet needs
- reviewing the level of top-up funding to mainstream schools and academies
- improvements in outcomes and SEND support in schools to focus on inclusion

The above measures have been costed, with proposed savings appropriately profiled to reflect deliverability.

Overall our work indicates that the Council has a deficit recovery plan with reasonable assumptions based on current available information.

**[Q3] Where deficits continue to grow, does the authority understand why? Is there evidence of a correlation between increasing demand and rising cost?**

Yes. The context of Barnsley's SEND and High Needs budget alongside many other local authorities, is one of rising demand, financial pressures, and an increasing accumulated budget deficit.

A wide-ranging dataset has been developed by the Council that shows forecast EHCP numbers across a range of criteria including by key stage/age groups; primary need and provision type (including post 16) for Children and Young People aged 0 – 25. The modelled EHCP data showed that there is an ongoing and increasing demand for support for children and young people with SEND and for those with EHCPs.

High needs gross spend for 2021-22 is currently forecast at £31.2m and estimated to increase to £35.9m by 2024-25 (a correlation to the rising EHCP numbers). The main cost driver is the rising number (and cost) of pupils with EHCPs in mainstream schools / academies and those requiring specialist support / placements in special schools and independent settings. The current accumulated SEND/high needs deficit is £11.7m in 2020-21 and is estimated to increase (if unmitigated) to £36.8m by 2024-25 (with annual in-year deficits averaging at £6.2m).

Overall our work indicates that the Council understands the reasons for these deficits and there is a clear correlation, for example between increasing demands in children with EHCP and rising costs in the SEND budget.

**[Q4]. Do members fully understand the position, risks and actions being taken?**

Yes. Quarterly reports on all aspects of SEND are presented at cabinet and have been for some years. Reports are also taken to SEND Oversight Board.

Lead members are fully sighted on all pressures related to SEND resources and offer support and challenge to steer actions. Lead members are fully involved in working with services to ensure that strategy is reflective of overall Council priorities, for example, the Barnsley 2030 plan and the Leader of the Council is fully sighted on challenges and developments. Overall, from our work carried out, we have evidence of appropriate reporting to the Cabinet. We have recommended, considering the increase and size of the deficit, as good practice, management should report DSG deficit actions to the Audit Committee going forward. [see Action Plan]

## 4. Independence and ethics

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and confirm that we, as a firm, and each covered person, are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in May 2020 which sets out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

Details of fees charged are detailed at Appendix D.

### Transparency

Grant Thornton publishes an annual Transparency Report, which sets out details of the action we have taken over the past year to improve audit quality as well as the results of internal and external quality inspections. For more details see [Transparency report 2020 \(grantthornton.co.uk\)](https://www.grantthornton.co.uk/transparency-report-2020)



# 4. Independence and ethics (continued)

## Audit and non-audit services

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Group. The following non-audit services were identified as well as the threats to our independence and associated safeguards that have been applied to mitigate these threats.

Service	Fees £	Threats identified	Safeguards
<b>Audit related:</b>			
Certification of Pooling Housing Capital Receipts return	4,000	Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £4,000 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £180,218 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.
		Self review (because GT provides audit services)	To mitigate against the self review threat, the timing of certification work is done after the audit has completed, materiality of the amounts involved to our opinion and unlikelihood of material errors arising and the Council has informed management who will decide whether to amend returns for our findings and agree the accuracy of our reports on grants.
Certification of Teachers Pension Return	6,000	Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £6,000 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £180,218 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.
		Self review (because GT provides audit services)	To mitigate against the self review threat, the timing of certification work is done after the audit has completed, materiality of the amounts involved to our opinion and unlikelihood of material errors arising and the Council has informed management who will decide whether to amend returns for our findings and agree the accuracy of our reports on grants.

## 4. Independence and ethics (continued)

### Audit and non-audit services

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Group. The following non-audit services were identified as well as the threats to our independence and associated safeguards that have been applied to mitigate these threats.

Service	Fees £	Threats identified	Safeguards
<b>Audit related continued:</b>			
Certification of Housing Benefit Claim	*22,800	Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is *£22,800 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £180,218 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.
		Self review (because GT provides audit services)	To mitigate against the self review threat, the timing of certification work is done after the audit has completed, materiality of the amounts involved to our opinion and unlikelihood of material errors arising and the Council has informed management who will decide whether to amend returns for our findings and agree the accuracy of our reports on grants.
<b>Non-audit related:</b>			
None	-	-	-

#### NOTE on Housing Benefit fee:

\* The £22,800 is the base fee for the 2020-21 Housing Benefit Subsidy certification. In addition, for each 40+ HB testing undertaken:

£2,255 – where the initial work is completed by the Council

£5,040 – where the work is fully undertaken by Grant Thornton

These services are consistent with the Council's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. All services have been approved by the Audit Committee. None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

# Appendices



# A. Action Plan

We have made the following recommendations as a result of issues identified during the course of our audit including our Value for Money work to date. We have agreed our recommendations with management and we will report on progress on these recommendations during the course of our 2021-22 audit. The matters reported here are limited to those areas we have identified during the course of our audit and VFM work to date, and are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to you in accordance with auditing standards.

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
Medium	<p><b>Critical judgements (Technical Annex B), financial statements:</b> Disclosures should be of the specific judgements that have been made by the Council and the impact of those judgements on the accounts. They should not simply be reiterations of accounting policies. The current disclosures refer briefly to a number of broad areas but do not indicate the specific judgements made, the outcome of those judgements or the impact on the accounts. These should be enhanced for greater Code compliance and for the benefit of readers of the accounts.</p>	<p>Revisit the critical judgements disclosure for 2021-22 and ensure only items which are critical are included in line with accounting principles (IAS1), and to ensure that the precise judgment involved is described.</p> <p><b>Management response:</b></p> <p>Management accepts the issue and will review the requirements of the Code in 2021-22 with a view to implement a more robust disclosure</p>
Medium	<p><b>Estimation uncertainty (Technical Annex B), financial statements:</b> Disclosures should include the carrying value of the related assets / liabilities and disclose sensitivity analysis and/or the range of possible outcomes.</p>	<p>Revisit the estimation uncertainties disclosures for 2021-22 and ensure they comply with the accounting principles (IAS1). The Council accounts should disclose information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, this note shall include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) their nature, and</li> <li>(b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.</li> </ul> <p>This is what needs to be disclosed as relevant to comply with accounting principles.</p> <p><b>Management response</b></p> <p>Management accepts the issue and will review the requirements of the Code in 2021-22 with a view to implement a more robust disclosure.</p>

# A. Action Plan

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
High	<p>£1.4m bank mandate fraud after the year end:</p> <p>Please refer to page 13 of this report for a summary of the issue. Whilst this is not a material fraud, prevention and detection of fraud and taking appropriate actions is a key responsibility of management of any organisation. The biggest risk is, financial statements to be materially wrong due to fraud. We recognise it is not the case here as noted on page 13 of this report</p>	<p>We understand that internal audit has completed a detailed review of the incident and has also performed a wider review of the accounts payable team and processes. The findings from these reviews should be reported and any recommendations followed up promptly.</p> <p>The Council should have proactive mechanisms of fraud awareness training to relevant colleagues summarising the issues which resulted in this fraud – as a reminder to all Council staff to be alert to such schemes in order to reduce the chances of another fraud of this nature taking place again.</p> <p><b>Management response</b></p> <p>The detailed Internal Audit work into the wider accounts payable process and function was issued to management on 16 September 2021. A full follow-up audit will be undertaken in March 2022 the results of which will be reported to the Audit &amp; Governance Committee. The Committee will receive a specific report on this matter at its meeting on 17 November 2021.</p> <p>The Council has undertaken a number of ‘phishing’ training exercises and issued communication regarding the risk of fraud perpetuated this way. All Finance staff attended sessions led by the Service Director – Finance and the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance in July to remind staff of the need for diligence in the processing of transactions. All Accounts Payable staff and other finance staff in transactional areas received fraud awareness training in late June / early July. A programme of general and specific fraud awareness training will be developed for all Council employees relevant to their roles. A fraud awareness’ course is available on the Council eLearning system which is mandatory for all new employees. The fraud risk assessment undertaken by all Business Units will also be updated for completion in January / February 2022.</p>

# A. Action Plan

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
Medium	<p><b>DSG deficit:</b></p> <p>Our work indicated that regular Cabinet reporting around the DSG deficit is taking place. This is a good governance process which supports informed decision making. However, we have not seen any DSG deficit related reports going to the Audit Committee.</p>	<p>The Audit Committee provides scrutiny on the Council's governance, risks and financial arrangements.</p> <p>As a good governance practice, the Council should consider reporting the actions and outcomes on the DSG deficit reduction plans to the Audit Committee on a timely and regular basis going forward.</p> <p><b>Management response</b></p> <p>The Council is currently updating the Plan to reflect changes in costs and funding assumptions following the Government's announcement on schools funding on 27 October 2021. The proposed actions to bring spend to a sustainable level will also be reviewed in light of latest discussion with schools and partners. The updated DSG Management Plan will be submitted by 19 November 2021 (deadline date for approval of high needs funding transfer request by the Council). The Council will be reporting performance against the DSG Management Plan through its governance process i.e. SEND Oversight Board, Senior Management Team, Cabinet as well as the Audit Committee going forward.</p>
Medium	<p><b>Land and Buildings Valuation date:</b></p> <p>Our work on land and building valuations indicates that the reported valuation date remains at 1 April (12 months from the year end date). This results in a lot of audit challenge from us, and a lot of work for the Council's finance team and its valuer, to justify that the valuation of assets on 1 April remain materially accurate as at 31 March.</p> <p>The Council has moved the valuation date of its council dwellings to 31 March and a number of our other local authority audit clients have moved all their valuation dates to 31 March, or much closer to the balance sheet date.</p> <p>We understand from discussions with management that the valuation date for land and buildings could be moved closer to 31 March, which should enable a more efficient valuation process and audit approach going forward.</p>	<p>The Council should consider moving its valuation date for land and buildings closer to the balance sheet date of 31 March.</p> <p><b>Management response</b></p> <p>Management appreciates the Auditor's point in terms of audit challenge in terms of land and buildings valuations.</p> <p>Management will review the arrangements for the 2021-22 accounts considering all of the relevant practicalities of the valuation process.</p>

# A. Action Plan – IT recommendations

We have made the following recommendations as a result of issues identified during the course of our IT general controls review. We have agreed our recommendations with management and we will report on progress on these recommendations during the course of the 2021-22 audit. The matters reported here are limited to those areas we have identified during the course of our IT general controls review and are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to you in accordance with auditing standards.

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
Medium	<p>SAP General Control assessment findings - Inappropriate access to transactions SM36 and SM37</p> <p>During our IT audit, we observed a number of user accounts with access to manage batch and background jobs for all users (via SAP t-codes SM36 / SM37 and the S_BTCH_ADM SAP authorisation object). Specifically, the following was noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ view batch jobs: 48 users</li> <li>▪ create / amend batch jobs: 48 users</li> </ul> <p>The users' access is restricted (via the S_BTCH_JOB SAP authorisation object) to a subset of administrator actions that cannot release or modify other users' jobs. However, the accounts can delete jobs for other SAP users including system accounts.</p> <p>Of the 48 users, 38 were classed as “Standard” users which means they work within the Council service departments, (ie not in IT or Technical). We were unable to fully identify the roles of the 38 “Standard” users with access to SM36 and SM37. We understand that some of the users work in financial services, creating a Segregation of Duties issue.</p> <p>This finding was previously reported in our 2018-19 and 2019-20 IT review. However, we are pleased to note the numbers of users with this access has decreased from 3150 to 38 in that period.</p> <p><b>Risk</b> Access to this functionality within SAP gives users the ability to delete batch jobs owned and configured by other users. Where this ability is not appropriately restricted a risk is created that batches may not consistently run per design and that functions, including updating and processing data, may therefore not operate leading to a risk to underlying data integrity.</p>	<p>Management should review access assigned to these users to ensure that batch management utilities are restricted to appropriate users and based on job role requirements. Specific review should occur to all users assigned access to delete other users' batch jobs given the risk created that this could be used to circumvent other access controls and have an impact on data integrity.</p> <p><b>Management response:</b></p> <p>This is still an outstanding action and a full review of the remaining users requires further collaboration work with IT &amp; Finance to understand the roles and needs. Once established, further controls can be placed to reduce the numbers where possible.</p>

# A. Action Plan – IT recommendations

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
Medium	<p>Cyber Security assessment findings - The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) Certification was not in place during the period of the Audit.</p> <p>In order to provide assurance that certain standards of cybersecurity are in place for processing of payment cards, the organisation applies for a Data Card Industry Data Security Standard Certification. For the period of the audit, no certification was in place, without this certification, many card providers may charge a higher fee or refuse to process card transactions for the organisation.</p> <p>A successful PCI-DSS application was submitted following the year end and a certification obtained during September 2021.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Where independent certification to confirm standards and certain controls are in place, are not met, there is a risk that the control environment is not effective and could lead to serious breaches of personal data and card details.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Council ensures that all relevant certifications are in place and legislation is complied with. A breach of the PCI-DSS resulting in a period of non-certification could result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the Council not being able to take payments by card</li> <li>▪ increased fees being charged</li> <li>▪ a loss of protection for BMBC and the customers when taking payments</li> <li>▪ fines</li> <li>▪ card replacement costs</li> <li>▪ costly forensic audits</li> <li>▪ brand damage, etc., should a breach event occur</li> <li>▪ a breach of data</li> <li>▪ loss of sensitive data.</li> </ul> <p><b>Management response</b></p> <p>Since the period of the IT audit, the Council has achieved a successful PCI-DSS certificate. Moving forwards, the Council will ensure that this certificate is achieved to mitigate this risk</p>

# B. Follow up of prior year recommendations

We identified four recommendations in the audit of the Council's 2019-20 financial statements, which was reported in our 2019-20 Audit Findings (ISA260) Report.

We followed these up in our 2020-21 Audit Plan which was presented to you on 28 July 2021. Therefore it is not repeated in this report.

We are pleased to report that management has implemented all four of our recommendations, which is summarised and referenced to the Audit Plan on this page.

Assessment	Previously communicated subject matter and recommendation	Update on actions taken to address the issue
✓	<b>Reporting of Strategic Risk Register</b> - The Council should ensure it manages, updates and reports its Strategic Risk Register to the Audit Committee on a regular basis.	Our work indicated; this is now actioned. See our Audit Plan reported to the Audit Committee on 28 July 2021, page 14, for further information.
✓	<b>Publication of the draft Annual Governance Statement alongside the draft Statement of Accounts</b> - In future years, the Council should publish its draft Annual Governance Statement alongside the draft Statement of Accounts and Narrative Report as required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations.	Our work indicated; this is now actioned. See our Audit Plan reported to the Audit Committee on 28 July 2021, page 14, for further information.
✓	<b>Financial impact on Covid-19, budget monitoring 2020-21 and beyond</b> - We recommended the Council continues to update its budget setting and budget projections as the challenges and impact from Covid develop. Officers should continue to report in a regular and transparent manner to Members in terms of any corrective actions required in delivering the budget, the impact of Covid on costs and income, achieving the required savings and in terms of liaising with MHCLG and the government.	Our work indicated; this is now actioned. See our Audit Plan reported to the Audit Committee on 28 July 2021, page 15, for further information.
✓	<b>Glassworks Development Project</b> - The Council should ensure the Audit Committee continues to be kept up to date with governance, financial health and overall arrangements in place for the project and the actions to mitigate any risks.	Our work indicated; this is now actioned. See our Audit Plan reported to the Audit Committee on 28 July 2021, page 15, for further information.

# C. Audit Adjustments

We are required to report all non trivial misstatements to those charged with governance, whether or not the accounts have been adjusted by management.

## Impact of adjusted misstatements

All adjusted misstatements are set out in detail below along with the impact on the key statements and the reported net expenditure for the year ending 31 March 2021.

Detail	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000	Statement of Financial Position £000	Impact on useable reserves
No adjusted misstatements impacting CIES and SoFP to date.	-	-	-
Overall impact	-	-	-

## Misclassification and disclosure changes

The table below provides details of misclassification and disclosure changes identified during the audit which have been made in the final set of financial statements.

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No.	Adjustment Type	Description and value	Account Balance	Updated in the revised accounts?
1.	Disclosure	Updating the 'Events After the Balance Sheet Date' note in order to include an update on the latest position regarding the impact of Covid-19 and completion of Glasswork project which is a significant capital project for the Council. These are non-adjusting events but important to the reader of the accounts to understand the Council's operations.	Note 18 – Events after the balance sheet date	✓
2.	Disclosure	Further expand and clarify the note regarding the Council acting as an agent (regarding Covid grants). Adding narrative to be clearer on payments made and grants received as the agent.	Note 8 – Material items of income and expenditure	✓
3.	Disclosure	To include a Prior Period Adjustment (PPA) note. As reported at page 12 of this report, additional disclosures were requested in line with accounting principles requirements (IAS8), including the reason for and impact of the PPA.	PPA, new disclosure note to be added in	✓
4.	Disclosure	Amendments were made to the Annual Governance Statement in line with Code Guidance requirements. Updates also made to areas of the AGS which were not completed at draft stage. Additional commentary on the bank fraud was also included (see page 13).	Annual Governance Statement	✓
5.	Disclosure	Minor amendments were made to the draft Narrative Report. These included updates to the Glasswork Project and further clarifying how the management accounts (table page 16 of the Narrative Report) reconciles to Note 1 of the accounts.	Narrative Report	✓
6.	Disclosure	Audit fees to Grant Thornton, including the main Council audit, Housing Benefit, Teachers Pension and Pooling Capital Housing Receipts were updated to reflect the accurate fees for all non audit related services to be in line with those disclosed in Section Four and Appendix D of this report.	External Audit Costs Note 14	✓

# C. Audit Adjustments

## Misclassification and disclosure changes

The table below provides details of misclassification and disclosure changes identified during the audit which have been made in the final set of financial statements.

No.	Adjustment Type	Description and value	Account Balance	Updated in the revised accounts?
7.	Disclosure	The balance sheet was reclassified to indicate overdrawn bank accounts separate from others where there is no right of offset. Additional disclosure was added under the Cash Flow Statement to indicate these are short term timing differences rather than overdrawn accounts over a longer period.	Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement	✓
8.	Disclosure	EFA Note 2A - the material adjustment on the 'items presented within the MIRS' line was not explained in the draft accounts. The note states that MRP and other revenue contributions are adjusted via the financing investment income & expenditure (FII&E) line but this line was blank in Note 2 in the capital column. This was amended by removing the words on FII&E line and added narrative regarding items presented within the MIRS.	Expenditure and Funding Analysis Note 2A	✓
9.	Disclosure	The Section 151 officer's remuneration was added to Note 13 in line with the Code guidance.	Note 13 – Officers remuneration	✓
10.	Disclosure	Group accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Group Movement in Reserves Statement was updated to reflect the correct Code requirement on the format of this statement</li> <li>Narrative has been added to indicate that there is no statutory override applied to Berneslai Homes in the Group accounts</li> <li>Berneslai Homes Directors are deemed not to qualify as Senior Officers of the Group per Code requirements and therefore their remunerations have been taken out</li> </ul>	Group Accounts	✓
11.	Disclosure	Critical judgements and Estimation uncertainty – as reported on page 31. The Council made additional notes to expand the compliance with accounting principles on IAS8. However, we still believe the Council could further enhance these disclosures and therefore we have raised the recommendations in the Action Plan at Appendix A.	Technical Annex B	✓
12.	Disclosure	A narrative note was added to disclose the actual NNDR relief as this was a material number (£34.8m). This arose due to the impact of the pandemic and the resulting level of reliefs awarded.	Collection Fund	✓
13.	Disclosure	Under the relevant accounting standard (IAS24), related party disclosure is required when the transactions between parties are material to either party. The accounts have been updated to reflect this accounting principle to remove some immaterial transactions that were included in the draft accounts.	Note 17 – Related party transactions	✓
14.	Disclosure	Further disclosures were added to inform the reader of the Council's actions and management of the Dedicated School Grant deficit position.	Note 16 – Dedicated schools grant	✓
15.	Disclosure	Other minor presentational amendments.	Throughout the financial statements	✓



# C. Audit Adjustments

## Impact of unadjusted misstatements

The table below provides detail of adjustments identified during the 2020-21 audit which have not been made within the final set of financial statements due to their immaterial nature. The Audit Committee is required to consider management's proposed treatment of all items recorded within the table below.

Detail	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000	Statement of Financial Position £000	Impact on useable reserves £000	Reason for not adjusting
<p><b>Incorrect treatment of a supplier invoice:</b></p> <p>PPE - Assets Under Construction to be reduced</p> <p>Short Term Creditors to be reduced</p> <p>Incorrectly recording a supplier invoice regarding the Glassworks construction by £735K. The recorded value was £735k more than the actual invoice value. However, it should be noted that actual payment was made to the correct invoice value</p>	N/A	735	N/A	Management does not consider this amount to be material to the Council's accounts.
	N/A	735	N/A	
<p><b>Incorrect additional depreciation charge on HRA assets:</b></p> <p>This reflects the additional depreciation incorrectly charged on council dwellings. There is no impact on the Council's useable reserves arising from this as depreciation is 'reversed out' before hitting the General Fund.</p>	1,301	1,301	None – reserved out in the MIRS	Management does not consider this amount to be material to the Council's accounts.
<b>Overall impact</b>	<b>£1,301</b>	<b>£1,301</b>	<b>£Nil</b>	

## Impact of prior year unadjusted misstatements

There were no unadjusted misstatements in the prior year.

# D. Fees

We confirm below our final fees charged for the audit and provision of non-audit services.

<b>Audit fees</b>	<b>Proposed fee per Audit Plan July 2021</b>	<b>Final fee</b>
Council Audit	£180,218	£180,218
<b>Total audit fees (excluding VAT)</b>	<b>£180,218</b>	<b>£180,218</b>

<b>Non-audit 'audit related' fees for other services:</b>	<b>Proposed fee</b>	<b>Final fee</b>
Certification of Pooling Housing Capital Receipts return	£4,000	£4,000
Certification of Teachers Pension Return	£6,000	£6,000
Certification of Housing Benefit Claim	£22,800*	see note below
<b>Total non-audit fees (excluding VAT)</b>	<b>£32,800</b>	<b>£32,800*</b>

#### Note on Housing Benefit fee:

\* The £22,800 is the base fee for the 2020-21 Housing Benefit Subsidy certification. In addition, for each 40+ HB testing undertaken:

£2,255 – where the initial work is completed by the Council

£5,040 – where the work is fully undertaken by Grant Thornton

The fees reconcile to the revised version of the financial statements following an amendment to the draft accounts in Note 14 - External Audit Costs.

# E. Audit opinion (draft)

Our proposed draft audit opinion is included below.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (the 'Authority') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Core Financial Statements, Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance Statement, the Collection Fund Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Balance Sheet and the Group Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Group Accounts, Technical Annex A comprising the Authority's Accounting Policies, Technical Annex B comprising Critical Judgements, Assumptions, Estimations made within the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and of the Authority as at 31 March 2021 and of the group's expenditure and income and the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law, as required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) ("the Code of Audit Practice") approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group and the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority or group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 that the Authority and group's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuation of services provided by the group and the Authority. In doing so we had regard to the guidance provided in Practice Note 10 Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020) on the application of ISA (UK) 570 Going Concern to public sector entities.

We assessed the reasonableness of the basis of preparation used by the group and Authority and the group and Authority's disclosures over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Authority's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of the Authority, Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer's and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements' section of this report.

#### Other information

The Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Governance Statement and the Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

# E. Audit opinion (draft)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Other information we are required to report on by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office in April 2020 on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with 'delivering good governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Opinion on other matters required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Authority, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;

- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

## Responsibilities of the Authority, the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on section 3 of the Statement of Accounts, the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer. The Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Service Director for Finance, determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the Authority and the group will no longer be provided.

The full Council is Those Charged with Governance. Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# E. Audit opinion (draft)

## Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and Authority and determined that the most significant, which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements, are those related to the reporting frameworks (international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21, The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Local Government Act 2003.
- We enquired of senior officers and the Audit and Governance Committee, concerning the group and Authority's policies and procedures relating to:
  - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
  - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
  - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of senior officers, and the Audit and Governance Committee, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Authority and group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating officers' incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
  - closing journals posted during the preparation of the financial statements
  - material and unusual journals which fall outside of the auditor's expectations which are considered as high-risk journals

- Our audit procedures involved:
  - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
  - journal entry testing, with a focus high risk journal, such as, posted by senior management, journals with unusual attributes, journals without any descriptions, journals posted by staff not in the approved list of journals posting, journals that do not balance and journals posted in periods 12 & 13, which are material and not reoccurring or common postings;
  - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of land and buildings and defined benefit pensions liability valuations.
  - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the group and Authority's engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's
  - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
  - knowledge of the local government sector
  - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Authority and group including:
    - the provisions of the applicable legislation
    - guidance issued by CIPFA, LASAAC and SOLACE
    - the applicable statutory provisions.
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
  - the Authority and group's operations, including the nature of its income and expenditure and its services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.
  - The Authority and group's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented by the Authority and group to ensure compliance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.

# E. Audit opinion (draft)

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

### Matter on which we are required to report by exception – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Our work on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources is not yet complete. The outcome of our work will be reported in our commentary on the Authority's arrangements in our Auditor's Annual Report. If we identify any significant weaknesses in these arrangements, these will be reported by exception in a further auditor's report. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### Responsibilities of the Authority

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We undertake our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2021. This guidance sets out the arrangements that fall within the scope of 'proper arrangements'. When reporting on these arrangements, the Code of Audit Practice requires auditors to structure their commentary on arrangements under three specified reporting criteria:

- Financial sustainability: how the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance: how the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness: how the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

We document our understanding of the arrangements the Authority has in place for each of these three specified reporting criteria, gathering sufficient evidence to support our risk assessment and commentary in our Auditor's Annual Report. In undertaking our work, we consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements – Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed:

- our work on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources and issued our Auditor's Annual Report,
- the work necessary to issue our Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) Component Assurance statement for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2021.

We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited]. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Signature:

**Gareth Mills, Key Audit Partner**, for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Leeds

Xx November 2021 TBC

# F. Audit letter in respect of delayed VFM work

Grant Thornton UK LLP  
Whitehall Riverside  
Leeds  
LS1 4BN  
T +44 (0)113 245 5514

Councillor Phillip Lofts  
Chair of Audit and Governance Committee  
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council  
PO Box 634  
Barnsley  
S70 9GG

22 September 2021

Dear Cllr Lofts

Under the 2020 Code of Audit Practice, for relevant authorities other than local NHS bodies we are required to issue our Auditor's Annual Report no later than 30 September or, where this is not possible, issue an audit letter setting out the reasons for delay.

As a result of the ongoing pandemic, and the impact it has had on both preparers and auditors of accounts to complete their work as quickly as would normally be expected, the National Audit Office has updated its guidance to auditors to allow us to postpone completion of our work on arrangements to secure value for money and focus our resources firstly on the delivery of our opinions on the financial statements.

As a result, we have therefore not yet issued our Auditor's Annual Report, including our commentary on arrangements to secure value for money. We will be working on our VFM arrangements review of the Council over the coming months and expect to report our findings to management and the Audit and Governance Committee before the end of February 2022.

For the purposes of compliance with the 2020 Code, this letter constitutes the required audit letter explaining the reasons for delay.

Yours faithfully

*Gareth*

Gareth Mills  
Key Audit Partner and Engagement Lead for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council





# Item 7

## Report of the Service Director Finance

**Audit & Governance Committee: 17<sup>th</sup> November 2021**

### **AUDITED 2020/21 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 This report presents the Council's revised 2020/21 Statement of Accounts, following the statutory audit period.

2. Recommendation

2.1 It is recommended that:

- **The Audit & Governance Committee notes the revised 2020/21 Statement of Accounts following the statutory audit period;**
- **The Audit & Governance Committee formally recommends approval of the audited statement of accounts to Full Council at the meeting on the 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021.**

3. Introduction / Background

3.1 During 2019/20, given the exceptional circumstances that the Authority had been working through in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government passed The Accounts and Audit (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 in April 2020 which allowed local authorities the additional flexibility and discretion in respect of when they lodge their accounts with their auditors, with the latest date being the end of August 2020.

3.2 During the last 18 months, a review has been undertaken by Sir Tony Redmond on the oversight of local audit and the transparency of local authority financial reporting, named The Redmond Review. One of the areas of focus of the review related to the timescales that both local authorities and external auditors have to comply with as a result of a significant proportion of the audits not meeting the existing statutory deadlines.

3.3 As a result, a recommendation from the review was that for two years (2020/21 and 2021/22), the statutory deadline for the external auditor's final opinion would be extended from 31<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> September, after which time, the Government will assess the impact. The equivalent statutory date for local authorities to submit their draft accounts was by the end of July.

3.4 The Council met its statutory obligation of lodging its draft statement of accounts with the External Auditor by the end of July 2021.

3.5 It has been previously communicated [Audit Plan – July 2021] that the External Auditor would not meet the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021 deadline due to resource capacity constraints and that the revised target date would be the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

3.6 Members of the Committee will be aware that the External Auditors for 2020/21 are Grant Thornton.

#### 4. Current Position

- 4.1 The Council's Auditors, Grant Thornton, commenced their audit work in early August and to date, have practically completed all work on the audit of the Council's 2020/21 financial statements. There remains a relatively low level number of queries outstanding, none of which are expected to impact on the Auditor's opinion on the accounts.
- 4.2 The ISA 260, which is the formal report from the Auditors to 'those charged with governance', is presented to Members of the Committee on this agenda for comment. Please note, this covering report is not intended to take Members through the ISA 260 Report.
- 4.3 Following practical completion of the audit, a number of amendments are proposed to be made to the accounts presented in June, following discussion with the External Auditors.
- 4.4 The proposed changes relate to a number of presentational adjustments made to the accounts, again, as outlined within the External Auditor's report.
- 4.5 The revised set of accounts, complete with tracked changes from the draft set of accounts is attached at Appendix 1 and has been updated to reflect this change.

#### 5. Consultations

- 5.1 The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in conjunction with all Executive Directors and Financial Services support staff. The audit process has been overseen by the Council's s151 Officer and the Audit Lead from Grant Thornton. External Audit has a statutory obligation to issue their opinion on the Council's accounts by no later than 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

#### 6. Local Area Implications / Compatibility with European Convention on Human Rights / Reduction of Crime and Disorder / Risk Assessment

- 6.1 No direct implications.

#### 7. Proposal

- 7.1 That the Auditor submits their ISA 260 Report, along with the Service Director Finance (the Council's s151 Officer) submitting the revised, audited 2020/21 Statement of Accounts to the Full Council meeting of the 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021 for consideration and comment.

#### 8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 The Authority's revised statutory financial statements for the financial year 2020/21 are attached at Appendix 1 to this report with 'tracked changes' to allow Members sight of the amendments being made as part of the audit process, since the draft accounts which were considered by Members in July.

#### 9. Employee Implications

- 9.1 No direct implications.

- 10. Glossary
- 10.1 CIPFA - Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
- 11. List of Appendices
- 11.1 Appendix 1 – Audited Statement of Accounts 2020/21
- 12. Background Papers
- 12.1 Various closedown files, working papers and external audit schedules are available for inspection within the Finance Business Unit.

**Contact Officer: Neil Copley Telephone: 773237 Date: 08/11/2021**

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# **BARNSLEY MBC**

## **AUDITED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

**2020 / 21**



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### CONTENTS

#### **Section 1 – Independent Auditors’ Report to the Members of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council**

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#### **Section 2 – Barnsley MBC 2020/21 Narrative Report**

- [The Council’s Narrative Report](#)

#### **Section 3 – Statement of Responsibilities**

- [Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts](#)

#### **Section 4 – Core Financial Statements**

- [Movement in Reserves Statement](#)
- [Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement](#)
- [Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021](#)
- [Cash Flow Statement](#)

#### **Section 5 – Notes to the Core Financial Statements**

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- [Notes Primarily Relating To The Expenditure and Funding Analysis](#)
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#### **Section 6 – Accompanying Financial Statements**

- [Housing Revenue Account](#)
- [Notes to the Housing Revenue Account](#)
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#### **Section 7 – Group Accounts**

- [Core Group Financial Statements](#)
- [Notes to the Group Accounts](#)

#### **Technical Annex A – The Council’s Accounting Policies**

#### **Technical Annex B – Critical Judgements & Assumptions / Estimations Made Within The Accounts**

#### **Technical Annex C – Accounting Standards Referenced By the Code of Practice**

#### **Technical Annex D – Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted**

#### **Technical Annex E – Statutory Sources**

**SECTION 1 - INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNSLEY  
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**

~~These accounts have been prepared in accordance with all appropriate accounting standards and regulatory frameworks. They are completed to highlight the Council's financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.~~

~~They were placed with External Audit and on public inspection from the 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021. The Council's External Auditor Grant Thornton will present their annual report upon completion of the audit with any adjustments to the accounts identified being considered by management and the accounts amended as required.~~



# **Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council**

## **2020/21 Narrative Report**

4



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

# Introduction and Contents

This narrative report aims to outline the Council's corporate performance for the 2020/21 financial year, summarising the key messages for the reader of these accounts.

The report will cover:

### **Introduction & Contents**

#### **Introducing Barnsley:**

[Where is Barnsley?](#)

[What is Barnsley's Profile?](#)

[Interactive Maps of the Borough](#)

#### **Introducing Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council:**

[Who Are We](#)

[Our Corporate Plan](#)

[Key Performance Against Core Outcomes](#)

[Our Values](#)

[Our 2021-24 Corporate Plan](#)

[Our New Vision & Priorities](#)

[Our New Corporate Outcomes](#)

#### **Our 2020/21 Financial Performance:**

[What The Council Spent in 2020/21 - Day to Day Spending](#)

[What The Council Spent in 2020/21 - Capital Spend](#)

[2020/21 Treasury Management Overview](#)

[The Council's Summarised Balance Sheet](#)

[Summary of the Council's Pension Liabilities as at 31st March 2021](#)

[Key Projects](#)

[The Council's Approach to Risk Management](#)

[Future Spending Plans & Assessment of the Future Economic Climate](#)

[The Impact of the Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Pandemic](#)

#### **Our 2020/21 Statement of Accounts:**

[The Form of the Statement of Accounts](#)

[Change of Accounting Policies in 2020/21](#)

[Post Balance Sheet Events](#)

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**

**Introducing Barnsley**

**Where is Barnsley?**

**Barnsley** is a large town in **South Yorkshire**, located approximately halfway between Leeds and Sheffield. The **town centre** lies on the west bank of the Dearne Valley. **Barnsley** is surrounded by several smaller settlements which together form the **Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley**. The **borough** is dissected by the M1 motorway.



Barnsley shown within South Yorkshire

OS grid reference	SE3406
• London	175 mi (281 km) SSE
Metropolitan borough	Barnsley
Metropolitan county	South Yorkshire
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber
Country	England
Sovereign state	United Kingdom
Post town	BARNSELY
Postcode district	S70-S75
Dialling code	01226
Police	South Yorkshire
Fire	South Yorkshire
Ambulance	Yorkshire
UK Parliament	Barnsley Central

**What is Barnsley's Profile?**

The full profile of the Borough can be found at the link below:

**THE BOROUGH'S PROFILE** <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/research-data-and-statistics/our-borough-profile/>

Significant measures are shown below:

**Overall Population**

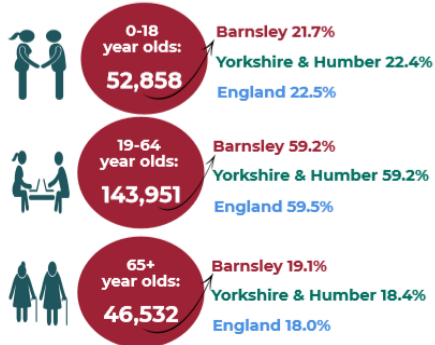
**243,341** Up 4.9% since 2011

Barnsley's population has been growing constantly since 2001. Since the 2011 Census, the resident population has increased by 4.9%; 0.2% higher than the England rate and 1.8% higher than the regional rate. These increases were mainly due to more births than deaths and international migration inflows into the borough.



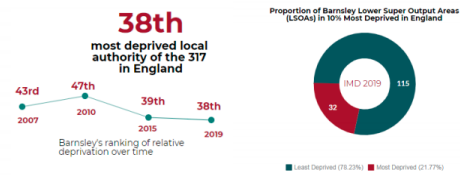
## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Age Profile and % of Total Population

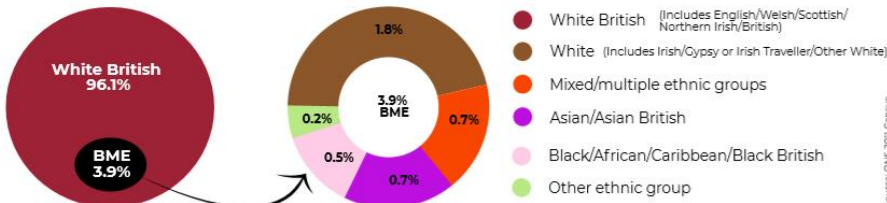


### So what's the story in 2019?

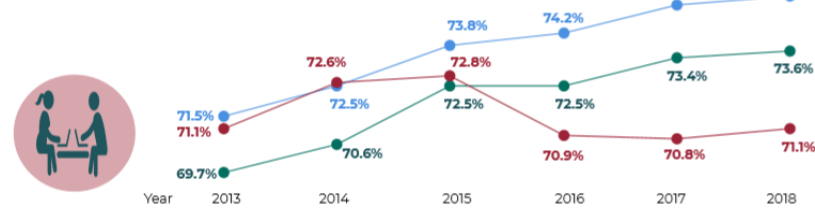
Barnsley is the **38th** most deprived area in England according to the 'average score' measure. This averages the overall deprivation scores of LSOAs within a Local Authority.



### Ethnic Breakdown



### % of Working Age Population in Employment

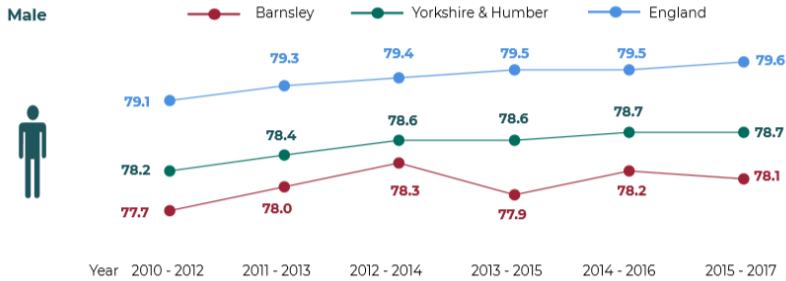


Trends show that Barnsley continues to have a lower number of working age residents in employment than both the regional and national rates. Also, in recent years the gap between Barnsley and England has widened.

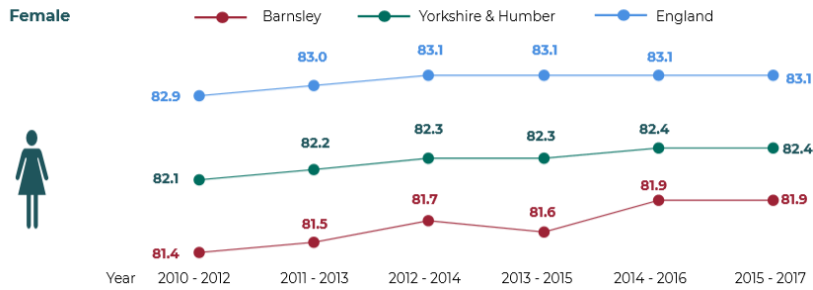
Source: ONS 2011 Census  
Source: ONS annual population survey, Jan 13 - Dec 18

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Life Expectancy at Birth



Life expectancy at birth for males is currently 78.1 years compared with 74.6 years in 2001 -2003. The difference in life expectancy at birth for males born in Barnsley and those in the rest of England is 1.5 years. The gap between Barnsley and England figures for men has slightly widened when compared with 2012-14 where the difference was 1.1 years.



Life expectancy at birth for females is currently 81.9 years compared with 79.6 years in 2001 -2003. The difference in life expectancy at birth for females born in Barnsley and those in the rest of England is 1.2 years. The gap between Barnsley and England figures has slightly decreased when compared with 2012-14 where the difference was 1.4 years.

### AS AT 31/03/21

## Households

Number of Houses



**110,590**

residential properties in Barnsley

## Business Rates



**6,880**

Non-domestic properties in Barnsley

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Interactive Maps of the Borough



These interactive maps give key information about both the Borough in general and more specifically about the Council's functions. The interactive maps that can be viewed from the link below include:

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administration                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area Councils</li> <li>Safer Neighbourhood Teams</li> <li>Parishes</li> <li>Polling Districts</li> <li>Wards</li> </ul> </li> <li>Education                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced Learning Centres</li> <li>Nursery</li> <li>Pre School</li> <li>Primary Schools</li> <li>Secondary Schools</li> <li>Special Schools</li> </ul> </li> <li>Childcare                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breakfast Clubs</li> <li>Childrens Centre</li> <li>Out of School Clubs</li> </ul> </li> <li>Services                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customer Service Centres</li> <li>Bring It Recycling</li> <li>Household Waste Recycling</li> </ul> </li> <li>Transport                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus Stops</li> <li>Car Parks</li> <li>Train Stations</li> <li>Variable Message Signs</li> </ul> </li> <li>Healthcare                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dentist</li> <li>GP Surgery</li> <li>Hospital</li> <li>Opticians</li> <li>Pharmacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leisure                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leisure Centre</li> <li>Library</li> </ul> </li> <li>Winter Maintenance                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary Gritting Route</li> <li>Grit Bins</li> </ul> </li> <li>English Heritage                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed Buildings</li> <li>Historic Parks &amp; Gardens</li> </ul> </li> <li>Residential                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area to Remain Free From Development Due To Impact On Historic Environment</li> <li>Housing Allocation</li> <li>Site for Travellers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Commercial / Retail                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District or Local Centre</li> <li>Primary Shopping Area</li> <li>Primary Shopping Frontage</li> <li>Retail Park</li> <li>Secondary Shopping Frontage</li> </ul> </li> <li>Employment                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment Allocation</li> <li>Land Reserved for Employment</li> <li>Land Proposed for Mixed Use</li> <li>Proposed School Site</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of Search for New Minerals</li> <li>Site Safeguarded for Mineral Extraction</li> <li>Site with Planning Permission for Mineral Extraction</li> </ul> </li> <li>Town Centre                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centre: Landmark Building</li> <li>Town Centre: Gateway</li> <li>Town Centre: The Green Sprint</li> <li>Town Centre: Junction Improvement</li> <li>Town Centre: Primary Shopping Area</li> <li>Town Centre: Shopping Frontages</li> <li>Town Centre: Proposed Cycle Route</li> <li>Town Centre: Development Site</li> <li>Town Centre: Priority Site Public Space Improvement</li> <li>Town Centre: Other Public Space Improvement</li> <li>Town Centre: Gateway Site for Public Open Space Improvement</li> </ul> </li> <li>Water                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canal - Historic Route</li> <li>Canal - Safeguarded Route</li> <li>Functional Floodplain (Floodzone 3b)</li> <li>Area of Search (Wind Turbines)</li> <li>Industrial / Business Parks</li> <li>Moorland Fringes / Upland Pastures</li> <li>Rolling Wooded Farmland</li> <li>Settled Arable Slopes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Belt, Greenspace &amp; Conservation                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenspace</li> <li>Allotment</li> <li>Biodiversity or Geological Interest Site</li> <li>Conservation Area</li> <li>Green Belt</li> <li>Green Way</li> <li>Nature Improvement Area</li> <li>Park and Garden of Historic Interest</li> <li>Scheduled Ancient Monument</li> <li>Peak District National Park</li> <li>School Grounds</li> <li>Safeguarded Strategic Waste Management Site</li> <li>Settlement</li> <li>Town Centre</li> <li>Urban Fabric</li> <li>Approved Planning Applications</li> <li>Undetermined Planning Applications</li> <li>Refused Planning Applications</li> <li>Planning Applications (All)</li> <li>Planning Constraints</li> <li>Public Rights of Way                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridleway</li> <li>Footpath</li> <li>Restricted byway</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|---|

The link to all the above maps can be found here:

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/barnsley-maps/>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

# Introducing Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

## Who Are We?

**Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council**, created on **1 April 1974**, is the local authority of the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley in **South Yorkshire**, England. It is a **Metropolitan District Council**, one of four in South Yorkshire and one of 36 in the metropolitan counties of England and provides the majority of **local government services** in Barnsley.

Further information on the Council's **Constitution** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

## [Council's Constitution](#)

## Local Councillors (The Council)

**Local Councillors** are elected by the community to decide how the **Council** should carry out its various activities. They represent **public interest** as well as individuals living within the ward in which he or she has been **elected** to serve a term of office.

They have regular contact with the **general public** through council meetings, telephone calls or surgeries. **Surgeries** provide an opportunity for any ward resident to go and talk to their **Councillor** face to face and these take place on a regular basis.

A list of current **Councillors** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

## [Councillors](#)

<b>Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council</b>	
Third of council elected three years out of four	
	
Type	Metropolitan district
History	
Founded	1 April 1974
Structure	
Seats	63 councillors
Meeting place	



## The Cabinet

**The Cabinet** is composed of the **Leader** and seven other **Councillors**, who are all members of the **biggest political group** of the Council. It has overall responsibility for the services that the Council provides and works within

the **agreed policies** and **approved budget** of the Council.

Recommendations on major items of **policy** and on the **annual budget** and **capital programme** are passed to the Council for consideration and **approval**.

Details of **Council, Cabinet** and **other committees**, including decisions / reports can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

## [Committee Details](#)

## Council Structure & Senior Management Team

During 2020/21, the Council was structured into four main service directorates: **Adults & Communities, Place, Children's Services & Public Health** which are supported by a central suite of **Core Services** including:

- > Business Improvement, HR & Communications;
- > Governance & Business Support;
- > Financial Services;
- > Legal Services; and
- > Customer, Information & Digital Services.

The 2020/21 **management structure** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

## [Management Structure](#)

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**

**Our Corporate Plan**

**The Council's Corporate Plan for 2017-2020 (extended an additional year to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic) was concluded at the end of March 2021.**

**Our vision for the plan was "Working together for a brighter future - a better Barnsley"**


**A framework of performance indicators was developed and aligned to the priorities in the Corporate Plan. This allowed us to monitor the delivery of the outcomes.**


**Despite the challenges of doing more with less, and the specific challenge posed by the pandemic over the last year, we helped the economy to be thriving and vibrant, people to achieve their potential and our communities to be strong and resilient.**

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Key Performance Against Core Outcomes

Over the course of the last 4 years, we have seen great progress towards achieving those priorities, and the tables below show the progress against each of the 12 outcomes over each financial year.


Priority	Outcome	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	Narrative
	1. Create more and better jobs and good business growth					We supported the creation of 986 new jobs and 496 new businesses and supported 875 businesses to expand.
	2. Increase skills to get more people working					Due to the pandemic, fewer apprenticeships were taken up. 5.5% of 16-18-year olds are not in education, employment or training, higher than our target of 4.2%
	3. Develop a vibrant town centre					The footfall in the town centre was significantly lower than target as a direct result of the COVID 19 restrictions and temporary closure of businesses
	4. Strengthen our visitor economy					We welcomed over one million visitors to our attractions which contributed over £23Million to the local economy
	5. create more and better housing					The number of new houses built during 20/21 (581) was lower than our target of 700. The construction industry was affected by the pandemic. However, we exceeded our target to create affordable homes

Priority	Outcome	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	Narrative
	6. every child attend a good school and is successful in learning and work					98% of our early years and child care settings are judged good or outstanding.
	7. Reducing demand through improving access to early help					Almost 40% of people complete reablement episodes with no long term needs.
	8. Children and adults are safe from harm					93.6% of children in care are in family placements. 488 homelessness preventions were made
	9. People are Healthier, happier, independent and active					The latest data shows life expectancy and healthy life expectancy has decreased. Hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions is higher than Yorkshire and the Humber and the England averages

Priority	Outcome	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	Narrative
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### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

	10. People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	There have been difficulties attracting new volunteers due to the pandemic. Cashable value of volunteer hours has exceeded our target
	11. Protecting the brough	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Fly tipping clearance, signal faults and pothole repairs were made to timescales
	12. Customers can contact us easily and use more services online	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Almost 89% of customer feedback is responded to within timescales. Target achieved for take up of superfast broadband

#### KEY

	The majority of indicators in outcome achieved target
	A mix of indicators achieving/nearly achieving/not achieving
	The majority of indicators in outcome not achieved

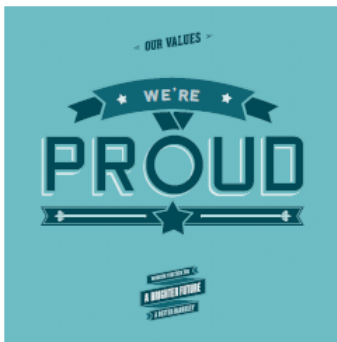
Individual quarterly performance reports for 2020/21 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	9 <sup>th</sup> September 2020	Cab.9.9.2020/12	<a href="#">Quarter 1 Cabinet</a>
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2020	Cab.2.12.2020/7	<a href="#">Quarter 2 Cabinet</a>
3	10 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Cab.10.3.2021/10	<a href="#">Quarter 3 Cabinet</a>
4	2 <sup>nd</sup> June 2021	Cab.2.6.2021/11	<a href="#">Quarter 4 Cabinet</a>

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

**Our Values**

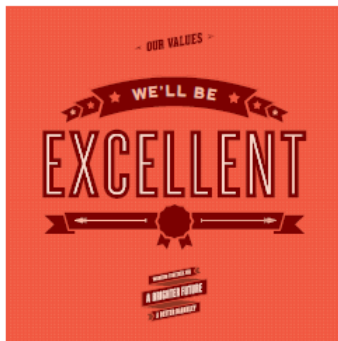
The above outcomes were delivered in line with the Council's core values - the 'way we do things around here'.



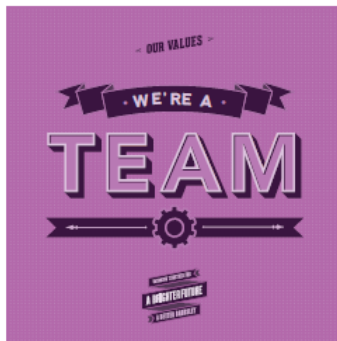
**We're Proud**  
*We're dedicated to making Barnsley a better place. We take pride in our work*



**We're Honest**  
*We always say what we mean. Most of all we're reliable, fair and true*



**We'll be Excellent**  
*We work really hard to provide the best quality and value for money for the people of Barnsley. Only our best is good enough*



**We're a Team**  
*We all work together towards the same goal - to make Barnsley a better place for the people who live, work and visit here*

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

**Our New 2021 -2024 Council Plan**

**Our Council Plan for 2021 to 2024 sets out what we aim to achieve over three years. Our plan gives us a clear direction to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and build our borough back better and more resilient. It focuses on how we collectively deliver our services across the Council to best support residents, communities, partners and business. It explains what we want to do, how we plan to do it, and how we'll measure whether we're on track to achieve it.**

**OUR  
CORPORATE  
PLAN**



2124 Council  
Plan.pdf

**Our Key Strategies**

**To help us deliver the priorities in the Council plan, we have a number of key strategies that set out the detail of the work we need to do.**

**OUR KEY  
STRATEGIES**

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/our-strategies/key-strategies/>

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**

**Our New Vision & Priorities**

**Our Be Even Better Strategy will provide the focus for all our staff to work together as our ambition to be even better never stops. Now it's time to look forward and move into a new phase of our organisation's improvement journey where we strive to be even better. We have already set out our new priorities based upon the engagement with our communities, residents, businesses and employees from the Barnsley 2030 project and they are:**

Formatted: Centered

**Barnsley - the place of possibilities**

**Healthy  
Barnsley**

**Learning  
Barnsley**

**Growing  
Barnsley**

**Sustainable  
Barnsley**

**Enabling  
Barnsley**

We are a modern, inclusive, efficient, productive and high-performing council

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

**Our New Corporate Outcomes**

**Across these new priorities, we have set out the outcomes that describe our intentions for the next three years, to ensure that we focus on Barnsley as a place of possibilities.**

Healthy Barnsley	Learning Barnsley	Growing Barnsley	Sustainable Barnsley
People are safe and feel safe.	People have the opportunities for lifelong learning and developing new skills including access to apprenticeships.	Business start ups and existing local businesses are supported to grow and attract new investment, providing opportunities for all.	People live in great places, are recycling more and wasting less, feel connected and valued in their community.
People live independently with good physical and mental health for as long as possible.	Children and young people achieve the best outcomes through improved educational achievement and attainment.	People have a welcoming, safe and enjoyable town centre and principal towns as destinations for work, shopping, leisure and culture.	Our heritage and green spaces are promoted for all people to enjoy.
We have reduced inequalities in health and income across the borough.	People have access to early help and support.	People are supported to have safe, warm, sustainable homes.	Fossil fuels are being replaced by affordable and sustainable energy and people are able to enjoy more cycling and walking.

**Our 2020/21 Financial Performance**

**What The Council Spent in 2020/21 – Day to Day (Revenue)**

General Fund Executive Overview:

Towards the end of 2019/20, the COVID-19 pandemic took hold across the world. During 2020/21 the Council has incurred significant costs to support our communities to deal with the impact of the pandemic.

During 2020/21 the Council spent a net **£195.9M** (including proposed earmarkings into 2021/22) on providing services to the public. Compared with the budget for the year of **£192.8M** (including use of reserves) and after adjusting for statutory balances, slippage and specific expenditure commitments requiring the earmarking of resources, the year-end position was an **operational overspend of £3.1M**.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

This expenditure includes in excess of £44M directly relating to the Council's response to COVID-19. Had it not been for additional funding from Government to help with this response effort, together with swift implementation of the COVID-19 Financial Recovery Strategy in May 2020, the overall net operational overspend would have been significantly worse and may have resulted in a call on emergency reserves. However, this was not the case and the overall net overspend of £3.1M has been addressed from a combination of:

- resources previously earmarked for schemes that are no longer required; and
- funding from the Government's taxation losses scheme due in 2021/22.

In addition, the Council is well placed as we progress along the Government's Road Map to Recovery (see [Government COVID-19 Roadmap](#)). Further information on the overall COVID response is provided below.

The table below provides a breakdown of the total costs during 2020/21 by key service (directorate) areas.

Management Accounts	Final Position			Variance Split Between:		
	Year End Budget *	Actual Spend **	Variance **	COVID Costs	COVID Lost Income	Business As Usual
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Children's Services	33.5	34.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	(1.0)
Place	40.9	51.0	10.1	5.8	5.7	(1.4)
Adults & Communities	63.3	76.2	12.9	15.2	0	(2.3)
Public Health	4.5	6.2	1.7	3.3	0	(1.6)
Core Services	(3.3)	(2.0)	1.3	0.8	2.0	(1.5)
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(7.8)</b>
Corporate Budgets / General Items ^	53.9	67.0	13.1	7.1	3.0	3.0
<b>Total Pre-COVID Funding</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>232.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>(4.8)</b>
COVID-19 Funding	-	(36.6)	(36.6)	(33.2)	(3.4)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(4.8)</b>

\* Includes in year use of reserves of £20.2M

\*\* includes proposed earmarking of resources

^ includes council tax and business rate losses

The Council has also acted as agent on behalf of Central Government and Sheffield City Region to provide over £80M in financial support to the business community affected by the pandemic. These costs are not included in the above. The Council were one of the first in Yorkshire to commence payment of business support in late March 2020, with ongoing support being provided throughout the pandemic to help sustain the Barnsley economy throughout the last year.

### 2020/21 Approved Budget

The Council set a net revenue expenditure budget of **£172.6M** for 2020/21 which was funded from grants from Central Government including Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Business Rate Top-Up Grant, the locally retained element of the business rates retention scheme, Section 31 Grants and income from Council Tax payers. In addition, some **£20.2M** of specific earmarked revenue reserves were carried forward from 2019/20, increasing the overall 2020/21 in year net budget to **£192.8M**.

The table below analyses the **proportion** of income received by the Council from these sources during the year. The level of RSG is determined by Central Government whereas income from Business Rates and Council Tax is determined locally.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>2020/21 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:</b>	<b>£M</b>	<b>%</b>
Revenue Support Grant	8.5	4.4
Business Rates Retained Share including Collection Fund Surplus	23.6	12.2
Business Rates Top Up	32.9	17.1
Council Tax including Collection Fund Surplus	104.0	53.9
Section 31 Grants	3.6	1.9
Earmarked Reserves	20.2	10.5
<b>Total Net Revenue Expenditure Budget</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Executive Overview:

The Council's overall Housing Revenue Account position, which relates specifically to the costs of providing Council houses within the Borough was an underspend of **£0.7M**.

Cabinet have approved specific service earmarkings totalling **£0.4M**, with the remainder (**£0.3M**) being held pending the review of the Council's 30 Year HRA Business Plan.

<b>Management Accounts</b>	<b>Year End Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Over / (Under) Spend</b>
	<b>£M</b>	<b>£M</b>	<b>£M</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Dwellings Rent	(69.8)	(70.2)	(0.5)
Non Dwellings Rent	(2.0)	(2.2)	(0.2)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(71.8)</b>	<b>(72.4)</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Repairs & Maintenance	19.2	20.1	0.9
Supervision & Management	18.2	18.1	(0.1)
Bad Debt	1.1	0.6	(0.5)
Interest Payable	10.7	10.4	(0.3)
Contribution to Capital Funding	21.2	21.2	0.0
Use of Capital Reserves	1.6	1.6	0.0
Other Expenditure	1.5	1.4	(0.1)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>
<b>Total Net Position Before Earmarkings</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>
<b>Earmarkings</b>			<b>0.6</b>
<b>Year End Position</b>			<b>-</b>

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2020/21 can be accessed via the links below:

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Date Presented to Cabinet</b>	<b>Cabinet Reference</b>	<b>Link to Cabinet Meeting *</b>
<b>1</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> September 2020	Cab.9.9.2020/13	<a href="#">Quarter 1 Cabinet</a>
<b>2</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2020	Cab.2.12.2020/8	<a href="#">Quarter 2 Cabinet</a>
<b>3</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Cab.10.3.2021/11	<a href="#">Quarter 3 Cabinet</a>
<b>Final Accounts</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	Cab.16.6.2021/11	<a href="#">Final Accounts Cabinet</a>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### The Council's Reserves Position

#### Executive Summary

Where the Council generates a surplus against its budget, the cumulative amount is held within reserves until required in the future. The Council's total reserves at the end of 2020/21 totalled **£226.3M** split between general reserves of **£195.3M** and housing reserves of **£31.0M**. These reserves are earmarked for specific, one off projects/initiatives. A detailed breakdown can be found in [Note 4](#) to the accounts.

#### General Fund Reserves

The level of general fund reserves increased from **£139.1M** at the start of 2020/21 to **£195.3M** at the end of the financial year, a net increase of **£56.2M** which is outlined in the table below:

General Fund:	£M
<b>Reserves at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020</b>	<b>139.1</b>
Reserves Used in 2020/21	(20.2)
Reserves Earmarked into 2021/22	76.4
<b>Total Movement</b>	<b>56.2</b>
<b>Reserves at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	<b>195.3</b>

The main reason for this overall increase is that the Council earmarked resources of **£76.4M** into 2021/22, mainly as a result of the Council receiving a significant number of grants to support the Council's response to the pandemic. Furthermore, also due to the pandemic, there were delivery delays that had a significant impact on delivering some of the Council's key one-off investments during 2020/21 and therefore, those reserves remain committed, but unspent at the end of the financial year.

The Council also used **£20.2M** of reserves in 2020/21, mainly relating to funding its capital programme commitments and a number of service related investments.

The table below breaks down the 2020/21 General Fund Reserves:

Reserve Type	Description	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020	Used	Earmarked	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
Specific Service Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for service specific purposes, including unspent grants and funding relating to projects that have been delayed into future periods	31.4	(1.8)	28.1	57.7
Capital Programme Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the Council's capital investment programme	27.9	(4.0)	2.7	26.6
Glassworks Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the Council's Glassworks Project	20.8	(4.5)	6.0	22.3
Revenue Investment Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for specific revenue investments as set out in the 2020/21 budget process	0.2	(1.2)	5.6	4.6
COVID Grants	Resources held / committed for the ongoing impact on COVID 19	6.7	(6.7)	31.2	31.2
Other Corporate Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for corporate / cross cutting purposes, including Be Even Better Strategy, Insurance Fund, Future Redundancy and the MRP policy	32.1	(2.0)	2.8	32.9
Minimum Working Balance	Resources held as a contingency for unforeseen events	20.0	-	-	20.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>139.1</b>	<b>(20.2)</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>195.3</b>



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Housing Revenue Account Reserves

The level of housing revenue account reserves decreased from **£31.8M** at the start of 2020/21 to **£31.0M** at the end of the financial year, a net decrease of **£0.8M** which is outlined in the table below:

Housing Revenue Account:	£M
<b>Reserves at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Reserves Used in 2020/21	(1.5)
Reserves Earmarked into 2021/22	0.7
<b>Total Movement</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>
<b>Reserves at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	<b>31.0</b>

The main reason for this overall decrease is as result of utilising specific reserves totalling **£1.5M**, namely housing growth reserves, on specific capital projects during 2020/21, offset by the earmarking of resources for future years totalling **£0.8M**, for specific projects to be completed in 2021/22.

The table below breaks down the 2020/21 Housing Revenue Account Reserves:

Reserve Type	Description	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020	Used	Earmarked	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
Housing Growth Investment	Resources held / committed for the approved housing growth capital investment programme	19.3	(1.5)	-	17.8
2020/21 Revenue Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for the revenue earmarkings identified during 2020/21	-	-	0.4	0.4
30 Year Business Plan Earmarkings	Resources held / committed pending the review of the Council's 30 year HRA business plan	2.7	-	0.3	3.0
Other Revenue Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for service specific purposes including mitigation of the impact of welfare reform	2.4	-	-	2.4
Other Capital Earmarkings	Resources held / committed for known capital commitments	0.4	-	-	0.4
Minimum Working Balance	Resources held as a contingency for unforeseen events	7.0	-	-	7.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31.8</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>

## What The Council Spent in 2020/21 (Capital)

### Executive Overview:

In 2020/21, the Council spent **£111.2M** through its capital programme with the majority of the expenditure relating to the Council's property, plant and equipment, such as land and buildings, the road / infrastructure network and council houses.

The **capital expenditure** was funded from **£65.2M** worth of the Council's own resources, such as grants, capital receipts and reserves. The remaining expenditure, totalling **£46.0M**, has been funded by prudential borrowing / leasing.

### Capital Expenditure

**Capital expenditure** during the year amounted to **£111.2M (£141.0M in 2019/20)**, including Private Finance Initiative and other finance lease purchases. The table and chart below analyse the capital expenditure against the Council's asset categories.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Asset Categories</b>	<b>2020/21 £M</b>
Council Dwellings	17.2
Property, Plant & Equipment	14.6
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1.5
Assets Under Construction	45.3
Infrastructure Assets	26.2
Intangible Assets	0.2
Long Term Debtors	0.7
Non BMBC Assets	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.2</b>

The most significant scheme included within the table above is the Glassworks project which spent £43.0M during the year, included above within assets under construction. Other significant schemes to note are the Barnsley Homes Standard works on the Council's houses, works to the highway network, including the scheme in relation to construction works on the roundabouts from J36 of the M1 to Goldthorpe and the acquisitions of homes to replenish the housing stock.

However, COVID-19 has delayed progress in a number of key capital schemes mainly as a result of the suspension of construction works in the first lockdown in March through to June 2020. This has resulted in slippage of costs into 2021/22 and beyond, in line with the three year programme.

#### Capital Financing

The table below shows the major sources of **financing** capital expenditure:

<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>2020/21 £M</b>
Capital Grants	29.8
Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	3.7
Capital Receipts	3.6
Revenue / Reserves	11.2
Major Repairs Reserve	16.9
<b>Sub Total – Own Resources</b>	<b>65.2</b>
Prudential Borrowing	46.0
Leasing	-
<b>Sub Total – Borrowing</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.2</b>

#### Details of Material Assets Disposals

The Council disposed of a number of assets during 2020/21. The **material disposals** are shown in the table below.

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>2020/21 Asset Value Disposed £M</b>
School Academy Transfers	Council Maintained Schools Converted to Academies in 2020/21	6.8
Council House Sales	Council Dwellings Sold	3.6

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2020/21 can be accessed via the links below:

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Date Presented to Cabinet</b>	<b>Cabinet Reference</b>	<b>Link to Cabinet Meeting *</b>
<b>1</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> September 2020	Cab.9.9.2020/13	<a href="#">Quarter 1 Cabinet</a>
<b>2</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2020	Cab.2.12.2020/8	<a href="#">Quarter 2 Cabinet</a>
<b>3</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Cab.10.3.2021/11	<a href="#">Quarter 3 Cabinet</a>
<b>Final Accounts</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	Cab.16.6.2021/12	<a href="#">Final Accounts Cabinet</a>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### 2020/21 Treasury Management Overview

#### Executive Overview:

Facing continued economic uncertainty, the focus of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2020/21 was on **managing risk**:

- The focus of the Council's borrowing strategy was on reducing its exposure to **interest rate** and **refinancing risk**, whilst maintaining a small under-borrowed position to keep its financing costs to a minimum.
- The purpose of the Council's investment strategy was to ensure that its cash balances were **invested prudently** and were **available when needed** to meet the Council's spending commitments. This reflects the recommended investment priorities of **security, liquidity** and **yield** (in that order).

#### Borrowing Overview:

No new fixed rate borrowing was undertaken during the year, reflecting the latest expectations for interest rates and the strength of the Council's position in relation to interest rate risk. The only movements to report were the scheduled principal repayments of £31.9M.

As a result, 29% of the Council's borrowing requirement is now exposed to interest rate risk (based on its short term and variable LOBO loans and its under-borrowed position). This means that 71% of the Council's overall borrowing requirement is being financed by long term, fixed rate borrowing (exceeding the agreed target of 70%).

Given the current outlook for interest rates (i.e. that PWLB rates will remain at around 2% for the foreseeable future), next year's fixed rate borrowing target has been relaxed to 65% as per Treasury Management strategy. This allows the Council to defer any borrowing until 2022/23 and therefore keep its interest costs low over the next 12-month period. The fixed rate borrowing target reflects the medium term forecasts for interest rates and the current benign interest rate environment. Moving forwards fixing out 70% of the CFR is considered prudent and affordable whilst leaving sufficient flexibility to maximise the use of internal balances, low rate temporary borrowing and avoiding the cost of carry.

	Balance on 01/04/2020 (£M)	New Borrowing (£M)	Principal Redeemed (£M)	Balance on 31/03/2021 (£M)	Net Movement (£M)
PWLB Borrowing	525.4	-	(4.5)	520.9	(4.5)
Other Long-Term Loans	95.0	-	(1.4)	93.5	(1.4)
Temporary Loans	1.0	5.0	(6.0)	0.0	(1.0)
Longer Term Local Authority Loans	49.5	-	(20.0)	29.5	(20.0)
<b>Total External Borrowing</b>	<b>670.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(31.9)</b>	<b>643.9</b>	<b>(26.9)</b>

#### Investment Overview:

The Council's investment strategy is to ensure that its cash balances are invested prudently and are available when needed to meet its spending commitments particularly resulting from the pandemic.

The majority of transactions during the financial year related to short term deposits to maintain sufficient liquidity, an appropriate balance of cash was deposited in the Council's Money Market Funds and instant access accounts, to ensure the Council could continue to meet its day to day spending commitments. In terms of presentation in the [Balance Sheet](#), the instant access investment balances are accounted for as "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

The Council's investment balances reduced by £17 Million during the year in order to pay for its capital programme, the scheduled principal repayments and day to day expenditure.

	Balance on 01/04/2020 (£M)	New Investments (£M)	Principal Redeemed (£M)	Balance on 31/03/2021 (£M)	Net Movement (£M)
Short Term Deposits	57.0	208.0	(205.0)	60.0	3.0
Money Market Funds / Instant Access Accounts	75.0	241.3	(261.3)	55.0	(20.0)
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>449.3</b>	<b>(466.3)</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>(17.0)</b>

### Treasury Reporting

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2020/21 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	9 <sup>th</sup> September 2020	Cab.9.9.2020/13	<a href="#">Quarter 1 Cabinet</a>
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2020	Cab.2.12.2020/8	<a href="#">Quarter 2 Cabinet</a>
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<b>Final Accounts</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	Cab.16.6.2021/13	<a href="#">Final Accounts Cabinet</a>

## Summary of the Council's Balance Sheet

The Council's summarised [Balance Sheet](#) is shown below, together with an explanation detailing what the categories represent:

1 <sup>st</sup> April 2020 £M	Category	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £M	Explanation	Movement £M
1,245.8	Non-Current Assets	1,349.5	Assets owned or owed to the Council, that are expected to be used / received in more than 1 year	Increased by 103.7
185.8	Current Assets	164.1	Assets owned or owed to the Council, that are expected to be used / received in the next year	Decreased by 21.7
(122.0)	Current Liabilities	(114.8)	Amounts that the Council owes, due within the next year	Decreased by 7.3
(1,260.6)	Long Term Liabilities	(1,270.2)	Amounts that the Council owes, due in more than 1 year	Increased by 9.6
48.9	NET ASSETS	128.6		Increased by 79.7
206.2	USEABLE RESERVES	273.5	Reserves held that can be used by the Council on spending	Increased by 67.3
(157.3)	UNUSABLE RESERVES	(144.9)	Reserves held that are for specific purposes, ordinarily statutory accounting adjustments	Increased by 12.4
48.9	TOTAL RESERVES	128.6		Increased by 79.7

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

The table below provides a high level explanation of the Council's [Balance Sheet](#) from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021:

Category	Movement £M	Explanation
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>Increased by 103.7</b>	Revaluations of assets upwards of +£72M, enhancing capital spend of +£81M, (£11M) disposals and (£35M) consumption of assets in the year (depreciation).
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>Decreased by 21.7</b>	Drawdown of investment balances (£17M) for cash flow purposes.
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>Decreased by 7.3</b>	Net borrowing repaid (£36M) offset with movement between long term and short term borrowing to reflect due date of debt +£31M, grants received in advance increased by +£3M.
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>Increased by 9.6</b>	Pension liability increase of +£35M offset with movement between long term and short term borrowing to reflect due date of debt (£31M).
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>Increased by 79.7</b>	
<b>USEABLE RESERVES</b>	<b>Increased by 67.3</b>	GF / HRA Reserves increased by +£60M, Amount set aside for housing capital increased by +£5M, capital grants unspent increased by +£2M
<b>UNUSABLE RESERVES</b>	<b>Increased by 12.4</b>	Revaluation reserve increase by +£81M, offset by decrease in pension reserve of (£37M), Collection Fund decreased by (£11M) and DSG Deficit Account showed a decrease of (£12M)
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>Increased by 79.7</b>	

## Summary of the Council's Pension Fund Position as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

### Accounting Basis

The Council accounts for its Pension Fund position in accordance with IAS 19, which means that it accounts for the costs of retirement benefits when entitlement to those benefits has been earned rather than when they are actually paid to employees, which may be many years into the future. These future liabilities are to be met by fund assets which are acquired from employer and employee contributions and subsequently invested for a return. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, fund liabilities **exceeded** fund assets by **£443M, on an accounting basis**.

### Funding Basis

The Pension Fund position, when assessed **on a funding basis**, is calculated in a different way to the accounting methodology and ultimately reflects the actual performance of the Council's Pension Fund. It is the pension fund position on a funding basis that informs the Council's ongoing contribution rate and the employees' contribution rate. Any pension deficit on this funding basis must be made good over time. A triennial actuarial review assesses key assumptions and agrees any changes, including any increase in employer contributions, for a subsequent 3 year period with the aim of having a **100% funded scheme** over the longer term. The latest review applies to the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2023.

The Council has a deficit totalling **£16M** at the time of the triennial review and paid the deficit relating to the triennial period (£2.3M) upfront, as a lump sum in 2020/21 to benefit from the discount offered by the Pension Fund, as opposed to paying on a monthly or annual basis. The first of three elements of this has been charged to the General Fund in 2020/21.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### **Key Projects**

#### The Glass Works

Construction of the Council's major town centre redevelopment "The Glass Works" was paused for a period of three months during 2020/21 due to the COVID 19 pandemic. This delayed the overall completion of the new retail, leisure and restaurant phase of the scheme slightly. Construction was completed in Q1 of 2021/22 and the Council has since taken ownership from the main contractor.

The final phases of public realm are due to be completed later in the year with the scheme [opening due to open](#) in September 2021.

Whilst the high street has suffered both pre and post-Covid, the letting of the Glass Works remains buoyant with two new retailers (Sports Direct incorporating USC and Flannels) announced during the year and positive negotiations with other tenants ongoing. The leasing strategy remains under constant review as the development progresses to full opening next year and beyond and will be updated as and when required.

A procurement process for construction of the Glass Works Town Centre Bridge was completed during 2020/21. Final negotiations are being undertaken with the selected contractor including a detailed construction plan. Drainage works have commenced at the bridge site with the construction of the bridge expected to commence at some point during 2021/22 with completion in 2022/23.

### **Other Key Decisions**

During 2020/21, following a strategic review of operations, the Council took the decision to terminate the Joint Venture held with NPS Barnsley Ltd. Termination notices were issued on 31<sup>st</sup> January for NPS Barnsley Ltd and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 for Barnsley Norse. NPS Barnsley Ltd operations and 51 employee positions were in-sourced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021.

## **The Council's Approach to Risk Management**

### **Executive Overview:**

The embedding of a culture where the management of threats and concerns, and the assurances needed regarding the achievement of the Council's objectives, is considered a fundamental part of normal business process, and crucial to the delivery of the risk management approach and the implementation of good governance arrangements.

A robust and dynamic Strategic Risk Register (SRR) sets the culture and tone for the management of threats, concerns and assurances across and throughout the Council. The engagement of the Senior Management Team (SMT) in the Risk Management process through their ownership and review of the SRR demonstrates a strong commitment to lead and champion Risk Management 'from the top' and to further reinforce the continuing development of a Risk Management culture.

The risks in the SRR are owned by SMT, with the management of individual risks being allocated to a Risk Manager (a member of SMT) and measures to mitigate risks allocated to Action Owners (being those senior managers best placed to take responsibility to drive the implementation of those actions).

SMT is also responsible for ensuring that the SRR continues to express those high-level concerns, issues and areas of strategic focus which have a significant bearing upon the overall achievement of corporate objectives and that they are being appropriately managed.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

A fundamental review of the Council's approach to risk has been undertaken with the introduction of a new approach focussing on being more permissive and enabling, identifying the assurances needed to ensure the delivery of objectives and a move away from the traditional and negative approach.

This new approach is being embedded and is supported by a new system to facilitate 'self-serve'.

The Audit and Governance Committee provides assurances to the Council on the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management framework, ensuring it is fit for purpose. The Audit and Governance Committee receives regular reports on the Council's risk management arrangements and on the management of key strategic risks; these include detailed presentations "a deep dive review" from the relevant Executive Director on strategic risks in their area. Executive Directors will attend the Audit and Governance Committee to present an update on their strategic risk(s) and answer questions raised by committee members. Oversight of the risk management framework is a key responsibility of the Audit and Governance Committee. Cabinet also receives six-monthly updates on strategic risks.

## Future Spending Plans & Assessment of the Future Economic Climate

### Key Documents

Title	Description	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Service & Financial Planning 2021/22	General Fund Budget Proposals for 2021/22	10th February 2021	Cab.10.2.2021/6	<a href="#">Budget Cabinet</a>
Housing Revenue Account – 2021/22	HRA Budget Proposals for 2021/22	13th January 2021	Cab.13.1.2021/8	<a href="#">Cabinet Meeting</a>
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy 2021/22	The Council's Strategy with Regards Borrowing & Investing	10th February 2021	Cab.10.2.2021/6	<a href="#">Budget Cabinet</a>
Capital Investment Strategy 2021/22	The Council's Strategy with Regards Capital Investment	10th February 2021	Cab.10.2.2021/6	<a href="#">Budget Cabinet</a>
Council Tax Base Report 2021/22	The Council's Approved Council Tax Base	13th January 2021	Cab.13.1.2021/6	<a href="#">Cabinet Meeting</a>
Business Rates – Calculation of Local Share 2021/22	The Council's Approved Business Rate Tax Base	13th January 2021	Cab.13.1.2021/7	<a href="#">Cabinet Meeting</a>

As highlighted earlier the Council's Corporate Plan, has been refreshed with a new plan implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021. The Council Plan will support the Barnsley 2030 project over the next three years, delivering against our new vision of 'Barnsley - the place of possibilities'.

In February 2021, the Council agreed an updated **Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)** for the period 2021 – 2024. This included presenting balanced budget proposals for 2021/22 and 2022/23 with a relatively small funding gap in 2023/24. Although, this position is based on a number of core assumptions, non-more so than the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on public finances.

Regardless of this, in order to achieve a balanced position over the next two years, a number of **tough decisions** and changes to the way we deliver some of our services are required. This includes delivery of a further **£5 million** in efficiency savings, on top of over **£110 million** saved since 2010.

Government delayed the three year comprehensive spending review, announcing a one year Local Government settlement for 2020/21. This did afford the opportunity to make some much needed one off investment in front line services and key priorities, with upwards of **£20M** being set aside specifically for this purpose during 2020/21.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

However, the above position was approved prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (see below), late in March 2020. As a result, Government announced a further delay of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), the Fair Funding Review and Business Rates Retention in summer 2020, providing a further one year only settlement for 2021/22. It is currently anticipated that the full three year CSR will be delivered later during 2021/22.

## The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

### 2020/21 Financial Year

As mentioned above, the COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted on the Council's resources during 2020/21. The Council has incurred COVID related costs totalling £33.177M during 2020/21 (£1.439M in 2019/20), broken down as follows:

Area of Spend	Value £M	Description
Adult Social Care	10.9	Support to the Council's care providers for staffing, PPE and outbreak control
Test and Trace / Outbreak Control	6.2	Provision of intervention to prevent outbreaks across the borough including marketing and communication
Business Support	3.9	Financial support to businesses not supported via the government scheme (see below)
Hardship / Welfare Assistance	4.4	Support to individuals and families required to self-isolate / financial support for council tax
Other Council Costs	0.4	IT costs, communications
Home to School	0.4	Additional costs associated with transporting vulnerable children
Waste	2.6	Additional costs of waste collection due to people being at home as well as social distancing measures at waste recycling sites
Winter Grants	1.2	Emergency food parcels during school holidays
Other Recovery	1.9	Cost of security and cleaning to safely open public buildings
Children's Social Care	0.6	Increased caseloads as result of the pandemic and support to those leaving care during the pandemic
Homelessness	0.4	Provision of temporary accommodation during lockdowns
Community Testing	0.3	Costs of providing community testing facilities.
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.2</b>	

Over and above these costs, the Council's core income sources have been significantly impacted during 2020/21.

Total income losses stand at £11.4M. The table below provides a further break down:

Area of Spend	Value £M	Description
Taxation Losses	2.9	Losses in income from council tax and business rates.
Car Parking Income	1.2	Losses in income following the closure of car parks and lower footfall due to the lockdown / covid restrictions.
Markets and Commercial Income	2.3	Rent relief provided to the Council's commercial tenants.
Schools Catering	1.2	Loss of income following the closure of schools.
Other Fees and Charges	3.8	Professional fees, legal fees, leisure and cultural income losses and training fees.
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	

Further detail is provided in the Council's 2020/21 Corporate Finance Performance Report

In addition to the above, the Council has also administered financial support payments in excess of £80M, on behalf of the Government to individuals and businesses in the Borough. In accordance with the accounting Code, the Council is purely acting as an agent so these payments, and the associated grant income, are excluded from the Council's accounts.



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

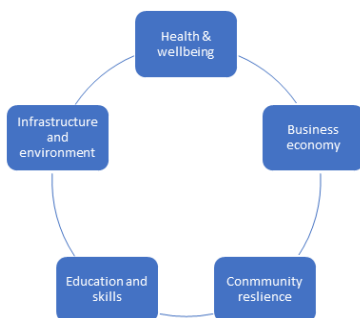
Type	£Ms
BEIS Business Support Grant	30.5
Local Restrictions Grant Business Support	19.6
Additional Restrictions Grant Business Support (via Sheffield City Region)	4.2
Test and Trace Payments	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>

### 2021/22 Outlook and Beyond

The Government published the next phase of its COVID 19 response by announcing the roadmap out of lockdown on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021. This four-step roadmap offers the country a route back to normality with the final step seeing all restrictions and legal limits on social contact removed by a revised date of the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2021.

Aligned to this, the Council has recently introduced the Barnsley Recovery and Renewal Strategy. This strategy sets out how the council will work towards restoring the Borough and supporting residents and businesses to move on from the pandemic.

This strategy sets out five themes:



Costs associated with the ongoing COVID response and recovery effort are currently estimated to be in the region of £16.3M in 2021/22. These costs include:

AREA	21 / 22	DESCRIPTION
Adult Social Care	2.7	Continuing to support the borough's care sector with infection control
Children's Social Care	0.4	Additional support for our most vulnerable children;
Homelessness	0.3	Further accommodation support in private and council settings.
Supporting the Vulnerable	1.6	Support to help the charity and voluntary sector recover; Ongoing financial support for those required to self-isolate;
Outbreak Control	4.0	Ongoing outbreak control measures to help prevent further infections. Community response and compliance.
Kick Start	0.6	Employment of up to 80 Kick Start positions for people at risk of long-term unemployment.
Waste	1.5	Waste disposal – additional tonnages with people staying at home; Extending social distancing for vulnerable employees; Traffic management at waste disposal (recycling) sites.
Building costs	0.5	Additional cost of security and cleaning in council owned building.
Other	4.7	Additional resourcing requirements to support the recovery effort; Business Support; Provision of PPE for Council employees.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.3</b>	

In addition, there is a further potential shortfall in income of £1.6M:

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

AREA	21 / 22	DESCRIPTION
Car Parking	0.8	Losses in income from closure of car parks and lower footfall in the town centre during lockdown/restrictions.
Commercial Rents	0.5	Rent relief provided by the Council to its commercial tenants
Other Fees & Charges	0.3	Leisure and cultural venues / Training fees
Taxation losses	0.0*	Taxation losses have been considered as part of the updated MTFS
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.6</b>	

Therefore, the total estimated cost in 21/22 is £17.9M. The overall position for 21/22 will be continuously monitored as we progress through the recovery and renewal strategy and in line with the Government's roadmap.

This cost will be partly funded from grant monies earmarked and carried forward from 20/21 (£9.2M) together with specific government funding allocations announced for 21/22 (£2.2M) leaving a balance of £6.5M.

	2021/22 £M
COSTS	16.3
INCOME	1.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.9</b>
Less CFwd. Funding	(9.2) *
21/22 Allocation	(2.1)
<b>NET COST</b>	<b>6.5</b>

\*Excludes grants carried forward in respect of collection fund losses.

It is proposed to fund this balance using the resources set aside as part of the 21/22 budget setting process. However, it should be noted this position is predicated on the agreed recovery roadmap continuing as hoped/planned. A further increase of COVID infections or any other derailment of the roadmap could result in significant financial pressure unless that is accompanied with further Government support.

The estimated ongoing impact of COVID 19 during 2021/22 and beyond has been captured by the Council's 2030 Plan and the updated 2021-2024 Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

This will impact on several things including:

- service delivery and consideration of different methods of delivery;
- major projects that the Council is involved in;
- the cost of running services;
- income collection;
- the wider community and economy; and
- Council employees.

## Our 2020/21 Statement of Accounts

### The Form of the Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts is a statutory publication required under the Accounts and Audit Regulations and prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (The Code), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a true and fair view of the Council's financial position at the end of the year and the transactions of the Council during the year.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

The information contained in the various statements and notes are of a highly technical nature. To aid readers of the accounts, some of the technical areas around the accounting policies have been provided in [Annex A](#) through [Annex E](#), with links to the individual areas of the accounts that they relate to.

The layout of the 2020/21 Statement of Accounts is comprised of:

- Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts;
- The Core Financial Statements;
- The Expenditure & Funding Analysis;
- Notes to the Core Financial Statements;
- The Supplementary Financial Statements and Notes including the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund; and
- The Group Accounts

These are explained in more detail below.

### [Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts](#)

This section explains the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) in relation to the Statement of Accounts. The Council is responsible for ensuring that there are proper arrangements in place for financial administration, ensuring that value for money is achieved and approving the annual Statement of Accounts. The CFO is responsible for selecting and applying accounting policies, keeping accurate and timely accounting records, taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and complying with proper accounting practice as defined by The Code.

### [The Core Financial Statements](#)

[The Movement in Reserves Statement \(MIRS\)](#) – This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'useable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the accounting / economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

[The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement \(CI&ES\)](#) – This statement shows the accounting cost in the year, of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this is different to the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

[The Balance Sheet](#) – The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council, as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council.

Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is useable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

[The Cash Flow Statement](#) – The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income, or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

### **Notes to the Core Financial Statements**

[The Expenditure and Funding Analysis](#) is designed to demonstrate to council tax and rent payers, how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services, in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

There are a number of disclosure notes that present further detail behind the figures in the Core Financial Statements, categorised by the predominant statement that they support.

- [Notes Relating to the Expenditure & Funding Analysis;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Movement in Reserves Statement;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Balance Sheet;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Cash Flow Statement;](#)
- [Notes Relating to Other Disclosures.](#)

### **The Supplementary Financial Statements**

[The Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement](#) – Local authorities are required by law to account separately for all transactions relating to the cost of local authority housing by way of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). This account shows in more detail where the resources are spent in maintaining and managing the Council's council houses, and the sources of income to meet these costs.

[The Collection Fund](#) - The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of Council Tax and Business Rates.

### **The Group Accounts**

[The Group Accounts](#) – The Group Accounts are a consolidated set of financial statements that represent the overall activities of the companies that the Council has an interest in, where deemed material.

## **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**

### **Changes of Accounting Policies in 2020/21**

There has been no change to the Council's accounting policies for 2020/21.

### **Post Balance Sheet Events**

There are no adjusting post balance sheet events following the 31st March 2021.

[Note 18](#) details the post balance sheet events in more depth including the potential impact on the Council.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### SECTION 3 - STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

#### The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- ◆ Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that Officer is the Service Director for Finance (Chief Finance Officer);
- ◆ Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- ◆ Approve the Statement of Accounts.

COUNCILLOR A. GARDINER

DATE: ~~28<sup>th</sup> July 2021~~ 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021

CABINET SPOKESPERSON FOR CORPORATE SERVICES

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#### The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- ◆ Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- ◆ Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ Complied with the Local Authority Code;
- ◆ Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- ◆ Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- ◆ Assessed the Council's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- ◆ Used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Council and the Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- ◆ Maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In conclusion, the Chief Finance Officer certifies that this Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31st March 2021.

N COPLEY BA (HONS), CPFA.

DATE: ~~28<sup>th</sup> July 2021~~ 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021

SERVICE DIRECTOR FOR FINANCE, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### SECTION 4 – CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

For a description of this statement – click [here](#)

<b>Movement in Reserves During 2020/21</b>	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Useable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2020</b>	<b>133,875</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>8,854</b>	<b>206,177</b>	<b>(157,264)</b>	<b>48,913</b>
Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to New Adjustment Account at 1st April 2020	5,224	-	-	-	-	5,224	(5,224)	-
<b>Restated Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2020</b>	<b>139,099</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>8,854</b>	<b>211,401</b>	<b>(162,488)</b>	<b>48,913</b>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	13,610	(9,845)	-	-	-	3,765	75,840	79,605
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	42,593	8,980	276	4,193	2,208	58,250	(58,250)	-
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2020/21</b>	<b>56,203</b>	<b>(865)</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>62,015</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>79,605</b>
<b>Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2021</b>	<b>195,302</b>	<b>30,952</b>	<b>17,086</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>273,416</b>	<b>(144,898)</b>	<b>128,518</b>
	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet / Note 5</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>

[Balance Sheet](#)

[CI&ES](#)

[Note 3](#)

[Note 4 & HRA](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2019/20</u>	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Useable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
<b>Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2019</b>	<b>130,114</b>	<b>37,074</b>	<b>15,071</b>	<b>10,807</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>198,862</b>	<b>(219,001)</b>	<b>(20,139)</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(20,119)	(12,147)	-	-	-	<b>(32,266)</b>	<b>101,318</b>	<b>69,052</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	23,880	6,890	1,739	4,014	3,058	<b>39,581</b>	<b>(39,581)</b>	-	<a href="#">Note 3</a>
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2019/20</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>(5,257)</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>61,737</b>	<b>69,052</b>	<a href="#">Note 4 &amp; HRA</a>
<b>Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2020</b>	<b>133,875</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>8,854</b>	<b>206,177</b>	<b>(157,264)</b>	<b>48,913</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet / Note 5</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

For a description of this statement – click [here](#)

2019/20 (Restated)				2020/21			Note / Statement
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	
			<b>Net Cost of Services:</b>				
153,283	(100,401)	52,882	Children's Services	143,626	(96,228)	47,398	
103,913	(29,777)	74,136	Place	103,502	(27,454)	76,048	
74,882	(71,970)	2,912	Housing Revenue Account	72,781	(72,493)	288	<a href="#">HRA</a>
96,755	(40,355)	56,400	Adults & Communities	92,144	(42,716)	49,428	
12,539	(7,787)	4,752	Public Health	10,323	(8,366)	1,957	
104,052	(105,655)	(1,603)	Core Services	113,222	(101,991)	11,231	
13,855	(25,421)	(11,566)	Corporate Services	12,867	(29,718)	(16,851)	
1,439	-	1,439	Exceptional Item – COVID 19	32,937	(22,542)	10,395	<a href="#">8</a>
<b>560,718</b>	<b>(381,366)</b>	<b>179,352</b>	<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>581,402</b>	<b>(401,508)</b>	<b>179,894</b>	<a href="#">EFA</a>
			<b>Other Operating Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>				
436	-	436	Parish Council Precepts	414	-	414	
1,666	-	1,666	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	-	1,666	
6,973	(10,558)	(3,585)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	4,396	(5,962)	(1,566)	
9,679	-	9,679	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	6,769	-	6,769	<a href="#">8</a>
<b>18,754</b>	<b>(10,558)</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>Total Other Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>(5,962)</b>	<b>7,283</b>	
			<b>Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>				
22,895	-	22,895	Interest Payable on Debt	23,747	-	23,747	
97	-	97	Interest Element of Finance Leases	76	-	76	
20,279	-	20,279	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	19,395	-	19,395	
10,446	-	10,446	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	9,537	-	9,537	<a href="#">37</a>
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-	
1,358	-	1,358	Expected Credit Loss Model	396	-	396	
-	-	-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-	
-	(1,959)	(1,959)	Investment Interest Income	-	(809)	(809)	
-	(207)	(207)	Dividends Receivable	-	(113)	(113)	
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)	
3,612	(4,357)	(745)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	4,803	(4,455)	348	<a href="#">9</a>
<b>58,687</b>	<b>(6,533)</b>	<b>52,154</b>	<b>Total Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>57,954</b>	<b>(5,387)</b>	<b>52,567</b>	

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Continued overleaf.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2019/20 (Restated)				2020/21			Note / Statement
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	
			<b>Taxation &amp; Non-Specific Grant Income:</b>				
-	(25,289)	(25,289)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(35,966)	(35,966)	
-	(4,976)	(4,976)	Section 31 Grant	-	(24,924)	(24,924)	
-	(8,175)	(8,175)	Exceptional Item – COVID 19 Related General Grants	-	(19,459)	(19,459)	<a href="#">8</a>
-	(12,746)	(12,746)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(12,954)	(12,954)	
-	(98,646)	(98,646)	Council Tax	-	(102,437)	(102,437)	
-	(25,394)	(25,394)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(15,034)	(15,034)	
-	(32,210)	(32,210)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(32,735)	(32,735)	
-	<b>(207,436)</b>	<b>(207,436)</b>	<b>Total Taxation &amp; Non Specific Grant Income</b>	-	<b>(243,509)</b>	<b>(243,509)</b>	
<b>638,159</b>	<b>(605,893)</b>	<b>32,266</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>652,601</b>	<b>(656,366)</b>	<b>(3,765)</b>	<a href="#">6</a>
			<b>Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>				
6,318	(46,763)	(40,445)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	3,023	(95,698)	(92,675)	<a href="#">5</a>
57	-	57	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	111	-	111	<a href="#">5</a>
-	(60,930)	(60,930)	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	16,724	-	16,724	<a href="#">37</a>
<b>6,375</b>	<b>(107,693)</b>	<b>(101,318)</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>19,858</b>	<b>(95,698)</b>	<b>(75,840)</b>	
<b>644,534</b>	<b>(713,586)</b>	<b>(69,052)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>672,459</b>	<b>(752,064)</b>	<b>(79,605)</b>	

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2021

For a description of this statement – click [here](#)

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s	Note / Statement
	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
	<b>Property Plant and Equipment:</b>			
580,429	- Council Dwellings	647,463		<a href="#">19</a>
301,594	- Other Land & Buildings	282,683		<a href="#">19</a>
9,435	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	8,863		<a href="#">19</a>
264,599	- Infrastructure Assets	283,291		<a href="#">19</a>
70,118	- Assets Under Construction	107,118		<a href="#">19</a>
2,924	- Surplus Assets	1,769		<a href="#">19</a>
<b>1,229,099</b>			<b>1,331,187</b>	
10,427	Heritage Assets	11,215		<a href="#">21</a>
925	Intangible Assets	815		<a href="#">22</a>
4,422	Long Term Investments	4,281		<a href="#">27</a>
909	Long Term Debtors	1,948		<a href="#">27</a>
<b>16,683</b>			<b>18,259</b>	
<b>1,245,782</b>	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>1,349,446</b>	
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
4,108	Assets 'Held for Sale'	8,413		<a href="#">23</a>
57,197	Short Term Investments	60,048		<a href="#">27</a>
1,101	Inventories	1,186		<a href="#">29</a>
10,072	Local Taxation Debtors	10,290		<a href="#">30</a>
(9,772)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(10,243)		<a href="#">30</a>
62,264	Other Short Term Debtors	47,848		<a href="#">31</a>
(7,776)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(6,490)		<a href="#">31</a>
68,569	Cash & Cash Equivalents	53,010		<a href="#">Cash Flow</a>
<b>185,763</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>164,062</b>	
<b>1,431,545</b>	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,513,508</b>	
	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
(31,229)	Short Term Borrowing	(21,788)		<a href="#">27</a>
(9,507)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(8,797)		<a href="#">27</a>
(49,077)	Short Term Creditors	(47,929)		<a href="#">32</a>
(6,380)	Short Term Provisions	(6,368)		<a href="#">34</a>
(17,699)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(23,602)		<a href="#">33</a>
(8,152)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(6,295)		<a href="#">33</a>
<b>(122,044)</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(114,779)</b>	
	<b>LONG TERM LIABILITIES</b>			
(645,650)	Long Term Borrowing	(628,230)		<a href="#">27</a>
(202,861)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(194,062)		<a href="#">27</a>
(3,725)	Long Term Provisions	(4,521)		<a href="#">34</a>
(408,352)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(443,398)		<a href="#">37</a>
<b>(1,260,588)</b>	<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(1,270,211)</b>	
<b>(1,382,632)</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>(1,384,990)</b>	
<b>48,913</b>	<b>NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)</b>		<b>128,518</b>	

Continued overleaf

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)**

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s	Note / Statement
	<b>USEABLE RESERVES:</b>			
133,875	- General Fund	195,302		<a href="#">4 / MIRS</a>
31,817	- Housing Revenue Account	30,952		<a href="#">4 / MIRS / HRA</a>
16,810	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	17,086		<a href="#">MIRS</a>
14,821	- Major Repairs Reserve	19,014		<a href="#">MIRS</a>
8,854	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	11,062		<a href="#">MIRS</a>
<b>206,177</b>	<b>TOTAL USEABLE RESERVES</b>		<b>273,416</b>	
	<b>UNUSABLE RESERVES:</b>			
(24,780)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(35,182)		<a href="#">5</a>
60	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	497		<a href="#">5</a>
(12,057)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(11,473)		<a href="#">5</a>
(408,352)	- Pensions Reserve	(444,961)		<a href="#">5</a>
(320)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(431)		<a href="#">5</a>
271,208	- Revaluation Reserve	352,241		<a href="#">5</a>
(3,007)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(2,482)		<a href="#">5</a>
19,984	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,650		<a href="#">5</a>
-	- DSG Deficit Adjustment Account *	(11,757)		<a href="#">5</a>
<b>(157,264)</b>	<b>TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES</b>		<b>(144,898)</b>	
<b>48,913</b>	<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>		<b>128,518</b>	

\* The DSG Adjustment account is a new requirement for 2020/21. The [Movement in Reserves Statement](#) shows the adjustment to the opening balances, in accordance with SI The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations (the 2003 Regulations) as amended.

I certify that these accounts were [approved by the full Council as its meeting on the 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021](#). These [statements replace the unaudited financial statements](#) placed on account with the Council's external auditors, Grant Thornton LLP on 28th July 2021.

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Cllr. Caroline Makinson

Date: ~~28<sup>th</sup> July 2021~~ [25<sup>th</sup> November 2021](#)

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For a description of this statement – click [here](#)

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s	Note
<b>32,266</b>	<b>Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>		<b>(3,765)</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
	<b>Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:</b>			
(79,136)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(79,530)		
(19,024)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(20,661)		
(16,652)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(11,166)		
815	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	(1,147)		
32	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	85		
17,204	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(13,536)		
3,144	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	(8,051)		
644	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	607		
<b>(92,973)</b>			<b>(133,399)</b>	
	<b>Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing &amp; Financing Activities:</b>			
25,289	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	35,966		
-	- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt	-		
10,558	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	6,088		
<b>35,847</b>			<b>42,054</b>	
<b>(24,860)</b>	<b>Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities</b>		<b>(95,110)</b>	
(4,705)	<b>Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities</b>		64,447	<a href="#">39</a>
(3,613)	<b>Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities</b>		46,222	<a href="#">40</a>
<b>(33,178)</b>	<b>Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>15,559</b>	
<b>35,391</b>	<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>68,569</b>	
33,178	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(15,559)	
<b>68,569</b>	<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>53,010</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
	<b>Made Up Of The Following Elements:</b>			
2	Cash Held By The Council		2	
(5,345)	Cash in Transit *		(12,314)	
(1,103)	Bank Current Accounts		10,310	
75,015	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions		55,012	
<b>68,569</b>	<b>Total Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>53,010</b>	

\* Cash in Transit represents the timing difference between payments being made by the Council to its creditors and receipts received from its debtors, which have been accounted for in the Council's Statement of Accounts and the clearing of those payments in the year end bank balance.

[Accounting Policy 5](#) defines the Council's policy with regards classification of financial instruments as cash equivalents.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**  
**SECTION 5 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS**

For a description of this note – click [here](#)

2019/20 (Restated)				2020/21		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments Between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments Between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
38,895	13,987	52,882	Children's Services	38,685	8,713	47,398
38,916	35,220	74,136	Place	44,096	31,952	76,048
(18,018)	20,930	2,912	Housing Revenue Account	(16,801)	17,089	288
52,057	4,343	56,400	Adults & Communities	45,441	3,987	49,428
4,397	355	4,752	Public Health	1,469	488	1,957
(6,304)	4,701	(1,603)	Core Services	(5,431)	16,662	11,231
(11,588)	22	(11,566)	Corporate Services	(17,040)	189	(16,851)
1,439	-	1,439	Exceptional Item – COVID 19	10,395	-	10,395
<b>99,794</b>	<b>79,558</b>	<b>179,352</b>	<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>100,814</b>	<b>79,080</b>	<b>179,894</b>
436	7,760	8,196	Other Operating Income & Expenditure	414	6,869	7,283
41,708	10,446	52,154	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	43,030	9,537	52,567
(180,225)	(27,211)	(207,436)	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(218,876)	(24,633)	(243,509)
<b>(38,287)</b>	<b>70,553</b>	<b>32,266</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>(74,618)</b>	<b>70,853</b>	<b>(3,765)</b>
39,783	(39,783)	-	Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	19,280	(19,280)	-
<b>1,496</b>	<b>30,770</b>	<b>32,266</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(55,338)</b>	<b>51,573</b>	<b>(3,765)</b>
<a href="#">Note 1 / MIRS</a>	<b>Split Between:</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>		<a href="#">Note 1 / MIRS</a>	<b>Split Between:</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
General Fund	23,880			General Fund	42,593	
HRA	6,890			HRA	8,980	
	<b>30,770</b>				<b>51,573</b>	
	<a href="#">Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS</a>				<a href="#">Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS</a>	

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

2019/20			Movement on Reserves:	2020/21		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
130,114	37,074	167,188	<b>Opening Balances as at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	133,875	31,817	165,692
-	-	-	Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to New Adjustment Account at 1st April 2020	5,224	-	5,224
<b>130,114</b>	<b>37,074</b>	<b>167,188</b>	<b>Revised Balances as at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>139,099</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>170,916</b>
3,761	(5,257)	<b>(1,496)</b>	Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund & HRA Balances in Year	56,203	(865)	<b>55,338</b>
<b>133,875</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>165,692</b>	<b>Closing Balances as at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>195,302</b>	<b>30,952</b>	<b>226,254</b>

[Note 4 / MIRS](#)

[Note 4 / MIRS](#)

[Note 4 / MIRS](#)

[Note 4 / MIRS](#)

[Note 4 / MIRS](#)

[Note 4 / MIRS](#)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note A – Prior Period Adjustment

**Description:** This note provides explanation of the prior period adjustment applied in the comparative prior year position including the overall impact on the key statements and notes contained therein.

The Council has restated its prior year Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement to reflect the treatment and presentation of the COVID grants received and associated expenditure on COVID related response and recovery. The changes are purely presentational and are to reflect the exceptional nature of the associated COVID expenditure and income, which allows comparability between the two financial years.

The restatement does not affect the overall (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services nor the Council's reserves position as at the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020.

This presentational adjustment has also been followed through to the associated notes such as the EFA, Note 1, and Note 6.

### NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE EXPENDITURE & FUNDING ANALYSIS

#### Note 1 – Reconciliation Between Management Accounts and Expenditure & Funding Analysis

**Description:** This note provides a reconciliation between the Council's Management Accounts and the first column of the Expenditure & Funding Analysis which represents the actual movement on the Council useable reserves for the year. The respective adjustments are outlined in the explanatory notes in the pages overleaf.

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Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format	2020/21				
	Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report (Note 1A)	Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services (Note 1B)	Items Not Included Within The CI&ES (Note 1C)	Corporate Funding / Expenditure (Note 1D)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances (Note 1E)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	38,685	-	-	-	38,685
Place	43,872	224	-	-	44,096
Housing Revenue Account	-	(10,404)	(6,397)	-	(16,801)
Adults & Communities	45,441	-	-	-	45,441
Public Health	1,469	-	-	-	1,469
Core Services	(5,360)	(56)	(15)	-	(5,431)
Corporate Services	(11,595)	13,091	(18,536)	-	(17,040)
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	10,395	-	-	-	10,395
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>122,907</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>(24,948)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100,814</b>
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	414	414
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	43,030	-	-	43,030
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(45,885)	-	(172,991)	(218,876)
<b>(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>122,907</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(24,948)</b>	<b>(172,577)</b>	<b>(74,618)</b>
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1F)	-	-	18,415	865	19,280
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>122,907</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,533)</b>	<b>(171,712)</b>	<b>(55,338)</b>

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format</b>	<b>2019/20 (Restated)</b>				
	Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report (Note 1A)	Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services (Note 1B)	Items Not Included Within The CI&ES (Note 1C)	Corporate Funding / Expenditure (Note 1D)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances (Note 1E)
	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>
Children's Services	38,895	-	-	-	38,895
Place	37,936	980	-	-	38,916
Housing Revenue Account	-	(10,068)	(7,950)	-	(18,018)
Adults & Communities	52,049	8	-	-	52,057
Public Health	4,397	-	-	-	4,397
Core Services	(6,613)	324	(15)	-	(6,304)
Corporate Services	37,199	(22,226)	(26,561)	-	(11,588)
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	1,439	-	-	-	1,439
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>165,302</b>	<b>(30,982)</b>	<b>(34,526)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,794</b>
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	436	436
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	41,708	-	-	41,708
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(10,726)	-	(169,499)	(180,225)
<b>Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>165,302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(34,526)</b>	<b>(169,063)</b>	<b>(38,287)</b>
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1F)	-	-	34,526	5,257	39,783
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>165,302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(163,806)</b>	<b>1,496</b>

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[EFA](#)

### **Adjustments From Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format – Explanatory Notes**

**Note 1A: Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report**

This column represents the net revenue expenditure (management accounts) of the Council's directorates, as reported to Cabinet throughout the financial year.

**Note 1B: Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services**

Adjustments for items that are not deemed, as per the Accounting Code of Practice, as service specific income and expenditure but which represent other corporate items:

- **Other Operating Income & Expenditure** – generally relates to precepts / levies that are accounted for within service budgets from a management accounts perspective but a corporate cost as per the financial reporting requirements;

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

- **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** – generally relates to corporate income and expenditure such as interest payments servicing the Council's debt and interest receivable from its financial investments and dividends from its interests in companies. Also included within this are the external element of services that are accounted for as trading undertakings;
- **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** – relates to non-specific grant received and accounted for within service budgets from a management accounts perspective.

### Note 1C: Items Not Included Within The CI&ES

Adjustments that, under the Accounting Code of Practice, are not reported from a financial reporting point of view within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but as a movement in reserves:

- These adjustments generally relate to capital items such as the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and capital funded by revenue / reserves and the statutory accounting for the treatment of the Council's DSG Deficit. Also included is the accounting recognition of the element of the pension deficit payment and the adjustment in relation to financial instruments.

### Note 1D: Corporate Funding / Expenditure

This column brings in the Council's corporate, non-specific funding for the year together with other corporate items of expenditure:

- **Other Operating Income & Expenditure** – generally relates to the precept payments collected by the Council and paid over to the parish councils;
- **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** – relates to the non-specific income that the Council receives in year to fund its net expenditure, including Revenue Support Grant (RSG), Council Tax, Business Rates and S31 Grants.

### Note 1E: Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances

This column shows the Council's financial position in terms of its in-year movement in general fund and housing revenue account reserve positions. These can be seen in terms of both types of reserves in [Note 4](#).

### Note 1F: Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement

The items captured within this row are such items that, in accordance with the Code of Practice, are not to be included within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (Accounting Basis). Such items are chargeable to the General Fund Balance however, under statutory provisions and are therefore duly deducted or added to the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement (Funding Basis). This row therefore purely represents presentational adjustments to allow reconciliation between the accounting basis and funding basis.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 2 - Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis per Directorate

Description:	This note provides an analysis of the adjustments between the accounting basis as stipulated by the Code of Practice and the funding basis as stipulated by Legislation, per directorate. The respective adjustments are outlined in the explanatory notes in the pages overleaf.
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<b>Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts</b>	<b>2020/21</b>			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 2A)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note 2B)	Other Differences (Note 2C)	Total Adjustments
	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>
Children's Services	3,862	5,343	(492)	<b>8,713</b>
Place	29,765	2,182	5	<b>31,952</b>
Housing Revenue Account	17,089	-	-	<b>17,089</b>
Adults & Communities	2,728	1,263	(4)	<b>3,987</b>
Public Health	-	488	-	<b>488</b>
Core Services	14,932	1,770	(40)	<b>16,662</b>
Corporate Services	105	78	6	<b>189</b>
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>68,481</b>	<b>11,124</b>	<b>(525)</b>	<b>79,080</b>
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	6,869	-	-	<b>6,869</b>
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	9,537	-	<b>9,537</b>
Donation & Non Specific Grant Income	(35,966)	-	11,333	<b>(24,633)</b>
<b>Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>39,384</b>	<b>20,661</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>70,853</b>
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	(24,449)	(781)	5,950	<b>(19,280)</b>
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>14,935</b>	<b>19,880</b>	<b>16,758</b>	<b>51,573</b>

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts</b>	<b>2019/20</b>			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 2A)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note 2B)	Other Differences (Note 2C)	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	9,827	4,550	(390)	<b>13,987</b>
Place	33,658	1,489	73	<b>35,220</b>
Housing Revenue Account	20,930	-	-	<b>20,930</b>
Adults & Communities	3,443	884	16	<b>4,343</b>
Public Health	-	344	11	<b>355</b>
Core Services	3,260	1,290	151	<b>4,701</b>
Corporate Services	-	21	1	<b>22</b>
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>71,118</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>79,558</b>
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	7,760	-	-	<b>7,760</b>
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	10,446	-	<b>10,446</b>
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(25,289)	-	(1,922)	<b>(27,211)</b>
<b>Difference Between General Fund / HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>53,589</b>	<b>19,024</b>	<b>(2,060)</b>	<b>70,553</b>
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	(30,613)	(8,534)	(636)	<b>(39,783)</b>
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>(2,696)</b>	<b>30,770</b>

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### Page 124 Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis per Directorate – Explanatory Notes

#### Note 2A: Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line and for:

- **Other Operating Income & Expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.
- **Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement** – generally relate to capital items such as the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and capital funded by revenue / reserves.

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 2B: Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

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

- For **Net Cost of Services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs. The change also includes the recognition of the pension deficit payment, relating to the year.
- For **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.
- For Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement – the pension deficit element recognised against the general fund.

### Note 2C: Other Differences

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

- For **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** – the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council Tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in The Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.
- For Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement – these adjustments relate to the entries relating to the financial instrument adjustment account and the Council's DSG deficit.

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### **NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT**

#### **Note 3 – Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations**

Description:	This note details the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.
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The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against:

#### General Fund Balances

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

There are two types of General Fund balances as detailed below:

- Non-Specific Reserves – these reserves are general in nature and are not earmarked for a specific use in the future. Included within this balance are the Minimum Working Balance which is retained for unforeseen circumstances and Strategic Reserves that are held with consideration towards the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy; and
- Earmarked Reserves – these reserves have a specific use on a particular activity / scheme.

[Note 4](#) identifies the movement between the two types of General Fund Reserves.

#### Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balances

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

The services provided by the HRA include; Council house management, rent collection, letting, tenant participation, repairs and maintenance, estate management, caretaking and other tenant related services.

#### Useable Capital Receipts Reserve

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

#### Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls the application of the notional Major Repairs Allowance (MRA). The MRA is restricted to being applied to new capital investment in HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the notional MRA that has yet to be applied at year end.

#### Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies, but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Note 3	Useable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
<b>2020/21 Adjustments</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>
<b>Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>						
Amounts by which Income and Expenditure Included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are Different from Revenue for the Year Calculated in Accordance with Statutory Requirements:						
Pensions Costs <i>(Transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)</i>	19,880	-	-	-	-	(19,880)
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	(545)	(38)	-	-	-	583
Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit <i>(Transfers to or from DSG Adjustment Account)</i>	6,533	-	-	-	-	(6,533)
Council Tax and NDR <i>(Transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)</i>	11,333	-	-	-	-	(11,333)
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	(525)	-	-	-	-	525
Reversal of Entries Included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in Relation to Capital Expenditure <i>(These Items are Charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	58,820	20,826	-	16,524	-	(96,170)
<b>Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>95,496</b>	<b>20,788</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(132,808)</b>
<b>Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,505)	(4,584)	5,652	-	-	437
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	127	-	(127)	-	-	-
Payments to the Government Housing Receipts Pool <i>(Funded by a Transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	1,666	-	(1,666)	-	-	-
Posting of HRA Resources from Revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	(4,625)	-	4,625	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(8,671)	-	-	-	-	8,671
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(8,554)	(2,599)	-	-	-	11,153
<b>Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue &amp; Capital Resources</b>	<b>(16,937)</b>	<b>(11,808)</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,261</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(3,584)	-	-	3,584
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(16,956)	-	16,956
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(32,418)	-	-	-	(1,340)	33,758
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(3,548)	-	-	-	3,548	-
Use of Resources to Write Down Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts Received Relating to Loans/Investments Repaid in Year, Originally Funded From Capital Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Payments in Relation to Deferred Capital Receipts	-	-	1	-	-	(1)
<b>Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>	<b>(35,966)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,583)</b>	<b>(16,956)</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>54,297</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>42,593</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>(58,250)</b>
	MIRS / EFA	MIRS / EFA	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Note 3	Useable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
<b>2019/20 Adjustments</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>	<b>£000s</b>
<b>Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>						
Amounts by which Income and Expenditure Included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are Different from Revenue for the Year Calculated in Accordance with Statutory Requirements:						
Pensions Costs <i>(Transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)</i>	10,490	-	-	-	-	(10,490)
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	(544)	(92)	-	-	-	636
Council Tax and NDR <i>(Transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)</i>	(1,922)	-	-	-	-	1,922
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	(138)	-	-	-	-	138
Reversal of Entries Included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in Relation to Capital Expenditure <i>(These Items are Charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	61,292	26,478	-	14,886	-	(102,656)
<b>Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>69,178</b>	<b>26,386</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(110,450)</b>
<b>Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(4,177)	(6,573)	10,750	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	-	192	(192)	-	-	-
Payments to the Government Housing Receipts Pool <i>(Funded by a Transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	1,666	-	(1,666)	-	-	-
Posting of HRA Resources from Revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	(5,852)	-	5,852	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,486)	-	-	-	-	7,486
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(10,012)	(7,263)	-	-	-	17,275
<b>Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue &amp; Capital Resources</b>	<b>(20,009)</b>	<b>(19,496)</b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,761</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(6,859)	-	-	6,859
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(16,724)	-	16,724
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(18,266)	-	-	-	(3,965)	22,231
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(7,023)	-	-	-	7,023	-
Use of Resources to Write Down Debt	-	-	(461)	-	-	461
Receipts Received Relating to Loans/Investments Repaid in Year, Originally Funded From Capital Resources	-	-	166	-	-	(166)
Cash Payments in Relation to Deferred Capital Receipts	-	-	1	-	-	(1)
<b>Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>	<b>(25,289)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,153)</b>	<b>(16,724)</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>46,108</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>23,880</b>	<b>6,890</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>(39,581)</b>
	<u>MIRS / EFA</u>	<u>MIRS / EFA</u>	<u>MIRS</u>	<u>MIRS</u>	<u>MIRS</u>	<u>MIRS</u>



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 4 – General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Reserves

Description:	This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 26</a>

	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	Adj. to Opening Reserves Balance	Transfers Out 2020/21	Transfers In 2020/21	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
General Fund:	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Service Earmarked Reserves:</b>								
<b>People Directorate:</b>								
School Balances	2,335	(2,335)	2,051	2,051	-	(2,051)	5,267	5,267
Centrally Retained DSG Budgets	-	-	(5,224)	(5,224)	5,224	-	-	-
Future Demography / Social Care Pressures	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	6,000	16,000
Other People Directorate Earmarkings	859	(359)	599	1,099	-	(1,099)	942	942
<b>Place Directorate:</b>								
Jobs & Growth Plan	544	(247)	-	297	-	(168)	-	129
Waste Disposal - Transfer Loading Station	651	(651)	348	348	-	(348)	-	-
Other Place Directorate Earmarkings	6,124	(3,513)	1,819	4,430	-	(2,211)	1,766	3,985
<b>Communities Directorate:</b>								
Area Council Funding	1,100	(1,100)	1,088	1,088	-	(1,088)	1,127	1,127
CCG Funding	2,205	(2,205)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries Review	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	(1,000)	-	-
Other Communities Directorate Earmarkings	7,546	(5,660)	6,357	8,243	-	(6,646)	14,529	16,126
<b>Public Health Directorate:</b>								
Public Health Grant	2,629	(2,629)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Health Earmarkings	2,000	(2,000)	1,267	1,267	-	(1,267)	1,454	1,454
<b>Core Services Directorate:</b>								
PFI / BSF Programme	5,647	(204)	571	6,014	-	(571)	1,836	7,279
Other Core Services Directorate Earmarkings	5,533	(1,701)	1,441	5,273	-	(515)	681	5,439
<b>Corporate Earmarked Reserves:</b>								
<b>Capital Programme Earmarkings:</b>								
Glassworks Scheme	19,124	(3,916)	2,000	17,208	-	(4,932)	9,991	22,267
Future Council Priorities	22,871	(4,837)	10,838	28,872	-	(9,409)	7,173	26,636
<b>Corporate Earmarkings</b>								
Revenue Investments - 20/21 Budgets	-	(453)	718	265	-	(4,120)	8,436	4,581
Future Council - Downsizing Costs / KLOE Mitigation	9,608	(4,739)	-	4,869	-	(1,030)	3,067	6,906
Insurance Fund Reserve	6,200	-	503	6,703	-	(554)	-	6,149
Invest to Grow	1,057	(757)	317	617	-	(91)	-	526
Commercial Fund	350	(140)	500	710	-	(62)	-	648
MRP Future Years	4,047	-	1,976	6,023	-	-	1,613	7,636
COVID 19 - Recovery Strategy	-	-	1,909	1,909	-	-	-	1,909
COVID 19 - Grant	-	-	6,736	6,736	-	-	24,420	31,156
Other Corporate Earmarkings	2,947	(823)	1,953	4,077	-	(514)	5,577	9,140
<b>Sub Total - G/F Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>114,377</b>	<b>(38,269)</b>	<b>37,767</b>	<b>113,875</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>(37,676)</b>	<b>93,879</b>	<b>175,302</b>

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	Adj. to Opening Reserves Balance	Transfers Out 2020/21	Transfers In 2020/21	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
General Fund:	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Non-Earmarked Reserves:</b>								
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	15,000	-	5,000	20,000		-	-	20,000
In Year Surplus / (Deficit)	737	(737)	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Sub Total – G/F Non-Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>15,737</b>	<b>(737)</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Total – General Fund Reserves</b>	<b>130,114</b>	<b>(39,006)</b>	<b>42,767</b>	<b>133,875</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>(37,676)</b>	<b>93,879</b>	<b>195,302</b>
<b>Total General Fund Movement</b>		<b>3,761</b>				<b>56,203</b>		<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
		<a href="#">EFA / MIRS</a>				<a href="#">EFA / MIRS</a>		

	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	Transfers Out 2020/21	Transfers In 2020/21	Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
Housing Revenue Account:	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Earmarked Reserves:</b>							
Capital Reserve	3,585	(3,585)	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Growth	18,663	(2,682)	3,247	19,228	(2,572)	1,000	17,656
Welfare Reform	3,000	-	-	3,000	(1,000)	-	2,000
New Build Bungalows	1,422	(1,041)	-	381	(27)	-	354
Held Pending Review of 30 Year Business Plan	3,000	(2,126)	-	874	-	2,269	3,143
Homelessness Act Team	200	(200)	-	-	-	-	-
Repairs & Maintenance Slippage 2018/19	120	(120)	-	-	-	273	273
COVID-19 Financial Recovery	-	-	590	590	(590)	-	-
Electrical Testing	452	-	100	552	(156)	-	396
Legionella Testing	185	(93)	-	92	(92)	-	-
Asbestos Programme	-	-	100	100	(100)	-	-
Investment in Council HRA System	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Legal Fees	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
<b>Sub Total – HRA Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>30,627</b>	<b>(9,847)</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>(4,537)</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>23,952</b>
<b>Non-Earmarked Reserves:</b>							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	5,200	-	1,800	7,000	-	-	7,000
In Year Surplus	1,247	(1,247)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total – HRA Non-Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>(1,247)</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Total – HRA Reserves</b>	<b>37,074</b>	<b>(11,094)</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>(4,537)</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>30,952</b>
<b>Total HRA Movement</b>		<b>(5,257)</b>			<b>(865)</b>		<a href="#">Balance Sheet / HRA</a>
		<a href="#">EFA / MIRS</a>			<a href="#">EFA / MIRS</a>		

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 5 – Unusable Reserves

Description:	This note provides an analysis of the Council's unusable reserves. These reserves cannot be used to reduce Council Tax or Rents and ordinarily represent statutory accounting requirements.
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31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019 £000s	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
(2,714)	(24,780)	Capital Adjustment Account	(35,182)
61	60	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	497
(12,693)	(12,057)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(11,473)
(458,793)	(408,35)	Pensions Reserve	(444,961)
(263)	(320)	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	(431)
240,484	271,208	Revaluation Reserve	352,241
(3,145)	(3,007)	Accumulated Absences Account	(2,482)
18,062	19,984	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,650
-	-	DSG Deficit Adjustment Account	(11,757)
<b>(219,001)</b>	<b>(157,264)</b>	<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>(144,898)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

#### Capital Adjustment Account

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

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

[Note 3](#) provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2019/20 £000s		2020/21	
		£000s	£000s
<b>(2,714)</b>	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>(24,780)</b>
	<b>Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement:</b>		
(78,896)	- Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	(79,250)	
(241)	- Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(280)	
(6,868)	- Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute	(5,471)	
(16,652)	- Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(11,166)	
<b>(102,657)</b>			<b>(96,167)</b>
<b>9,721</b>	Adjusting Amount Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve		<b>11,642</b>
<b>(92,936)</b>	<b>Net Written Out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in Year</b>		<b>(84,525)</b>
	<b>Capital Financing Applied in Year:</b>		
6,860	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Expenditure	3,584	
461	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	51	
18,266	- Capital Grants & Contributions Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement That Have Been Applied to Capital Financing / Write Down Debt	32,419	
16,723	- Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	16,956	
3,965	- Application of Grants to Capital Financing From Capital Grants Unapplied Account	1,340	
7,486	- Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	8,671	
17,275	- Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	11,153	
<b>71,036</b>			<b>74,174</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(2,714)	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>(24,780)</b>
-	Movement in the Market Value of Investment Properties Debited / Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
(166)	Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made By The Council, Originally Funded From Capital Resources, Thus Reducing The Ongoing Requirement to Borrow	(51)	
<b>(166)</b>			<b>(51)</b>
<b>(24,780)</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>(35,182)</b>

### Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	£000s
61	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>60</b>
-	Transfer of Deferred Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	438	
(1)	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve Upon Receipt of Cash	(1)	
<b>60</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>497</b>

### Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred but reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council Tax. The balance on the Account as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 37 years.

2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(12,693)	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>(12,057)</b>
-	Premiums Incurred in the Year & Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
636	Proportion of Premiums Incurred in Previous Financial Years to be Charged Against the General Fund Balance in Accordance With Statutory Requirements	584	
<b>636</b>	<b>Amount by Which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement are Different from Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements</b>		<b>584</b>
<b>(12,057)</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>(11,473)</b>

### Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service. The liabilities recognised are updated to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pension's Reserve therefore shows a substantial

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

shortfall in benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	
<b>(458,793)</b>	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>(408,352)</b>	
60,930	Actuarial Gains or (Losses) on Pensions Assets & Liabilities	(16,724)	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
(36,252)	Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(39,242)	
25,763	Employer's Pensions Contributions	19,357	
<b>(408,352)</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>(444,961)</b>	

### Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and expenditure. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost; and
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	£000s
<b>(263)</b>	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>(320)</b>
	- Upward Revaluation of Investments	-	
(57)	Downward Revaluation of Investments	(111)	
	- Change in Impairment Loss Allowance	-	
<b>(57)</b>			<b>(111)</b>
	Accumulated Gains or Losses on Assets Sold and Maturing Assets Written Out to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as Part of Other Investment Income	-	
	Accumulated Gains or Losses on Assets Sold and Maturing Assets Written Out to the General Fund Balance for Financial Assets Designated to Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	
-			-
<b>(320)</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>(431)</b>

### Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation or;
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20 £000s		2020/21		
		£000s	£000s	
<b>240,484</b>	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>271,208</b>	
47,441	Upward Revaluation of Assets	97,958		
(6,319)	Downward Revaluation of Assets & Impairment Losses Not Charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,022)		
(677)	Reversal Of Revaluation Loss (Net of Depreciation)	(2,259)		
<b>40,445</b>	<b>Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Not Posted to The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>		<b>92,677</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
(6,207)	Difference Between Fair Value Depreciation & Historical Cost Depreciation	(7,398)		
-	Revaluation Reserve Balances of Investment Properties Written Out on Transfer of Asset Category	-		
(3,514)	Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold or Scrapped	(4,246)		
<b>(9,721)</b>	<b>Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account</b>		<b>(11,644)</b>	
<b>271,208</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>352,241</b>	

### Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfer to or from the Account.

2019/20 £000s		2020/21		
		£000s	£000s	
<b>(3,145)</b>	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>(3,007)</b>	
3,145	Settlement or Cancellation of Accrual Made at the End of the Preceding Year	3,007		
(3,007)	Amounts Accrued at the End of the Current Year	(2,482)		
<b>138</b>	<b>Amount By Which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance With Statutory Requirements</b>		<b>525</b>	
<b>(3,007)</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>		<b>(2,482)</b>	

### Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2019/20 £000s		2020/21		
		£000s	£000s	
<b>18,062</b>	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>		<b>19,984</b>	
1,922	Amount By Which Council Tax Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	(11,334)		
<b>19,984</b>	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>8,650</b>		<a href="#">Collection Fund</a>

### Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit Adjustment Account

The Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit Adjustment Account is a statutory account where the Council must hold its DSG schools deficit, in accordance with amended statutory instrument, The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003, as amended.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
-	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	-
-	Reporting of Opening Schools' Budget Deficit	(5,224)
-	<b>Revised Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>(5,224)</b>
-	Deficit Charged in Year	(6,533)
-	<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>(11,757)</b>

### NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### Note 6 – Expenditure & Income Analysed By Nature

Description:	This note shows the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the CIES on both a subjective and segmental basis.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 2</a>

The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

<b>Expenditure / Income</b>	<b>2019/20 (Restated) £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Employee Benefits Expenses	174,054	178,728
Other Services Expenses	305,630	322,868
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	86,004	85,005
Interest Payments	53,717	52,755
Precepts & Levies	436	414
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	1,666
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	16,652	11,165
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>638,159</b>	<b>652,601</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(139,691)	(133,607)
Interest & Investment Income	(2,177)	(932)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(124,040)	(117,470)
Government Grants & Contributions	(329,427)	(398,395) <a href="#">Note 15</a>
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(10,558)	(5,962)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(605,893)</b>	<b>(656,366)</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>32,266</b>	<b>(3,765)</b>
	<a href="#">CIES</a>	<a href="#">CIES</a>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Segmental Expenditure & Income

The table above has been analysed between reporting segments of the Council (Directorates) and the non-directorate specific entries which predominately relates to the adjustments of a corporate nature, not included within the Net Cost of Services.

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	2020/21							<b>TOTAL</b>
	Employee Benefits Expenses	Other Services Expenses	Depreciation, Amortisation Impairment	Interest Payments	Precepts & Levies	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	73,384	66,381	3,862	-	-	-	-	143,627
Place	35,682	40,059	29,765	-	-	-	-	105,506
HRA	836	38,332	33,613	10,512	-	-	-	83,293
Adults & Communities	20,689	68,728	2,728	-	-	-	-	92,145
Public Health	7,682	2,641	-	-	-	-	-	10,323
Core Services	30,201	70,887	14,932	-	-	-	-	116,020
Corporate Services	10,254	2,903	105	32,706	-	-	-	45,968
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	32,937	-	-	-	-	-	32,937
Non Directorate	-	-	-	9,537	414	1,666	11,165	22,782
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,728</b>	<b>322,868</b>	<b>85,005</b>	<b>52,755</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>11,165</b>	<b>652,601</b>

<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	2020/21					<b>TOTAL</b>
	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	Interest & Investment Income	Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	Government Grants & Contributions	Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	(2,440)	-	-	(93,788)	-	(96,228)
Place	(17,796)	(127)	-	(11,760)	-	(29,683)
HRA	(72,218)	(108)	-	(275)	-	(72,601)
Adults & Communities	(14,408)	-	-	(28,308)	-	(42,716)
Public Health	(286)	-	-	(8,080)	-	(8,366)
Core Services	(21,177)	(389)	-	(83,167)	-	(104,733)
Corporate Services	(5,282)	(308)	(779)	(69,543)	-	(75,912)
Exceptional Item – COVID 19	-	-	-	(22,542)	-	(22,542)
Non Directorate	-	-	(116,691)	(80,932)	(5,962)	(203,585)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(133,607)</b>	<b>(932)</b>	<b>(117,470)</b>	<b>(398,395)</b>	<b>(5,962)</b>	<b>(656,366)</b>



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Prior Year Comparator)</b>	2019/20 (Restated)							<b>TOTAL</b>
	Employee Benefits Expenses	Other Services Expenses	Depreciation, Amortisation Impairment	Interest Payments	Precepts & Levies	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Children's Services	76,493	66,964	9,827	-	-	-	-	<b>153,284</b>
Place	33,269	38,940	33,658	-	-	-	-	<b>105,867</b>
HRA	776	38,290	35,816	10,374	-	-	-	<b>85,256</b>
Adults & Communities	19,455	73,857	3,443	-	-	-	-	<b>96,755</b>
Public Health	7,053	5,486	-	-	-	-	-	<b>12,539</b>
Core Services	29,682	72,768	3,260	2	-	-	-	<b>105,712</b>
Corporate Services	7,326	7,886	-	32,895	-	-	-	<b>48,107</b>
Exceptional Item - COVID 19	-	1,439	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,439</b>
Non Directorate	-	-	-	10,446	436	1,666	16,652	<b>29,200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,054</b>	<b>305,630</b>	<b>86,004</b>	<b>53,717</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>638,159</b>

<b>TOTAL INCOME (Prior Year Comparator)</b>	2019/20 (Restated)						<b>TOTAL</b>
	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	Interest & Investment Income	Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	Government Grants & Contributions	Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets		
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s		
Children's Services	(5,374)	-	-	(95,027)	-	<b>(100,401)</b>	
Place	(20,051)	(197)	-	(12,463)	-	<b>(32,711)</b>	
HRA	(70,912)	(306)	-	(1,058)	-	<b>(72,276)</b>	
Adults & Communities	(16,448)	(8)	-	(23,906)	-	<b>(40,362)</b>	
Public Health	(255)	-	-	(7,532)	-	<b>(7,787)</b>	
Core Services	(21,384)	(364)	-	(85,891)	-	<b>(107,639)</b>	
Corporate Services	(5,267)	(1,302)	(1,190)	(21,514)	-	<b>(29,273)</b>	
Exceptional Item - COVID 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Directorate	-	-	(122,850)	(82,036)	(10,558)	<b>(215,444)</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(139,691)</b>	<b>(2,177)</b>	<b>(124,040)</b>	<b>(329,427)</b>	<b>(10,558)</b>	<b>(605,893)</b>	

### Note 7 – Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients

Description:	This note shows the level of revenue received by the Council from its contractual arrangements.
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Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for contracts with service recipients are as follows:

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
(108,737)	Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients	(107,743)
<b>(108,737)</b>	<b>Total Included in Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>(107,743)</b>

There are no amounts included in the Balance Sheet for contracts with service recipients as the material contractual arrangements relate to the specific financial year.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Note 8 – Material Items of Income and Expense &amp; Exceptional Items</b>	
Description:	The first part of this note identifies any material items of income or expense that occurred during 2020/21, defined as any material individual transaction to or from a single vendor or customer.  The second part of the note identifies any exceptional items which are items of income or expenditure which are material in net terms, in respect of the Council's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 6</a>

### **Material Items of Income & Expense**

The following items are deemed material to the accounts and are explained below:

#### COVID

During 2020/21, the Council incurred significant expenditure as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic, along with a number of significant grants provided by the Government, to fund such expenditure.

These items, which is also classed as exceptional items, are shown on the face of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#) and explained in further detail below.

#### **Exceptional Items**

These exceptional items are exceptional under the definition and do have a material net effect on the Council's statements:

#### COVID Expenditure and Specific COVID Related Grants

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government announced multiple support packages to fund the financial challenges presented to local authorities during both the latter part of 2019/20 and the full 2020/21 financial year. Where grants were provided for a specific purpose, these are accounted for, in accordance with the Code of Practice, in the Net Cost of Services within the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#), together with the associated expenditure.

The Council incurred COVID related costs totalling £33.177M during 2020/21 (£1.439M in 2019/20), broken down as follows:

Area of Spend	Value £M	Description
Adult Social Care	10.9	Support to the Council's care providers for staffing, PPE and outbreak control
Test and Trace / Outbreak Control	6.2	Provision of intervention to prevent outbreaks across the borough including marketing and communication
Business Support	3.9	Financial support to businesses not supported via the government scheme (see below)
Hardship / Welfare Assistance	4.4	Support to individuals and families required to self-isolate / financial support for council tax
Other Council Costs	0.4	IT costs, communications
Home to School	0.4	Additional costs associated with transporting vulnerable children
Waste	2.6	Additional costs of waste collection due to people being at home as well as social distancing measures at waste recycling sites
Winter Grants	1.2	Emergency food parcels during school holidays
Other Recovery	1.9	Cost of security and cleaning to safely open public buildings
Children's Social Care	0.6	Increased caseloads as result of the pandemic and support to those leaving care during the pandemic
Homelessness	0.4	Provision of temporary accommodation during lockdowns
Community Testing	0.3	Costs of providing community testing facilities.
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.2</b>	

The Council accounted for specific grants and income totalling £22.542M during 2020/21 (£nil in 2019/20). The £22.542M above includes other contributions / income that are not accounted for as grants, totalling £0.235M. A breakdown of the grants, totalling £22.307M is provided in [Note 15](#) to these accounts.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### General COVID Related Grants

Where such grants were accounted for during the year, that had no restrictions and were therefore deemed as general grants, these grants have been accounted for within the Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income section of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#).

The Council accounted for £19.459M during 2020/21 (£8.175M in 2019/20). A breakdown of these grants is provided in [Note 15](#) to these accounts.

### The Council Acting as an Agent on Behalf of The Government

In addition to the above, where the Council has been deemed to be acting as an agent on behalf of the Government, where the Council facilitates the payments but has no discretion in terms of what the payments should be and who they are to be made to, these payments and associated grant funding are accounted for as non-Council spend and income, in accordance with the Code. The balance of payments / receipts is shown as a creditor / debtor to The Government on the Council's Balance Sheet representing monies owed back to the Government (creditor) or monies owed to the Council (debtor).

The Council recognised a creditor totalling £4.480M in 2020/21 (£12.180M debtor in 2019/20), the table shows the composition of these net creditor positions.

As At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020				As At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021		
Payments Made/Debtor	Grant Received/Creditor	Net Debtor/(Creditor)		Payments Made/Debtor	Grant Received/Creditor	Net Debtor/(Creditor)/Net
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
12,180	-	12,180	BEIS Business Support Grant	30,520	(30,520)	-
-	-	-	Local Restrictions Grant	19,646	(23,828)	(4,182)
-	-	-	Test and Trace Payments	384	(458)	(74)
-	-	-	Additional Restrictions Grant	4,232	(4,456)	(224)
<b>12,180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>54,782</b>	<b>(59,262)</b>	<b>(4,480)</b>

### School Academy Conversions

Where a maintained school transfers to Academy status, the Council's assets are leased to the respective academy trust. In accounting terms, the academy trust controls these assets; therefore, the transfer is accounted for as a disposal (see arrangements at [Note 25](#)). The amounts written out of the Council's Balance Sheet are as follows:

2020/21	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Assets Relating To:	£000s	£000s	£000s
Athersley South Primary	2,599	-	2,599
Dearne Goldthorpe	4,170	-	4,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,769</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,769</b>

[CI&ES](#)

2019/20	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Assets Relating To:	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cudworth Churchfield Primary	3,437	-	3,437
Mapplewell Primary	2,176	-	2,176
Worsborough Common Primary	4,066	-	4,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,679</b>

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These exceptional items are presented within the 'Other Operating Income & Expenditure' section of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#).

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 9 – Trading Operations

Description:	This note outlines the Council's trading units which operates in a commercial environment by charging service users or internal customers.
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Details of those units are as follows:

2019/20		Trading Service	2020/21		
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	
(1,208)	716	<b>Waste &amp; Recycling</b>	Turnover	(1,221)	<b>(504)</b>
	<b>(492)</b>		Expenditure	717	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(14,065)	10,335	<b>Engineering Services</b>	Turnover	(13,208)	<b>(2,506)</b>
	<b>(3,730)</b>		Expenditure	10,702	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(4,984)	10,694	<b>Building Services</b>	Turnover	(4,372)	<b>5,575</b>
	<b>5,710</b>		Expenditure	9,947	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(2,241)	3,808	<b>Fleet Services</b>	Turnover	(3,093)	<b>1,754</b>
	<b>1,567</b>		Expenditure	4,847	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(3,316)	3,393	<b>Schools Catering</b>	Turnover	(1,428)	<b>1,223</b>
	<b>77</b>		Expenditure	2,651	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(988)	6,838	<b>Information Services (Other)</b>	Turnover	-	<b>-</b>
	<b>5,850</b>		Expenditure	-	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(783)	824	<b>Markets</b>	Turnover	(138)	<b>684</b>
	<b>41</b>		Expenditure	822	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(1,905)	3,591	<b>Neighbourhood Services</b>	Turnover	(1,903)	<b>1,840</b>
	<b>1,686</b>		Expenditure	3,743	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
(11,840)	12,936	<b>The Consolidated Results of the Other Trading Units</b>	Turnover	(7,681)	<b>(186)</b>
	<b>1,096</b>		Expenditure	7,495	
			<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>		
<b>(41,330)</b>		<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>Turnover</b>	<b>(33,044)</b>	
<b>53,135</b>			<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>40,924</b>	
	<b>11,805</b>	<b>Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Operations</b>			<b>7,880</b>

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some are an integral part of the Council's services to the public (e.g. refuse collection), whilst others are support services to those services (e.g. Information Services). The internal expenditure of these operations is allocated or recharged to headings in the Net Cost of Services. Only a residual amount of the net surplus / deficit on trading operations is charged as Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#)) relating to trading with external organisations:

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
11,805	Net Deficit on Trading Operations	7,880
(4,844)	Services to the Public Included in the Net Cost of Services	2,587
(7,706)	Support Services <a href="#">Recharged-Reported in the</a> Net Cost of Services	(10,119)
<b>(745)</b>	<b>Net Deficit / (Surplus) Posted to Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>348</b>

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Note 10 – Impairment / Revaluation Losses	
Description:	The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is charged with any revaluation / impairment losses, over and above the balance on the revaluation reserve. These charges are reversed out and have no impact on the Council Tax payer as per statute.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 8</a>

During 2020/21, the Council has recognised revaluation losses of £44.437M (£45.145M in 2019/20) through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as shown below:

2019/20 £000s	Asset Categories:	2020/21 £000s
	<b>Charged to Net Cost of Services:</b>	
20,661	Council Dwellings	17,096
23,493	Other Land & Buildings	28,541
803	Surplus Assets	(1,168)
188	Assets Held for Sale	(32)
<b>45,145</b>	<b>Total Charged to Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>44,437</b>
	<b>Charged to Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>	
-	Investment Properties	-
<b>-</b>	<b>Total Charged to Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>45,145</b>	<b>Total Charged to Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>44,437</b>

Note 11 – Pooled Budgets	
Description:	Pooled Budgets are non-entity arrangements where two or more bodies contribute towards achieving a joint set of outcomes. This note describes the arrangements that the Council is party to in respect of pooled budgets.

### Children & Young People Service Aligned Budget Arrangement

The Council has continued with the Children & Young People service aligned budget arrangement with Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG) which applies the flexibilities under Section 75 of the NHS Act, through a formal partnership agreement, hosted by the Council.

The aligned budget arrangement has been subsumed within the Children's Trust arrangement and is managed by the Executive Commissioning Group (ECG), which is a sub-body of the Trust Executive Group (TEG).

The ECG, on behalf of the TEG, agrees the respective aligned budgets of both organisations and the funding allocations for the provision of integrated social & community health care services.

2019/20 £000s		People Directorate £000s	Revenue Account £000s	2020/21 £000s
	<b>Value of Aligned Budgets:</b>			
	Opening Balance at 1 <sup>st</sup> April			
(6,456)	BCCG	(4,814)	-	(4,814)
(33,020)	Barnsley MBC	(34,790)	-	(34,790)
<b>(39,476)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(39,604)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(39,604)</b>
	<b>Value of Commissioned Services:</b>			
4,266	SWYPFT*	1,656	-	1,656
33,960	Barnsley MBC	35,792	-	35,792
1,250	BCCG	2,156	-	2,156
278	Balance on Revenue Account	-	(1,665)	(1,665)
<b>39,754</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,604</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>	<b>37,939</b>
<b>278</b>	<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>

\*SWYPFT – South & West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust.

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
	<b>Distribution of Over / (Under) Spend:</b>	
(502)	BCCG	(1,208)
780	Barnsley MBC	(457)
<b>278</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Income & Expenditure Account

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
	<b>Income from Pooled Budget:</b>	
-	Balance Brought Forward	-
(39,476)	Pooled Budget Income	(39,604)
-	Other Funding	-
<b>(39,476)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(39,604)</b>
	<b>Provider Expenditure:</b>	
2,030	Barnsley CCG	948
33,458	Barnsley MBC (CYP&F / PH)	35,450
4,266	SWYPFT	1,541
<b>39,754</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,939</b>
<b>278</b>	<b>Over / (Under) Spend</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>
-	Ring-Fenced & Carried Forward	-
<b>278</b>	<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>

### Governance Arrangements

The changing architecture of the NHS, particularly with the demise of the PCT has led to some changes in the Children Services partnership arrangements in Barnsley. The decision was made in 2013/14 to move from a pooled budget arrangement to one of alignment, underpinned by principles of partnership working and service integration at point of delivery. From a financial viewpoint, the move to aligned budgets does not pose any significant financial risk to the Council as the funding / budget arrangement in the past is clearly separated and reflects the statutory functions of both organisations. The following are some of the structural changes to the arrangements:

1. BMBC will continue to act as the lead commissioner for all community health services (on behalf of the NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)).
2. Children's community health services are delivered by South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYPFT) under contract with clear accountability (in terms of performance and clinical risk) to the CCG for delivering improved outcomes. These health services include Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Children's Therapy (including physiotherapy, occupational and speech & language therapies), etc.

### The Better Care Fund Pooled Arrangement

The CCG has entered into a 'pooled' budget arrangement with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) with effect from 1 April 2015. The aims of the BCF are to improve outcomes for the population of Barnsley by improving integration of health and social care services. This was underpinned by a Section 75 agreement between the commissioners. Governance arrangements are in place through the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board. The CCG is the host organisation of the pooled arrangement during the 2020/21 financial year.

A summary of the pooled budget is shown below:

2019/20 £000s	<b>BCF Pooled Account</b>	2020/21 £000s
<b>(1,388)</b>	<b>Balance as at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	-
	<b>Contribution to the BCF Pool:</b>	
(19,682)	Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group	(20,736)
(16,031)	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	(16,432)
<b>(35,713)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(37,168)</b>
	<b>Value of Commissioned Services:</b>	
28,029	Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group	27,610
9,072	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	9,558
<b>37,101</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,168</b>
-	<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	-

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Explanation of Above Tables

- **Value of Aligned Budgets** – Represents the resources made available by both organisations to the arrangement from which services are commissioned.
- **Value of Commissioned Services** – Represents the value of the various services commissioned from the arrangement or pool resources and forms the budget figures against the individual client groups in the Income and Expenditure Account. This table also brings in any over or under-spends from the Income and Expenditure Account.
- **Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March** – Represents the net shortfall of funding across the pool, based on actual expenditure incurred against the resources made available by both organisations.
- **Distribution of Overspend** – Represents the additional contribution required from both organisations in order to fund the over-spend and hence balance the pool.
- **Income and Expenditure Account** – Represents the value of services commissioned from the pool (budget) and the actual costs incurred by the providers in delivering those services, resulting in a net over / underspend across the pool. This net over / underspend is reflected in the Services Commissioned from Pooled Budget table.

### Note 12 – Members' Allowances

Description: This note shows the cost to the Council of its elected Members.

The Council paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year:

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
725	Basic Allowances	719
253	Special Responsibility Allowances	257
11	Expenses	10
<b>989</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>986</b>

### Note 13 – Officers' Remuneration & Exit Packages

Description:	This note shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Senior Executive Officers remuneration;</li> <li>• An analysis of other Council employees with remuneration of greater than £50k;</li> <li>• The cost to the Council of exit packages given.</li> </ul>
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 9</a>

The table below sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Executive Officers of the Council (as defined in Local Authority Accounting Panel Bulletin 85):

Post	2020/21				
	Salary £000s	Redundancy / Severance £000s	Expenses / Allowances £000s	Pension Contributions £000s	Total Remuneration £000s
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive	180	-	11	29	220
Rachel Dickinson - Executive Director – People <b>D</b>	37	125	-	6	168
Executive Director – Childrens Services <b>E</b>	118	-	-	19	137
Executive Director – Place	128	-	-	21	149
Executive Director – Adults & Communities	128	-	-	21	149
Executive Director – Public Health	127	-	-	18	145
Executive Director – Core Services <b>F</b>	21	-	-	3	24
Executive Director – Core Services <b>G</b>	112	-	-	18	130
<a href="#">Service Director – Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)</a>	<u>98</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>114</u>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Post	2019/20				
	Salary	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Diana Terris – Chief Executive <b>A</b>	65	-	-	4	69
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive <b>B</b>	128	-	5	19	152
Rachel Dickinson - Executive Director - People	143	-	-	21	164
Executive Director – Place	121	-	1	18	140
Executive Director – Communities	125	-	-	18	143
Executive Director – Public Health	112	-	-	16	128
Andrew Frosdick - Executive Director – Core	121	-	-	41	162
Former Director – Finance, Assets & IT <b>C</b>	-	-	-	147	147
<a href="#">Service Director – Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)</a>	<u>94</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>108</u>

### Explanatory Notes:

- A** Post holder left their post on 31st May 2019.
- B** Post holder commenced employment on 8th July 2019.
- C** Post holder left their post on 31st March 2017. Pension costs relate to pre-agreed pension strain costs of £0.147M in 2019/20.
- D** Post holder left their post on 30th June 2020
- E** Post holder commenced employment in this role on 1st May 2020
- F** Post holder left their post on 31st May 2020
- G** Post holder commenced employment on 19th May 2020.

The number of other employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more, in bands of £5,000, is shown in the table below. The total number of employees falling within the various bands is affected by termination / redundancy payments made to certain employees who left the Council during the year (in accordance with the Authority and Pension Authority's retirement schemes).

Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Salary Only	Remuneration Band	Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Salary Only
2019/20 Council Officers Total	2019/20 Schools Total	2019/20 Council Officers Total		2020/21 Council Officers Total	2020/21 Schools Total	2020/21 Council Officers Total
35	18	33	£50,000 - £54,999	45	18	46
27	12	23	£55,000 - £59,999	21	13	20
15	12	17	£60,000 - £64,999	25	10	25
12	9	11	£65,000 - £69,999	12	7	10
7	3	8	£70,000 - £74,999	15	7	11
8	2	8	£75,000 - £79,999	8	4	8
1	2	1	£80,000 - £84,999	8	-	7
2	1	2	£85,000 - £89,999	1	1	2
10	-	7	£90,000 - £94,999	2	1	4
4	1	3	£95,000 - £99,999	10	-	10
1	-	-	£100,000 - £104,999	-	1	-
1	-	1	£105,000 - £109,999	1	-	1
-	-	-	£110,000 - £114,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	£115,000 - £119,999	1	-	-
1	-	-	£120,000 - £124,999	1	-	-
-	-	-	£125,000 - £129,999	1	-	-
-	-	-	£130,000 - £134,999	1	-	-
<b>124</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>114</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>144</b>

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



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Redundancies		Number of Other Departures		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	£000s	£000s
							2019/20	2020/21
£0 - £20,000	31	19	7	3	38	22	384	230
£20,001 - £40,000	9	14	-	-	9	14	227	368
£40,001 - £60,000	1	-	3	-	4	-	175	-
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Number of Exit Packages</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>		
<b>Total Cost Included In Bandings</b>							<b>786</b>	<b>598</b>
Add: Amounts Provided For in CI&ES Not Included In Bandings							-	-
<b>Total Cost Included In The CI&amp;ES</b>							<b>786</b>	<b>598</b>

The exit packages relating to Senior Officers are not included in the exit packages table above as they are shown in the Senior Officers table.

### Note 14 – External Audit Costs

Description: This note shows the cost to the Council of services provided by external audit.

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
126	Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year	18026
29	Fees Payable for the Certification of Grant Claims and Returns carried out by the Appointed Auditor for the year	3325
8	Fees Payable in Respect of Other Services Provided by Other Audit Companies During the Year	8
(13)	Fees (Refundable) in Respect of Other Services Provided by Other Audit Companies	-
<b>150</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>159,221</b>

The Council's appointed external auditor for 2019/20 and 2020/21 was Grant Thornton UK LLP.

### Note 15 – Grant Income Recognised Through The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

Description:	Grants are recognised through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement when the specific conditions of the grants are satisfied. This note details these grants in respect of the Council.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 12</a>

All specific income relating to grants, contributions and donations that are significant in value are listed individually in the table below:

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s
(12,746)	<b>Credited to Taxation &amp; Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	
(32,210)	Revenue Support Grant	(12,954)
(8,175)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	(32,735)
(4,976)	COVID-19 – General Grants (See Table Below)	(19,459)
(20,856)	Section 31 Grant	(24,924)
(4,433)	Capital Grants	(32,205)
	Capital Contributions	(3,761)
<b>(83,396)</b>	<b>Total Credited to Taxation &amp; Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	<b>(126,038)</b>
	<b>Credited to Services</b>	
(49,425)	Housing Benefit Subsidy	(47,095)
(84,634)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(83,521)
(32,195)	PFI Grant	(32,195)
(3,818)	New Homes Bonus	(4,153)
(16,435)	Public Health Grant	(17,063)
(10,388)	Better Care Fund	(11,1794,367)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s
(11,817)	Improved Better Care Fund	(11,817)
-	COVID-19 – Specific Grants (See Table Below)	(22,307)
(29,827)	Other Grants	(34,460)
(7,492)	Other Contributions	(8,567,379)
<b>(246,031)</b>	<b>Total Credited to Services</b>	<b>(272,357)</b>
<b>(329,427)</b>	<b>Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>(398,395)</b>

2019/20 (Restated) £000s	<u>COVID Related Grants</u>	2020/21 £000s
	<b>Credited to Taxation &amp; Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	
(8,175)	Local Authority Support Grant	(14,811)
-	Taxation Losses Compensation Grant	(816)
-	Fee & Charges Income Losses Compensation Grant	(3,832)
<b>(8,175)</b>	<b>Total Credited to Taxation &amp; Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	<b>(19,459)</b>
	<b>Credited to Services</b>	
-	BEIS Business Support Grant – Discretionary Element	(2,166)
-	SCR Additional Restrictions Grant – Discretionary Element	(652)
-	Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	(845)
-	Community Testing	(318)
-	Contain Outbreak Control Management	(5,056)
-	Hardship Fund	(2,630)
-	Infection & Prevention Control	(5,325)
-	Lateral Testing	(752)
-	BEIS Additional Restrictions Grant - Discretionary Element	(339)
-	COVID Marshalls	(156)
-	Next Steps Accommodation	(172)
-	Outbreak Control	(475)
-	SCR Enterprise Grant	(760)
-	Test & Trace Administration	(136)
-	Test & Trace Payments - Discretionary Element	(348)
-	Welfare Emergency Assistance Grant	(351)
-	Winter Grant Scheme	(1,207)
-	Workforce Capacity Fund	(619)
-	<b>Total Credited to Services</b>	<b>(22,307)</b>
<b>(8,175)</b>	<b>Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>(41,766)</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 16 – Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

Description:	The Dedicated Schools Grant is a grant given to local education authorities from the Department for Education. This note details the level of Dedicated Schools Grant that the Council is in receipt of.
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DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget. The Schools' Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a Council-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. Over and under spends on the two elements are required to be accounted for separately.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable are as follows:

2019/20		Central Expenditure	Individual Schools' Budget (ISB)	Total
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>(188,921)</b>	Final DSG for Year Before Academy Recoupment			<b>(204,226)</b>
<b>104,547</b>	Academy Figure Recouped for Year			<b>120,484</b>
<b>(84,374)</b>	<b>Total DSG After Academy Recoupment</b>			<b>(83,742)</b>
-	Plus: Brought Forward From Previous Year			5,224
-	Less: Carry Forward To Future Year Agreed in Advance			-
<b>(84,374)</b>	<b>Agreed Initial Budgeted Distribution</b>	<b>(18,532)</b>	<b>(59,985)</b>	<b>(78,518)</b>
<b>(418)</b>	In Year Adjustments	603	(546)	<b>58</b>
<b>(84,792)</b>	<b>Final Budgeted Distribution For Year</b>	<b>(17,929)</b>	<b>(60,531)</b>	<b>(78,460)</b>
<b>26,369</b>	Less: Actual Central Expenditure	29,686	-	<b>29,686</b>
<b>63,647</b>	Less: Actual ISB Deployed To Schools	-	60,531	<b>60,531</b>
-	Plus: Council Contribution For Year	-	-	-
<b>5,224</b>	<b>Total Carry Forward To Following Year</b>	<b>11,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,757</b>

[The Council is currently updating the DSG Management Plan to reflect changes in costs and funding assumptions following the Government's announcement on schools' funding in October 2021. The proposed actions to bring spend to a sustainable level will also be reviewed in light of latest discussion with schools and partners and will be submitted in November 2021. The Council will be reporting performance against the DSG Management Plan through its governance process i.e. SEND Oversight Board, Senior Management Team, Cabinet as well as the Audit & Governance Committee going forward.](#)

### Note 17 – Related Parties

Description:	This note explains the relationships that the Council is party to including companies that the Council has an interest in.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 15</a> / <a href="#">Accounting Policy 18</a>
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	<a href="#">Judgement 3</a> / <a href="#">Judgement 4</a> / <a href="#">Judgement 8</a>

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

#### **The Public Sector**

##### Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from Government Departments are set out in the subjective analysis in [Note 6](#). Grant receipts outstanding at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 are shown in [Note 33](#) and Grants recognised through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure statement during the year are shown in [Note 15](#).

##### Local Authorities

All local authorities are subject to common control by Central Government. They often work in partnership with each other to provide services to the public. The Council has several specific relationships / partnerships with different local

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

authorities including where it is a member of a City Region and other joint authorities such as South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority, South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner, and South Yorkshire Pensions Authority.

### NHS Bodies

The Council has pooled budget arrangements with NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) for both the provision of Children's Care Services within Barnsley and the Better Care Fund (BCF). Transactions and balances outstanding specifically related to the pooling arrangements are detailed in [Note 11](#).

### Related Individuals

#### Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2020/21 is shown in [Note 12](#).

During 2020/21, no material works, or services were commissioned from companies with which a Member had an interest.

#### Senior Officers

Senior Officers within the Council's Senior Management Team (SMT) are responsible for ensuring that policies approved, and decisions made by members are implemented effectively. The remuneration of senior officers is shown in [Note 13](#).

During 2020/21, no senior officers of the Council have declared a material interest in any companies.

### Subsidiaries

The Council has interests in a number of wholly owned subsidiaries, details of which are shown below:

#### Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is an Arm's Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Council. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Council's 18,264 homes including rent collection, arrears recovery, repairs and maintenance, dealing with empty properties and all tenancy matters. Berneslai Homes Ltd is an independent company committed to working in partnership with the Council and the communities in which it works to deliver high quality housing services to local people. The company came into existence in December 2002 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council but overseen by a Board of Directors rather than a Committee of the Council.

The Council guarantees the full amount of the pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes. The actuary has assessed this deficit at £41.685M as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 (£32.101M as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020). However, as the Council considers it unlikely that this guarantee will be exercised, the £41.685M is disclosed as a contingent liability in the Council's own accounts.

The Council's [group accounts](#) consolidate Berneslai Homes' financial position into the overall group position.

Berneslai Homes' accounting year runs parallel to the Council's (April – March).

The latest two sets of Berneslai Homes' financial statements are summarised below:

<b>Profit / Loss Account:</b>	<b>2019/20 £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
Income	(34,114)	(33,277)
Expenditure	36,881	39,147
<b>(Profit) / Loss</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>5,870</b>
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Pension Scheme	(5,677)	5,981
<b>Total Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure for the Year</b>	<b>(2,910)</b>	<b>11,851</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Balance Sheet:</b>	<b>2019/20 £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
Assets	17,864	15,571
Liabilities	(35,879)	(45,437)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>(18,015)</b>	<b>(29,866)</b>
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	14,086	11,819
Pension Deficit	(32,101)	(41,685)
<b>Net Reserves</b>	<b>(18,015)</b>	<b>(29,866)</b>

An analysis of both Berneslai Homes' income and expenditure for the accounting periods above and asset and liability balances at the end of those accounting periods is shown in the table below, specifically showing:

- Of the income and expenditure amounts above, the amounts that relate to the Council; and
- Of the assets and liabilities position above, the amounts that relate to the Council.

<b>Related Party Transactions:</b>	<b>2019/20 £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
Income	(34,207)	(32,437)
Expenditure	974	998
Assets	3,086	5,257
Liabilities	(513)	(32)

### BMBC Services Ltd.

BMBC Services Ltd. is a 100% wholly-owned subsidiary of the Council that commenced trading in September 2014. The Company has ceased trading.

BMBC Services Ltd.'s accounting year runs parallel to the Council's (April—March).

The latest two sets of BMBC Services Ltd.'s financial statements are summarised below:

<b>Profit / Loss Account:</b>	<b>2019/20 £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
Income	(10)	-
Expenditure	124	-
<b>(Profit) / Loss</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Balance Sheet:</b>	<b>2019/20 £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	-	-
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	-	-
<b>Net Reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

An analysis of both BMBC Services Ltd.'s income and expenditure for the accounting periods above and asset and liability balances at the end of those accounting periods is shown in the table below, specifically showing:

- Of the income and expenditure amounts above, the amounts that relate to the Council; and
- Of the assets and liabilities position above, the amounts that relate to the Council.

<b>Related Party Transactions:</b>	<b>2019/20 £000s</b>	<b>2020/21 £000s</b>
Income	-	-
Expenditure	34	-
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	-	-

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Joint Ventures

The Council holds shareholdings in several joint ventures but does not hold overall control of those entities. The tables below show the individual entities, their financial performance and the relationship with the Council. The figures represent the latest two sets of accounts lodged with Companies House.

Organisation	<b>Oakwell Community Assets Ltd (OCAL)</b>		<b>NPS Barnsley Ltd</b>		<b>Burleigh Court (Barnsley) Management Ltd</b>		<b>Barnsley Estates Partnership Ltd</b>	
Incorporation Date	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2003		16 <sup>th</sup> September 2010		20 <sup>th</sup> May 1992		23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2003	
Council Share	50% of the share capital of the company		20% of the share capital of the company		Ownership of shares – More than 25% but not more than 50%		10% of the share capital of the company	
Nature of the Activities	The purchase of land and buildings at Oakwell which are subsequently leased to Barnsley Football Club 2002 Ltd		Delivers professional property consultants to its long-term joint venture partner, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council		Residents' property management		To provide management services to its subsidiaries, Barnsley Community Solutions Limited (Tranches 1, 2 and 3)	
<b>Financials (P&amp;L):</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Income	(112)	(138)	(12,052)	(13,274)	(6)	(9)	(1,412)	(3,749)
Expenditure	65	57	11,978	13,154	6	9	908	3,610
<b>(Profit) / Loss</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>(74)</b>	<b>(120)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(504)</b>	<b>(139)</b>
<b>Financials (Bal. Sheet):</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Nov 2018</b>	<b>Nov 2019</b>
Assets	5,780	5,955	3,583	2,835	51	61	5,436	5,442
Liabilities	(1,542)	(1,636)	(2,565)	(1,697)	(51)	(61)	(5,334)	(5,201)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>241</b>
Reserves	4,238	4,319	1,018	1,138	-	-	102	241
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>241</b>
Organisation	<b>Barnsley Local Education Partnership Ltd</b>		<b>Modern Schools Barnsley</b>		<b>BDR (Property) Limited</b>		<b>Municipal Bonds Agency</b>	
Incorporation Date	11 <sup>th</sup> March 2009		14 <sup>th</sup> October 2004		3 <sup>rd</sup> May 1998		3 <sup>rd</sup> June 2014	
Council Share	10% of the share capital of the company		Has significant influence on the company		6.66% of the share capital of the company		£0.010M shareholding	
Nature of the Activities	The construction and operations of 3 schools in the Barnsley area and ICT services on 11 schools		Finance, design, develop, construct and then maintain and part operate thirteen schools		Management of the joint Waste disposal at Manvers		To provide the Local Government bodies an alternative for borrowing	
<b>Financials (P&amp;L):</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Income	(2,873)	(2,896)	(5,794)	(7,912)	(6)	(38)	-	(107)
Expenditure	2,870	2,734.00	4,905	7,542	470	1,969	648	372
<b>(Profit) / Loss</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(162)</b>	<b>(889)</b>	<b>(370)</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Financials (Bal. Sheet):</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Assets	5,907	4,769	27,022	24,967	1,853	-	216	25
Liabilities	(5,616)	(4,316)	(30,747)	(28,322)	(581)	(659)	(68)	(142)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(3,725)</b>	<b>(3,355)</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>(659)</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>(117)</b>
Reserves	291	453	(3,725)	(3,355)	1,272	(659)	148	(117)
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>(3,725)</b>	<b>(3,355)</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>(659)</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>(117)</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### **Arrangements Where The Council Is Trustee**

#### Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre Limited

The company began trading in 1987. The main activities of the company are to offer flexible managed work space to businesses together with targeted business support. The private company is jointly owned by the Council and GLE Enterprise Partners Ltd and is limited by guarantee without share capital.

*Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to BBIC, Innovation Way, Wilthorpe Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 1JL*

#### Barnsley Premier Leisure

The charity began trading in 1999. The main activities of the charity are to provide or assist in the provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure time occupation for the general public. The charitable company has a board of trustees made up of 15 members of which the Council is one.

*Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to The Metrodome Leisure Complex, Queens Road, Queens Ground, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 1AN*

#### Penistone Grammar School Foundation Trust

The charity was originally incorporated in 1957 but started operating on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1965. The main activities of the charity are to give grants to individuals or organisations that benefit the ancient Parish of Penistone. The Council is the only trustee of the charity with 7 volunteers making up the rest of the board.

The accounts of Penistone Grammar School Foundation Trust are incorporated in the Council's [Group Accounts](#).

*Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to Barnsley MBC, Financial Services, PO Box 14, Level 3, Westgate Plaza, Barnsley, S70 2AQ*

### **Joint Arrangements:**

#### Waste Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

BDR is a partnership of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham councils that jointly manage waste generated in the three boroughs. The Partnership secured PFI funding from Central Government towards a new facility to deal with treatment of leftover household waste, turning it into a valuable resource rather than sending to landfill. The facility at Bolton Road, Manvers, Rotherham is part of a further partnership of BDR, Renewi and Scottish Southern Energy (3SE) which became operational in July 2015. This arrangement is explained further in [Note 26](#).

### **Other Arrangements:**

#### Agency Arrangements

The Council also acts as an agent for other Government departments, local precepting authorities and Local Parish Councils, in the collection of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates. The expenditure incurred and income received in relation to these arrangements is shown within the [Collection Fund Statement](#).

## **NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET**

<b>Note 18 – Events After The Balance Sheet Date</b>	
Description:	This note explains any significant event that occurs following the balance sheet date.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 10</a>

The ~~draft~~ Statement of Accounts was [submitted to Full Council via the Audit & Governance Committee authorised for issue](#) by the Section 151 Officer, the Service Director for Finance, on ~~9<sup>th</sup> November 20<sup>th</sup> July~~ 2021. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material aspects to reflect the impact of this information.

#### COVID 19 Pandemic

[On 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021 Government's announced its four step roadmap to recovery from COVID 19 where all restrictions planned to come to an end not before the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021. The actual date when the final restrictions were](#)

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

lifted was on the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2021. As a result, the implications on the Council responding to COVID 19 have been significantly reduced, however the ongoing recovery continues. Any impact will be borne and reported as part of the 2021/22 Statement of Accounts.

In May 21, the Council took full ownership of the Glassworks Development from the developer Henry Boot. The Council has continued to progress its leasing strategy for the scheme with a number of tenants already opened for trade as at the publication of the draft audited accounts. The scheme was officially opened to the public on the 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 with a number of further tenants opening for trade at that date. The related assets will be brought on to the Council's balance sheet in the 2021/22 financial year.

### Glassworks Development

In May 21, the Council took full ownership of the Glassworks Development from the developer Henry Boot. The Council has continued to progress its leasing strategy for the scheme with a number of tenants already opened for trade as at the publication of the draft audited accounts. The scheme was officially opened to the public on the 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 with a number of further tenants opening for trade at that date. The related assets will be brought on to the Council's balance sheet in the 2021/22 financial year.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021 Government's announced its four step roadmap to recovery from COVID-19 where all restrictions planned to come to an end not before the 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021. The actual date when the final restrictions were lifted was on the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2021. As a result, the implications on the Council responding to COVID 19 have been significantly reduced, however the ongoing recovery continues. Any impact will be borne and reported as part of the 2021/22 Statement of Accounts.

### NPS Barnsley Ltd

The Council took the decision to close down NPS Barnsley Ltd, where it holds 20% shares in the company on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, bringing the services provided through the company, back under the Council's control and structure. The conditions of this arrangement were not present as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and therefore this is reported as a non adjusting post balance sheet event.

### Note 19 – Property, Plant and Equipment

Description:	Property, Plant & Equipment are assets that the Council uses to provide services to the public. This note shows the value and movement in those assets together with the valuation methodology.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 21</a>
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 1</a> / <a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 2</a> / <a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 6</a>

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2020/21	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Cost or Valuation:</b>								
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020</b>	<b>594,712</b>	<b>321,749</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>372,621</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>1,377,665</b>	<b>38,309</b>
Additions / Enhancements	-	7,899	1,525	26,192	45,331	-	80,947	94
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	17,182	6,688	-	-	-	-	23,870	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	66,579	4,707	-	-	-	(469)	70,817	364
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	87	(21,854)	-	-	-	1,168	(20,599)	(15)
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(17,183)	(6,687)	-	-	-	-	(23,870)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(3,565)	(7,310)	(1,138)	(1,191)	-	(37)	(13,241)	-
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(4,931)	(4,931)	-
Transfer	5,583	(2,009)	-	1,643	(8,331)	3,114	-	-
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	<b>663,395</b>	<b>303,183</b>	<b>15,924</b>	<b>399,265</b>	<b>107,118</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,490,658</b>	<b>38,752</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>								
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020</b>	<b>(14,283)</b>	<b>(20,155)</b>	<b>(6,102)</b>	<b>(108,022)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(148,566)</b>	<b>(4,660)</b>
Depreciation Charge	(15,929)	(7,534)	(2,097)	(9,143)	-	(4)	(34,707)	(1,424)



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Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	14,509	6,289	-	-	-	274	21,072	2,042
De-recognition – Disposals	-	401	1,138	1,191	-	-	2,730	-
Transfers	(229)	499	-	-	-	(270)	-	-
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	<b>(15,932)</b>	<b>(20,500)</b>	<b>(7,061)</b>	<b>(115,974)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(159,471)</b>	<b>(4,042)</b>
<b>Net Book Value:</b>								
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020</b>	<b>580,429</b>	<b>301,594</b>	<b>9,435</b>	<b>264,599</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>1,229,099</b>	<b>33,649</b>
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	<b>647,463</b>	<b>282,683</b>	<b>8,863</b>	<b>283,291</b>	<b>107,118</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,331,187</b>	<b>34,710</b>
	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	

Comparative Movements in 2019/20	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>								
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019</b>	<b>576,038</b>	<b>303,348</b>	<b>11,595</b>	<b>357,990</b>	<b>36,876</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>1,289,515</b>	<b>38,072</b>
Additions / Enhancements	-	28,363	5,500	15,887	53,966	-	103,716	-
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	20,661	9,646	-	-	-	-	30,307	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	20,665	(747)	-	-	-	261	20,179	224
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(13,847)	-	-	-	(803)	(14,650)	13
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(20,661)	(9,646)	-	-	-	-	(30,307)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(5,260)	(12,556)	(1,558)	(1,301)	-	(57)	(20,732)	-
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(363)	(363)	-
Transfer	3,269	17,188	-	45	(20,724)	222	-	-
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>	<b>594,712</b>	<b>321,749</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>372,621</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>1,377,665</b>	<b>38,309</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019</b>	<b>(11,443)</b>	<b>(22,544)</b>	<b>(5,886)</b>	<b>(100,699)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(140,575)</b>	<b>(4,630)</b>
Depreciation Charge	(14,280)	(9,052)	(1,774)	(8,624)	-	(4)	(33,734)	(1,842)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,498	9,634	-	-	-	3	21,135	1,812
De-recognition – Disposals	-	1,749	1,558	1,301	-	-	4,608	-
Transfers	(58)	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>	<b>(14,283)</b>	<b>(20,155)</b>	<b>(6,102)</b>	<b>(108,022)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(148,566)</b>	<b>(4,660)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019</b>	<b>564,595</b>	<b>280,804</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>257,291</b>	<b>36,876</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>1,148,940</b>	<b>33,442</b>
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>	<b>580,429</b>	<b>301,594</b>	<b>9,435</b>	<b>264,599</b>	<b>70,118</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>1,229,099</b>	<b>33,649</b>
	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>	

### Depreciation:

Please see [Annex A](#), the Statement of Accounting Policies for details regarding depreciation methods and the useful lives of each asset type.

### Capital Commitments:

As at 31st March 2021, the Council had contractually committed to £44.4M of capital works within its capital programme. The corresponding amount contractually committed as at 31st March 2020 was £84.3M. The major commitments are:

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

- HRA PRIP - £11.5M
- Glassworks Development - £20.2M
- M1 J37 Phase 2 - £4.2M
- Others - £8.5M

### Effects of Changes in Estimates:

There have been no changes to the depreciation methodologies used during 2020/21.

### Revaluations:

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value, is revalued at least every five years. All valuations are certified by Tim Hartley, MRICS (Strategic Asset Manager), an employee of the Council.

The basis for valuation is set out in [Annex A](#) - Statement of Accounting Policies.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Carried at Historical Cost	-	652	15,924	399,265	107,118	-	522,959
Valued at Fair Value:							
2020/21	663,395	266,865	-	-	-	1,711	<b>931,971</b>
2019/20	-	10,573	-	-	-	-	<b>10,573</b>
2018/19	-	8,941	-	-	-	40	<b>8,981</b>
2017/18	-	7,543	-	-	-	22	<b>7,565</b>
2016/17	-	8,609	-	-	-	-	<b>8,609</b>
<b>Gross Book Value</b>	<b>663,395</b>	<b>303,183</b>	<b>15,924</b>	<b>399,265</b>	<b>107,118</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,490,658</b>

### Fair Value Measurement of Surplus Assets:

Details of the Council's Surplus Assets and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	41	-	41	(4)	37
Surplus Land – Amenity Land	-	2	-	2	-	2
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	5	-	5	-	5
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	37	-	37	-	37
Surplus Land – Residential	-	1,689	-	1,689	-	1,689
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>1,769</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	41	-	41	(4)	37
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	3	-	3	-	3
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	42	-	42	-	42
Surplus Land – Residential	-	2,842	-	2,842	-	2,842
<b>Net Book Value</b>	-	<b>2,928</b>	-	<b>2,928</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>2,924</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Surplus Assets

### Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

### Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

### Note 20 – Investment Properties

Description:	Investment Properties are Council assets that are held purely for return and capital appreciation. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 17</a>
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	<a href="#">Judgement 7</a>

A fundamental review was undertaken during 2015/16 around the definition and criteria for investment properties against the Council's asset base, with consideration given towards the Council's revised operating model of 'Future Council'. The outcome of this review was that the assets that were previously held as investment properties no longer met the definition, thus they have been transferred to operational Property, Plant & Equipment as these assets were now contributing to the Council's overall vision of a Better Barnsley and assisting in achieving the Corporate Outcomes of the Council.

### Note 21 – Heritage Assets

Description:	Heritage Assets are Council assets that have historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 13</a>

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Council:

	Ceramics £000s	Art Collections £000s	Other £000s	Total Assets £000s	
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>					
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019</b>	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Revaluations	-	788	-	788	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	594	9,143	1,478	11,215	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	
<b>At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	594	9,143	1,478	11,215	

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Additions / Enhancements

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

There were no additions / enhancements of heritage assets during 2020/21 (nil in 2019/20).

### Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Disposals

There were no disposals of heritage assets during 2020/21 (nil in 2019/20).

### Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Revaluations

During 2020/21, the latest insurance valuations were used to update the value of the Council's Art Collection at The Cooper Gallery. This resulted in an increase in value of £0.788M in 2020/21 (nil in 2019/20).

### Intangible Heritage Assets

There are no intangible heritage assets held by the Council as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 (nil as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020).

### Further Details of Heritage Assets

#### Ceramics, Porcelain Work and Figurines

The collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines include some 766 pieces held on display by the Cannon Hall Museum and the Town Hall, dating back to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the collection was acquired in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries from local benefactors. This is a diverse collection of figurines, decorated porcelain vases and dinner service pieces.

The Council's collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines at Cannon Hall totals £0.443M and Civic Regalia totals £0.151M. The Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009 and the Civic Regalia pieces were valued by Douglas Brill Associates in October 2006. The assets were valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

#### Art Collection

The collection consists of 479 paintings dating from over the last 500 years. Approximately £1.838M of the collection was provided by Cooper Bequest and £0.912M by Sadler Gifts. The arts collection is housed in the Council's Cannon Hall and Cooper Gallery Museums. The collection also contains a landscape painting by Giovanni Antonio Canaletto.

The Council's art collection consists of paintings held at Cooper Gallery totalling £4.449M and Cannon Hall totalling £4.694M. The Cooper Gallery paintings were valued by Bonhams in April 2016 and the Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

#### Other

The remaining Heritage Assets held by the Council totals £1.478M mainly relating to the Mining Artwork sculpture, The Newcomen Beam Engine, Civic Regalia pieces, furniture and metal work pieces. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Details in respect of the records held by the Council on its Heritage Assets, together with information relating to access of those assets can be obtained by contacting the Council.

<b>Note 22 – Intangible Assets</b>	
Description:	Intangible Assets are non-physical assets, used by the Council. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 14</a>

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system, in which case it would be accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licenses and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The economic useful life assigned to the major software suites is ordinarily 7 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.280M has been charged to the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

The movement of Intangible Asset balances during the year are as follows:

2019/20 Purchased Software £000s		2020/21 Purchased Software £000s
	<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April:</b>	
3,137	- Gross Carrying Amounts	1,702
(2,028)	- Accumulated Amortisation	(777)
<b>1,109</b>	<b>Net Carrying Amount at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>925</b>
74	<b>Additions:</b> Purchases	170
(1,509)	<b>Disposals:</b> Other Disposals – Gross Carrying Amounts	-
1,509	Other Disposals – Accumulated Amortisation	-
(258)	<b>Amortisation:</b> Amortisation for the Period	(280)
<b>925</b>	<b>Net Carrying Amount at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>815</b>
	<b>Comprising:</b>	
1,702	Gross Carrying Amounts	1,872
(777)	Accumulated Amortisation	(1,057)
<b>925</b>		<b>815</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Note 23 – Assets Held for Sale

Description:	Assets Held for Sale are Council assets that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being actively marketed for sale;</li> <li>• Expected to sell in the next 12 months.</li> </ul> This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 2</a> / <a href="#">Uncertainty Judgement 6</a>

2019/20 £000s	Current Assets	2020/21 £000s
<b>5,330</b>	<b>Balance Outstanding at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>4,108</b>
363	Assets Newly Classified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	4,931
-	Revaluation Gains	68
(1,056)	Revaluation Losses	(39)
-	Assets Declassified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	-
(529)	Assets Sold	(655)
<b>4,108</b>	<b>Balance Outstanding at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>8,413</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Fair Value Measurement of Assets Held for Sale:

Details of the Council's Assets Held for Sale and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Other Significant Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Fair Value / Net Book Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

	(Level 1) £000s	(Level 2) £000s	(Level 3) £000s	£000s
Surplus Buildings	-	1,480	-	1,480
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	2,898	-	2,898
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	2	-	2
Surplus Land – Residential	-	4,033	-	4,033
<b>Net Book Value</b>	-	<b>8,413</b>	-	<b>8,413</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value / Net Book Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	2,348	-	2,348
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	10	-	10
Surplus Land – Residential	-	1,750	-	1,750
<b>Net Book Value</b>	-	<b>4,108</b>	-	<b>4,108</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Assets Held for Sale

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

### Note 24 – Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

Description:	This note shows the Council's capital financing requirement (CFR), which is the underlying requirement to borrow, and how that has changed during the year.
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The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI / PPP Contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2019/20			2020/21		
General Fund £000s	HRA £000s	Total £000s	General Fund £000s	HRA £000s	Total £000s
<b>679,809</b>	<b>271,734</b>	<b>951,543</b>	<b>751,555</b>	<b>271,734</b>	<b>1,023,289</b>
			<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>		
			<i>Capital Investment:</i>		
-	20,661	20,661	-	17,183	17,183
33,228	-	33,228	11,061	3,525	14,586
5,499	4,780	10,279	1,525	-	1,525
15,888	-	15,888	26,192	-	26,192
53,393	572	53,965	45,265	67	45,332
-	-	-	-	-	-
74	-	74	170	-	170
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	720	-	720
6,868	-	6,868	5,471	-	5,471
			<b>Total Capital Investment</b>		
<b>114,950</b>	<b>26,013</b>	<b>140,963</b>	<b>90,404</b>	<b>20,775</b>	<b>111,179</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20			2020/21		
General Fund	HRA	Total	General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
(5,494)	(1,366)	(6,860)	(2,459)	(1,125)	(3,584)
(20,950)	(961)	(21,911)	(33,357)	(137)	(33,494)
(10,312)	(23,686)	(33,998)	(8,597)	(19,513)	(28,110)
<b>(36,756)</b>	<b>(26,013)</b>	<b>(62,769)</b>	<b>(44,413)</b>	<b>(20,775)</b>	<b>(65,188)</b>
<b>78,194</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,194</b>	<b>45,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,991</b>
(294)	-	(294)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
(321)	-	(321)	(264)	-	(264)
(166)	-	(166)	(51)	-	(51)
(5,667)	-	(5,667)	(6,806)	-	(6,806)
<b>(6,448)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,448)</b>	<b>(7,121)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,121)</b>
<b>751,555</b>	<b>271,734</b>	<b>1,023,289</b>	<b>790,425</b>	<b>271,734</b>	<b>1,062,159</b>

An explanation of the movement in the Council's capital financing requirement is summarised in the table below:

2019/20			2020/21		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total	General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
76,551	-	76,551	45,991	-	45,991
1,643	-	1,643	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
(5,667)	-	(5,667)	(6,806)	-	(6,806)
(781)	-	(781)	(315)	-	(315)
<b>71,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,746</b>	<b>38,870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,870</b>

### Note 25 – Leases

Description:	A lease is a contractual arrangement that allows the lessee the use of an asset, in exchange for consideration to the lessor. This note details the arrangements that the Council is party to which are classed as leases
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 19</a>
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	<a href="#">Judgement 1</a> / <a href="#">Judgement 2</a> / <a href="#">Judgement 10</a>

### Council as Lessee

#### Finance Leases

*Other Land and Buildings* – There are currently 6 buildings recognised within the Council's Balance Sheet acquired via finance lease. The first relates to a 50-year lease in respect to a sports centre. The primary phase of this lease has now expired and is now in the secondary phase. The Council paid a peppercorn rental, £0.006M in 2020/21 (£0.006M in 2019/20).

The second relates to a 15-year lease in respect of a residential bungalow. The rentals payable in 2020/21 were £0.030M (£0.030M in 2019/20) - accounted for as £0.023M principal payment and £0.007M finance costs.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

The third lease relates to a 999 year lease in respect of the town centre museum, The Cooper Art Gallery. The rentals payable for the duration of the term are nil.

During 2013/14, the Council entered into two further leases that were accounted for as finance leases. The leases of both Royston Meadstead Children's Centre and Hoyland Common Children's Centre are both for 125 years with the rentals payable for the duration of the term being nil. Both properties relate to Council maintained community schools that transferred to Academy status during 2013/14. Thus, these leases represent the Council leasing back the children's centre element of those respective assets. Each respective asset was recognised as an acquisition at £1 and then subsequently revalued during the year.

In 2019/20, Wentworth Castle & Gardens was accounted for as a finance lease and recognised at an acquisition cost of £0 on the basis that the Council assumed the existing lease between Wentworth Castle Trust. The lease was for 99 years at inception in 2007, with rentals payable for the duration of the term being nil. Subsequently, several sub-leases of specific buildings on the site have also been assumed by the Council, with the Council as lessor. These leases, which have a 25 year lease term, have been accounted for as operating leases.

*Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment* – The Council has 8 agreements in place in 2020/21 for various types of asset including wheeled bins and vehicles, accounted for as finance leases. The rentals payable in 2020/21 were £0.680M (£0.689M in 2019/20) – accounted for as £0.611M principal payment and £0.069M finance costs.

The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
23,334	Other Land & Buildings	23,485
3,183	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,351
<b>26,517</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,836</b>

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases, comprising settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years, while the liability remains outstanding.

The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
634	Finance Lease Liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments):	
2,608	- Current	572
	- Non-Current	2,036
198	Finance Costs Payable in Future Years	121
<b>3,440</b>	<b>Minimum Lease Payments</b>	<b>2,729</b>

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020			31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	
Minimum Lease Payments £000s	Finance Lease Liabilities £000s		Minimum Lease Payments £000s	Finance Lease Liabilities £000s
710	634	Not later than one year	629	572
2,353	2,231	Later than one year and not later than five years	1,955	1,891
377	377	Later than five years	145	145
<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,242</b>		<b>2,729</b>	<b>2,608</b>

The above minimum lease payments did not include any rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

### Operating Leases



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Other Land and Buildings – The Council leases 36 properties, which have been accounted for as operating leases. The length of each lease varies with the maximum lease being 125 years. Total amounts paid under these leases in 2020/21 was £1.777M (£1.734M in 2019/20).

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – The Council uses cars and wheeled waste bins financed under the terms of an operating lease. The amount paid under these arrangements in 2020/21 was £0.679M (£0.376M in 2019/20). The Code requires charges to be made evenly throughout the period of the lease.

Commitments Under Operating Leases – The Council was committed at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 to making payments of £31.536M under operating leases (£31.870M as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020), comprising of the following elements:

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

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
2,075	Not Later Than One Year	2,344
6,953	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	7,825
22,842	Later Than Five Years	21,367
<b>31,870</b>		<b>31,536</b>

The expenditure charged to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
2,109	Minimum Lease Payments	2,456
-	Contingent Rents	-
-	Sub-Lease Payments Receivable	-
<b>2,109</b>		<b>2,456</b>

### **Council as Lessor**

#### Finance Leases

The Council leases a number of properties to Housing Associations over long periods (50 to 99 years). These leases meet the finance lease criteria of IAS 17 but are not accounted for fully in accordance with the standard.

At the commencement of the lease, the assets have been de-recognised within the Council's Balance Sheet with a corresponding debtor recognised representing the sale proceeds due from the asset.

The minimum lease payments expected to be received comprise of settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in the property acquired and finance income to be received over the life of the lease. In the majority of cases, a premium payment is received at commencement of the lease which is used to immediately write down the debtor recognised. In addition to this premium payment, an annual peppercorn rent is often receivable for the property let. However, due to the immateriality of these payments (total undiscounted) of £0.300M due over their remaining lives as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and the length over which they are payable, no debtor is recognised in respect of these residual lease payments and the full amount received is accounted for as trade income in the year in which it is received.

The Council also leases an outdoor activity centre which has been identified as a finance lease. The element of the lease relating to the building is accounted for as a finance lease and the element relating to the land is accounted for as an operating lease (see section below). At the commencement of the lease the building was de-recognised from within the Council's Balance Sheet with a corresponding debtor recognised totalling £0.066M representing the sale proceeds due from the asset. The agreement of the lease states that the property will be let rent free for a period of 5 years. 2012/13 represented the first year where income had been received (£0.013M). The rentals received in 2020/21 were £0.025M. This income is split between the land and buildings element of the lease and then for the building's element, split between principal and interest paid. The amount relating to the building element equates to £0.011M with the principal element being £0.001M. Therefore, the debtor is reduced to £0.060M.

In 2020/21, the Council entered into a Development Agreement Lease with Keepmoat Homes to build out the site at St Helens Boulevard for residential development. This has been accounted for as a finance lease. At the commencement of the lease, the land was de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet with a corresponding long-term debtor recognised, totalling £0.437M, representing the sale premium for the site as a whole. Over time, as individual plots are sold to the end purchaser of those properties, those receipts will be transferred into the Council's useable capital receipts reserve.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

In 2020/21, the Council entered into a Development Agreement Lease with Keepmoat Homes to build out the site at Seasons Phase 3, Thurnscoe for residential development. This has been accounted for as a finance lease. At the commencement of the lease the land was de-recognised from within the Council's Balance Sheet with an upfront premium of £0.159M transferred to the useable capital receipts reserve in 2020/21.

### Operating Leases

The Council leases out a number of properties to Community Organisations, Public Bodies and Housing Associations for an ongoing rental. Included within these leases are a number of properties that are classified as Investment Properties on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Total amounts received under these leases in 2020/21 was £2.341M (£2.492M in 2019/20).

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

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
2,263	Not Later Than One Year	2,158
7,148	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	6,922
31,450	Later Than Five Years	31,296
<b>40,861</b>		<b>40,376</b>

None of the above minimum lease payments are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

In addition to the operating leases above, the Council has entered into a number of arrangements with housing associations for periods ranging from 60 years to 999 years, which are premium operating leases. Premium leases are where the lessee makes an upfront payment for the full term of the lease rather than paying an annual rental. Accounting rules dictate that those leases should be accounted for as a receipt in advance on the Balance Sheet and should be spread equally across the full term of the lease, recognising an amount into the revenue account each year.

Premium leases that were entered into prior to the conversion to IFRS, pre 2010/11, were treated under the UK GAAP compliant SORP and accounted for in the year of receipt, which was permitted at that time. Leases entered into since then have also been accounted for in the year of receipt due to the materiality of the amounts involved.

The amount released to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in 2020/21 was £0.003M.

The release of the lease premiums to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in future years are as follows:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
3	Not Later Than One Year	3
12	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	12
677	Later Than Five Years	674
<b>692</b>		<b>689</b>

### Academies

#### Community Schools

The Council also leases a number of schools to charitable trusts. Using powers derived from the Academies Act 2010, two Primary Schools (Athersley South and Dearne Goldthorpe) converted to Academy status during 2020/21. As part of those agreements, the school and associated land is leased from the Council to the Academy Trust, over a period of 125 years. The lease of the school buildings has been treated as a finance lease whereas the lease of the school land has been treated as an operating lease.

In 2008, the Council granted a 125 year lease of a land asset to a charitable trust to allow Barnsley Academy to be built. This arrangement has been treated as an operating lease in the Council's accounts since this time.

The building assets relating to the schools outlined above have been de-recognised from within the Council's Balance Sheet as a disposal for nil consideration in the year of transfer. Due to the nature of the agreements, no rental payments are due and therefore no long term debtor is recognised. The land assets in respect of the schools outlined above are treated as operating leases and remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

#### Voluntary Aided (VA) / Voluntary Controlled (VC) Schools

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

No Voluntary Aided Primary Schools have converted during 2020/21.

Prior to conversion to Academy status, VA / VC school building assets were already held by the respective dioceses, therefore no lease exists for the building element. The Council does still hold some land in respect of some of these schools, usually in the form of playing fields. Again, the individual arrangements are dictated by the respective circumstances. Where such arrangements exist, the lease of the land is treated as an operating lease and remains on the Council's Balance Sheet.

### Academy Summary

The tables below summarise the Council's academy conversions thus far:

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
<b>Community Schools:</b>		
Barnsley Academy	2008/09	Lease of Land Only
Oakhill Primary	2011/12	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Carrfield Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Gooseacre Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
The Hill Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darfield Upperwood Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Highgate Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
St Helen's Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Shafton Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darton Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
West Meadows Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Littleworth Grange Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kendray Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Royston Meadstead Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoyland Common Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Piper's Grove Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darfield Valley Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Heather Garth Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kirk Balk Community College	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Shafton ALC	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Springwell Special School / PRU	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
The Edmunds Primary	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Carlton Community College	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Greenacre Special School	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Richard Newman Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoyland Springwood Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
High View Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Wombwell Park Street	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Sandhill Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Ward Green Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Doncaster Road Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kexborough Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Wellgate Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Worsborough Bank End Primary	2017/18	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hunningley Primary	2017/18	Lease of Land & Buildings
Netherwood ALC	2017/18	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne ALC	2018/19	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darton College	2018/19	Lease of Land & Buildings
Worsbrough Common Primary	2019/20	Lease of Land & Buildings
Mapplewell Primary	2019/20	Lease of Land & Buildings
Cudworth Churchfield Primary	2019/20	Lease of Land & Buildings
Athersley South Primary	2020/21	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Goldthorpe Primary	2020/21	Lease of Land & Buildings

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
<b>VA / VC Schools:</b>		
St Mary's Primary	2011/12	Lease of Land Only
Darfield All Saints Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land Only
Carlton Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Royston Parkside Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Royston Summerfields Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Dodworth St John's Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Caretaker's Bungalow
Elsacar Trinity C of E Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land Only
Royston St John The Baptist C of E Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land Only

### Note 26 – Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

Description:	PFI arrangements are contractual arrangements which utilise the use of private financing for major capital projects. This note details the arrangements that the Council is party to.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 22</a>

The Council has recognised assets on its Balance Sheet relating to three arrangements that constitute a PFI arrangement or similar contract which are outlined below.

#### Primary Schools PFI

The contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate thirteen primary schools across the Borough, for a concession period of 25 years. At the end of the concession, the legal ownership of the assets transfers to the Council, without consideration. The table below shows the PFI Primary schools and their respective operational dates:

PFI Primary Schools	Opened
High View Primary Learning Centre *	2006/07
Kings Oak Primary Learning Centre	2006/07
Littleworth Grange Primary *	2006/07
Wombwell Park Street Primary *	2006/07
Darfield Valley Primary *	2006/07
Hoyland Common Primary *	2006/07
Springvale Primary	2006/07
Lacewood Primary	2006/07
Darton Primary *	2007/08
Joseph Locke Primary	2007/08
Sandhill Primary *	2007/08
Cherry Dale Primary	2007/08
Piper's Grove Primary *	2007/08

\* These schools have since converted to Academy status and have been de-recognised from the Council's balance sheet in the year of conversion. A further explanation can be found in [Note 25](#).

#### Local Improvement Financial Trusts (LIFT) Schemes

The contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate an asset where healthcare and Council services can be provided to the public, for a concession period of 25 years. The schemes are joint arrangements between the Council and Barnsley CCG. At the end of the concession, the Council holds an option to purchase the assets.

LIFT Buildings	Opened
Cudworth LIFT	2008/09
Darton LIFT	2011/12

#### Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Programme

The overall BSF contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate eleven secondary schools / advanced learning centres across the Borough, over three phases. The concession period of the respective phases is 25 years, at the end of which, the legal ownership of the assets transfers to the Council without consideration. Eight of the eleven schools were procured by way of Private Finance Initiative. The table below shows the BSF schools, their respective operational dates and the pre-existing schools that they replaced:

BSF School	Pre-Existing School(s)	Procurement Vehicle	Opened
Darton College ****	Darton High	PFI	2010/11

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Dearne ALC ****	The Dearne High	Design & Build	2010/11
Carlton Community College ****	Edward Sheerien, Royston High	Design & Build	2010/11
Kirk Balk Community College ****	Kirk Balk High	PFI	2011/12
Penistone Grammar ALC **	Penistone Grammar	PFI	2011/12
Shafton ALC ****	Priory School & Sports College, Willowgarth High	PFI	2011/12
Greenacre Special School ****	Greenacre School	Design & Build	2011/12
Springwell Community Special School ****	Springwell School	PFI	2011/12
Netherwood ALC ****	Darfield Foulstone, Wombwell High	PFI	2012/13
Horizon Community College ***	Holgate & Kingstone	PFI	2012/13
Holy Trinity ALC *	St Michael's High, St Dominic's Primary, Holy Cross Catholic Primary	PFI	2012/13

\* Holy Trinity ALC is a voluntary aided school and consequently sits with the Diocese of the respective areas. Therefore, the school was transferred to the Diocese during 2012/13 and has been subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

\*\* The old Penistone Grammar School, which was replaced by the Penistone Grammar ALC when it became operational in 2011/12, was originally held in trust by Penistone Grammar Trust, as part of an agreement that has existed since 1957. This agreement still legally stands and therefore during 2011/12, the new Penistone Grammar ALC was transferred to the Trust and was subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

\*\*\* Horizon Community College, which replaced Kingstone Secondary and Holgate Secondary schools, was transferred into Horizon Archbishop Holgate Foundation Trust during 2017/18 and has been subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

\*\*\*\* These schools have since converted to Academy status and have been de-recognised from the Council's balance sheet in the year of conversion. A further explanation can be found in [Note 25](#).

### Waste PFI

The Council's Waste PFI facility became fully operational on the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2015. This scheme involves a joint arrangement with the Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council which will see operation of new Waste facilities to deal with the treatment of leftover waste rather than send it to landfill.

The contract is with 3SE (Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham) Limited which is owned 75% by Renew PFI Investments Limited and 25% by SSE Generation Limited. It is for 25 years from the service commencement date and the local authorities have the option to extend the service element of the contract by a further 5 years, to the end of the new facility's design life of 30 years. If this option is not exercised, the facility reverts to the ownership of the local authorities at the end of the 25 year contract at nil consideration; otherwise it will revert after 30 years.

The assets in respect of the Council's share of the facility, which equates to 30% of the total value, are recognised on the Council's balance sheet.

### Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the primary schools, LIFT buildings, the secondary schools and the Waste facility are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet, with the exception of Penistone Grammar ALC and Holy Trinity ALC. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on Property, Plant and Equipment in [Note 19](#).

### Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year, but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI and similar contracts at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability / performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000s	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000s	Interest £000s	Total £000s
Payable in 2021/22	20,087	8,223	19,335	<b>47,645</b>
Payable Within Two to Five Years	91,303	34,848	68,968	<b>195,119</b>
Payable Within Six to Ten Years	136,320	56,681	65,978	<b>258,979</b>
Payable Within Eleven to Fifteen Years	124,590	79,729	40,636	<b>244,955</b>
Payable Within Sixteen to Twenty Years	51,463	20,081	5,569	<b>77,113</b>
Payable Within Twenty One to Twenty Five Years	-	-	-	-

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Total</b>	<b>423,763</b>	<b>199,562</b>	<b>200,486</b>	<b>823,811</b>
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Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed.

The liability outstanding to pay to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
<b>213,173</b>	<b>Balance As At 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>206,569</b>
(6,604)	Payments During the Year Capital Expenditure Incurred in the Year	(7,007)
<b>206,569</b>	<b>Balance As At 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>199,562</b>

### Note 27 – Financial Instruments

Description:55	Financial Instruments are any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. This note explains the Council's financial instruments and the impact on the accounts.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 5</a> / <a href="#">Accounting Policy 11</a>
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	<a href="#">Judgement 5</a>
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 5</a> / <a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 6</a>

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020			31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021		
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	
2,311	57,197	<b>Investments:</b>			
		Amortised Cost	2,281	60,048	
2,111	-	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Designated Equity Instruments	2,000	-	
<b>4,422</b>	<b>57,197</b>	<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>60,048</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
		<b>Debtors:</b>			
909	196	Loan and Finance Lease Receivables at Amortised Cost	1,300	-	
-	49,900	Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	-	35,165	
<b>909</b>	<b>50,096</b>	<b>Total Debtors *</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>35,165</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
		<b>Cash Equivalents:</b>			
-	75,015	Amortised Cost	-	55,012	<a href="#">Cash Flow</a>
<b>75,015</b>	<b>75,015</b>	<b>Total Cash Equivalents **</b>	<b>75,015</b>	<b>55,012</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
<b>5,331</b>	<b>182,308</b>	<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>5,581</b>	<b>150,225</b>	
		<b>Borrowing:</b>			
(645,649)	(31,229)	Amortised Cost	(628,230)	(21,788)	
<b>(645,649)</b>	<b>(31,229)</b>	<b>Total Borrowing</b>	<b>(628,230)</b>	<b>(21,788)</b>	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
		<b>Creditors:</b>			
-	(24,124)	Creditors at Amortised Cost	-	(30,524)	
<b>(24,124)</b>	<b>(24,124)</b>	<b>Total Creditors *</b>	<b>(24,124)</b>	<b>(30,524)</b>	
		<b>Other Liabilities:</b>			
(202,861)	(9,507)	Amortised Cost	(194,062)	(8,797)	

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

(202,861)	(9,507)	<b>Total Other Liabilities</b>	(194,062)	(8,797)	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>
(848,510)	(64,860)	<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	(822,292)	(61,109)	<a href="#">Balance Sheet</a>

\* It should be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for debtors and creditors, there are some amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments. As such they have not been disclosed again in the above table. These include:

- Debtors - £12.682M (£12.354M in 2019/20) comprising local taxation debtors, prepayments and amounts owed in respect of VAT; and
- Creditors - £17.405M (£24.953M in 2019/20) comprising receipts in advance, payroll creditors, NNDR, Council Tax and other amounts payable in relation to VAT and other social security.

The full Balance Sheet values are analysed in [Note 30](#), [Note 31](#) and [Note 32](#) respectively.

\*\* It should also be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for cash and cash equivalents, there are some amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments. As such they have not been disclosed again in the above table. The full Balance Sheet values are analysed in the [Cash Flow](#) statement.

### Reclassifications:

A number of financial assets were reclassified following the initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. This is reflected in the above table.

### Impairment:

Also reflected in the above table is the loss allowance recognised of £0.396M (£1.358M in 2019/20) - following the transition from an incurred losses model to an expected losses model for impairment calculations - and the reduction in fair value of financial assets of £0.111M (£0.057M in 2019/20) following remeasurement. These amounts are shown separately in the table below:

### Income, Expense, Gains and Losses:

2019/20				2020/21			
Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables	Financial Assets: Available for Sale	Total	Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
22,828	-	-	22,828	23,727	-	-	23,727
155	-	-	155	20	-	-	20
1,358	-	-	1,358	396	-	-	396
<b>24,341</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>24,143</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,143</b>
-	(1,959)	(207)	(2,166)	-	(809)	(113)	(922)
<b>-</b>	<b>(1,959)</b>	<b>(207)</b>	<b>(2,166)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(809)</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>(922)</b>
-	-	57	57	-	-	111	111
<b>24,341</b>	<b>(1,959)</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>22,232</b>	<b>24,143</b>	<b>(809)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>23,332</b>
<b>Net (Gain) / Loss for the Year</b>							

### Fair Values of Assets: Assets Carried at Fair Value:

Some of the Council's financial assets have been designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income following the application of IFRS9, a breakdown of which is included in the table below:

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	2020/21			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
<b>Designated Equity Investments:</b>				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>2,000</b>		<b>2,000</b>
BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Ltd)	-	405	-	405
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(405)	-	(405)
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
BSF Programme (Building Schools for the Future)	-	16	-	16
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(16)	-	(16)
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	10	-	10
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(10)	-	(10)
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Total Carrying Value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	2019/20			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s
<b>Designated Equity Investments:</b>				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>2,000</b>		<b>2,000</b>
BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Ltd)	-	405	-	405
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(310)	-	(310)
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>95</b>
BSF Programme (Building Schools for the Future)	-	16	-	16
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	10	-	10
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(10)	-	(10)
<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Total Carrying Value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,111</b>

### Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Assets

Shares in the above organisations are not traded in an active market and as such, the fair values have been assessed using valuation techniques that are not based on observable current market transactions or available market data. The valuation has been made based on an analysis of the assets and liabilities in the company's latest audited accounts.



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

It is expected that that the staggered reopening of the economy will lift GDP to about 2-3% below its pre-pandemic level by July and allow the economy to climb back to the same level as in Q4 2019 in Q1 2022. However, the level of uncertainty in the future path of economic growth, unemployment, fiscal and monetary policy makes it very difficult to accurately assess the impact on the investments held by the Council. We will continue to monitor the situation and where required any expected credit loss provision and/or movement in fair value will be reported and recognised during 2021/22 financial year.

### Fair Values of Assets: Assets Not Measured at Fair Value

Except for financial assets carried at fair value (see above), all other financial assets held by the Council are classified as short term receivables, short term investments and long term debtors are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. A breakdown of these assets has been provided in the table below:

	Carrying Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	60,048
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	-
Money Market Funds	25,500
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	29,512
Other Loans and Receivables	3,581
<b>Total Valuation</b>	<b>118,641</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Prior Year Comparator:

	Carrying Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	57,197
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	-
Money Market Funds	32,914
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	42,100
Other Loans and Receivables	3,416
<b>Total Valuation</b>	<b>135,627</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

Debtors and creditors are measured at amortised cost which is typically the transactional value or invoiced amount. They are low risk in nature and largely comprise of amounts owed by and to the Council as a result of its day to day business.

### Fair Values of Liabilities: Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

All financial liabilities are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. The fair values of such liabilities are disclosed for comparison purposes. Fair value is the amount for which a liability could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

Financial liabilities represented by loans are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The fair values are calculated as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(524,882)	-	(821,996)	-	(821,996)
LOBOs	(56,686)	-	(106,426)	-	(106,426)
Temporary Loans	(66,692)	-	(78,483)	-	(78,483)
Other	(1,758)	-	(1,758)	-	(1,758)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Total Borrowing</b>	<b>(650,018)</b>	-	<b>(1,008,663)</b>	-	<b>(1,008,663)</b>
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[Balance Sheet](#)

Within the Council's total borrowings are three LOBO (Lender Option, Borrower Option) loans, where the lender has the option to increase the interest rate at any 6 month interval. Should this option be triggered, the Council has the option to repay the loan without penalty. However, this would mean having to borrow an additional £55.000M within the next few years to replace the principal repaid. This option is considered unlikely since the rate on these loans (4.75%) is much higher than today's PWLB rates.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
PFI Liabilities	(199,562)	-	(349,894)	-	(349,894)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(2,608)	-	(2,608)	-	(2,608)
Other Local Authority Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	(689)	-	(689)	-	(689)
<b>Total Other Liabilities</b>	<b>(202,859)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(353,191)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(353,191)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

The fair value of financial liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date.

### Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(529,244)	-	(964,725)	-	(964,725)
LOBOs	(56,713)	-	(123,022)	-	(123,022)
Temporary Loans	(89,163)	-	(109,127)	-	(109,127)
Other	(1,758)	-	(1,758)	-	(1,758)
<b>Total Valuation</b>	<b>(676,878)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,198,632)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,198,632)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s
PFI Liabilities	(206,569)	-	(330,565)	-	(330,565)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(3,242)	-	(3,242)	-	(3,242)
Other Local Authority Debt	(1,865)	-	(1,865)	-	(1,865)
Other Liabilities	(692)	-	(692)	-	(692)
<b>Total Other Liabilities</b>	<b>(212,368)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(336,364)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(336,364)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Liabilities

The financial liabilities' fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments using the following assumptions:

- The Council's Treasury Management Advisors, Link Asset Services, have provided the Council with Fair Value amounts in relation to its loan portfolio. Link Asset Services have assessed the Fair Values by calculating the

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

amounts the Council would have had to pay to extinguish the loans on 31<sup>st</sup> March under existing debt redemption procedures;

- Market loan fair value calculations have been provided by the Council's Treasury Advisors, Link Asset Services and have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows over the life of the loan based on the equivalent swap rate at the Balance Sheet date;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument; and
- The fair value of short term investments, including trade payables and receivables is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.

There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

### Note 28 – Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

Description:	This note explains the risk of the financial instruments detailed in <a href="#">Note 27</a> in respect of credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.
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#### Financial Instruments – Risks

The Council's treasury activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- Credit Risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;
- Liquidity Risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Market Risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of interest rate movements.

#### Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management Code which provides a framework for effective treasury management in public sector organisations, including the effective control of risk.

In accordance with the Treasury Management Code, the Council produces an annual Treasury Management Strategy (approved by Full Council prior to each financial year) which sets out the high level parameters for managing these risks. The Council also maintains a suite of Treasury Management Practice (TMP) documents which specify the practical arrangements to be followed in each risk area.

The Council has strong arrangements around the governance and scrutiny of Treasury Management activities, over and above those prescribed in the Treasury Management Code. The Treasury Management Panel, comprising of Elected Members and Senior Officers from within the Council, meets on a quarterly basis to oversee operations and to make decisions on strategy.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. The effective management of credit risk and safeguarding the security of the Council's investments was a key Treasury Management priority in 2020/21.

#### Regular Treasury Investments

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) in compliance with the MHCLG's Investment Guidance. The AIS aims to reduce credit risk by requiring that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet specified criteria. During 2020/21 the **minimum** criteria for investments has remained as a long term Fitch rating of A-, or the equivalent rating from other agencies.

Whilst credit ratings remain a key source of information, the Council bases investment decisions on a range of credit indicators and takes account of the following market information:

- GDP;
- Net Debt as a Percentage of GDP;
- Sovereign Support Mechanisms / potential support from parent institution;
- Share Price; and
- Credit Default Swaps.

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In accordance with the Council's AIS, investments were made with the following institution types, none of which were considered to pose an immediate credit risk (further details are available in the Council's Treasury Final Accounts Report):

- Local Authorities;
- Banks; and
- AAA Rated Money Market Funds.

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. Since the Council only invests in high quality institutions and products, its regular treasury investments have been measured on a 12-month basis. Based on the historic risk of default data provided by Link Asset Services (the Council's treasury management advisors), the loss allowance required is immaterial.

From a credit risk perspective, the Council is not anticipating any significant issues with its treasury investments as a result of COVID-19. For instance, the majority of its investments are placed with high quality Money Market Funds designed to provide security and liquidity. The parameters in which these funds are managed have been tightened (e.g. shorter investment durations) to further reduce the risk of default. It is also worth noting that there has been little change in the credit ratings/CDS prices of Link Asset Services' suggested counterparties since 31st March 2021. On that basis we have no evidence to suggest that the expected credit loss calculations need revising.

### Trade Debtors

In addition to its regular treasury investments, the Council had £11.396M of trade debt outstanding at the year end. The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £3.894M of the outstanding balance is past its due date for payment (£6.749M of £15.999M in 2019/20). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s	Aged Debt Analysis:	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
3,749	Less Than Three Months	1,481
790	Three to Six Months	665
792	Six Months to One Year	667
1,418	More Than One Year	1,081
<b>6,749</b>		<b>3,894</b>

The Council also recognises expected credit losses on its trade debtors on a lifetime basis. Trade debtors are not subject to internal credit rating and have been collectively assessed using provision matrices - based on historical data for defaults adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions. Debt write-off is considered when normal recovery procedures have been unable to secure payment. Prior to write-off, all possible action will have been taken to secure the debt, however the extent to which it is pursued is dependent on the amount of the debt and the financial circumstances of the debtor. Further details are disclosed in [Note 27](#).

### Third Party Loans

The Council also holds a number of third party loans on its balance sheet, which are assessed on an individual instrument basis. Loss allowances have been assessed using a range of factors such as the purpose of the loan, any amounts past due, any rescheduling that has taken place and whether or not the loan is secured. Where the risk of loss has increased since the loan was made, expected credit losses have been assessed on a lifetime basis. All other loans have been assessed on a 12-month basis. Further details are disclosed in [Note 27](#).

### Liquidity Risk

The Council continues to maintain a short maturity duration for investments, primarily using instant access Call Accounts and Money Market Funds to manage liquidity requirements. Additionally, the Barclays Flexible Interest Bearing Current Account (FIBCA) continued to be used to move funds between accounts and manage day to day cash requirements.

To reflect the significant level of uncertainty caused by COVID-19, the Council moved further away from term deposits (of typically 3-9 months) into Money Market Funds and instant access accounts, to further protect itself from liquidity risk. In addition, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets and the Public Works Loan Board. As such there is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

The maturity of investments made with banks and financial institutions is as follows:

2019/20 Carrying Values	2019/20 Percentage	Years	2020/21 Carrying Value £000s	2020/21 Percentage %
132,212	100	Less Than One Year	115,060	100

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

		- Between One & Two Years		
		- Between Two & Three Years		
		- More Than Three Years		
		- Uncertain Date		
<b>132,212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>115,060</b>	<b>100</b>

### Refinancing Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt portfolio and has to ensure that it will not be exposed to refinancing a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The approved prudential indicator for the maturity structure of debt is a key control in managing this risk.

The maturity analysis of the carrying amount of the Council's borrowing (including accrued interest) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March is as follows:

2019/20 Carrying Value £000s	2019/20 Percentage %	Years	2020/21 Carrying Value £000s	2020/21 Percentage %
(31,229)	5	Less Than 1 Year	(17,394)	3
(17,392)	2	Between One & Two Years	(39,136)	6
(63,263)	9	Between Two & Five Years	(29,276)	5
(39,121)	6	Between Five & Ten Years	(35,428)	6
(29,553)	4	Between Ten & Twenty Years	(29,890)	5
(74,919)	11	Between Twenty & Thirty Years	(83,126)	13
(161,900)	24	Between Thirty & Forty Years	(160,900)	24
(201,030)	30	More Than Forty Years	(192,030)	30
(58,471)	9	Uncertain Date *	(56,757)	8
<b>(676,878)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(643,937)</b>	<b>100</b>

A maturity analysis of the Council's PFI and finance lease liabilities is provided [Note 25](#) and [Note 26](#).

\* The Council has £55M of "Lender's Option, Borrower's Option" (LOBO) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable; the Council will then have the option to accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. Due to current low interest rates, in the unlikely event that the lender exercises its option, the Council is likely to repay these loans. The maturity date is therefore uncertain.

In addition, the Council has a loan arrangement with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (£1.757M). Repayment of the loan is directly connected to Business Rate levels and the maturity date is therefore uncertain.

### Market Risk

**Interest Rate Risk:** The Council is exposed to risks arising from movements in interest rates. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowing at variable levels – the interest expense will rise;
- borrowing at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities will fall;
- investments at variable rates – the interest income will rise; and
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk which are set out in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy. The main control is to set an upper limit on variable interest rate exposures, measured against the Council's **debt portfolio** (including temporary loans, where the rate available is dependent on market conditions at the time and LOBO loans, where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable) and **overall borrowing requirement** (including the Council's under-borrowed position). As illustrated in the table below, the Council was well within the limits set as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk	Actual (%)	Limit (%)
Measured against the Council's debt portfolio	5	15
Measured against the Council's overall borrowing requirement	29	30

Borrowings and investments classed as 'Loans and Receivables' are not carried at fair value so any nominal changes to their fair value will not have an impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

This is illustrated in the table below. If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000s
<b>Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit:</b>	
Increase in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Borrowings	-
Decrease in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Investments	(550)
<b>Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit</b>	<b>(550)</b>
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to HRA	
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to General Fund	(550)
	<b>(550)</b>
<b>Impact on Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>	
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Investment Assets	-
<b>Impact on Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (Premature Repayment Rate)	
	(186,804)
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (New Loan Rate)	
	(141,151)
Decrease in Fair Value of Loans & Receivables	
	-

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed (with the exception of variable rate investments as the rate of return is currently <1%).

Whilst a 1% change in interest rates has a significant impact on the revenue account, the current interest rate environment means such a pronounced change is unlikely in the immediate future. More likely, the interest rate will be adjusted in smaller increments, by 0.25% or 0.5%.

**Price Risk:** The Council does not generally invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £2.000M in a number of joint ventures and in local industry. The Council is consequently exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of the shares. These equity investments have been designated as fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis that:

- They're not quoted in an active market; and
- They're not held for trading.

**Foreign Exchange Risk:** The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising as a result of adverse movements in exchange rates.

### Note 29 – Inventories

Description:	Inventories are assets held by the Council for consumption on rendering services. This note details the level and movement of these assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 16</a>

2019/20				Balance Outstanding at 1 <sup>st</sup> April	2020/21			
Consumable Stores	Maintenance Materials	Client Services – Work in Progress	Total		Consumable Stores	Maintenance Materials	Client Services – Work in Progress	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
141	928	-	1,069		109	992	-	1,101

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

1,880	1,141		<b>3,021</b>	Purchases	806	2,148		<b>2,954</b>
(1,912)	(1,295)		<b>(3,207)</b>	Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(795)	(2,069)		<b>(2,864)</b>
-	-	-	-	Transfers				-
	218		<b>218</b>	Written off Balance		(5)		<b>(5)</b>
<b>109</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>Balance Outstanding 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,186</b>

[Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#)

### Note 30 – Local Taxation Debtors

Description:	Local Taxation Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Council in respect of local taxation (NNDR and Council Tax).
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 2 / Accounting Policy 3</a>
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 5</a>

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020				31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021		
Debtors £000s	Impairment for Bad Debts £000s	Net £000s		Debtors £000s	Impairment for Bad Debts £000s	Net £000s
906	(799)	107	Business Rates	720	(715)	5
9,166	(8,973)	193	Council Tax	9,570	(9,528)	42
<b>10,072</b>	<b>(9,772)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>Local Taxation Debtors</b>	<b>10,290</b>	<b>(10,243)</b>	<b>47</b>

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### Note 31 – Other Short Term Debtors

Description:	Other Short Term Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Council in respect of other debts.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 2</a>
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 5</a>

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020				31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021		
Total Debtors £000s	Impairment For Bad Debts £000s	Total £000s		Total Debtors £000s	Impairment For Bad Debts £000s	Total £000s
15,997	(7,776)	<b>8,221</b>	Trade Receivables	11,837	(6,490)	<b>5,347</b>
23,869		<b>23,869</b>	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	13,661	-	<b>13,661</b>
22,398		<b>22,398</b>	Other Receivable Amounts	22,350	-	<b>22,350</b>
<b>62,264</b>	<b>(7,776)</b>	<b>54,488</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,848</b>	<b>(6,490)</b>	<b>41,358</b>

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### Note 32 – Short Term Creditors

Description:	Short Term Creditors are financial liabilities arising from the contractual obligation to pay cash in the future for goods or services or other benefits that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 2 / Accounting Policy 3</a>

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
(6,637)	Trade Creditors	<del>(11,5789.950)</del>
(10,132)	Other Creditors	<del>(15,15816.778)</del>
(7,313)	Capital Creditors	(3,722)
(3,443)	Receipts in Advance	(5,229)
(5,534)	Payroll Creditors	(4,104)
(9,342)	NNDR	(1,120)
(4,686)	Council Tax	(4,929)
(1,990)	Other Tax & Social Security	(2,097)
<b>(49,077)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(47,929)</b>

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 33 – Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance

Description:	Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance are held on the balance sheet until the specific conditions are satisfied. This note outlines the level of receipts in advance held by the Council.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 12</a>

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the transferor if the conditions are not met. All specific income credited in excess of £0.5M is listed individually in the tables below:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s	Current Liabilities - Capital	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
	<b>Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:</b>	
(1,777)	Place - Highways England Grant	(615)
-	Place - BEIS Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant	(5,648)
(556)	People - Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	(563)
(4,219)	Communities - Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)	(4,941)
(2,264)	Other Grants	(2,579)
<b>(8,816)</b>	<b>Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance</b>	<b>(14,346)</b>
	<b>Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance:</b>	
(6,840)	Section 106 Contributions	(7,310)
(929)	Place - Network Rail Contribution	(597)
(1,114)	Other Contributions	(1,349)
<b>(8,883)</b>	<b>Total Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance</b>	<b>(9,256)</b>
<b>(17,699)</b>	<b>Total Capital Grants &amp; Contributions Receipts in Advance</b>	<b>(23,602)</b>

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31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s	Current Liabilities - Revenue	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
	<b>Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:</b>	
(163)	People - Adoption Support Fund	(209)
(151)	Place - Business Energy & Industrial Strategy Grant	(8)
(5,685)	Corporate - S31 Business Rate Relief Grant	-
-	Various - COVID Grants	(3,535)
(249)	Other	(356)
<b>(6,248)</b>	<b>Total Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance</b>	<b>(4,108)</b>
	<b>Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance:</b>	
(1,429)	Place - Section 278 Contributions	(1,654)
(388)	Place - Maintenance Agreements	(407)
(59)	People - Children's Social Work Matters	(71)
(28)	Other	(55)
<b>(1,904)</b>	<b>Total Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance</b>	<b>(2,187)</b>
<b>(8,152)</b>	<b>Total Revenue Grants &amp; Contributions Receipts in Advance</b>	<b>(6,295)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Note 34 – Provisions	
Description:	A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. This note details the provisions that the Council has set aside for future obligations.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 23</a>
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	<a href="#">Judgement 6 / Judgement 9</a>
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 3</a>

	Insurance Fund	Municipal Mutual Insurance	Trading Standards Legal Case	Rating List / NDR Appeals	LGYH	Carlton CPO Case	Other	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019</b>	<b>(3,578)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>(6,116)</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>(567)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(10,920)</b>
Additional Provisions Made in 2019/20	(2,143)	(25)	-	(213)	-	-	-	<b>(2,381)</b>
Amounts Used in 2019/20	925	-	-	450	-	567	-	<b>1,942</b>
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2019/20	1,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,254</b>
<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020</b>	<b>(3,542)</b>	<b>(183)</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>(5,879)</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(10,105)</b>
Additional Provisions Made in 2020/21	(3,117)	42	-	(480)	-	-	-	<b>(3,555)</b>
Amounts Used in 2020/21	1,133	-	-	492	-	-	-	<b>1,625</b>
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2020/21	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,146</b>
<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021</b>	<b>(4,380)</b>	<b>(141)</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>(5,867)</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(10,889)</b>
Short Term Provisions	-	-	(388)	(5,867)	(100)	-	(13)	<b>(6,368)</b>
Long Term Provisions	(4,380)	(141)	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(4,521)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Insurance Fund

The Council self-insures part of its insurable financial risk by holding excesses on the various insurance policies that it has in place. These excesses apply to various categories of cover including property, public liability and employer's liability. As such, any claim that falls below the policy excess will be a cost to the Council.

In order to fund the cost of these claims, a provision has been made by the Council. The provision included in the 2020/21 accounts is £4.380 (£3.542M in 2019/20) and is based upon 80% of total identified outstanding claims. This level of provision is considered appropriate to fund the cost of claims on the basis of past experience and timescales in resolving outstanding claims.

The Council also continues to monitor claims experience and has identified an appropriate reserve to meet other potential insurance claims.

### Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)

Municipal Mutual Insurance was the Council's insurer until their demise in 1992. A Scheme of Arrangement was set up with its creditors under which MMI continued to settle all outstanding claims whilst they had sufficient funds to do so. In the eventuality that the company became insolvent, a clawback clause would be triggered with the Council liable to repay MMI in full or part. This Scheme of Arrangement was triggered in November 2012 and as such the Council set aside an amount totalling £1.689M in the 2012/13 accounts. This was based on an estimate of its maximum liability at that time.

During 2020/21, £0.042M has been utilised, leaving £0.141M remaining on the provision as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

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### South Yorkshire Trading Standards

The Council carries a provision for the anticipated losses relating to the alleged financial irregularities in the South Yorkshire Trading Standards Service. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, this provision remained at £2.300M. In May 2014, the Council received further information regarding a provisional settlement figure to be paid during 2014/15, equating to £1.912M for its share of the losses. The remaining provision stands at £0.388M.

### Provision for Amendments to The Rating List / NNDR Appeals

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced the business rates retention scheme enabling local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their area. Under the scheme, billing authorities are required to make provisions for refunding ratepayers who have appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list.

The total provision on the Collection Fund as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 has been set at £11.973M, based on a combination of information provided by Analyse Local (a system developed to calculate the value of outstanding appeals using an extensive range of property and historical rating information, used by a number of local authorities across the country) and local knowledge. The total increase in provision is £0.979M, taking into account settled appeals and including the respective preceptors' share, which is shown within the [Collection Fund Statement](#). The Council's share of this provision as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 equated to £5.867M.

### Local Government Yorkshire & Humber

Local Government Yorkshire and Humber (LGYH) was the partnership of local authorities, including police and crime commissioners, fire and national park authorities. It brought local authorities together on key issues, supported the improvement of service delivery, lobbied Government on the future of local government, promoted good employment practices, and worked with local authorities to improve the public perception of local government.

The decision was made by member authorities to dissolve LGYH with effect from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 and terminate the LGYH Admission Body Agreement with the West Yorkshire Pension Fund (WYPF).

The respective authorities decided that the exit payment due to WYPF as a result of the termination would be apportioned between each organisation. The estimate of the full exit payment is £2.4M of which £0.1M relates to Barnsley MBC's share.

### Carlton CPO

The Council had been the subject of a compensation claim relating to an historic Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) concerning the acquisition of land at Carlton Marsh in 1985. The initial proceedings were presented to the Upper Tribunal which ruled in the claimant's favour, which the Council appealed, unsuccessfully.

The claim was settled, and the provision was fully utilised during 2019/20.

### Other Provisions – Section 117 Provision

On the 28<sup>th</sup> July 1999, the High Court ruled that local authorities may not charge for services provided under Section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983. This provision relates to the possible reimbursement of charges where these have previously been levied.

<b>Note 35 – Contingent Liabilities</b>	
Description:	This note outlines the areas by which the Council may incur a potential liability, depending on the outcome of an uncertain future event.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 24</a>
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	<a href="#">Judgement 9</a>

### Municipal Mutual Insurance

As highlighted above, the Council has set aside a provision relating to a liability for the outstanding insurance claims placed with Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) Limited. The amount set aside is higher than the recommended amount set by MMI Ltd's insolvency scheme administrator and is therefore considered prudent to sufficiently settle the Council's potential liability.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Termination Benefits

Following the reductions in Government funding to local authorities announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review, the Council has a recurrent funding shortfall over the period to 2019/20.

Plans are currently being drawn up by the Council to mitigate this funding shortfall under the "Future Council" concept.

Given that a large part of the Council's budget relates to staffing costs, there will clearly be an impact on employee numbers and future redundancy costs. The precise number of employees and related cost is not clear at this stage.

### Pension Guarantee – Berneslai Homes

The Council guarantees the full amount of the pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes Ltd estimated at £41.685M as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 (£32.101M as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020), although the Council considers it highly unlikely that this guarantee will be called in.

### Business Rate Appeals

As highlighted above, the Council has included a provision of £5.867M in relation to business rates appeals outstanding as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. It is difficult to estimate the likelihood of businesses both submitting and being successful with an appeal and the Council has therefore made no provision in the accounts in relation to un-lodged appeals.

### Term Time Holiday Pay

The Council may be subject to a legal challenge from its part time employees over the calculation of their holiday entitlement as a result of the ongoing legal case - *Brazel v The Harper Trust*. As at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the case was still ongoing where the defendant was given the right to appeal in the Supreme Court.

<b>Note 36 – Defined Contribution Pension Schemes</b>	
Description:	A Defined Contribution Pension Scheme is a pension scheme where the Council pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 9</a>

### Teachers' Pensions Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Business Services Ltd on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The Scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded, and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The Scheme has in excess of 3,700 participating employers and consequently the Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2020/21, the council paid £5.226M to teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits representing 23.68% of pensionable pay. 2019/20, payments were £4.807M representing 23.68% of pensionable pay. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in [Note 37](#) below.

### NHS Pensions Scheme

As at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, the Council took full responsibility for the Public Health function from the NHS as per The Health and Social Care Act 2012. Public Health employees were transferred to the Council at this time under The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 (TUPE). In addition, from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, the 0-19's group transferred to the Council.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Public Health employees employed by the Council are members of the NHS Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Service Authority. The scheme provides employees with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The Public Health employees that were transferred on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 will remain in the NHS Pension Scheme. All new employees will be enrolled into the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The NHS Pension Scheme is an unfunded occupational scheme backed by the Exchequer. In 2020/21, the Council paid £0.245M to NHS Pensions in respect of Public Health employees' retirement benefits, representing 14.48% of pensionable pay, with 0.08% of this being a levy cost. The comparative figures for 2019/20 were £0.219M representing 14.48% of pensionable pay.

Note 37 – Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	
Description:	A Defined Benefit Pension Scheme is one that is not classed as a Defined Contribution Scheme. This note explains such schemes that the Council has.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	<a href="#">Accounting Policy 9</a>
Areas of Uncertainty:	<a href="#">Uncertainty Statement 4</a>

### Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the South Yorkshire Pension Fund. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

In addition to the funded element of the scheme, the Council also accounts for an unfunded element in relation to discretionary benefits. These amounts have been shown as a separate column in the tables below for information.

### Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement on Reserves Statement during the year:

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20			2020/21	
Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)		Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
<b>Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement:</b>				
<i>Cost of Services:</i>				
29,327	-	- Current Service Cost	28,677	-
1,433	-	- Past Service Costs	-	-
(5,392)	-	- Settlements & Curtailments	565	-
438	-	- Administration Expenses	459	-
<i>Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure:</i>				
10,446	999	- Net Interest Cost	9,537	874
<b>36,252</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>39,238</b>	<b>874</b>
<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement:</i>				
<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>				
76,871	-	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense	(178,676)	-
(61,353)	(2,069)	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	(29,669)	(892)
(52,091)	(1,173)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
(24,357)	(453)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	225,069	3,866
-	-	- Business Combinations	-	-
<b>(60,930)</b>	<b>(3,695)</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure *</b>	<b>16,724</b>	<b>2,974</b>
<b>(24,678)</b>	<b>(2,696)</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>55,962</b>	<b>3,848</b>

\* The remeasurement of the net benefit liability is a result of the change in assumptions made by the Actuary over the period. A table of these assumptions used and how they have changed over time can be found within this Note. Relatively small changes in these assumptions can sometimes result in significant (gains) / losses within the year as they are all interdependent with each other.

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 is a loss of £152.847M (£136.123M loss as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020).

2019/20			2020/21	
Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)		Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
<b>Movement in Reserves Statement:</b>				
(36,252)	(999)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(39,238)	(874)
<b>Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:</b>				
25,762	-	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	19,357	-
-	2,544	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-	2,511
<b>(10,490)</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services</b>	<b>(19,881)</b>	<b>1,637</b>

[Note 3](#)

[Note 3](#)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2019/20			2020/21	
Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>		Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
(1,371,380)	(37,641)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,592,047)	(38,978)
963,028	-	Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,148,649	-
<b>(408,352)</b>	<b>(37,641)</b>	<b>Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>(443,398)</b>	<b>(38,978)</b>

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

### Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2019/20			2020/21	
Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Assets: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>		Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Assets: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
<b>1,045,427</b>	-	<b>Opening Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>963,028</b>	-
24,717	-	Interest Income	22,933	-
(76,871)	-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>		
(438)	-	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the	178,676	-
-	-	Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(461)	-
(12,524)	-	Administration Expenses	-	-
17,229	2,544	Business Combinations	(1,714)	-
5,724	-	Settlements	20,920	2,511
(40,236)	(2,544)	Employer Contributions	6,079	-
		Contributions by Scheme Participants	(40,812)	(2,511)
		Benefits Paid		
<b>963,028</b>	-	<b>Closing Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>1,148,649</b>	-

### Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:

2019/20			2020/21	
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total		Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total
£000s	%		£000s	%
28,987	3.01	Cash & Cash Equivalents	13,784	1.20
<b>28,987</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>Total Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>1.20</b>
		<i>Equity Instruments:</i>		
142,913	14.84	UK Quoted	119,460	10.40
96	0.01	UK Unquoted	-	-
355,550	36.92	Overseas Quoted	441,081	38.40
-	-	Overseas Unquoted	-	-
<b>498,559</b>	<b>51.77</b>	<b>Total Equity Instruments</b>	<b>560,541</b>	<b>48.80</b>
		<i>Bonds:</i>		
-	-	UK Government Fixed	-	-
104,103	10.81	UK Government Indexed	120,608	10.50
25,424	2.64	Overseas Government Fixed	29,865	2.60
-	-	Overseas Government Indexed	-	-
47,766	4.96	UK Other	57,432	5.00
22,535	2.34	Overseas Other	33,311	2.90
<b>199,828</b>	<b>20.75</b>	<b>Total Bonds</b>	<b>241,216</b>	<b>21.00</b>
		Property:		

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20			2020/21	
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total		Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total
£000s	%		£000s	%
77,524	8.05	UK Direct	89,595	7.80
-	-	Overseas	-	-
8,764	0.91	Property Funds	11,486	1.00
<b>86,288</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>Total Property</b>	<b>101,081</b>	<b>8.80</b>
-	-	Other Investment Funds:	-	-
149,366	15.51	Pooled Investment Vehicles	232,027	20.20
<b>149,366</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>Total Other Investment Funds</b>	<b>232,027</b>	<b>20.20</b>
<b>963,028</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total Scheme Assets</b>	<b>1,148,649</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2019/20			2020/21	
Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)		Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
<b>(1,495,686)</b>	<b>(42,881)</b>	<b>Opening Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>(1,371,380)</b>	<b>(37,641)</b>
(29,327)	-	Current Service Cost	(28,678)	-
(1,433)	-	Past Service Cost	-	-
(35,163)	(999)	Interest Cost	(32,470)	(874)
(5,724)	-	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(6,079)	-
		<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>		
61,353	2,069	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	29,669	892
52,091	1,173	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
24,357	453	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	(225,069)	(3,866)
(2,074)	-	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	(2,035)	-
40,236	2,544	Benefits Paid	40,812	2,511
19,990	-	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	3,183	-
-	-	Business Combinations	-	-
<b>(1,371,380)</b>	<b>(37,641)</b>	<b>Closing Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>(1,592,047)</b>	<b>(38,978)</b>

### Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit cost method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The liabilities have been assessed by Mercer Limited, an independent firm of actuaries with estimates for the Council fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme which took place on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2019/20			2020/21	
1 <sup>st</sup> April	31 <sup>st</sup> March		1 <sup>st</sup> April	31 <sup>st</sup> March
Years	Years	Mortality Assumptions:	Years	Years
23.1	22.4	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Male)	22.4	22.5
25.9	25.2	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Female)	25.2	25.3
25.3	23.9	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Male)	23.9	24.0
28.3	27.1	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Female)	27.1	27.2
		<b>Other:</b>		
2.2	2.1	Rate of CPI	2.1	2.7
3.5	3.35	Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.35	3.95
2.3	2.2	Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.2	2.8
2.4	2.4	Discount Rate	2.4	2.1

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

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

2019/20 Increase in Assumption £000s	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme *	2020/21 Increase in Assumption £000s
(37,354)	- Longevity (Increase or Decrease in 1 Year)	(48,448)
(23,132)	- Rate of Inflation (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(26,854)
(2,623)	- Rate of Increase in Salaries (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(2,767)
22,748	- Rate of Discounting Scheme Liabilities (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	26,408

\* A negative figure represents an increase to the obligation whereas a positive figure represents a decrease to the obligation.

### Other Considerations

There are currently a number of cases that are in the process of being presented from a legal perspective that may or may not have an impact on the Council's ongoing obligations in terms of its net pension liability.

McCloud Case – This case relates to an age discrimination issue and is currently in the judicial process. The estimated impact on the Council's pension fund net liability is included within these accounts.

Goodwin Case – This case relates to a gender discrimination issue in relation to widower's pensions and is currently also in the judicial system. The estimated impact on the Council's pension fund net liability is not included within these accounts as is expected to be not material.

### Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at, as a constant rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 16 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The latest triennial valuation that the 2020/21 figures are based was completed on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 in respect of the 3 year period 2020/21 – through 2022/23.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earning schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Council anticipates paying £17.530M expected contributions to the scheme in 2020/21.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17 years during 2020/21.

## **NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE CASHFLOW STATEMENT**

<b>Note 38 – Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities</b>	
Description:	Operating activities are the activities of the Council that are not investing or financing activities.

Included within the cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
41,969	Interest Paid	43,342
(2,225)	Interest Received	(819)
(207)	Dividends Received	(113)



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note 39 – Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

Description:	Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.
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2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
132,507	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	108,909
-	Other Payments for Investing Activities	720
(10,559)	Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	(5,651)
(101,129)	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Investments	3,033
(25,524)	Other Receipts From Investing Activities	(42,564)
<b>(4,705)</b>	<b>Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Investing Activities</b>	<b>64,447</b>

[Cash Flow](#)

### Note 40 – Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

Description:	Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the principal, received from or repaid to external providers of finance.
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2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
(8,846)	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Borrowing	27,269
(1,992)	Council Tax & NNDR Adjustment / Collection Fund	11,333
7,225	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liabilities Relating to Finance Leases & On-Balance Sheet PFI Contracts	7,620
<b>(3,613)</b>	<b>Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Financing Activities</b>	<b>46,222</b>

[Cash Flow](#)

### Note 41 – Cash Flow Statement – Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

Description:	This note provides reconciliation of outstanding liabilities which have arisen from financing activities.
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	2020/21				
	Long Term Borrowing	Short Term Borrowing	Finance Lease Liabilities	On Balance Sheet PFI Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Opening Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>(645,650)</b>	<b>(33,094)</b>	<b>(3,242)</b>	<b>(206,568)</b>	<b>(888,554)</b>
Financing Cash Flows	17,420	9,849	614	7,006	34,889
Non Cash Changes:					
- Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
- Other Non-Cash Changes	-	1,457	20	-	1,477
<b>Closing Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>(628,230)</b>	<b>(21,788)</b>	<b>(2,608)</b>	<b>(199,562)</b>	<b>(852,188)</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

	2019/20				
	Long Term Borrowing	Short Term Borrowing	Finance Lease Liabilities	On Balance Sheet PFI Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Opening Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	(573,428)	(96,526)	(2,221)	(213,173)	(885,348)
Financing Cash Flows	(72,222)	63,375	621	6,605	(1,621)
Non Cash Changes:					
- Acquisition	-	-	(1,642)	-	(1,642)
- Other Non-Cash Changes	-	57	-	-	57
<b>Closing Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	(645,650)	(33,094)	(3,242)	(206,568)	(888,554)

### NOTES RELATING TO OTHER DISCLOSURES

#### Note 42- Trust Funds & Other Third Party Funds

Description:	Trust Funds are charity funds that the Council is trustee for. This note explains the purpose of those major funds.
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The Council acts as sole or custodian trustee for 13 trust funds and as one of several trustees for a further 24 funds. In neither case do the funds represent assets of the Council and they have not been included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

2019/20 £000s	Trust Funds / Charities	Details	2020/21 £000s
	<b>Sole / Custodian Trustees:</b>		
160	Hoyland Nether Recreation Ground	Land left in trust to benefit the residents of Hoyland	160
296	Captain Allots	Assist groups / clubs in Hemmingfield & Jump	297
50	Amenity Funds	Monies for residents of Social Services Residential Homes	50
10	Cutlers Charity	Relief of financial hardship within the Barnsley Borough	10
33,467	Penistone Grammar School - Foundation Fund	Provide special benefits not normally provided by the LEA for Penistone Grammar School	36,252
-	Others	Various Other Funds	-
<b>33,983</b>			<b>36,769</b>
	<b>Other Funds:</b>		
119	Prisoner of War Fund	Grants / Loans for the benefit of ex-service personnel	115
59	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	Benefits the community of Goldthorpe	59
111	Others	Other Funds	109
<b>289</b>			<b>283</b>
<b>34,272</b>	<b>Total Capital Value of Funds</b>		<b>37,052</b>

The assets shown below represent the above fund balances:

2019/20 £000s	Balance Sheet at 31 <sup>st</sup> March	2020/21 £000s
	<b>Assets:</b>	
33,212	Fixed Assets	35,868
507	Investments	598
411	Cash	442
142	Other Net Assets	144
<b>34,272</b>		<b>37,052</b>
	Represented by:	
<b>34,272</b>	<b>Fund Balances</b>	<b>37,052</b>

In respect of Penistone Grammar Trust, as the Council is sole trustee and the value is deemed material, the accounts of the Trust are recognised within the Council's [Group Accounts](#).

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21  
SECTION 6 – ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT**

**HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT – COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

The HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and Central Government grants. Authorities charge rent to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s	
	<b>Income</b>		
(68,875)	Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(70,231)	
(364)	Non-Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(339)	
(1,026)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(1,070)	
(1,705)	Contributions Towards Expenditure	(853)	
<b>(71,970)</b>	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(72,493)</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
	<b>Expenditure</b>		
19,829	Repairs & Maintenance	20,053	
16,900	Supervision & Management	18,000	
212	HRA Share of Corporate & Democratic Core	216	
128	Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	251	
14,886	Depreciation	16,524	<a href="#">Note E</a>
1,901	Impairment of Bad Debts	647	
20,930	Impairment / (Reversal of Previous Years' Impairments) of Non-Current Assets	17,090	<a href="#">Note F</a>
<b>74,786</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>72,781</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
<b>2,816</b>	<b>Net Cost of HRA Services as Included in the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>288</b>	<a href="#">CI&amp;ES</a>
	<b>HRA Share of Other Operating Income &amp; Expenditure in The CI&amp;ES</b>		
(833)	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of HRA Fixed Assets	(847)	
<b>(833)</b>		<b>(847)</b>	
	<b>HRA Share of Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure in The CI&amp;ES</b>		
10,470	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	10,512	
-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	
(306)	Interest & Investment Income	(108)	
<b>10,164</b>		<b>10,404</b>	
<b>12,147</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<a href="#">MIRS</a>

**MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE**

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s	
<b>37,074</b>	<b>Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year</b>	<b>31,817</b>	
(12,147)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	(9,845)	<a href="#">MIRS</a>
6,890	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	8,980	<a href="#">Note 3</a> <a href="#">/ MIRS</a>
<b>(5,257)</b>	<b>Increase / (Decrease) in the Housing Revenue Account Balance</b>	<b>(865)</b>	
<b>31,817</b>	<b>Balance on the HRA at the End of the Current Year</b>	<b>30,952</b>	<a href="#">EFA</a> <a href="#">/ Note 4</a>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

#### Note A – Analysis of Housing Stock as at 31<sup>st</sup> March

Description:	This note gives an analysis of the Council's housing stock in terms of both types of dwellings within the portfolio and valuation information.
--------------	--

The number of council house dwellings held at the year-end can be analysed as follows:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	Analysis of Housing Stock	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
8,630	Detached/Semi Detached Houses	8,570
1,913	Terraced House	1,908
4	House/Shop	4
3,127	Flats / Bedsits	3,124
4,637	Bungalows	4,640
18	Maisonette	18
<b>18,329</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,264</b>

HRA Balance Sheet Information:

2019/20	Asset Category	2020/21
Value as at 31st March £000s		Value as at 31st March £000s
580,429	Dwellings	647,463
24,692	Other Land & Buildings	23,636
391	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	293
128	Infrastructure Assets	119
572	Assets Under Construction	510
415	Surplus Assets	525
51	Intangible Assets	34
-	Assets Held for Sale	-
<b>606,678</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>672,580</b>

#### Note B – Vacant Possession Value of Council Housing Stock

Description:	This note explains the valuation methodology of the Council's dwellings in respect of the discount factor applied.
--------------	--

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA as at 1st April 2020 was £1.486 Billion (1st April 2019 value: £1.450 Billion). An analysis was undertaken during 2020/21 to identify whether the asset valuation had materially changed from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 valuation to the valuation at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. The outcome of the review was that it had, and that the updated information was used, which had a vacant possession value of £1.618 Billion.

To arrive at the Balance Sheet value of dwellings, the vacant possession value is reduced to reflect the fact that there are sitting tenants enjoying sub-market rents and tenants' rights including the Right to Buy. The adjustment factor (41%) measures the difference between market rents and sub-market rents. It shows the economic cost to Central Government of providing council housing at less than market rents.

#### Note C – Analysis of the Movement on the Major Repairs Reserve

Description:	This note shows the movement on the Council's major repairs reserve.
--------------	--

2019/20	Major Repairs Reserve	2020/21
£000s		£000s
<b>(10,807)</b>	<b>Balance Brought Forward</b>	<b>(14,822)</b>
	<b>Credits:</b>	
(14,886)	In Year Depreciation Charge	(16,524)
(5,852)	Additional Contribution to Major Repairs Reserve	(4,624)
<b>(20,738)</b>		<b>(21,148)</b>
	<b>Debits:</b>	
16,723	Capital Expenditure for HRA Purposes	16,956
<b>16,723</b>		<b>16,956</b>
<b>(14,822)</b>	<b>Balance to Carry Forward</b>	<b>(19,014)</b>

[Note E](#)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note D – HRA Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts

Description:	This note shows the total capital expenditure within the HRA and the amount of receipts received during the period.
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An analysis of capital expenditure within the HRA and sources of finance:

2019/20 £000s	Capital Financing	2020/21 £000s
-	Borrowing	-
1,344	Capital Receipts	1,125
-	Revenue Contributions	-
6,914	Reserves	2,556
16,723	Major Repairs Reserve	16,956
877	Grants and Contributions	137
<b>25,858</b>	<b>Total Capital Expenditure Within the HRA</b>	<b>20,774</b>

A summary of total capital receipts within the Council's HRA:

2019/20 £000s	Capital Receipts	2020/21 £000s
6,550	Council House Sales (Net)	4,458
-	Other Land	-
-	Other Buildings	-
-	Non Disposals	-
-	Mortgages and Housing Act Advances	-
<b>6,550</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,458</b>

### Note E – HRA Depreciation

Description:	This note outlines the Council's depreciation methodology in respect of its Council Dwelling stock together with the actual charge for the period.
--------------	--

Authorities are required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties calculated in accordance with proper practices. The Service Director – Finance (S151 Officer) has determined a componentised approach to depreciation of Council Dwellings.

The straight line depreciation method has also been used for non-dwelling properties in accordance with proper practices including IAS 16 principles. The table below details the depreciation charge made to the HRA.

2019/20 £000s	Depreciation	2020/21 £000s
14,281	Council Dwellings	15,929
482	Other Land & Buildings	471
98	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	98
9	Infrastructure Assets	9
-	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	-
16	Intangible Assets	17
<b>14,886</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,524</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note F – HRA Impairments / Revaluation Losses

Description:	This note shows the charges to the HRA in respect of revaluation losses on assets.
--------------	--

In the 5 year period between 2012/13 to 2016/17 inclusive, the revaluation/impairment losses incurred against the Council's HRA non dwellings were required to be charged against the Housing Revenue Account balance in its entirety, in accordance with The Code of Practice.

From 2017/18, this element of The Code has been updated to reflect the revised statutory provisions governing capital accounting in respect of what can and cannot be charged to the HRA balance. The outcome of which was the allowance to reverse these entries to mitigate the impact on the HRA balance.

2019/20 £000s	Impairments / Revaluation Losses	2020/21 £000s
20,661	Impairments / Revaluations Losses – Non-Value Adding Expenditure – Dwellings	17,221
-	Reversal of Previous Revaluation Losses – Dwellings	(87)
318	Impairments / Revaluations Losses – Non Dwellings	10
(49)	Reversal of Previous Revaluation Losses – OLAB	(54)
<b>20,930</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,090</b>

### Note G – HRA Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Description:	This note explains any HRA expenditure that is defined as revenue but under statute, can be treated as capital.
--------------	---

There was no such expenditure relating to the HRA during 2020/21 (2019/20 nil).

### Note H – HRA Rent Arrears

Description:	This note explains the level of outstanding rent arrears together with the debts provided for, that are potentially uncollectable.
--------------	--

Housing rent arrears total £2.845M as at 31st March 2021 (£2.831M as at 31st March 2020).

A bad debts provision has been made in the accounts in respect of potentially uncollectable rent. The value of the provision at 31st March 2021 is £2.845M (£2.831M as at 31st March 2020). The movement in the year comprises of the value of rent arrears written off during the year totalling £0.365M (£0.217M in 2019/20) and an increase in the provision of £0.379M resulting from a review of the levels of rent arrears. Although the Council has made a provision for potentially uncollectable debts, it is still the Council's policy to pursue debts whilst this is economically viable.

### Note I – Income / Expenditure in the HRA directed by the Secretary of State

Description:	This note explains any HRA income or expenditure that has been directed by the Secretary of State.
--------------	--

There has not been any income or expenditure incurred by the HRA that required the Secretary of State's approval.

### Note J – Exceptional Items

Description:	This note details any material, exceptional items within the HRA.
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There have not been any material exceptional items within the HRA in 2020/21.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority, in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates.

2019/20			COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT	2020/21		
COUNCIL TAX £000s	BUSINESS RATES £000s	TOTAL £000s		COUNCIL TAX £000s	BUSINESS RATES £000s	TOTAL £000s
			<b>INCOME:</b>			
(121,165)	-	(121,165)	Council Tax	(123,538)	-	(123,538)
-	(54,603)	(54,603)	Non-Domestic Rates ( <a href="#">Note A</a> )	-	(34,150)	(34,150)
<b>(121,165)</b>	<b>(54,603)</b>	<b>(175,768)</b>	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(123,538)</b>	<b>(34,150)</b>	<b>(157,688)</b>
			<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>			
			<i>Precepts and Demands on Collection Fund by Major Preceptors &amp; the Council:</i>			
95,469	23,282	118,751	BMBC (Including Parish Council Precepts) ( <a href="#">Note C</a> )	101,226	24,157	125,383
-	1,315	1,315	Transitional Protection Payments	-	1,376	1,376
12,442	-	12,442	South Yorkshire Police Authority ( <a href="#">Note C</a> )	12,953	-	12,953
4,686	465	5,151	South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority ( <a href="#">Note A</a> / <a href="#">Note C</a> )	4,879	481	5,360
<b>112,597</b>	<b>25,062</b>	<b>137,659</b>		<b>119,058</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>145,072</b>
			<i>Non-Domestic Rates:</i>			
-	23,229	23,229	Payment to Central Government ( <a href="#">Note A</a> )	-	24,045	24,045
-	319	319	Cost of Collection Allowance (to BMBC) ( <a href="#">Note A</a> )	-	319	319
-	<b>23,548</b>	<b>23,548</b>		-	<b>24,364</b>	<b>24,364</b>
2,721	651	3,372	Bad Debts Written Off	1,542	476	2,018
2,195	(58)	2,137	Increase / (Reduction) in Provision for Non-Payment of Council Tax / Business Rates	1,419	(172)	1,247
-	436	436	Provision for Business Rate Appeals	-	979	979
<b>4,916</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>5,945</b>		<b>2,961</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>4,244</b>
			<i>Estimated Surplus on Collection Fund:</i>			
2,615	1,190	3,805	Transfer to General Fund	3,200	763	3,963
335	-	335	Transfer to South Yorkshire Police Authority	419	-	419
144	24	168	Transfer to South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority	159	16	175
-	1,215	1,215	Central Government	-	779	779
<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>5,523</b>		<b>3,778</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>5,336</b>
<b>120,607</b>	<b>52,068</b>	<b>172,675</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>125,797</b>	<b>53,219</b>	<b>179,016</b>
<b>(558)</b>	<b>(2,535)</b>	<b>(3,093)</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit for Year</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>19,069</b>	<b>21,328</b>
			<b>COLLECTION FUND BALANCE:</b>			
<b>(19,777)</b>	<b>(2,983)</b>	<b>(22,760)</b>	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward	<b>(20,335)</b>	<b>(5,518)</b>	<b>(25,853)</b>
<b>(558)</b>	<b>(2,535)</b>	<b>(3,093)</b>	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	<b>2,259</b>	<b>19,069</b>	<b>21,328</b>
<b>(20,335)</b>	<b>(5,518)</b>	<b>(25,853)</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward</b>	<b>(18,076)</b>	<b>13,551</b>	<b>(4,525)</b>
			<b>SHARE OF (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT BALANCE:</b>			
(17,279)	(2,704)	(19,983)	Barnsley MBC	(15,289)	6,639	(8,650)
(3,056)	(55)	(3,111)	Precepting Authorities	(2,787)	136	(2,651)
-	(2,759)	(2,759)	Central Government	-	6,776	6,776
<b>(20,335)</b>	<b>(5,518)</b>	<b>(25,853)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(18,076)</b>	<b>13,551</b>	<b>(4,525)</b>

The Collection Fund shows the position, net of business rate reliefs granted. This net position includes £34.792M of business rate reliefs granted in 2020/21 (£14.617M in 2019/20). The significant increase relates to a number of business reliefs granted during the COVID 19 pandemic.

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## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

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#### Note A – National Non-Domestic Rates

Description:	This note explains how the NDR charges are levied and applied to the Borough's businesses.
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Non-Domestic Rates are calculated on the basis of a property's rateable value (as determined by the Valuation Office Agency) and the annual multipliers set by Central Government. The amount payable may then be subject to transitional arrangements and various reliefs (both mandatory and discretionary).

The income presented in the collection fund statement is based on the total rateable value of the local 'rating list' (adjusted for transitional arrangements and reliefs), and is based on the following values:

	2019/20	2020/21
Total Rateable Value as at 31st March	£141,560M	£141,139
Standard Multiplier	0.504	0.512
Small Business Multiplier	0.491	0.499

Non-Domestic rates are collected locally and distributed between authorities in the following proportions:

	%
Central Government	50
Barnsley MBC	49
South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	1

#### Note B – Calculation of the Council Tax Base

Description:	This note explains how the Council's Council Tax Base is calculated.
--------------	--

Council Tax is calculated on the basis of local (residential) property values and the estimated income required by the Council and its preceptors for the forthcoming year.

Each property is classified into one of nine valuation bands (A- to H) based on its estimated value at the 1st April 1991, and adjusted to reflect any discounts, reliefs or exemptions that apply. The number of properties in each valuation band is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at a band D equivalent figure.

The basic charge is calculated by dividing the total Council Tax Requirement (the Council Tax demand on the Collection Fund) for the forthcoming year, by the total number of band D equivalent properties (also referred to as the Council's tax base). This amount is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at the basic charge for each valuation band. The amount payable may then be subject to various discounts, reliefs or exemptions and Parish Council precepts.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a band D property in 2020/21 was £1,813.97 (£1,750.77 for 2019/20), and was based on the tax base in the table below (64,081.540 for 2019/20):

Band	Total No of Dwellings*	Proportion of Band D Charge	Band D Equivalent	Adjusted for Estimated Collectable Band D Equivalent (95%)
A-	196	5/9	108.90	103.455
A	44,673	6/9	29,782.20	28,293.090
B	15,578	7/9	12,116.50	11,510.675
C	12,150	8/9	10,799.60	10,259.620
D	8,435	9/9	8,435.00	8,013.250
E	3,607	11/9	4,408.70	4,188.265
F	1,441	13/9	2,081.00	1,976.950
G	636	15/9	1,060.00	1,007.000
H	28	18/9	56.20	53.390
	<b>86,744</b>		<b>68,848.10</b>	<b>65,405.695</b>

\* Total number of chargeable dwellings (adjusted for discounts), rounded to nearest whole property.



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note C – Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

Description: This note shows the demands on the collection fund from the respective organisations

2019/20 £000s	Demand per Collection Fund	2020/21 £000s
95,063	BMBC	98,848
406	Parish Precepts	414
12,442	Police Authority	12,953
4,686	Fire & Civil Defence Authority	4,879
<b>112,597</b>	<b>Total Precepts</b>	<b>117,094</b>

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**  
**SECTION 7 - GROUP ACCOUNTS**

**THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT**

<b>Movement in Reserves During 2020/21</b>	Useable BMCB Reserves *	Unusable BMCB Reserves *	Total BMCB Reserves	Other Group Entity Useable Reserves	Other Group Entity Unusable Reserves	Total Other Group Entity Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Adjusted Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2020</b>	<b>211,401</b>	<b>(162,488)</b>	<b>48,913</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>64,372</b>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(5,300)3,765	75,840	<u>70,540</u> 79,605	-(6,455)	-(2,610)	-(9,065)	70,540
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	58,250	(58,250)	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments Between <u>Group Entity Reserves Council and Group Reserves</u>	9,065 -	-	9,065 -	(2,137)4,348	(6,928)(4,318)	(9,065)-	-
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2020/21</b>	<b>62,015</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>79,605</b>	<b>(2,137)</b>	<b>(6,928)</b>	<b>(9,065)</b>	<b>70,540</b>
<b>Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2021</b>	<b>273,416</b>	<b>(144,898)</b>	<b>128,518</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>(5,935)</b>	<b>6,394</b>	<b>134,912</b>
<b>Movement in Reserves During 2019/20 (Restated)</b>	Useable BMCB Reserves *	Unusable BMCB Reserves *	Total BMCB Reserves	Other Group Entity Useable Reserves	Other Group Entity Unusable Reserves	Total Other Group Entity Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<b>Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2019</b>	<b>198,862</b>	<b>(219,001)</b>	<b>(20,139)</b>	<b>13,932</b>	<b>(4,750)</b>	<b>9,182</b>	<b>(10,957)</b>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(25,989)(32,266)	101,318	<u>75,329</u> 69,052	-(3,608)	-9,885	-6,277	75,329
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	39,581	(39,581)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Adjustments Between Council and Group Reserves</u> Adjustments Between Group Entity Reserves	(6,277)-	-	(6,277)-	534 4,142	5,743 (4,142)	6,277 -	-
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2019/20</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>61,737</b>	<b>69,052</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>5,743</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>75,329</b>

[Group CI&ES](#)

[Group Balance Sheet](#)

[Group CI&ES](#)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2020</b>	<b>206,177</b>	<b>(157,264)</b>	<b>48,913</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>64,372</b>
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[Group Balance Sheet](#)

\* For a breakdown of the Council's usable reserves and unusable reserves, please refer to the single entity statements.

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### THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2019/20 (Restated)			2020/21		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			<b>Net Cost of Services:</b>		
153,283	(100,401)	52,882	143,626	(96,228)	47,398
103,913	(29,777)	74,136	103,502	(27,454)	76,048
40,675	(71,970)	(31,295)	40,344	(72,493)	(32,149)
96,755	(40,355)	56,400	92,144	(42,716)	49,428
12,539	(7,787)	4,752	10,323	(8,366)	1,957
104,052	(104,681)	(629)	113,222	(100,993)	12,229
13,855	(25,421)	(11,566)	12,867	(29,718)	(16,851)
1,439	-	1,439	32,937	(22,542)	10,395
35,064	179	35,243	37,397	(830)	36,567
895	(54)	841	647	(62)	585
<b>562,470</b>	<b>(380,267)</b>	<b>182,203</b>	<b>587,009</b>	<b>(401,402)</b>	<b>185,607</b>
			<b>Other Operating Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>		
436	-	436	414	-	414
1,666	-	1,666	1,666	-	1,666
6,973	(10,558)	(3,585)	4,396	(5,962)	(1,566)
9,679	-	9,679	6,769	-	6,769
<b>18,754</b>	<b>(10,558)</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>(5,962)</b>	<b>7,283</b>
			<b>Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>		
22,895	-	22,895	23,747	-	23,747
97	-	97	76	-	76
20,279	-	20,279	19,395	-	19,395
11,280	-	11,280	10,289	-	10,289
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,358	-	1,358	396	-	396
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(2,045)	(2,045)	-	(819)	(819)
-	(207)	(207)	-	(113)	(113)
-	(10)	(10)	-	(10)	(10)

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**

3,612	(4,357)	(745)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	4,803	(4,455)	348
9	-	9	Subsidiary Taxation	-	-	-
<b>59,530</b>	<b>(6,619)</b>	<b>52,911</b>	<b>Total Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>58,706</b>	<b>(5,397)</b>	<b>53,309</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2019/20 (Restated)				2020/21		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			<b>Taxation &amp; Non Specific Grant Income:</b>			
-	(25,289)	(25,289)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(35,966)	(35,966)
-	(4,976)	(4,976)	Exceptional Item – COVID 19 Related General Grants	-	(24,924)	(24,924)
-	(8,175)	(8,175)	Section 31 Grant	-	(19,459)	(19,459)
-	(12,746)	(12,746)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(12,954)	(12,954)
-	(98,646)	(98,646)	Council Tax	-	(102,437)	(102,437)
-	(25,394)	(25,394)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(15,034)	(15,034)
-	(32,210)	(32,210)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(32,735)	(32,735)
-	<b>(207,436)</b>	<b>(207,436)</b>	<b>Total Taxation &amp; Non Specific Grant Income</b>	-	<b>(243,509)</b>	<b>(243,509)</b>
<b>640,754</b>	<b>(604,880)</b>	<b>35,874</b>	<b>(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>	<b>658,960</b>	<b>(656,270)</b>	<b>2,690</b>
			<b>Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure:</b>			
6,318	(51,059)	(44,741)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	3,023	(98,979)	(95,956)
145	-	145	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	111	(90)	21
-	(66,607)	(66,607)	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	22,705	-	22,705
<b>6,463</b>	<b>(117,666)</b>	<b>(111,203)</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>25,839</b>	<b>(99,069)</b>	<b>(73,230)</b>
<b>647,217</b>	<b>(722,546)</b>	<b>(75,329)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>684,799</b>	<b>(755,339)</b>	<b>(70,540)</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2021

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s
	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Property Plant and Equipment:</b>		
580,429	- Council Dwellings	647,463	
334,242	- Other Land & Buildings	317,948	
9,435	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	8,863	
264,599	- Infrastructure Assets	283,291	
-	- Community Assets	-	
70,118	- Assets Under Construction	107,118	
2,924	- Surplus Assets	1,769	
<b>1,261,747</b>			<b>1,366,452</b>
10,427	Heritage Assets	11,215	
709	Investment Properties	768	
946	Intangible Assets	815	
4,546	Long Term Investments	4,494	
909	Long Term Debtors	1,948	
<b>17,537</b>			<b>19,240</b>
<b>1,279,284</b>	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>1,385,692</b>
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
4,108	Assets 'Held for Sale'	8,413	
57,311	Short Term Investments	60,164	
1,575	Inventories	1,751	
10,072	Local Taxation Debtors	10,290	
(9,772)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(10,243)	
62,203	Other Short Term Debtors	49,004	
(7,800)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(6,494)	
-	Corporation Tax Asset	-	
82,303	Cash & Cash Equivalents	61,473	
<b>200,000</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>174,358</b>
<b>1,479,284</b>	<b>TOTAL GROUP ASSETS</b>		<b>1,560,050</b>
	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
(31,229)	Short Term Borrowing	(21,788)	
(9,507)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(8,797)	
(49,204)	Short Term Creditors	(46,392)	
-	Corporation Tax Liability	-	
(6,380)	Provisions	(6,368)	
(17,699)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(23,602)	
(8,152)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(6,295)	
-	Bank Overdraft	-	
<b>(122,171)</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(113,242)</b>
	<b>LONG TERM LIABILITIES</b>		
(645,650)	Long Term Borrowing	(628,230)	
(202,913)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(194,062)	
(3,725)	Long Term Provisions	(4,521)	
(440,453)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(485,083)	
<b>(1,292,741)</b>	<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(1,311,896)</b>
<b>(1,414,912)</b>	<b>TOTAL GROUP LIABILITIES</b>		<b>(1,425,138)</b>
<b>64,372</b>	<b>GROUP NET ASSETS</b>		<b>134,912</b>

Continued overleaf

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s
	<b>BMBC USEABLE RESERVES:</b>		
133,875	- General Fund	195,302	
31,817	- Housing Revenue Account	30,952	
16,810	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	17,086	
14,821	- Major Repairs Reserve	19,014	
8,854	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	11,062	
<b>206,177</b>	<b>TOTAL BMBC USEABLE RESERVES</b>		<b>273,416</b>
	<b>BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES:</b>		
(24,780)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(35,182)	
60	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	497	
(12,057)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(11,473)	
(408,352)	- Pensions Reserve	(444,961)	
(320)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(431)	
271,208	- Revaluation Reserve	352,241	
(3,007)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(2,482)	
19,984	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	8,650	
-	- DSG Deficit Adjustment Account	(11,757)	
<b>(157,264)</b>	<b>TOTAL BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES</b>		<b>(144,898)</b>
<b>48,913</b>	<b>TOTAL BMBC RESERVES</b>		<b>128,518</b>
	<b>OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES:</b>		
14,086	- Berneslai Homes Retained Surplus	11,819	
380	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Unrestricted Funds	510	
<b>14,466</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES</b>		<b>12,329</b>
	<b>OTHER GROUP ENTITY UNUSABLE RESERVES:</b>		
(32,101)	- Berneslai Homes Pensions Reserve	(41,685)	
33,094	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Restricted Funds	35,750	
<b>993</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY UNUSABLE RESERVES</b>		<b>(5,935)</b>
<b>15,459</b>	<b>TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY RESERVES</b>		<b>6,394</b>
<b>64,372</b>	<b>TOTAL GROUP RESERVES</b>		<b>134,912</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s
35,875	<b>Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>		2,690
	<b>Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:</b>		
(80,007)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(80,212)	
(21,637)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(23,512)	
(16,652)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(11,166)	
815	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	(1,147)	
96	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	176	
11,132	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(15,897)	
6,461	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	(2,736)	
(113)	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	(139)	
<b>(99,905)</b>			<b>(134,633)</b>
<b>9</b>	- Taxation Paid		<b>2</b>
	<b>Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing &amp; Financing Activities:</b>		
25,289	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	35,967	
-	- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt	-	
10,558	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	6,088	
<b>35,847</b>			<b>42,055</b>
<b>(28,174)</b>	<b>Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities</b>		<b>(89,886)</b>
(4,791)	<b>Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities</b>		64,494
(3,613)	<b>Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities</b>		46,222
<b>(36,578)</b>	<b>Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>20,830</b>

#### Reconciliation and Analysis of Group Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
45,725	<b>Group Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	82,303
36,578	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(20,830)
<b>82,303</b>	<b>Group Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>61,473</b>
	<b>Made Up Of The Following Elements:</b>	
	<b>BMBC Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents:</b>	
2	Cash Held By The Council	2
(5,345)	Cash in Transit	(12,314)
(1,103)	Bank Current Accounts	10,310
75,015	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	55,012
<b>68,569</b>	<b>Total BMBC Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>53,010</b>
	<b>Other Group Entity Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents:</b>	
2,391	Bank Current Accounts	321
11,343	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	8,142
<b>13,734</b>	<b>Total Other Group Entity Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>8,463</b>
<b>82,303</b>	<b>Group Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents as at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>61,473</b>



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

#### Note A – Critical Judgements

Description:	This note sets out the Council's approach to consideration of the group accounts
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The Council has reviewed its relationship and interest with external organisations and concludes that it does have an interest in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures that are material both individually and in aggregate and therefore a set of Group Accounts has been prepared. This consideration has been made under the provisions of IFRS 10 ('Consolidated Financial Statements') and IFRS 11 ('Joint Arrangements') as required by The Code.

#### Note B – Group Boundary

Description:	This note explains the rationale of the related organisations that have been consolidated into the group accounts and on the basis of consolidation.
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A review has been undertaken by the Council considering all companies in which it has an interest. The interests in these bodies have been analysed to consider whether the Council has the potential to control or influence the bodies' operating and financial policies.

Entities identified to be included within the group's boundary are detailed below:

#### Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is a 100% wholly owned company of the Council and is an Arm's Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Council. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Council's 18,264 homes including rent collection, arrears recovery, repairs and maintenance, dealing with empty properties and all tenancy matters.

Financial Year End - Berneslai Homes Ltd shares the same financial year as the Council (1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> March).

Consolidation Method - The accounts of Berneslai Homes Ltd have been consolidated on a line by line basis with intra-group balances and transactions being eliminated in full on consolidation as per The Code. [There is no statutory provision for Berneslai Homes' pension liability included with these Group Accounts.](#)

#### Penistone Grammar Trust

Penistone Grammar Trust is a charity trust that is responsible for the running of Penistone Grammar Advanced Learning Centre (ALC) and associated buildings. The Council is sole trustee in Penistone Grammar Trust.

Financial Year End – Penistone Grammar Trust shares the same financial year as the Council (1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> March).

Consolidation Method - The accounts of Penistone Grammar Trust have been consolidated on a line by line basis with intra-group balances and transactions being eliminated in full on consolidation as per The Code.

#### Other Subsidiary Interests

The Council also 100% owns one other trading company, namely BMBC Services Ltd. Whilst the Council considers this company as falling within the group boundary in respect of control, it is deemed not material to the group position and is therefore not consolidated in the Group Accounts. For information on this company, [Note 17](#) refers.

#### Joint Ventures

The Council also holds shareholdings in a number of other companies that is deemed non material for group accounts purposes. For information on these entities, [Note 17](#) refers.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note C - Expenditure & Income Analysed By Nature

Description:	This note shows the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Group CIES on a subjective basis.
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The Group's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure / Income	2019/20	2020/21
	£000s	£000s
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Employee Benefits Expenses	190,669	195,575
Other Services Expenses	289,905	310,946
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	86,875	85,687
Interest Payments	54,551	53,507
Precepts & Levies	436	414
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	1,666
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	16,652	11,165
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>640,754</b>	<b>658,960</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(138,580)	(133,493)
Interest & Investment Income	(2,275)	(950)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(124,040)	(117,470)
Government Grants & Contributions	(329,427)	(398,395)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(10,558)	(5,962)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(604,880)</b>	<b>(656,270)</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>35,874</b>	<b>2,690</b>

### Note D - Officers' Remuneration & Exit Packages

Description:	This note shows the Senior Management Team remuneration of the Group.
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The table below sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers of the Group (as defined in Local Authority Accounting Panel Bulletin 85):

Post	2020/21				
	Salary £000s	Redundancy / Severance £000s	Expenses / Allowances £000s	Pension Contributions £000s	Total Remuneration £000s
For Senior Management of the Council, please refer to Note 13					
Berneslai Homes Directors <b>A</b>					526

Post	2019/20				
	Salary £000s	Redundancy / Severance £000s	Expenses / Allowances £000s	Pension Contributions £000s	Total Remuneration £000s
For Senior Management of the Council, please refer to Note 13					
Berneslai Homes Directors <b>A</b>					503

#### Notes:

**A** — Berneslai Homes do not have a requirement to publish this information in their statement of accounts on an individual basis as per UK GAAP Standard FRS 102.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note DE – Financial Instruments

Description:	Financial Instruments are any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. This note explains the Group's financial instruments and the impact on the accounts.
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The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Group Balance Sheet:

31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020			31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021	
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
		<b>Investments:</b>		
2,311	57,197	Loans & Receivables at Amortised Cost	2,281	60,048
2,234	114	Unquoted Equity Investment at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2,324	116
<b>4,545</b>	<b>57,311</b>	<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>60,164</b>
		<b>Debtors:</b>		
909	196	Amortised Cost	1,300	-
<b>909</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>Total Debtors **</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>Cash Equivalents:</b>		
-	86,358	Amortised Cost	-	63,154
<b>-</b>	<b>86,358</b>	<b>Total Cash Equivalents *</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,154</b>
<b>5,454</b>	<b>143,865</b>	<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>123,318</b>
		<b>Borrowings:</b>		
(645,650)	(31,229)	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(628,230)	(21,788)
<b>(645,650)</b>	<b>(31,229)</b>	<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>(628,230)</b>	<b>(21,788)</b>
		<b>Other Liabilities:</b>		
(202,913)	(9,507)	Amortised Cost	(194,062)	(8,797)
<b>(202,913)</b>	<b>(9,507)</b>	<b>Total Other Liabilities</b>	<b>(194,062)</b>	<b>(8,797)</b>
<b>(848,563)</b>	<b>(40,736)</b>	<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(822,292)</b>	<b>(30,585)</b>

\* The total Cash Equivalents figure in the table above is included within the 'Cash & Cash Equivalents' figure in the Balance Sheet, rather than within 'Short Term Investments'.

\*\* The Total Debtors figures in the table above is included within the 'Short Term Debtors' figure in the Balance Sheet.

### Note EF – Debtors

Description:	Other Short Term Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Group in respect of other debts.
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31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020				31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021		
Total Debtors £000s	Impairment For Bad Debts £000s	Total £000s		Total Debtors £000s	Impairment For Bad Debts £000s	Total £000s
15,630	(7,800)	<b>7,830</b>	Trade Receivables	12,579	(6,494)	<b>6,085</b>
23,931	-	<b>23,931</b>	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	13,750	-	<b>13,750</b>
22,642	-	<b>22,642</b>	Other Receivable Amounts	22,675	-	<b>22,675</b>
<b>62,203</b>	<b>(7,800)</b>	<b>54,403</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49,004</b>	<b>(6,494)</b>	<b>42,510</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Note FG - Creditors

Description:	Short Term Creditors are financial liabilities arising from the contractual obligation to pay cash in the future for goods or services or other benefits that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.
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31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020 £000s		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021 £000s
(5,038)	Trade Creditors	(8,099)
(10,371)	Other Creditors	(15,444)
(7,313)	Capital Creditors	(3,722)
(3,917)	Receipts in Advance	(6,066)
(5,534)	Payroll Creditors	(4,104)
(9,342)	NNDR	(1,120)
(4,686)	Council Tax	(4,929)
(3,003)	Other Tax & Social Security	(2,908)
<b>(49,204)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(46,392)</b>

### Note GH - Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Description:	A Defined Benefit Pension Scheme is one that is not classed as a defined contribution scheme. This note explains such schemes that the Group is party to.
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2019/20				2020/21		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
			<b>Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement:</b>			
			<i>Cost of Services:</i>			
29,327	4,281	33,608	- Current Service Cost	28,677	4,228	32,905
1,433	227	1,660	- Past Service Costs	-	-	-
(5,392)	-	(5,392)	- Settlements & Curtailments	565	108	673
438	66	504	- Administration Expenses	459	68	527
			<i>Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure:</i>			
10,446	834	11,280	- Net Interest Cost	9,537	752	10,289
<b>36,252</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>41,660</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>39,238</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>44,394</b>
			<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement:</i>			
			<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>			
76,871	5,586	82,457	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense)	(178,676)	(19,524)	(198,200)
(61,353)	(5,065)	(66,418)	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	(29,669)	(2,514)	(32,183)
(52,091)	-	(52,091)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-	-
(24,357)	(6,198)	(30,555)	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	225,069	28,019	253,088
-	-	-	- Business Combinations	-	-	-
<b>(60,930)</b>	<b>(5,677)</b>	<b>(66,607)</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure</b>	<b>16,724</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>22,705</b>
<b>(24,678)</b>	<b>(269)</b>	<b>(24,947)</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>55,962</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>67,099</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20				2020/21		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
			<b>Movement in Reserves Statement:</b>			
(36,252)	(5,408)	(41,660)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(39,238)(39,238)	-(5,156)	(39,238)(44,394)
			<b>Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:</b>			
25,762	1,961	27,723	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	19,357 <del>19,357</del>	- 1,553	19,357 <del>20,910</del>
-	-	-	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	--	--	--
<b>(10,490)</b>	<b>(3,447)</b>	<b>(13,937)</b>	<b>Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services</b>	<b>(19,881)(19,881)</b>	<b>-(3,603)</b>	<b>(19,881)(23,484)</b>

### Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2019/20				2020/21		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
(1,371,380)	(148,289)	(1,519,669)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,592,047)	(178,562)	(1,770,609)
963,028	116,188	1,079,216	Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,148,649	136,877	1,285,526
<b>(408,352)</b>	<b>(32,101)</b>	<b>(440,453)</b>	<b>Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>(443,398)</b>	<b>(41,685)</b>	<b>(485,083)</b>

### Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2019/20				2020/21		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
<b>1,045,427</b>	<b>118,931</b>	<b>1,164,358</b>	<b>Opening Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>963,028</b>	<b>116,188</b>	<b>1,079,216</b>
24,717	2,972	27,689	Interest Income	22,933	2,770	25,703
		-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			-
(76,871)	(5,586)	(82,457)	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	178,676	19,524	198,200
(438)	(66)	(504)	Administration Expenses	(461)	(68)	(529)
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
(12,524)	-	(12,524)	Settlements	(1,714)	-	(1,714)
17,229	1,961	19,190	Employer Contributions	20,920	1,553	22,473
5,724	860	6,584	Contributions by Scheme Participants	6,079	898	6,977
(40,236)	(2,884)	(43,120)	Benefits Paid	(40,812)	(3,988)	(44,800)
<b>963,028</b>	<b>116,188</b>	<b>1,079,216</b>	<b>Closing Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>1,148,649</b>	<b>136,877</b>	<b>1,285,526</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2019/20				2020/21		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
<b>(1,495,686)</b>	<b>(153,262)</b>	<b>(1,648,948)</b>	<b>Opening Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> April</b>	<b>(1,371,380)</b>	<b>(148,289)</b>	<b>(1,519,669)</b>
(29,327)	(4,281)	(33,608)	Current Service Cost	(28,678)	(4,228)	(32,906)
(35,163)	(227)	(35,390)	Past Service Costs	(32,470)	-	(32,470)
(1,433)	(3,806)	(5,239)	Interest Cost	-	(3,522)	(3,522)
(5,724)	(860)	(6,584)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(6,079)	(898)	(6,977)
			<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			
61,353	5,065	66,418	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	29,669	2,514	32,183
52,091	-	52,091	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	-	-	-
24,357	6,198	30,555	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	(225,069)	(28,019)	(253,088)
(2,074)	-	(2,074)	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	(2,035)	(108)	(2,143)
40,236	2,884	43,120	Benefits Paid	40,812	3,988	44,800
19,990	-	19,990	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	3,183	-	3,183
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
<b>(1,371,380)</b>	<b>(148,289)</b>	<b>(1,519,669)</b>	<b>Closing Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>(1,592,047)</b>	<b>(178,562)</b>	<b>(1,770,609)</b>

## **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21 TECHNICAL ANNEX A**

### **THE COUNCIL'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **1. General Principles**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2020/21 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice. For local authorities, this proper accounting practice is predominantly contained in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (The Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory guidance where applicable.

The accounting convention adopted is historic cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

#### **2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure – General**

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

- Income from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract;
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date of supply and consumption they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract; and
- Where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the income which might not be collected.

#### **3. Accruals of Income and Expenditure – Accounting for Local Taxation**

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). The localisation of Business Rates from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 changed the way in which the Council accounts for NNDR. The key features of the fund relevant to accounting for Council Tax and National Non Domestic Rates in the core financial statements are:

- In its capacity as a billing authority, the Council acts as agent; it collects and distributes Council Tax / NNDR income on behalf of the major preceptors and itself;
- Whilst the income from Council Tax and NNDR for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the General Fund of the billing authority or paid out of the Collection Fund to major preceptors;
- The Council Tax and NNDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of Council Tax and NNDR that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement;
- The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of Council Tax and NNDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals; and

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

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

### **4. Acquired and Discontinued Operations**

There was no material acquired or discontinued operations during 2020/21.

### **5. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable to the Council without notice or penalty (sometimes referred to as 'on call').

### **6. Material Items of Income and Expense / Exceptional Items**

Where items of income or expense are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately in [Note 8](#). The Council has identified separately, any material transactions to or from a single supplier or customer.

Any exceptional items that are material in net terms are identified on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and analysed further in [Note 8](#) to the accounts. The Council has identified separately, items of expense or income which are material in terms of the Council's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.

### **7. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors**

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Any new accounting policies which have been adopted by the Council have been reflected within these accounting policies, together with a quantification of the impact of each accounting policy change on the prior period closing balances and comparative figures shown within this Statement of Accounts.

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

### **8. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets**

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

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off; and
- Amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue (Minimum Revenue Provision – MRP) to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.



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### 9. Employee Benefits

#### Benefits Payable During Employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. For the Council, they typically include such benefits as wages and salaries and paid annual, flexi and sick leave. These are recognised in the accounts in the year in which the employee rendered service for the Council. An accrual has been made for the cost of holiday entitlement (including flexi-leave entitlement) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual has been based on wage and salary rates for the 2020/21 financial year, being the period in which the employee earns the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

#### Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring. It is the Council's policy not to offer enhanced termination benefits.

#### Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of three separate pension schemes:

1. The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE);
2. The NHS Pensions Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Services Authority; and
3. The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority.

These respective schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Council.

However, the arrangements for the Teachers' Scheme and the NHS Scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. The schemes are therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The People service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions Scheme in the year and the Public Health line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with contributions payable to the NHS Pensions Scheme.

#### The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

1. The liabilities of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis, using the projected unit method i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projections of future earnings for current employees;
2. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.6%, based on the weighted average of spot yields on AA rated corporate bonds;
3. The assets of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
  - Quoted securities – current bid price;
  - Unquoted securities – professional estimate;
  - Unitised securities – current bid price; and
  - Property – market value.
4. The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

- Current Service Cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a year’s service earned this year, allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
- Past Service Cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years, charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset, i.e. Net Interest Expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability / asset that arises from the passage of time, charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability / asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability / asset during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments;
- Re-measurements comprising:
  - a. The Return on Plan Assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure; and
  - b. Actuarial Gains and Losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of such cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

### Discretionary Benefits

The Council has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. The Council’s current policy is not to award enhancements for non-school Council employees i.e. those who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. However, awards are not prohibited and can be made in exceptional circumstances. Where they are made, any liabilities estimated to arise as a result are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

### **10. Events After the Balance Sheet Date**

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

1. Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events, where material; and
2. Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material impact, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### 11. Financial Instruments

#### Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of either spreading the gain / loss over the remaining term of the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid or a shorter period where it is deemed to be more prudent to do so. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA) in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

#### Financial Assets

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

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

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

#### Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

#### Expected Credit Loss Model

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

The Council's trade debtors are not subject to internal credit rating and have been collectively assessed using provision matrices - based on historical data for defaults adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions. Debt write-off is

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

considered when normal recovery procedures have been unable to secure payment. Prior to write-off, all possible action will have been taken to secure the debt, however the extent to which it is pursued is dependent on the amount of the debt and the financial circumstances of the debtor.

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

The Council has a portfolio of loans to local businesses which are assessed on an individual instrument basis. Loss allowances have been assessed using a range of factors such as the purpose of the loan, any amounts past due, any rescheduling that has taken place and whether or not the loan is secured. Where the risk of loss has increased since the loan was made, expected credit losses have been assessed on a lifetime basis. All other loans have been assessed on a 12-month basis. Further details are disclosed in [Note 27](#).

### Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

The Council has a limited number of shareholdings which would typically be measured at FVPL; however, the Council has designated these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis that:

- They are not quoted in an active market; and
- They are not held for trading.

### **12. Government Grants and Contributions**

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

- The Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments; and
- The grants or contributions will be received.

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

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as Receipts in Advance under liabilities. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line in the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (for service specific revenue grants) or to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line (for all capital grants, non-ring-fenced and general revenue grants).

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

### **13. Heritage Assets (Tangible and Intangible)**

The Council's Heritage Assets are held in various locations across the Borough. These assets are held to increase people's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Borough's history and local area.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policy on Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below). However, some of the rules are relaxed in relation to Heritage Assets as detailed below:

- All of the Heritage Assets are deemed to have an indeterminable life with a high residual value and therefore the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation on these assets;

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

- Each category of Heritage Assets is revalued periodically by external valuers for insurance purposes and is carried on the Council's Balance Sheet at this valuation, as a proxy for open market valuations. There is no prescribed minimum period in which these valuations should occur within The Code of Practice;
- The collection of Heritage Assets held by the Council is relatively static with acquisitions and donations being rare. Where acquisitions have been made, these are initially valued at cost and subsequently revalued in accordance with the rest of the collection. Donations are recognised at valuation undertaken by an external valuer as appropriate;
- The carrying value of Heritage Assets is reviewed where there is evidence of impairment (e.g. where there is evidence of physical deterioration or breakage etc.). Any impairment identified is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's policy on impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below); and
- Where Heritage Assets have been disposed of, the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Council's policy on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts and are disclosed separately in the notes to the accounts.

### 14. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences) is capitalised at cost, when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible, is intended to be completed and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or service potential from the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. No intangible asset held by the Council meets these conditions and therefore all such assets are carried at amortised cost.

The depreciable amounts for intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives and debited to the relevant services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired. Any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation and impairment losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

### 15. Interest in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which may require it to prepare Group Accounts, where material. Included within these entities are three Trading Companies recently set up to allow the Council to trade more flexibly, in a commercial environment. Details of these companies are shown within [Note 17](#). Within the Council's own single entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

### 16. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

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### 17. Investment Properties

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

Investment Properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with Accounting Policy 30 below.

Investment Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions during the year. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to Investment Properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and result in a gain in the General Fund balance.

However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement on Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Revaluation / Impairment losses on HRA non-dwelling assets are not permitted to be reversed out of the HRA balance following the change to the HRA Self Financing arrangements.

### 18. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with other parties that involve the use of assets and resources of the other parties rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Council recognises on its Balance Sheet, the assets that it controls and the liabilities it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Jointly controlled assets are items of Property, Plant and Equipment that are jointly controlled by the Council and other parties. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Council accounts only for its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of interests in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

### 19. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy, where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

#### The Council as Lessee

##### Finance Leases

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment held under finance leases are recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Lease payments are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability; and
- A finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases are accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the assets' estimated useful life.

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

### Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service benefiting from the use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease; even if this does not match the pattern of cash payments e.g. there is a rent free period at the commencement of the lease.

### The Council as Lessor

#### Finance Leases

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

Subsequent lease rentals are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the long term debtor; and
- Finance income – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium is received, this is posted out of the General Fund balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element of the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

### Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the relevant line in the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

## **20. Overheads and Support Services**

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

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

### 21. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

#### Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and that the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add value or increase an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential is charged as an expense to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

#### Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

[Where an asset is not fully completed and is still under construction at the balance sheet date, the cumulative historic cost at that point will be treated as an Asset Under Construction. Once the asset becomes operational in a subsequent year, the total historic cost is transferred from the Asset Under Construction category to the relevant asset category that the asset falls under. Where material, the asset will be formally revalued in line with the methodology below, in the year it becomes operational. Otherwise, the asset will be formally revalued in the year following its operational status.](#)

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

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure Assets, Intangible Assets and Vehicles, Furniture, Plant and Equipment – depreciated historical cost;
- Assets Under Construction – historical cost;
- Council Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- School Buildings – current value, but due to their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value;
- Surplus Assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective; and
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

In respect of the Council's Group Accounts, capital expenditure between the respective organisations, where material, will be recognised on the balance sheet following completion of the project where the asset becomes operational.

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every 5 years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

### Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of accumulated gains); and
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable useful life (e.g. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use i.e. Assets Under Construction.

Depreciation is calculated based on the average net book value using the following bases:

Category	Basis	No. Of Years
Council Dwellings	Straight Line	15 – 50
Other Buildings	Straight Line	15 – 60
Plant & Equipment (Contents)	Straight Line	3 – 24 <del>7</del>
Vehicles	Straight Line	5 – 8
Surplus Assets	Straight Line	5 – 40
Land	N/A	Infinite
Community Assets	N/A	N/A

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

In respect of the Council's dwellings, the level of depreciation is charged on a material component basis as outlined below:

Depreciation Component	Useful Economic Life
Land	Indefinite
Host / Building	50
Roof	40
Windows / Doors	35
Bathroom	30
Kitchen	20
Boiler / Heating System	15

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment, Infrastructure Assets and Intangible Assets are fully depreciated down to nil based on their economic useful lives but remain on the Council's asset register until the following year. At this time, these assets are written out of the Council's books in terms of gross book value and the accumulated depreciation on the basis of prudence. Individual services may still hold the asset but due to the immaterial nature of the values involved, they are removed accordingly, based on the accounting policy for disposals as outlined below.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

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

### Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are only recognised up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not classified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of, demolished or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to Central Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and then can only be used for new capital investment (or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

## **22. Private Finance Initiative**

PFI contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the Property, Plant or Equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and as ownership of the Property, Plant or Equipment assets will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries these assets used in delivering the services on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these fixed assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the Property, Plant or Equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets. For the Secondary School Building Schools for the Future contract, the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £6.866M in 2010/11, an additional capital contribution of £25.540M in 2011/12 and a final capital contribution of £36.671M in 2012/13.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Council.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Finance cost – a notional interest charge of 9.49% (BSF Phase 1), 9.28% (BSF Phase 2), 8.08% (BSF Phase 3), 9.01% (Primary Schools PFI), 7.11% (Cudworth LIFT), 3.33% (Darton LIFT) and 7.02% (Waste PFI) on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator; and

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

- Lifecycle replacement costs – expensed through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as this expenditure has been deemed to be of a revenue nature within the contract.

### 23. Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place which gives the Council an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, which can be reliably estimated, but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case which could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely settlement. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision (or part thereof) is reversed and credited back to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

### 24. Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

### 25. Contingent Assets

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

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

### 26. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund balance. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back into the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement and employee benefits and therefore are not available for use by the Council – these reserves are explained in the notes to the accounts.

### 27. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year, which may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset, has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

### 28. Value Added Tax (VAT)

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is non-recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

### 29. **Accounting for Schools**

#### Maintained Community Schools

A maintained community school in England and Wales is a type of state-funded school that is run wholly by the Local Council. The Council is responsible for the school's admissions, owns the school's estate and employs the school's staff.

The Council is the freeholder of community school premises and has a significant role in the running of the school (e.g. administration procedures, employment and payroll of staff / management).

Accordingly, the school premises that fall under this category are recognised as Property, Plant & Equipment in the Council's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is also recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

#### Voluntary Aided Schools

A voluntary aided school is a state-funded school in England and Wales in which a foundation or trust (usually a religious organisation) owns the school buildings, contributes to building costs and has a substantial influence in the running of the school. Such schools have more autonomy than voluntary controlled schools, which are entirely funded by the state.

Voluntary aided schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they receive all their income from Central Government via the Council, and do not charge fees to students. In contrast to other types of maintained school, only up to 90% of the capital costs of a voluntary aided school are met by Central Government. The foundation contributes the rest of the capital costs, owns the school's land and buildings and appoints a majority of the school governors. The governing body runs the school, employs the staff and decides the school's admission arrangements, subject to rules imposed by Central Government. Pupils follow the National Curriculum, except that faith schools may teach Religious Education according to their own faith.

Accordingly, the school premises of such schools have been de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet as these are controlled by the charitable organisation / trust. However, the Council does hold the freehold of the land in certain arrangements which thus remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

#### Voluntary Controlled Schools

A voluntary controlled school is a state-funded school in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in which a foundation or trust (usually a Christian denomination) has some formal influence in the running of the school. Such schools have less autonomy than voluntary aided schools, in which the foundation pays part of any building costs.

Voluntary controlled schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they are funded by Central Government via the Council, and do not charge fees to students. However, the land and buildings are typically owned by a charitable foundation or Trust organisation, which also appoints about a quarter of the school governors. However, the Council employs the school's staff and has primary responsibility for the school's admission arrangements. Pupils follow the National Curriculum.

In a similar way to Voluntary Aided Schools, the school premises of such schools have been de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet as these are maintained by the charitable organisation / trust. However, the Council does hold the freehold of the land in certain arrangements which thus remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

#### Academy Schools

An academy school in the education system in England is a type of school which is independent of Council control but is publicly funded, with some private sponsorship. The transfer of schools from the Council to an Academy generally takes the form of a 125 year lease.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

The accounting for such arrangements follows the accounting policy for leases (see accounting policy 19 above).

Ordinarily, the lease of school premises is accounted for as a finance lease. Therefore, the assets relating to these arrangements are accounted for as disposals and subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

The lease of school land is generally accounted for as an operating lease. Therefore, the assets relating to these arrangements are accounted for under IAS 16 and still remain on the Council's Balance Sheet at nil value.

The income and expenditure of such schools is not recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

### 30. **Fair Value Measurement**

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

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

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21**  
**TECHNICAL ANNEX B**

**CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS / ESTIMATIONS MADE WITHIN THE ACCOUNTS**

**Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies**

In applying the accounting policies set out in [Annex A](#), the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

1. Whether a lease is an operating or finance lease. A lease would normally be classed as a finance lease where it meets one of the following criteria:
  - o Ownership of the asset transferred to the Council at the end of the lease term;
  - o The lessee has an option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term for a price expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value;
  - o The lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset;
  - o That the present value of minimum lease payments amount to at least substantially all (90% or more) of the fair value of the leased asset; and
  - o The leased assets are of such a specialised nature that only the lessee can use them without modification.
2. Whether contractual arrangements have the substance of a lease;
3. Whether a third party constitutes a related party to the Council;
4. Whether arrangements that the Council is party to, constitute a joint arrangement;
5. Whether financial instruments are expected to be fully receivable and the amount of expected credit losses to charge;
6. Whether a public / private partnership is a service concession;
7. Whether land and buildings owned by the Council are investment properties;
8. Whether the substance of a relationship between the Council and another entity indicates that the entity is controlled by the Council;
9. Whether the Council's exposure to possible losses is to be accounted for as a provision or a contingent liability; and
10. Whether Academy, Voluntary Controlled and Voluntary Aided school assets should be included within the Council's Balance Sheet.

**Key Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

No	Item	Uncertainties
1	<b>Non-Current Assets (Depreciation)</b>	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.
2	<b>Non-Current Assets (Valuations)</b>	The Council's non-current assets are required to be carried at an up to date valuation. The Council adopts a rolling programme of works that captures all assets within the recommended 5 year period. In addition to this, the Council also reviews the largest 100 assets in terms of valuation, which covers a large proportion of the total asset value.
3	<b>Provisions</b>	The Council has a number of provisions, the two largest being insurance fund and NNDR business rate appeals / rating list review. These provisions are based on the number of claims received and an average settlement amount. It is not certain that all valid claims have yet been received by the Council, or that precedents set by other authorities in the settlement of claims will be applicable.
4	<b>Pensions Liability</b>	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

<b>5</b>	<b>Arrears</b>	<p>The Council has a balance of sundry debtors that is subject to uncertainty in respect of the overall collectability. To mitigate this uncertainty and risk, the Council undertakes a review each year on the likelihood of the debt outstanding being recovered based on the respective stages of the debt. The Council provides for an element of this debt in the event of default, whilst still proceeding to collect, as long as this is economical viable.</p>
<b>6</b>	<b>Fair Value Measurements</b>	<p>When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for <i>similar</i> assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Council employs or commissions relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for Surplus Assets &amp; Assets Held for Sale, the Council's chief valuation officer).</p> <p>Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in <a href="#">Note 19</a>, <a href="#">Note 23</a> and <a href="#">Note 27</a> respectively.</p>

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21 TECHNICAL ANNEX C

### ACCOUNTING STANDARDS REFERENCED BY THE CODE OF PRACTICE

The Code of Practice is based on approved accounting standards and reflects specific statutory accounting requirements. Compliance with The Code is therefore necessary (except in exceptional circumstances) in order that a Council's accounts give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Council.

The requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and other pronouncements by the International Accounting Standards Board in effect for accounting periods commencing on or before 1 January 2015 (as adopted by the EU) apply unless specifically adapted by The Code.

IFRS's are considered a "principles based" set of standards in that they establish broad rules as well as dictating specific treatments.

International Financial Reporting Standards comprise:

- Financial Reporting Standards (FRS);
- International Accounting Standards (IAS);
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC); and
- Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

A further set of interpretations, specifically for the Public Sector, are International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

There are also some UK GAAP accounting standards that remain relevant to Local Authorities as they have no equivalent standard under IFRS and The Code interprets them accordingly.

The paragraphs below give a brief description of the accounting standards that are referred to in CIPFA's Code of Practice. Where relevant, interpretations have been grouped with the standard that they are interpreting.

#### Financial Reporting Standards (FRS):

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
<b>FRS 25</b> – Financial Instruments: Presentation	<a href="#">FRS 25</a>	<b>FRS 26</b> – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	<a href="#">FRS 26</a>
<b>FRS 29</b> – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	<a href="#">FRS 27</a>	<b>FRS 102</b> – The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK	<a href="#">FRS 102</a>

#### International Accounting Standards (IAS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
<b>IAS 1</b> – Presentation of Financial Statements	<a href="#">IAS 1</a>	<b>IAS 2</b> – Inventories	<a href="#">IAS 2</a>
<b>IAS 7</b> – Statement of Cash Flows	<a href="#">IAS 7</a>	<b>IAS 8</b> – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	<a href="#">IAS 8</a>
<b>IAS 10</b> – Events After the Reporting Period	<a href="#">IAS 10</a>	<b>IAS 11</b> – Construction Contracts	<a href="#">IAS 11</a>
<b>IAS 12</b> – Income Taxes	<a href="#">IAS 12</a>	<b>IAS 16</b> – Property, Plant and Equipment	<a href="#">IAS 16</a>
<b>IAS 17</b> – Leases	<a href="#">IAS 17</a>	<b>IAS 18</b> – Revenue	<a href="#">IAS 18</a>
<b>IAS 19</b> – Employee Benefits	<a href="#">IAS 19</a>	<b>IAS 20</b> – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	<a href="#">IAS 20</a>
<b>IAS 21</b> – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	<a href="#">IAS 21</a>	<b>IAS 23</b> – Borrowing Costs	<a href="#">IAS 23</a>
<b>IAS 24</b> – Related Party Disclosures	<a href="#">IAS 24</a>	<b>IAS 26</b> – Retirement Benefit Plans	<a href="#">IAS 26</a>
<b>IAS 27</b> – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	<a href="#">IAS 27</a>	<b>IAS 28</b> – Investments in Associates & Joint Ventures	<a href="#">IAS 28</a>
<b>IAS 29</b> – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	<a href="#">IAS 29</a>	<b>IAS 32</b> – Financial Instruments: Presentation	<a href="#">IAS 32</a>
<b>IAS 36</b> – Impairment of Assets	<a href="#">IAS 36</a>	<b>IAS 37</b> – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	<a href="#">IAS 37</a>
<b>IAS 38</b> – Intangible Assets	<a href="#">IAS 38</a>	<b>IAS 39</b> – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	<a href="#">IAS 39</a>
<b>IAS 40</b> – Investment Property	<a href="#">IAS 40</a>	<b>IAS 41</b> – Agriculture	<a href="#">IAS 41</a>

#### International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
<b>IFRS 2</b> – Share Based Payment	<a href="#">IFRS 2</a>	<b>IFRS 3</b> – Business Combinations	<a href="#">IFRS 3</a>
<b>IFRS 4</b> – Insurance Contracts	<a href="#">IFRS 4</a>	<b>IFRS 5</b> – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.	<a href="#">IFRS 5</a>
<b>IFRS 6</b> – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<a href="#">IFRS 6</a>	<b>IFRS 7</b> – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	<a href="#">IFRS 7</a>
<b>IFRS 8</b> – Operating Segments	<a href="#">IFRS 8</a>	<b>IFRS 9</b> – Financial Instruments	<a href="#">IFRS 9</a>
<b>IFRS 10</b> – Consolidated Financial Statements	<a href="#">IFRS 10</a>	<b>IFRS 11</b> – Joint Arrangements	<a href="#">IFRS 11</a>
<b>IFRS 12</b> – Disclosure in Other Entities	<a href="#">IFRS 12</a>	<b>IFRS 13</b> – Fair Value Measurement	<a href="#">IFRS 13</a>
<b>IFRS 15</b> – Revenue from Contracts with Customers	<a href="#">IFRS 15</a>		

### International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
<b>IFRIC 1</b> – Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration & Similar Liabilities	<a href="#">IFRIC 1</a>	<b>IFRIC 4</b> – Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease.	<a href="#">IFRIC 4</a>
<b>IFRIC 5</b> – Rights to Interest Arising From Decommissioning, Restoration & Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	<a href="#">IFRIC 5</a>	<b>IFRIC 6</b> – Liabilities Arising From Participating in a Specific Market-Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment	<a href="#">IFRIC 6</a>
<b>IFRIC 7</b> – Applying the Restatement Approach Under IAS 29	<a href="#">IFRIC 7</a>	<b>IFRIC 12</b> – Service Concession Arrangements	<a href="#">IFRIC 12</a>
<b>IFRIC 14</b> – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interaction (IAS 19 – Employee Benefits)	<a href="#">IFRIC 14</a>	<b>IFRIC 21</b> – Levies	<a href="#">IFRIC 21</a>

### Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
<b>SIC 15</b> – Operating Leases: Incentives	<a href="#">SIC 15</a>	<b>SIC 25</b> – Income Taxes: Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	<a href="#">SIC 25</a>
<b>SIC 27</b> – Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving The Legal Form of a Lease	<a href="#">SIC 27</a>	<b>SIC 29</b> – Disclosure – Service Concession Arrangements	<a href="#">SIC 29</a>
<b>SIC 32</b> – Intangible Assets: Web Site Costs	<a href="#">SIC 32</a>		

### International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
<b>IPSAS 1</b> – Presentation of Financial Statements	<a href="#">IPSAS 1</a>	<b>IPSAS 2</b> – Cash Flow Statements	<a href="#">IPSAS 2</a>
<b>IPSAS 3</b> – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	<a href="#">IPSAS 3</a>	<b>IPSAS 4</b> – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	<a href="#">IPSAS 4</a>
<b>IPSAS 5</b> – Borrowing Costs	<a href="#">IPSAS 5</a>	<b>IPSAS 9</b> – Revenue From Exchange Transactions	<a href="#">IPSAS 9</a>
<b>IPSAS 10</b> – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	<a href="#">IPSAS 10</a>	<b>IPSAS 11</b> – Construction Contracts	<a href="#">IPSAS 11</a>
<b>IPSAS 12</b> – Inventories	<a href="#">IPSAS 12</a>	<b>IPSAS 13</b> – Leases	<a href="#">IPSAS 13</a>
<b>IPSAS 14</b> – Events After the Reporting Period	<a href="#">IPSAS 14</a>	<b>IPSAS 16</b> – Investment Property	<a href="#">IPSAS 16</a>
<b>IPSAS 17</b> – Property, Plant and Equipment	<a href="#">IPSAS 17</a>	<b>IPSAS 19</b> – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	<a href="#">IPSAS 19</a>
<b>IPSAS 20</b> – Related Party Disclosures	<a href="#">IPSAS 20</a>	<b>IPSAS 21</b> – Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets	<a href="#">IPSAS 21</a>
<b>IPSAS 23</b> – Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes & Transfers)	<a href="#">IPSAS 23</a>	<b>IPSAS 25</b> – Employee Benefits	<a href="#">IPSAS 25</a>
<b>IPSAS 26</b> – Impairment of Cash Generating Assets	<a href="#">IPSAS 26</a>	<b>IPSAS 27</b> – Agriculture	<a href="#">IPSAS 27</a>
<b>IPSAS 28</b> – Financial Instruments: Presentation	<a href="#">IPSAS 28</a>	<b>IPSAS 29</b> – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	<a href="#">IPSAS 29</a>
<b>IPSAS 30</b> – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	<a href="#">IPSAS 30</a>	<b>IPSAS 31</b> – Intangible Assets	<a href="#">IPSAS 31</a>
<b>IPSAS 32</b> – Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	<a href="#">IPSAS 32</a>	<b>IPSAS 34</b> – Separate Financial Statements	<a href="#">IPSAS 34</a>
<b>IPSAS 35</b> – Consolidated Financial Statements	<a href="#">IPSAS 35</a>	<b>IPSAS 36</b> – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	<a href="#">IPSAS 36</a>
<b>IPSAS 37</b> – Joint Arrangements	<a href="#">IPSAS 37</a>	<b>IPSAS 38</b> – Disclosure of Interests	<a href="#">IPSAS 38</a>
<b>IPSAS 39</b> – Employee Benefits	<a href="#">IPSAS 39</a>		

## **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21 TECHNICAL ANNEX D**

### **ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED**

A Council shall disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. A Council shall provide known, or reasonably estimable information, relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the Council's financial statements, including the group statements in the period of initial application. This requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for financial years commencing on or before 1 January of the financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1 January 2020 for 2020/21).

The standards that may be relevant for additional disclosures that will be required in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial statements in respect of accounting changes that are introduced in the 2020/21 Code are:

- Amendments to IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle;
- Amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement; and
- Adoption of IFRS16 – Leases. The adoption of this standard was scheduled to be from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 (for the 2020/21 financial year). Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been subsequently deferred a further 2 years to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022. The Council has yet to quantify the potential impact of this adoption.

It is unknown at this time as to whether the above amendments will have a material effect on the Council. Subsequent years' Statement of Accounts will detail any material change in accounting policy.

### **TECHNICAL ANNEX E**

#### **STATUTORY SOURCES**

<b>Great Britain Legislation</b>
1 Local Government and Housing Act 1989 ( <i>including HRA in England and Wales</i> )
2 Local Government Finance Act 1992 ( <i>Council tax</i> )
3 Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 ( <i>Landfill allowances</i> )
<b>England &amp; Wales Legislation</b>
1 Local Government Act 1972
2 Superannuation Act 1972 ( <i>Pension funds</i> )
3 Local Government Finance Act 1988 ( <i>General Fund and Collection Fund</i> )
4 Local Government and Housing Act 1989
5 School Standards and Framework Act 1998 ( <i>School balances</i> )
6 Transport Act 2000
7 Education Act 2002 ( <i>Dedicated Schools Grant</i> )
8 Local Government Act 2003, Part 1 ( <i>Capital finance and accounts</i> )
9 Local Government Act 2003, Part IV ( <i>Business Improvement Districts</i> )
10 Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003
11 Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004
12 National Health Service Act 2006
13 National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006
14 Planning Act 2008 ( <i>Community Infrastructure Levy</i> )
15 Business Rate Supplements Act 2009
16 The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014
17 The Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 (Welsh SI)

# Item 8



**BARNLSLEY**  
Metropolitan Borough Council

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**Core Directorate**  
**Neil Copley; BA (Hons), CPFA**  
**Service Director Finance**  
**(S151, Chief Finance Officer)**

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Grant Thornton UK LLP  
No 1 Whitehall Riverside  
LEEDS  
LS1 4BN

My Ref: NC / PD / NW  
Your Ref:  
Date: 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021  
Enquiries Neil Copley  
Direct 01226 773237  
E-Mail: neilcopley@barnsley.gov.uk

25 November 2021

## Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

### Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

This representation letter is provided in connection with the audit of the financial statements of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council and its subsidiary undertakings, Berneslai Homes Limited and Penistone Grammar Trust for the year ended 31 March 2021 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the group and Council financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 and applicable law.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

#### Financial Statements

- i. We have fulfilled our responsibilities for the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 ("the Code"); in particular the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance therewith.
- ii. We have complied with the requirements of all statutory directions affecting the group and Council and these matters have been appropriately reflected and disclosed in the financial statements.
- iii. The Council has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the group and Council financial statements in the event of non-compliance. There has been no non-compliance with requirements of any regulatory authorities that could have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of non-compliance.
- iv. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.
- v. Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable. We are satisfied that the material judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are soundly based, in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements. We understand our responsibilities includes identifying and considering alternative, methods, assumptions or source data that would be equally valid under the financial reporting framework, and why these alternatives were rejected in favour of the estimate used. During the year we evaluated our estimation process for key material estimates. We are satisfied that the methods, the data and the significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

- vi. We confirm that we are satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities for IAS19 Employee Benefits disclosures are consistent with our knowledge. We confirm that all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for. We also confirm that all significant post-employment benefits have been identified and properly accounted for.
- vii. Except as disclosed in the group and Council financial statements:
  - a. there are no unrecorded liabilities, actual or contingent
  - b. none of the assets of the group and Council has been assigned, pledged or mortgaged
  - c. there are no material prior year charges or credits, nor exceptional or non-recurring items requiring separate disclosure.
- viii. Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code.
- ix. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.
- x. We have considered the adjusted misstatements, and misclassification and disclosures changes schedules included in your Audit Findings Report. The group and Council financial statements have been amended for these misstatements, misclassifications and disclosure changes and are free of material misstatements, including omissions.
- xi. We have considered the unadjusted misstatements schedule included in your Audit Findings Report. We have not adjusted the financial statements for these misstatements brought to our attention as *they are immaterial to the results of the Council and its financial position at the year-end*. The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.
- xii. Actual or possible litigation and claims have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- xiii. We have no plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements.
- xiv. The prior period adjustments disclosed in Note A to the financial statements are accurate and complete. There are no other prior period errors to bring to your attention.
- xv. We have updated our going concern assessment. We continue to believe that the group and Council's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis and have not identified any material uncertainties related to going concern on the grounds that :
  - a. the nature of the group and Council means that, notwithstanding any intention to cease the group and Council operations in their current form, it will continue to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting because, in such an event, services it performs can be expected to continue to be delivered by related public authorities and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis will still provide a faithful representation of the items in the financial statements
  - b. the financial reporting framework permits the entry to prepare its financial statements on the basis of the presumption set out under a) above; and
  - c. the group and Council's system of internal control has not identified any events or conditions relevant to going concern.

We believe that no further disclosures relating to the group and Council's ability to continue as a going concern need to be made in the financial statements

- xvi. We confirm that there is no material uncertainty in relation to going concern has been identified and the Council continues to provide its' services in the foreseeable future. We also confirm our use of the going concern basis of accounting and assumptions in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate

## Information Provided

- xvii. We have provided you with:
- a. access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the group and Council's financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
  - b. additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of your audit; and
  - c. access to persons within the Council via remote arrangements, in compliance with the nationally specified social distancing requirements established by the government in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- xxviii. We have communicated to you all deficiencies in internal control of which management is aware.
- xix. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
- xx. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- xxi. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the group and Council, and involves:
- a. management;
  - b. employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
  - c. others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
- xxii. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
- xxiii. We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
- xxiv. We have disclosed to you the identity of the group and Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
- xxv. We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.
- xxvi. *Any other matters that the auditor may consider appropriate – TBC before issuing the audit opinion*

## Annual Governance Statement

- xxvii. We are satisfied that the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) fairly reflects the Council's risk assurance and governance framework and we confirm that we are not aware of any significant risks that are not disclosed within the AGS.

## Narrative Report

- xxviii. The disclosures within the Narrative Report fairly reflect our understanding of the group and Council's financial and operating performance over the period covered by the financial statements.

## Approval

The approval of this letter of representation was minuted by the Council's Audit and Governance Committee at its meeting on 17 November and fully approved and signed off by the relevant members at the full Council meeting on 25 November 2021.

Yours faithfully

NEIL COPLEY  
Name.....

Service Director Finance  
Position.....

Date.....

SHOKAT LAL  
Name.....

Executive Director Core  
Position.....

Date.....

**Signed on behalf of the Council**

# Item 9

## Report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance

### AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 17<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2021

#### ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (FINAL) 2020/21

#### 1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 This brief covering report presents the Authority's Final Annual Governance Statement (AGS) 2020/21

#### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Committee is recommended to consider the final AGS which reflects the governance arrangements in place and the actions arising from the annual governance review process.
- 2.2 Subject to the Committee's comments the final AGS will be presented to full Council for formal approval on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021.
- 2.3 The Committee will receive updates on the progress of the actions identified in the AGS action plan at future meetings.

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 The production of an AGS is a statutory requirement as defined in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These regulations do not provide any guidance as to the content or format of the document. CIPFA provides guidance but this is not mandatory.
- 3.2 The AGS is a public document and should be constructed in a style that allows the reader to understand the governance arrangements of the Council and obtain assurance that there has been a robust annual review process resulting, where appropriate, in actions to address any improvements required.
- 3.3 The final AGS 2020/21 has been prepared following an annual governance review process previously outlined to the Committee.
- 3.4 It is important that the AGS is not seen as an "end of year" process, and that there is constant focus on the actions throughout the year.
- 3.5 The final AGS is appended to this report.

Contact Officer: Corporate Governance and Assurance Manager

Email: [Alisonsalt@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:Alisonsalt@barnsley.gov.uk)

Date: 3 November 2021

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# Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

## Annual Governance Statement 2020/21



**ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2020/21**

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2	Actions from the Annual Governance Statement 2019/20	4
3	Introduction and Scope of Responsibility	4
4	The Principles of Good Governance	4
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## 1. Executive Summary

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is committed to improving the lives of all residents and creating opportunity and prosperity for local people and businesses. This commitment is set out in the council's Corporate Plan and describes how the council will meet the challenges ahead and make the most of opportunities.

To be successful the council must have a solid foundation of good governance and sound financial management. Barnsley's Local Code of Corporate Governance sets out how we aspire to and ensure that we are doing the right things, in the right way and in line with our values.

Each year the Council is required to produce an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) which describes how its corporate governance arrangements set out in the Local Code have been working. This statement gives assurances on compliance for the year ending 31 March 2021 and up to the date of approval of the statement of accounts.

The AGS shows that in many areas the Council has very effective arrangements in place. We will continue to review, streamline, and improve our processes to ensure these arrangements remain effective, now and into the future.

Throughout the period covered by this statement the coronavirus pandemic continued to have a significant impact upon the Council's services. Despite the significant challenges, the Council, together with its partners, has continued to deliver and co-ordinate services, alongside providing a robust and effective response to the pandemic.

The Leader and Chief Executive confirm they have been advised of the implications of the review of governance arrangements by Senior Management and the Audit and Governance Committee and are satisfied that the steps outlined in this document will address the areas identified for improvement.

Signed on behalf of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Signed:  
Sir Stephen Houghton CBE  
Leader of the Council  
Date:

Signed:  
Sarah Norman  
Chief Executive  
Date:

## **2. Actions from the Annual Governance Statement 2019/20**

The 2019/20 Annual Governance Statement identified 12 key areas for action. An action plan was developed which included 53 detailed actions in relation to the areas identified for improvement. The majority of actions were completed in 2020/21, with 10 actions being carried forward for completion in 2021/22 which are identified in Appendix 1.

During 2020/21 the Audit and Governance Committee received regular updates on progress against the Action Plan and the Committee accepted that the outstanding actions in Appendix 1 would be carried forward to the Action Plan for 2021/22.

## **3. Introduction and Scope of Responsibility**

Barnsley Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently, and effectively.

The Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, as amended by the Accounts and Audit (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020, require the Council to conduct a review, at least once a year, on the effectiveness of its system of internal control and include an Annual Governance Statement reporting on the review with the Statement of Accounts.

## **4. The Principles of Good Governance**

The Council regularly reviews its governance arrangements and has adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the seven principles of Corporate Governance as set out in the CIPFA/SOLACE (2016) Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. The Council's Local Code is available here:

<https://barnsleymbc.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s70276/Code%20fo%20Corporate%20Governacne%20-%20Appendix%201.pdf>

The seven principles within the CIPFA/SOLACE (2016) Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government are:

- Principle A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law
- Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
- Principle C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits
- Principle D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes
- Principle E - Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it
- Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management
- Principle G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability

## **5. The Purpose of the Annual Governance Statement**

The Annual Governance Statement considers the effectiveness of our governance arrangements throughout 2020/21. It is an objective and honest appraisal of our governance framework. It identifies those areas where we recognise that further development and improvement is required to ensure that we have effective governance arrangements that enable the organisation to deliver on its commitment to improving the lives of all residents and creating opportunity and prosperity for local people and businesses.

However, it must be recognised that whilst the Annual Governance Statement assesses governance in place during 2020/21, the Coronavirus pandemic has impacted on governance arrangements from March 2020. A further assessment of this is included in section 15.

## **6. Reviewing our Effectiveness and the Governance Framework**

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture, and values by which the Council is enabled, directed, and controlled and through which it accounts to, engages with, and leads the community. Part of that framework involves the management of risk. No risk management process can eliminate all risks and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The Council's approach to risk management was fundamentally reviewed with a new strategic risk register being created by the Senior Management Team in August 2020.

The review of effectiveness has been informed by:

- An annual facilitated self-assessment assurance process with all Business Units linked to Governance Domains to prompt consideration of the existence and adequacy of governance arrangements during 2020/21
- The Strategic Risk Register which sets the culture and tone for the management of threats, concerns, and issues across the Council.
- The Annual Report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance which provides an opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's risk management, control, and governance processes
- The work of the designated Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- The work of the Audit and Governance Committee which includes responsibility for monitoring the development and operation of corporate governance in the Council
- The Council's internal management processes, such as performance monitoring and reporting; the staff performance and development framework; employee awareness of corporate policies; monitoring of policies such as the corporate complaints and health and safety policies and budget management systems
- The report of the Council's External Auditor
- The consideration of any significant matters arising in the year.
- Recommendations from external review agencies and inspectorates

Specific governance assurance statements have been obtained from the following statutory officers.

#### **a) Head of Paid Service**

As Chief Executive and the Head of Paid Service, I am responsible for the overall corporate and operational management of the council. In another challenging year for the council and country, I continue to be both impressed and proud of the way the organisation has responded during the Covid crisis and has maintained good and effective governance whilst shifting to a virtual way of working. We have also made excellent progress in developing with partners a place-based vision for Barnsley in 2030 which has helped us to develop our Corporate Plan.

The new Strategic Risk register has provided a more focused and strategic approach, which alongside a revised governance assurance framework to be introduced during this year, will further support our focus on maintaining efficient and effective corporate governance.

The impact of the pandemic has prompted us to re-think and closely examine how we all work to maintain the high standards of service the council aims to achieve. In particular, the experience of the last 18 months has prompted consideration to what our future working arrangements will be, and the subsequent launch of our Smart Working Programme, and in turn, how this supports the maintenance of effective governance.

I support the areas for improvement presented in this Annual Governance Statement and look forward to another successful but inevitably challenging year ahead.

**b) Section 151 Officer**

As the Council's designated S151 Officer, I am responsible for the Council's financial governance, risk and control frameworks which ensure that the Council's financial decision making is both lawful and prudent. I am also responsible, in accordance with the statutory requirements set out in the Local Government Act 1972, for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.

I am satisfied that the Council's arrangements are robust in all regards and more than meet the minimum thresholds set out under statute. My view is corroborated from a number of independent sources including the External Auditor who is expected to once again issue a clean accounts opinion, the AGS review process which has again identified financial management as an area of strength across the organisation and a positive self-assessment outcome against CIPFA's new statutory Financial Management Code.

As well as providing assurance around the accounting period under consideration these arrangements have also allowed the Council to maintain a robust annual financial plan and medium-term financial strategy; therefore safeguarding the Council from the continued financial impact of the pandemic.

As is highlighted later in this Annual Governance Statement, in June 2021, the Council was a victim of a sophisticated, determined and carefully planned external fraud. I immediately instigated a fundamental review and audit into the circumstances that allowed the fraud to succeed. Controls have been further strengthened and all staff have received updated phishing / fraud awareness training; therefore, I remain satisfied that the Council has a robust framework of financial management and control in place. A significant proportion of the loss was recovered by the Police, with the remaining balance being covered by the Council's self-insurance fund, that is in place to cover any uninsurable losses. The fraud has therefore not resulted in any cost to the Borough's council taxpayers.

### **c) Monitoring Officer**

As Monitoring Officer and Service Director of Governance, I am responsible for ensuring both elected Members and Officers uphold high standards of behaviour and conduct in adherence of the law.

No one could have predicted the demands placed on the Council's decision-making processes and the length of time virtual meeting arrangements would be in place. The need to maintain absolute transparency and confidence in our governance arrangements were critical to maintaining public support and confidence. The business of Council has continued despite these challenges, and it is pleasing to note that members of the public have embraced greater access to our meetings through this technology and have viewed proceedings in greater numbers than was ever the case previously.

The areas of improvement set out in this Annual Governance Statement are noted and elected Members and Officers of the Council will work together to ensure we build on the progress made to date. I would like to take the opportunity to thank members of our Audit and Governance Committee in the way they have carried out their role in such demanding circumstances and continued to provide the rigour expected when seeking assurances on how the Council conducts its systems and processes.

## **7. Internal Audit and the Opinion on Internal Control, Risk and Governance 2020/21**

In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Public Sector Internal Auditing Standards (PSIAS), the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance is required to provide independent assurance and an annual opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the council's internal control, governance, and risk management arrangements. This is achieved through the



delivery of an annual programme of risk-based audit activity, including counter fraud and investigation activity. Management actions arising from the audit work are agreed with the aim of improving the internal control, governance, and risk management arrangements of the council.

Below is an extract from the Head of Internal Audit's annual report submitted to the Audit and Governance Committee at their meeting on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2021:

*“Taking the whole year into account and the audits completed, it is appropriate to give an overall reasonable (positive) assurance opinion for the year. The information supporting this opinion is provided below.*

*The engagement of senior managers and services across the Authority has once again been excellent and reflects a positive culture to embrace internal audit and look to identify opportunities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of controls and governance. However, the challenges that Services face continue of course and to maintain positive assurance in the future that positive culture needs to continue also. The key issues arising from Internal Audit work in the year, in general terms, continue to relate to the significant pressures in most areas of the Council (particularly reacting to the impact of Covid 19), relentless demand and the drive for greater efficiency and changed ways of working. There is nothing new in these challenges and so the embedded awareness of control and governance issues should stand the Authority in good stead to manage the risks, concerns and issues that will inevitably occur.*

*The audit work undertaken, and planned for the current year, has sought to support management to embrace and meet these challenges. To highlight this issue, a number of senior managers asked for Internal Audit input during the year to provide support and assurances that the control framework in certain areas was effective (particularly in relation to the impact of Covid 19 and the government funding received to support the public and local businesses). This Internal Audit support was requested to highlight key control, governance and risk issues and assist management in how best to deal with them. Of key importance of course is the consideration and management of the identified and accepted risks moving forward.*

*It should be noted that the audit work completed has in the main identified weaknesses in the framework and application of controls that present risks to the meeting operational objectives. Any subsequent delay to then address any control weaknesses and agreed management actions clearly adds to this risk.”*

Full details of the assurance provided in this statement can be found within the Internal Audit Annual Report for 2020/21, submitted to the Audit and Governance Committee on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

### [Internal Audit Report](#)

It should be noted that the internal audit planning process and in-year management of the audit plan involves discussions with SMT and wider senior management to ensure audit coverage is focussed on managing the key risk and priorities of the Council. Of particular relevance is the development of the revised approach to risk management and broader governance assurance agreed by SMT and reflected in the AGS action plan. There remains a clear culture of openness and engagement with Internal Audit across the Authority that supports the positive assurance opinion overall.

#### **8. Data Protection Officer (DPO)**

The Council is required to appoint a DPO under the General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act 2018. The key aspect of this role is to provide the Council with independent assurance regarding compliance with the data protection law.

The DPO has regular meetings with officers from the Information Governance Team and the Senior Information Risk Officer (SIRO) and reports to the Information Governance Board. The DPO also undertakes specific assurance reviews to support that independent assurance.

Recent assurance reviews and general oversight continue to present a positive picture overall. The change in focus of the Information Governance Board has provided a clearer focus on compliance and awareness. A major review of how the council responds to information requests under the Freedom of Information and Data Protection Acts has been effective in significantly improving compliance and meeting the necessary timescales for response. Significant work is also being undertaken around cyber and IT security, with regular phishing and password testing exercises to constantly ensure high levels of awareness and security. It

was recognised again as part of the annual governance review process however that there remains scope to try and further reduce the number of data incidents and improve the timeliness of management actions to minimise the risk of incidents recurring. Actions in that regard are in place and are monitored by the Information Governance Board and Audit and Governance Committee.

The DPO and Internal Audit will continue to monitor management's response to the issues raised and conduct further independent reviews and audits on a continuous rolling basis. These will be reported to the Information Governance Board and the Audit and Governance Committee.

## **9. External Audit**

The Council's external auditor is Grant Thornton LLP. They are required each year to carry out a statutory audit of the Council's financial statements and give a narrative commentary on the Council's value for money arrangements. As well as having regular meetings with the Service Director – Finance and Chief Executive, Grant Thornton also attends each Audit and Governance Committee to provide updates on the progress of their work, to answer questions from the Committee and importantly witness the operation of the Committee.

The Auditor's ISA260 Report providing their opinion on the accounts and a separate narrative commentary on our value for money arrangements was presented to the Audit and Governance Committee and to full Council in November. The ISA260 is available through the following link [LINK TO ADD].

Of particular note is that once again the External Auditors plan to give an unqualified opinion on the Authority's statutory accounts.

## **10. Significant Governance Matter**

In June 2021, the Council was the victim of a serious bank mandate fraud. The carefully planned, sophisticated and determined fraud was successful due to the non-application of existing controls. This highlighted that whilst good controls were in place and had been effective for many years, there was scope to strengthen them. A fundamental review has been undertaken by Internal Audit and a detailed action is in place to address the areas where controls and processes can be improved. This will be overseen by the Audit and Governance Committee.

The Council's External Auditors have commented on this matter in their ISA260 report above. It should be noted that a significant proportion of the funds were recovered by the Police. The remaining balance has been covered by the Council's insurance fund, in place to cover uninsurable losses. There is therefore no impact on the Council taxpayers of the Borough.

## **11. External Inspection and other Assurance Reports**

The Council is subject to various external inspections by regulators. The reports from these bodies provides valuable information and assurance to enable and ensure the maintenance of effective governance arrangements. The bodies that have provided reports and information are listed below.

### **a) Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman – Referrals Made in 2020/21**

During 2020/21 there were 20 contacts received from the LGSCO and 8 from the Housing Ombudsman Service (total 28 contacts). Currently 1 of these we are still pending a decision. In relation to the other 27 contacts the known outcomes of these cases are as follows:

- 6 faults with injustice
- 4 no fault and no injustice
- 1 fault already identified by service
- 5 discontinued investigations
- 10 referred back to the Council to pursue
- 1 outside the jurisdiction of the LGSCO

Concerns raised with the LGSCO are investigated by the Council's Customer Services Team and where the Council is found to be at fault actions are taken to address any issues highlighted.

## b) Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman - Annual Review Letter 2021

This letter provides details of annual performance statistics on the decisions made by the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for the year ending 31 March 2021. The letter focuses on the outcomes of complaints and what can be learned from them – considering three key areas:

1. Complaints upheld
2. Compliance with recommendations
3. Satisfactory remedy provided by the authority

Council performance (based on a total of 6 investigations for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021) for complaints upheld was 83% and compliance with recommendations was achieved in 100% of cases. In relation to satisfactory remedy in 0% of upheld cases had the authority provided satisfactory remedy before the complaint reached the Ombudsman.

The Council is disappointed with its performance in relation to the last indicator. The Council has not previously received such feedback – which questions what has gone wrong. It is unclear what criteria the LGSCO has applied to arrive at this decision, nor has the Council been furnished with examples of where the LGSCO considers the Council has not offered a satisfactory remedy. The Council has therefore sought clarification from the LGSCO to enable a better understanding of this. The LGSCO has acknowledged that prolonged budget and demand pressures placed on services in response to the Covid 19 pandemic has amplified the issues highlighted in their annual letter. In essence, reduced capacity has had a great impact on local authorities' ability to deal effectively with complaints.

Despite the pressures placed on services during 2020/21 the Council is committed to ensuring improvement in this area with the development and delivery of mandatory complaint handling training to services across the Council. This will be complimented by the LGSCO's own development of a programme of work and additional training packages to drive improvements in local complaint systems and services.

[LGSCO Letter](#)

### c) Children's Services – Ofsted Inspections

During the period March 2020 – April 2021 the Ofsted inspection programme was heavily impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. On 17 March 2020 all routine inspections were suspended with a small number of interim visits were undertaken remotely. On 4 May 2021, Ofsted began to restart some onsite inspections under the Education Inspection Framework (EIF), and the full programmed of graded school inspections will resume in Autumn 2021.

There were 2 primary schools subject to the section 8 monitoring inspection process since April 2020; The Hill (March 2021) and St Helen's Primary Academy (October 2020 and February 2021) – both schools received the following judgement:

*“Leaders and those responsible for governance are taking effective action to provide education in the current circumstances.”*

Any actions identified in inspection reports are taken forward by the schools concerned. Details of all inspections can be found on the Ofsted website.

### d) Ofsted Annual Parents Survey – 2021

Ofsted undertake an Annual Parents Survey to provide them with robust and timely evidence from parents to inform the development of their strategy and priorities. The 2021 survey undertaken in March was carried out online and included questions on COVID-19. The feedback from parents on the impact of the pandemic will be factors for Barnsley Council Children's Services to consider going forwards:

- The large majority of parents think that their child's school handled COVID-19 well (87%).
- Likewise, seven in ten (69%) report receiving guidance or training to help support remote learning. This is significantly higher among those who have children in primary school (74%) compared with secondary school (63%)
- Two thirds of parent's report being concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on their child's learning loss (67%). This is followed by concern over mental health (65%) and physical health (45%)

### e) Troubled Families Programme

The national Troubled Families Programme supports local authorities and their partners to improve the effective targeting and co-ordination of early interventions for families with multiple and complex needs. The Government's annual report into its Troubled Families Programme 2020/21 considers at a national level the delivery of this programme against several key targets. Barnsley's Think Family Programme (the Council's delivery response to the national programme) delivered 100% of the national targets during 2020/21.

Barnsley Council commissioned an external evaluation of the local impact of the Think Family Programme focused on the arena of early help. The evaluation was undertaken by Qa Research between September 2020 and February 2021 and consisted of interviews with programme staff and 30 families. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive, particularly considering that the evaluation was undertaken during a challenging period for both families and staff. The evaluation recognised that the Early Help Services have responded and adapted well to the challenges of delivering the programme during the pandemic, identifying alternative and additional ways of communicating between the teams and will families and by adapting parenting courses to an online format.

The evaluation findings show that generally families have a very positive experience of receiving family support and that the principles of "Think Family" are embedded into the day-to-day practice of family support workers. There were no specific action areas for improvement from the evaluation, but a few suggestions around improving the promotion of the service to raise awareness which the service will take forward.

### f) Care Quality Commission (CQC)

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is registered with the CQC to deliver 2 services:

- BMBC 0-19 Services – these services have yet to be inspected – they were first registered in February 2017
- Community Enablement Services - these services were inspected in 2018 and received an overall rating of Good

The CQC suspended all routine inspections in March 2020 to reduce the pressures on the health and social care services and adapted their regulatory approach during the pandemic. In May 2020 the CQC established an Emergency Support Framework to respond to the changing needs of the health and social care system during the pandemic which focused on:

- Using and sharing information to target support to where it is most needed – informing the CQC’s view of risks and enabling them to support the health and social care system
- Having open and honest conversations with providers, partners and stakeholders to support and resolve issues and keep people safe
- Taking action to keep people safe – this could mean carrying out an inspection or using other powers if necessary
- Capturing and sharing what they do and how they do it – helping organisations to learn

#### **g) LGA Corporate Peer Challenge – Special Education Needs (SEND)**

An LGA Corporate Peer Challenge, undertaken in early 2019, identified that one of the key areas of focus was to review SEND provision. Since that time, there has been intense work to review and develop the local area SEND system. A SEND Improvement Plan (owned and delivered by key partners and stakeholders) has resulted in much progress being made. This is overseen and governed by the SEND Oversight Board and sub-groups (SEND Sufficiency, Joint Planning, and Impact Groups).

Progress over the last few years includes (but is not limited to):

- Through working in partnership - school’s sufficiency of specialist places is enhanced so that the needs of children and people with SEND can more often be met within the borough and forecasting for the needs of the local area means that there is a stronger grip on what provision is required in future.
- The process to manage statutory responsibilities in relation to education, health and care plans for children and young people with SEND has been radically overhauled since 2018. A new streamlined process has been introduced with the purpose of ensuring we are fully compliant with the expectations of the SEND Code of Practice, 2015. We are now consistently out-performing national standards for compliance.



- Capacity within key teams to support system-wide improvement has been enhanced, through the creation of a SEND Improvement Advisor, secured through investment from schools through the sector-led Barnsley Schools Alliance and the Council.
- The SEND Youth Forum is an active group of young people who are leading and supporting improvements across the system. This has been supported through the creation of a dedicated young people's engagement worker, as part of the broader Targeted Youth Service (TYS) and allows children and young people with SEND to initiate, influence and co-produce key strategies.
- Creation of a SEND Participation Officer post has meant more consistency and wider reach for working in partnership with parents and carers. Whilst there is more to be done in this area, there is a clearer focus and commitment to engagement, participation, and coproduction at all levels to improve the outcomes for children and young people with SEND.
- Review of commissioned services is underway to support the future needs and a joint commissioning strategy has been agreed (summer 2021) and will help to shape the direction over the next period.
- Creation of a Preparation for Adulthood (PfA) Strategy focuses on education, health and care outcomes being improved, enabling young people to become active participants in their local community. We need to further raise aspiration and increase opportunities for young people to articulate their ambitions, developing the skills that will support their progress into employment. The PfA Strategy is being driven by the newly formed PfA Steering Group, which consists of partners across education, health, and care, spanning children's and adult's services.

As part of the evaluation of the Councils progress on SEND an Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) Peer Challenge was completed in May 2021, which concluded that there is a clearer strategic direction because of the learning from the implementation of the established SEND Improvement Plan, and this builds on the work that has been done so far. Further focus on early identification and intervention at the SEN support level so that early help, support, and prevention is at the forefront of our approach is also a key priority.

Progress needs to be considered within the context of continuing pressure on the system due to growing demands since the reforms in 2014/15. This is reflective of the national position and needs to be viewed in parallel with limited resources, based on a national funding formula, which impacts on the system. This needs to be kept in mind as the pressure is likely to continue.

However, in response to the peer challenge and our commitment to the children and young people of Barnsley, further actions have been added to the SEND Improvement Plan to focus on further improving a more cohesive and aspirational local area SEND system to ensure the best outcomes for children and young people with SEND.

SEND remains a key corporate priority for the Council.

#### **h) Planning Regulatory Board**

During 2020/21, the Council received 1,072 planning applications and determined 916 of these. 96% of these decisions were delegated to officers and the overall percentage of applications granted was 89% - this is comparable with the overall average for England. 39 appeals against decisions were determined by the Planning Inspectorate during 2020/21, 34 of which were dismissed by the Planning Inspector. Therefore, in almost 9 out of 10 appeal cases the Planning Inspectorate confirmed the Council's original decision.

#### **i) Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)**

During 2020/21 there were 8 cases referred to the Information Commissioners Office (1 data breach and 7 information requests). The 1 data breach did not result in any recommendations or actions taken against the Council by the ICO. Of the 7 information requests 3 related to freedom of information requests, 2 related to data protection requests and 2 related to environmental information requests. In relation to these 7 information requests 3 decisions were upheld, 1 was partially upheld and 3 involved a request for action to be taken by the Council.

Any areas where improvements in internal processes are identified arising from ICO feedback or recommendations are acted upon. These are overseen by the Information Governance Board and Data Protection Officer.

#### **j) Health and Safety Executive**

During 2020/21 there were no formal or informal enforcement actions (i.e., Notice of Contravention, Improvement Notice, Prohibition Notice, or prosecution) against BMBC.

Occasional follow up enquiries are received from the Health and Safety Executive following accident/incident reports made under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR), however, none were formally investigated in 2020/21.

There have been reviews of “Covid 19 Secure” arrangements by the Health and Safety Executive, none of which resulted in formal or informal action. One review was following a complaint from an employee, several specific questions were asked by the Health and Safety Executive, all of which were responded to and supporting evidence of mitigations were provided. The case was closed, and no further action was taken.

#### **k) British Safety Council - International Safety Award**

Barnsley Council won the overall Sector Winner “Local Government, Defence and Public Services” in the British Safety Council International Safety Awards 2021 for protecting our employees from the risk of injury and ill health at work. The awards also recognise organisations that have shown commitment to wellbeing and mental health at work.

Winners were congratulated on their substantial efforts to protect and enhance the health, safety, and wellbeing of everyone in their organisations. They have gone above and beyond in dedicating additional time, resources, and commitment to ensuring their work, teams and workplaces remained healthy and safe during 2020 and a global pandemic.

The use of external inspections and challenge provides valuable independent information regarding how certain aspects of the Council are governed.

#### **12. Governance Issues Identified from the Annual Governance Review – 2020/21**

The annual governance review process comprised a facilitated self-assessment from each Business Unit. This self-assessment utilised the governance domains being developed as part of the new approach to broader governance assurance.

A meeting was held with each Business Unit, led by the Service Director, and involved the Heads of Service. The meetings were thorough and robust producing an honest assessment of understanding and compliance across the various areas of governance. Each Service Director commented that the process had again been very useful in maintaining the profile of good governance and committed to use their individual assessments as part of their management team meetings throughout the year.

The process sought to highlight areas of strength as well as areas where further improvement or development are needed.

#### Areas of Strength

- HR recruitment processes and HR processes generally – high levels of understanding and full compliance across Business Units
- Legislative Compliance – good understanding of how and when to access legal advice
- Business Continuity and Emergency Resilience Plans – all plans are up to date; staff awareness is good and the execution of plans effective
- Information Systems Management - robust processes in place and good compliance
- Decision Making - good compliance with decision making and reporting processes
- Procurement – procurements undertaken in line with the Councils Commercial Strategy and Contract Procedure Rules

#### Areas of continuing improvement (actions)

- Partnership, Relationship and Collaboration Governance – continue with the work to develop a defined governance framework and improved reporting arrangements
- Information Governance – continue to work to reduce the number of data breaches, general staff awareness of cyber risks and overall data security across the Council
- Risk Management – ensure full implementation and use of the revised risk management system
- Declaration of Interest – compliance with the completion of annual returns but overall process to be reviewed
- Equalities and Inclusion – scope to further improve equalities and inclusion awareness

- Personal Development Reviews – processes have improved, and compliance levels increased but scope to ensure consistent compliance in all BU's
- Performance Management and Data Quality – continue the development of KPI's and service standards in some BU's
- Fraud awareness – continue work to improve staff awareness and the assessment of fraud risks, develop specific training to promote better general awareness and of the Council policies on fraud and corruption

### Efficiency / Effectiveness improvements

The sessions with BUs also aim to identify where there may be a need to review a corporate process. This may be regardless of any compliance issues, good or bad, but improves the engagement of BUs in the general drive to continuously strengthen our governance arrangements but ensuring they are efficient and as easy to comply with as possible. One area was highlighted:

- HR recruitment processes and HR processes generally – compliance is very good, however there may be opportunities to review certain processes to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

The actions necessary to address the areas for continuing development and improvement have been captured in an action plan (Appendix 1) which will be monitored during the year by the Audit and Governance Committee.

### **13. Governance Action Plan for 2021/22**

The Governance Action Plan (Appendix 1) consists of a combination of actions from the AGS Action Plan of 2019/20 and actions identified from the governance reviews of 2020/21 - areas for improvement, along with key areas for action identified in other reviews undertaken e.g., LGSCO Annual Letter and the Significant Event referred to in this document. The Audit and Governance Committee receive update reports on the action plan and are able to seek assurances that actions are being progressed.

- a. **Partnership, Relationship and Collaboration Governance** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

- Review the governance arrangements and reporting requirements for partnerships and collaborations
- Undertake a baseline review of partnership governance arrangements and reporting requirements
- Develop a defined governance framework with a corporate lead for partnerships and collaborations

**b. Information Governance** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle F – Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

- Continue work to further reduce the number of data breaches, further raise employee awareness and improve overall data security.

**c. Risk Management / Governance Assurance** – CIPFA/SOLACE - Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

- Ensure the full implementation and use of the revised Risk Management System across the Council
- Monitor utilisation rates of the system and ensure there is a consistency of approach to the recording and management of risks
- Undertake a review of the risk management system with service users – identify any areas for further development and / or improvement to the system
- Development of the wider governance assurance process across the Council to integrate with the new risk management approach

**d. Declaration of Interests** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

- Review of the process to ensure the awareness of declarations made

- e. **Equalities and Inclusion** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
- To further improve awareness of the equalities and inclusion agenda across the Council.
- f. **Personal Development Reviews** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle E – Developing the entity’s capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it
- Continue to review compliance levels and quality of PDRs across the Council
- g. **Performance Management and Data Quality** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle F – Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management
- Continue to develop service standards and KPI’s with Business Units
  - Ensure Business Units use Power BI tools/reports as a routine part of business management
- h. **Fraud** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle A – Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law
- Continue work to improve staff awareness and the assessment of fraud risks, develop specific training to promote better general awareness and of the Council policies on fraud and corruption
- i. **HR Recruitment Processes** – CIPFA/SOLACE – Principle E – Developing the entity’s capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it
- Review processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness

Whilst the AGS is ostensibly a retrospective look back over the last financial year, it is appropriate that the Council recognises that having robust and effective governance in place will play an important part in service delivery, service improvement and future success.

#### 14. Strategic Risk Register

A robust and dynamic Strategic Risk Register sets the culture and tone for the management of threats, concerns and the assurances required across the Council. The engagement of the Senior Management Team (SMT) in the risk management process through their ownership and review of strategic risks demonstrates a strong commitment to lead and champion risk management “from the top”, and further reinforces the continuing development of a risk management culture across the Council.

The risks below are owned by SMT, with the management of individual risks being allocated to a Risk Manager (a member of SMT) and measures to mitigate risks allocated to Action Owners (those senior managers best placed to take responsibility to drive the implementation of the identified actions).

- Health protection emergency – e.g., Covid 19 Pandemic – ensuring robust well understood arrangements are in place to deal with any health protection emergency
- Glassworks – ensure robust governance of the project
- Serious downturn in the local economy – maintain a focus on the significant impact on the local economy of Covid 19, potential for continuing downturn in the retail and visitor economy sector
- Educational outcomes progress – continue to monitor with particular focus on improving outcomes for vulnerable groups and boys
- Potential death of a child/safeguarding failure in children’s services – maintain a focus to ensure all reasonable measures are in place and are effective
- SEND – new controls in place and an Oversight Board established, continue to monitor delivery, cost effectiveness and satisfaction rates
- Financial sustainability - continual reappraisal to reflect the impact of the pandemic and other influences.



- Organisation resilience - keeping under review the Council's arrangements for emergency and external situations have robust Business Continuity Plans
- Consistency of decision-making process – need for clear, robust, flexible, transparent and consistently applied decision making arrangements
- Partnership and collaboration governance – need to have robust, well governed but flexible and responsive arrangements for partnership working
- Potential for a safeguarding failure in Adult Social Care – maintain a focus to ensure all reasonable measures are in place and are effective
- External market provision in Adult Social Care – monitor the capacity and sustainability of the external market, consider the impact of Covid 19 on the market
- Community cohesion – key area of focus to build and support a tolerant and inclusive community across the Borough
- Inability to fulfil our statutory responsibilities under the Care Act 2014 - adult social care is experiencing higher levels of need as a consequence of earlier discharges from hospital, this alongside the investments for the NHS to recover faster will create further pressures on services. Recruitment and retention issues in the care sector and the inadequacy of funding from national government will compound the situation.

SMT is responsible for ensuring that the Strategic Risk Register continues to express those high-level concerns, issues and areas of strategic focus which have a significant bearing upon the overall achievement of corporate objectives and that they are being appropriately managed.

To provide assurances that the Strategic Risk Register is being appropriately managed, the Audit and Governance Committee receive regular updates including presentations on the strategic risks from the relevant Executive Director. These presentations provide the committee with a deep dive review into the strategic risk and an opportunity to obtain an assurance from the Executive Director about the effectiveness of the mitigations and action plans in place to address the risk. Cabinet also receives six-monthly updates.

## 15. Impact of Coronavirus

From March 2020 there has been a significant impact on Council services because of the coronavirus pandemic. The Council has co-ordinated a response, as well as directly responding itself, to ensure that resources have been prioritised to those most in need with essential assistance being provided right across all parts of the Borough. Despite the challenges the Council has maintained key statutory and essential services whilst adapting provision to also provide alternative virtual services. Our robust response to the pandemic has added assurance to the effectiveness of the Council's Business Continuity Plans, communications strategy, and governance arrangements.

Robust governance arrangements were established through a Gold and Silver Group structure, linked to the Local Resilience Forum and the CCG. A strategic threat and risk assessment process was also established and has been maintained throughout.

Although still with a focus on responding to ever-changing local and national circumstances, a Recovery and Renewal Strategy has been developed and is continuously reviewed and updated. It aims to coordinate a strong collaborative recovery which is sensitive to the needs of those affected by the pandemic. It seeks to enable the stabilisation, rebuild and restoration of health, social, economic, and political well-being of the communities of Barnsley as the Council deals with the pandemic, and is aligned to the Barnsley 2030 vision and ambitions. The Strategy focuses on 5 themes which are aligned to regional and national themes, these are:

- **Health and Wellbeing** - To continue to reduce and suppress infection across the borough and to heal and restore the health and wellbeing of Barnsley people
- **Business Economy** - To ensure that the borough's communities and businesses positively move on from COVID-19. To protect jobs & keep people in work. To bring back public and investor confidence in our local economy, high streets, and attractions.
- **Community Resilience** - Provide oversight and coordination of the recovery arrangements for communities and individuals adversely impacted by Covid19.
- **Education and Skills** - Safely return children and young people to early years settings, schools and post-16 learning
- **Infrastructure and the Environment** - To safely reinstate infrastructure and transport networks as soon as practicable and restore public confidence

These arrangements sit within the context of the Local Resilience Forum arrangements which themselves seek to coordinate a strong partnership recovery for the communities of South Yorkshire affected by the pandemic in the short, medium, and long term. The response to the pandemic has highlighted an excellent collaborative approach to partnership working amongst all partner agencies.

Cabinet and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee have received regular updates and reports and great emphasis has also been placed on ensuring employee engagement and communication throughout; initially with daily and now bi-weekly emails. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee also undertook a Task and Finish Group investigation into the Covid 19 response, recovery, and renewal. The Task and Finish Group undertook several “check and challenge” sessions with officers regarding their work, their involvement and partnership working with other agencies as well as consideration of the impact of this on Barnsley residents. Several recommendations were set out and progress was tracked by the Silver Tactical Co-ordination Group. Of the 21 recommendations made 19 were complete, 1 pending completion and 1 remains open.

During August 2020, the Council took part in an LGA Recovery and Renewal Panel session which provided an opportunity for the Leader, Chief Executive, and senior individuals to come together virtually with peers from other Councils to:

- Reflect on what the Council has achieved and learnt in responding to the Covid 19 pandemic
- Discuss with peers the challenges and opportunities Covid 19 has presented for the Council and the local area
- Consider the steps to be taken towards recovery and renewal

The session on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2020 noted that over recent months the Council had worked hard to support local communities and businesses through the pandemic which had involved often going “above and beyond” what might be expected of a council in normal times. The Council’s response to the pandemic was thoughtful, strategic, and long term, which is consistent with the Council being a people focused organisation. There has been a clear demonstration of adaptive leadership and it is heartening to see how the Council has pulled together. There was recognition that sound financial planning has enabled the council’s own resources to be used to support businesses and the economy ahead of central government allocations; and balanced budgets were agreed for 2020/21 and the following year.

Examples of the Council's proactive response to the pandemic specifically mentioned in the report included:

- Demonstration of clear and determined leadership – the Council's determination to support local businesses was exemplified by the early payment of business support grants and proactive advice provision through Enterprising Barnsley. It was further demonstrated by the provision of early and comprehensive support to care homes. The Council can take credit for seizing the initiative in advance of government guidelines to respond to local needs.
- Effective partnership working – Barnsley chair the South Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum, Sub Regional Health and Social Care Gold and the South Yorkshire Transport Executive Board. The Council's focus on identifying and supporting vulnerable communities was underpinned by its pre-existing neighbourhood working structure and the effective involvement of Area Teams as well as work with Barnsley CVS. Strong partnership working with schools ensured that they were opened on time in line with central government timeframes, whilst focusing on managing vulnerability risks and addressing educational disadvantage by the provision of laptops to support those without equipment in their homes. The Council also worked closely with partners over data sharing which reduced bureaucracy, allowing the Council to move quickly to identify vulnerability within the local population.
- One Council organisational response - Smart working plans were accelerated at pace allowing for a speedy shift to homeworking. There was rapid movement to virtual full council, cabinet, and other meetings such as regulatory, audit and governance, scrutiny, and area councils. Staff were redeployed to support vulnerable members of the community and to maintain key services. This was underpinned by a clear focus on wider staff health and wellbeing being monitored through surveys and regular Microsoft Teams events.

The Council was responding and adhering to government guidance in response to the pandemic. Priorities were changed, some services were stood down and resources redeployed to focus on the need to distribute emergency food, essential services, and welfare support to vulnerable residents and to provide financial support and guidance to local businesses and protect jobs in the Borough. This was facilitated by the introduction of the Deployment of Resources in Emergency Situations Guidance which allowed more flexibility around several of our employment policies and agility across the workforce. The guidance was fully supported by the Trade Unions, and we were one of the first Councils in the Yorkshire and Humber to develop this. The Council continues to encourage everyone to work from home where their role and personal facilities allow them to, but it must be noted that some

buildings never closed such as our Lift buildings and depot. Since August we have supported employees to get back into the workplace if they are suffering with their mental health from being isolated or they do not have the right equipment or space to work from home.

Barnsley MBC and Hull CC voluntarily undertook a deep dive exercise in April 2021 into Covid 19 enduring transmission, the “twinning” approach provided a framework to learn from each other’s approaches, draw insights from any areas of commonality and difference and identify if there were additional or different approaches which each locality could consider. The deep dive was delivered by a multi-disciplinary team across the health and local government sectors.

Both Councils share a common challenge of seeking to address persistent levels of Covid 19 infection within their communities.

The review identified an abundance of innovation across Council activities, with both authorities learning, evaluating, and adapting in real time to what is working well whilst reacting to new developments and responding to what their communities are telling them.

Barnsley Council was praised for its understanding of the complexity and range of factors impacting on enduring transmission, for the clarity of its communication and engagement activities, the strong, passionate, and knowledgeable multi-disciplinary teams who clearly understand the local communities, the strong and compassionate leadership and the active contribution to regional and sub regional mutual aid systems and the outward facing approach keen to learn from as well as keen to support others.

Monitoring of staff absence has taken place daily throughout the pandemic supported by a Covid absence dashboard and a simplified reporting system. This allowed us to make informed decisions about resource deployment based on self-isolations, Covid absences and other sickness absences. As society re-opened over the summer there was a period when the social distancing and self-isolation guidelines were out of kilter with national messaging the period of the “pingdemic”. During this period the Council issued a number of internal and external contingency plans to pause and delay response times for some services, including stopping the collection of green bin services for a period of 2 weeks due to high levels of staff absence.

As has been seen nationally, absence due to mental health has continued to increase throughout the pandemic and so we have put several new interventions in place supported through intelligence gathered through pulse surveys. A new programme is currently being commissioned for November implementation.

The Council has been conducting meetings and taking decisions in ways other than face to face so that lawful decisions can still be made to maintain good governance, principles of openness and accountability. When lockdown was first announced on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020, the Council was able to re-establish its full governance arrangements within a matter of two and a half weeks. Emergency Covid legislation provided for meetings to be held remotely (virtually) and whilst in some cases this necessitated reducing numbers on both the Planning Regulatory Board and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the executive arrangements in place allowed for key decisions to continue to be made.

Advances in the virtual technology meant that quickly we were able to re-establish the full membership on each of the bodies referenced above.

Council finished on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020 and then recommenced on 30<sup>th</sup> July – we missed 4 meetings including the annual Council meeting which was put back to October 2020. Provision for Councils not to host Annual General Meetings during the first period of lockdown was made explicit within the Coronavirus legislation enacted.

Members and the Senior Management Team have received regular updates regarding the financial impact of Coronavirus and work continues to plan for the impact on the Council's Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

The Council and the CCG's individual and joint response has been led through a command, control and co-ordination structure which variously includes single and multi-agency groups. Over time these have transitioned to focus on both response and recovery. The Council has a Recovery and Renewal Group consisting of Service Directors and Heads of Service from across the Council, with this reporting to the Council's Strategic Gold Group. Through multi-agency groups, the Council is also continuing to work with senior leaders within partner organisations including health and emergency services, the wider public sector, and the voluntary sector.

An initial / interim review to identify lessons learnt from the initial response phase has been undertaken and this is currently being reviewed to produce a collated list of opportunities for improvement and recommendations. Going forward, the Council's recovery approach will include a full review of the impact of coronavirus, the lessons learnt, and the opportunities rebuild for the future.

## 16.A Forward Look

Although an annual governance statement is intended to provide a reflection of the financial year just gone, it is also important to highlight and acknowledge that where the Council has challenges, or is implementing major changes, assurance can be provided that due regard is given to maintaining effective governance.

In particular, the impact of the pandemic forced an immediate move to more agile working for many employees. Having considered that experience, we've considered what our future working arrangements will be and have launched our *Smart Working Programme*. Throughout this programme we're looking at how we need to change relevant policies, procedures, and guidance to support the delivery of services and therefore maintain effective governance. This programme will be implemented fully over the next 6 to 12 months.

The Council continues to work with other organisations in many ways. The need to ensure all such relationships, whether they are formal contracts, collaborations or partnerships are effectively governed is acknowledged in this AGS and action plan. This is particularly pertinent in relation to the implementation of the new integrated care system, across the local NHS organisations and Council. Work is well underway with the other stakeholders to meet the challenging April 2022 timescale set by the Government.

Again, as has been mentioned above, an integrated governance assurance framework is being developed that will aim to ensure the Council's governance responsibilities are understood and met in as an efficient and effective way possible. This framework will be applicable across all areas of the Council.

## 17. Conclusion

This AGS demonstrates that the systems and processes the Council employs provide a comprehensive framework upon which to give assurance to the Council and residents of the Borough that its governance arrangements were in place during 2020/21 and into 2021/22.

The governance arrangements outlined in the AGS have been applied throughout the year and up to the date of the approval of the Annual Accounts. The annual review has provided an effective process to identify any governance issues and to put in place the

necessary improvement actions. The annual review process and action plan demonstrates the culture of the Council to robustly challenge itself and seek out opportunities to constantly improve.

Along with every organisation in the country, the Council has been significantly impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic. Changes have been made to decision-making arrangements and the conduct of meetings, as well as changes to the Council's priorities and programmes. It is recognised that the pandemic continues to provide challenges to the Council and will have longer-term implications for how services are delivered and the financial resources available to support that service delivery.

The annual review has identified, overall, that the Council continues to have an effective framework of governance. The challenging approach we take has identified areas where we want to improve further with the necessary actions being agreed. The implementation of AGS action plan will again be monitored by the Audit and Governance Committee.



## Appendix 1 – Annual Governance Statement Action Plan 2021/22

AGS	Headline Action	Timescales
c/f/ 2019/20	<b>Managing Staff Absences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the employee absence dashboard (any resulting actions identified will be implemented early 2022)</li> </ul>	<b>November 2021</b>
c/f/ 2019/20	<b>Safeguarding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal Social Worker commenced in post July 2021 – will review safeguarding processes as part of the Better Lives work.</li> </ul>	<b>July 2021 onwards</b>
c/f 2019/20	<b>Partnership, Relationship and Collaboration Governance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a baseline review of partnership and reporting requirements</li> </ul>	<b>December 2021</b>
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a defined governance framework with a corporate lead for partnerships and collaborations</li> </ul>	<b>December 2021</b>
c/f 2019/20	<b>Information Governance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training plan for 2021 – progressing – commenced September 2020</li> <li>POD Success Factors – learning and development</li> <li>Review of options of memory sticks</li> </ul>	<b>December 2021</b> <b>September 2022</b> <b>On hold due to Covid 19</b>
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue work to further reduce the number of data breaches, further raise employee awareness, and improve overall data security</li> </ul>	<b>Throughout 2021</b>
c/f 2019/20	<b>Risk Management and Governance Assurance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of training material for inclusion on the POD system</li> </ul>	<b>Throughout 2021/22</b>
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the full implementation and use of the revised Risk Management System across the Council</li> <li>Monitor utilisation rates of the system and ensure there is a consistency of approach to the recording and management of risks</li> </ul>	<b>December 2021</b> <b>Throughout 2021/22</b>

AGS	Headline Action	Timescales
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a review of the risk management system with service users – identify any areas for further development and/or improvement to the system</li> <li>Development of the wider governance assurance process across the Council to integrate with the new risk management approach</li> </ul>	<p><b>December 2021</b></p> <p><b>April 2022</b></p>
c/f 2019/20	<p><b>Declaration of Interests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve compliance with completion of annual forms (Declaration of Interests) and their subsequent availability and use – to be incorporated into an Internal Audit review</li> </ul>	<b>December 2021</b>
2020/21	<p><b>Equalities and Inclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To further improve awareness of the equalities and inclusion agenda across the Council</li> </ul>	<b>March 2022</b>
c/f 2019/20	<p><b>Personal Development Reviews</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Success Factors (performance and goals) to be implemented</li> </ul>	<b>September 2022</b>
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to review compliance levels and quality of PDRs across the Council</li> </ul>	<b>Throughout 2021/22</b>
c/f 2019/20	<p><b>Performance Management and Data Quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further develop KPI's and service standards in some BU's – work continuing</li> </ul>	<b>Part of continuous process of development of KPI's and service standards across Council</b>
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Business Units use Power BI tools/reports as a routine part of business management</li> </ul>	
2020/21	<p><b>Fraud Awareness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue work to improve staff awareness and the assessment of fraud risks</li> <li>Develop specific training to promote better general awareness</li> </ul>	<b>Throughout 2021/22</b> <b>December 2021</b>
2020/21	<p><b>HR Recruitment Processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness – linked to Success Factors implementation</li> </ul>	<b>September 2022</b>



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# Item 10

## Report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance

### AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 17<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2021

#### INTERNAL AUDIT PROGRESS REPORT 2021/22

#### **1 Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the Internal Audit activity completed, and the key issues arising from it, for the period from 12<sup>th</sup> July 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021.

#### **2 Background information**

- 2.1 The Audit and Governance Committee has responsibility for reviewing the adequacy of the Council's corporate governance arrangements, including matters such as internal control and risk management. The reports issued by internal Audit are a key source of assurance providing the Committee with some evidence that the internal control environment is operating as intended.
- 2.2 At the end of the financial year, Internal Audit will produce an Annual Internal Audit Report, which will provide the overall opinion on the adequacy of the Council's control environment and compliance with it during the year.

#### **3 Recommendations**

- 3.1 **It is recommended that the Audit and Governance Committee considers the assurances it needs on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control, risk and governance arrangements through the work of Internal Audit by:-**
- i. **considering the issues arising from completed Internal Audit work in the period along with the responses received from management;**
  - ii. **noting the assurance opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's internal control framework based on the work of Internal Audit in the period;**
  - iii. **noting the progress against the Internal Audit plan for 2021/22 for the period.**

#### **4 Local Area Implications**

- 4.1 There are no Local Area Implications arising from this report.

#### **5 Consultations**

- 5.1 All audit reports are discussed and agreed with the Audit Sponsor and Designated Operational Lead. Individual audit reports are provided to the appropriate Executive Director and/or Service Director to apprise him/her of key issues raised and remedial actions agreed.

5.2 No specific consultation has been necessary in the preparation of this quarterly report.

## **6 Compatibility with European Convention on Human Rights**

6.1 In the conduct of audit work and investigations particularly, Internal Audit operates under the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018, the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 and the Police and Criminal Evidence Act.

## **7 Reduction of Crime and Disorder**

7.1 An inherent aspect of audit work is to prevent, detect and investigate incidents of fraud, theft and corruption. The control issues arising from audit investigations have been considered to ensure improvements in overall controls are made. Additionally, Internal Audit ensures that in specific instances, management takes appropriate action to minimise the risks of fraud and corruption re-occurring.

## **8 Risk Management Considerations**

8.1 The underlying purpose of the work of Internal Audit is to address and advise on key risks facing management and, as such, risk issues are inherent in the body of the report.

8.2 The Service's own risk register includes the following risks which are relevant to this report:

- Need to ensure ongoing compliance with public sector audit standards
- Implementing a new structure for IA that provides the right level of skill, expertise and experience.
- Capacity issues - keeping up with the pace of change

8.3 All of these risks have been assessed and remain within the tolerance of the Service.

8.4 An essential element of the control (and on-going) management of these risks is the provision of update reports to the Audit Committee and the assurance this provides.

## **9 Employee Implications**

9.1 There are no employee implications arising from this report.

## **10 Financial Implications**

10.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from this report. The costs of the Internal Audit function are included within the Authority's base budget.

## **11 Appendices**

Appendix 1 - Key To Internal Audit Assurance Gradings & Classification of Management Actions.

## 12 **Background Papers**

12.1 Various Internal and External Audit reports, files and working papers.

**Officer Contact:** Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance

**Telephone No:** 01226 773241

**Date:** 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021

# **Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council**

## **Internal Audit Progress Report**

**Audit and Governance Committee**

**17<sup>th</sup> November 2021**



**INTERNAL AUDIT PROGRESS REPORT 2020/21**  
**12<sup>th</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021**

**Purpose of this report**

This report has been prepared to inform the Audit and Governance Committee on the Internal Audit activity for the period 12<sup>th</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021, bringing attention to matters that are relevant to the responsibilities of the Committee.

The report also provides information regarding the performance of the Internal Audit function during the period.

**2021/22 Internal Audit Plan Progress**

The following tables show the progress of the internal audit plan delivery, analysed by the number of plan assignments producing a report and audit days delivered by Directorate / Service.

**Position as at 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021 – Audit Days Delivered**

Directorate	Original 2021/22 Plan days	Revised 2021/22 Plan days	Actual days (% of revised days)
Adults & Communities	59	62	38 (61%)
Childrens Services	85	77	60 (78%)
Core Services	317	338	290 (86%)
Corporate	177	160	109 9 (68%)
Council Wide	255	255	79 (31%)
Place	171	171	83 (49%)
Public Health	27	27	2 (7%)
General Contingency	3	4	0 (0%)
<b>Barnsley MBC</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>661 (60%)</b>
Corporate Anti-Fraud Team	409	409	241 (59%)
<b>Barnsley MBC Internal Audit Total</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>902 (60%)</b>
Corporate Governance & Assurance	183	183	99 (54%)
HolA role as DPO	27	27	26 (96%)
<b>External Clients</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>295 (31%)</b>
<b>Total Chargeable Planned Days</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>1,322 (50%)</b>

## Position as at 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021 – Plan Assignments

Directorate	2021/22 plan assignments	Assignments expected to be completed to date	Actual assignments completed
Adults & Communities	6	2	2
Childrens Services	6	4	3*
Core Services	19	11	11
Council Wide (Cross Cutting)	7	0	0
Place	7	2	1**
Public Health	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>

NB – excludes advisory, grants etc where no report required.

\* One report at draft report stage, awaiting management feedback and agreement to finalise.

\*\* Almost completed the review, awaiting information requested from management to finalise.

## Changes to the 2021/22 Internal Audit Plan

There have been no changes to the Internal Audit plan during this period.

## Final Internal Audit reports issued

We have finalised 9 audit reports in the period. The details of 6 of these reports was included in the Head of Internal Audit's Annual Report presented to the Committee in September 2021. The following table provides a summary of assurances, where applicable, and the number and categorisation of agreed management actions included in the remaining 3 reports finalised:

Directorate- Audit Assignment	Assurance Opinion	Number of Management Actions Agreed:			Total	Agreed
		High	Medium	Low		
Core Services – Accounts Payable (advisory)	N/A	5	22	7	34	34
Core Services – Covid19 Income Compensation (Claim 3)	N/A	0	1	0	1	1
Place – Glassworks Contract & Performance Management	Reasonable	0	1	5	6	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>

Please note that final audit reports are available to Audit Committee members on request.

## Internal Audit reports providing a limited or no assurance opinion

There were no audit reports issued during the period that had a limited assurance opinion.

The report on the Accounts Payable system and function shown above highlighted a significant number of high and medium implications. This is relation to the matter highlighted in the External Auditor's ISA260 Report and the Annual Governance Statement.

## Details and outcome of other Internal Audit activities undertaken in the period not producing a specific assurance opinion

Audit Work Completed	Details	Contribution to Assurance
Communities: Troubled Families – Quarterly validation	Grant claim validation.	The work contributes to assurance in respect of financial management.
Core/Place: Glassworks Board Attendance	Provide independent and objective assurance that effective and efficient risk, control and governance arrangements exist to provide a robust framework upon which the phase two scheme can be delivered (i.e. on time, in budget & to standard).	The work contributes to assurance in respect to contract management, governance and financial management.
Core: SAP Success Factors	To continue to support the project throughout its design and implementation.	The work contributes to assurance in respect to contract management, governance and financial management.
Core: SMART working and Managers Toolkit	To develop the audit and assurance elements of the managers toolkit and also to attend the Working Group meetings to provide check and challenge to the process.	This work supports the Council in its objective of increased SMART working arrangements.
Core: Code of Practice - Value for Money Assessment	To provide an independent check and challenge of the self assessment completed by Finance.	The work contributes to assurance in respect of financial management.
Place: LTP Grant	To independently validate and certify the claim.	The work contributes to assurance in respect of financial management.
Place: URBACT	To independently validate and certify the claim.	The work contributes to assurance in respect of financial management.

## Other Internal Audit work undertaken

Audit Activity	Description
Follow-up of Agreed Management Actions	Regular work undertaken to follow-up agreed management actions made.
Attendance at Steering / Working Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information Governance Board;</li> <li>• Commissioning, Procurement &amp; Contracts Working Group;</li> <li>• Vendor Task and Finish Group;</li> </ul>

Audit Activity	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMART Working / Managers Toolkit;</li> <li>• SAP Success Factors Working Group;</li> <li>• Glassworks Board;</li> <li>• Barnsley 2030 / Council Plan Working Group;</li> <li>• ALMO Operational Liaison Board;</li> <li>• Adult Social Care Governance Action Plan and Individual ASC Project Meetings.</li> </ul>
Liaison, Planning and Feedback	Meeting and corresponding with Service and Executive Directors and Heads of Service regarding the review of the annual plan, progress of audit work, future planning and general client liaison.
Audit and Governance Committee Support	Time taken in the preparation of Audit Committee reports, Audit Committee Member training, general support and development.
Corporate Whistleblowing	General time taken in providing advice and the initial consideration of matters raised. Also includes the review of arrangements.
Corporate Matters	Covering time required to meet corporate requirements, i.e. corporate document management, service business continuity and health and safety.

## Work in progress

The following table provides a summary of audits in progress at the time of producing this report:

Directorate- Audit Assignment	Audit Planning	Work in Progress	Draft Report
Childrens – Lone Working, Social Care			✓
A&C – Thematic Review - Carers		✓	
A&C – Thematic Review – Transition Childrens to Adults SC		✓	
Childrens – SEND Data Quality		✓	
Core – RPA Project Assurance		✓	
Core – Publication Scheme		✓	
Place – Active Travel		✓	
Place – Highways Financial and Governance Arrangements		✓	
Place – Glassworks Future Management		✓	
Place – Elsecar Heritage Trust		✓	
Place – Funding Review (ESIF)		✓	
A&C – Integrated Care	✓		
Core – Corporate Decision Making	✓		
Core – Declarations of Interest	✓		
Childrens – Return to Home Care Service	✓		
Public Health – Referral Processes	✓		

## Follow-up of Internal Audit report management actions

As previously reported to the Committee, Internal Audit is working closely with management to monitor the general position with regards the implementation of management actions and to establish the reasons behind any delays. Internal Audit continues to issue a detailed monthly status update to Service Directors and to Executive Directors on a quarterly basis. This is in addition to the performance reports currently presented to SMT.

The following table shows the status of internal audit management actions by Directorate where the original target implementation date was due for completion during the period:

Implication Categorisation	Original Target Date in Period	Completed	Not yet completed – Revised date agreed	Not yet completed – Awaiting management update
<b>Adults &amp; Communities</b>				
High	0	0	0	0
Medium	1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Place</b>				
High	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Childrens Services (excl. Maintained Schools)</b>				
High	1	1	0	0
Medium	5	5	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Maintained Schools</b>				
High	0	0	0	0
Medium	2	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Core</b>				
High	3	2	0	1
Medium	21	14	6	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Public Health</b>				
High	0	0	0	0
Medium	2	0	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>% of TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>

## Internal Audit Resources

The Internal Audit Team is currently carrying a number of vacancies and temporary long term absences. Whilst this position will be addressed as part of the wider Finance Business Unit restructure in 2022/23, for the remainder of the financial year it is highly likely that resources will be insufficient to deliver all the currently planned work.

The audit plan is reviewed regularly throughout the year, regardless of any changes in resources. Over the next few weeks, all plans will be reconsidered to identify which pieces of work are most at risk of not being delivered in this financial year.

Temporary resources have been and continue to be sought. However, the temporary / agency market is particularly difficult and a number of attempts to secure additional staff have not been successful. It is hoped that some capacity can be added, but as time progresses it is likely that there will be some shortfall.

Of particular importance however is to ensure the resources we do have are deployed in the most effective way, in the highest risk areas and where the impact on the organisation is the greatest. Despite the resource issue, with careful planning and management co-operation, there will be sufficient work completed upon which to base the annual opinion for the Council and other client organisations by the end of May. The Committee will be updated further at its January meeting.

## Internal Audit performance indicators and performance feedback for Quarter 2 - 2021/22

Internal Audit's performance against a number of indicators is summarised below.

Ref.	Indicator	Frequency of Report	Target 2021/22	This Period (Q1)	Year to Date
<b>1.</b>	<b><u>Customer Perspective:</u></b>				
1.1	Percentage of questionnaires received noted "good" or "very good" relating to work concluding with an audit report.	Quarterly	95%	100%	100%
<b>2.</b>	<b><u>Business Process Perspective:</u></b>				
2.1	Percentage of final audit reports issued within 10 working days of completion and agreement of the draft audit report.	Quarterly	80%	100%	100%
2.2	Percentage of chargeable time	Quarterly	73%	70%	70%

Ref.	Indicator	Frequency of Report	Target 2021/22	This Period (Q1)	Year to Date
2.3	against total available. Average number of days lost through sickness per FTE	Quarterly	6 days	0.38 days	0.38 days
3.	<b><u>Continuous Improvement Perspective:</u></b>				
3.1	Personal development plans for staff completed within the prescribed timetable.	Annual	100%	100%	100%
4.	<b><u>Financial Perspective:</u></b>				
4.1	Total Internal Audit costs v budget.	Quarterly	Within Budget	Yes	Yes

### Head of Internal Audit's Internal Control Assurance Opinion

The Head of Internal Audit, Corporate Anti-Fraud and Assurance must deliver an annual internal audit opinion and report that can be used by the organisation to inform its Annual Governance Statement. The annual internal audit opinion must conclude on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's framework of governance, risk management and control.

Based on the audits reported in the period, an overall **reasonable** assurance opinion is considered to be appropriate.

A summary of our quarterly opinions for the year to date is as follows:

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Assurance Opinion	Reasonable	Reasonable		

Consideration of our overall opinion takes the following into account:

- results from the substantive audit assignments we have completed during the period;
- outcomes from our audit work not producing an assurance opinion;
- an assessment as to the timely implementation of internal audit report management actions.

### Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance Contacts

Contact	Title	Contact Details
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## KEY TO INTERNAL AUDIT ASSURANCE GRADINGS AND CLASSIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

### 1. Classification of Management Actions

<b>High</b>	Requires immediate action – imperative to ensuring the objectives of the system under review are met.
<b>Medium</b>	Requiring action necessary to avoid exposure to a significant risk to the achievement of the objectives of the system under review.
<b>Low</b>	Action is advised to enhance control or improve operational efficiency.

### 2. Assurance Opinions

	Level	Control Adequacy	Control Application
<b>POSITIVE OPINIONS</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	Robust framework of controls exist that are likely to ensure that objectives will be achieved.	Controls are applied continuously or with only minor lapses.
	<b>Reasonable</b>	Sufficient framework of key controls exist that are likely to result in objectives being achieved, but the control framework could be stronger.	Controls are applied but with some lapses.
<b>NEGATIVE OPINIONS</b>	<b>Limited</b>	Risk exists of objectives not being achieved due to the absence of key controls in the system.	Significant breakdown in the application of key controls.
	<b>No</b>	Significant risk exists of objectives not being achieved due to the absence of controls in the system.	Fundamental breakdown in the application of all or most controls.

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# Item 11

## Report of the Data Protection Officer

**AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 17<sup>TH</sup> November 2021**

### **DATA PROTECTION OFFICER UPDATE REPORT**

#### **1. Purpose of the report**

- 1.1 This report highlights the work of the Council's Data Protection Officer (DPO) to provide the Committee with information and assurances regarding the Council's compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR.

#### **2. Recommendation**

- 2.1 **It is recommended that the Committee consider the report and the information and assurances within it and receive a further update in 6 months' time to contribute to wider assurances as part of the Annual Governance Review process.**

#### **3. Background**

- 3.1 The Council is required to appoint a DPO under the General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act 2018. The key aspect of this role is to provide the Council with independent assurance regarding compliance with the data protection law.

#### **4. DPO Activities**

- 4.1 The DPO has regular meetings with officers from the Information Governance Team and the Senior Information Risk Officer (SIRO) and reports to the Information Governance Board. The DPO also undertakes specific assurance reviews to support that independent assurance.

- 4.2 Recent assurance reviews and general oversight continue to present a positive picture overall. The change in focus of the Information Governance Board has provided a clearer focus on compliance and awareness. Strategic issues are escalated to the Senior Management Team as required thus ensuring data protection and general information governance matters are considered at the highest level.

- 4.3 A major review of how the council responds to information requests under the Freedom of Information and Data Protection Acts has been effective in significantly improving compliance and meeting the necessary timescales for response. A number of information and data requests are however very time consuming and demand significant resources from services to collate the information/data requested and in certain cases apply complex and detailed redactions. This issue is being considered by the Information Governance Board

to explore how best these particularly demanding requests continue to be met in an appropriate timescale and to the necessary quality with minimum impact on core service delivery.

- 4.4 Significant work is also being undertaken around cyber and IT security, with regular phishing and password testing exercises to constantly ensure high levels of awareness and security. It was recognised again as part of the annual governance review process however that there remains scope to try and further reduce the number of data incidents and improve the timeliness of management actions to minimise the risk of incidents recurring. Actions in that regard are in place and are monitored by the Information Governance Board and the Committee.
- 4.5 Data incidents do of course occur. Information regarding these is available for managers via a dashboard therefore enabling more effective awareness and management action.
- 4.6 A review of cyber security looking at progress against the IT Security Strategy has been completed for which a Reasonable (positive) Assurance opinion was given.
- 4.7 The further areas of review and audit to be undertaken over the next 6 months are:

DPO Assurance:

- CCTV review
- Incident management
- Contract provisions
- Law Enforcement
- DPIA review and compliance
- Information sharing agreements

Internal Audit:

- Data retention / records management
  - CFIT follow-up
- 4.7 The DPO is regularly contacted to provide advice and guidance on data protection issues and particularly where the Information Commissioner's Office is involved in a matter.
- 4.8 As an example of DPO work, a significant amount of time has been taken up over the last 12 months supporting management in a particularly complex and sensitive matter. This matter has highlighted a number of areas for management to consider and review involving data quality, information systems and the management of complex requests.

- 4.9 Another example involved another complex data breach allegation and whilst no data breach is considered to have been made, it has highlighted the need for certain information sharing agreements (ISAs) to be reviewed. This is being picked up in the wider corporate review of ISAs. Being involved in specific significant matters provides opportunities for wider corporate learning and the development of better training, advice and guidance.
- 4.10 A rolling programme of assurance reviews is maintained, akin to an audit plan. This is reviewed annually and shared with the Information Governance Board.
- 4.11 The DPO and Internal Audit will continue to monitor management's response to the issues raised and conduct further independent reviews and audits on a continuous rolling basis. These will be reported to the Information Governance Board and the Audit and Governance Committee.
- 4.12 As a key source of assurance for the Committee and to properly discharge the responsibilities of the DPO, the role requires independence from management, unfettered access to senior management and access to the necessary resources. These key requirements are in place.
- 4.13 As stated, overall, the Committee can be assured that whilst there will inevitably be data incidents there is a robust and comprehensive suite of policies and guidance in place supported by a strong and committed Information Governance Team. The joint working and liaison between the DPO, Information Governance, the SIRO, Customer Feedback and Improvement Team and Legal provides a robust basis to guide the Council to ensuring that data protection responsibilities are understood and complied with as effectively as is reasonably possible.

Contact Officer: Data Protection Officer  
Email: [DPO@barnsley.gov.uk](mailto:DPO@barnsley.gov.uk)  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021

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**AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – WORK PROGRAMME**

**2021/2022 Municipal Year**

	Mtg. No.	1	2	3	Dev. Mtg.	4	5	6	7	1
Committee Work Area	Contact / Author	02.06.21	28.07.21	15.09.21	13.10.21	17.11.21	19.01.22	16.03.22	13.04.22	01.06.22
<b>Committee Arrangements</b>										
Committee Work Programme	AS	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Minutes/Actions Arising	WW	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Review of Terms of Reference	AS				X			X		
Self-Assessment/Effectiveness Review	AS						X			
<b>Internal Control and Governance Environment</b>										
Local Code of Corporate Governance	MMc/AS						X			
Annual Governance Review Process	AS						X			
Annual Governance Statement (Draft/Final)	AS		X(D)			X(F)				
AGS Action Plan Update	AS	X		X				X		X
<b>Anti-Fraud</b>										
Annual Fraud Report	RW	X								
Corporate Anti-Fraud Strategy	RW							X		
Corporate Fraud Team - Report	RW			X				X		
<b>Corporate Risk Management</b>										
Risk Management Policy & Strategy	AS								X	
Annual Risk Management Report	AS	X								X
Strategic Risk Register	AS	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
<b>Internal Audit</b>										
Internal Audit Charter (Annual)	RW	X								X
Internal Audit Consultation / Plan	RW	X					X		X	X
Internal Audit Quarterly Report	RW		X			X		X		
Internal Audit Annual Report (Interim / Final)	RW	X (I)		X(F)						X
Internal Audit EQA Report	NC			X						

	Mtg. No.	1	2	3	Dev. Mtg.	4	5	6	7	1
Committee Work Area	Contact / Author	02.06.21	28.07.21	15.09.21	13.10.21	17.11.21	19.01.22	16.03.22	13.04.22	01.06.22
<b>External Audit (Grant Thornton)</b>										
Audit Finding Report (ISA260 Report)	GT					X				
External Audit Plan	GT		X					X		
Auditors Annual Report	GT						X			
VFM Commentary	GT						X			
Annual Fees Letter	GT							X		
External Audit Progress Report	GT	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
<b>Financial Reporting and Accounts</b>										
Financial Regulations – Update	NC/SLo						X			
MTFS	NC/SLo							X		
Statement of Accounts (Draft / Final)	NC		X(D)			X(F)				
Corporate Finance and Performance Management & Capital Programme Update	NC			X		X		X		
Treasury Management Annual Report	NC									
Treasury Management Progress Report	NC									
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy Statement	NC									
<b>Other Corporate Functions contributing to overall assurance programme to be determined:</b>										
Update on Glassworks	MG		X			X		X		X
Update on Covid-19 Response	SLa		X			X		X		
Information Governance and Cyber Security update (twice yearly)	SIH	X				X				
DPO Update (twice yearly)	RW	X				X				
Human Resources (annual)	MP/JH	X								
Health & Safety Resilience (Annual***)	MP/SD						X			
Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Annual Report	SLa/RW							X		



	Mtg. No.	1	2	3	Dev. Mtg.	4	5	6	7	1
Committee Work Area	Contact / Author	02.06.21	28.07.21	15.09.21	13.10.21	17.11.21	19.01.22	16.03.22	13.04.22	01.06.22
Business Continuity/Emergency Resilience (Annual)	MP/SD									
Procurement (Annual)	NC/CA									
Performance Management (Annual)	MP/MR						X			
Asset Management (Annual)	DS	X								
Ethical Framework (Annual)	SLa/RW									
Equality and Inclusion (Annual)	MP/HD						X			
Partnerships (Annual)	MMc									
Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Decision on Planning Complaint	KMcA		X							
Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Annual Letter	MP/KL			X						

## Strategic Risk Presentations

Risk	SMT Lead	02.06.21	28.07.21	15.09.21	13.10.21 (Dev. Mtg.)	17.11.21	19.01.22	16.03.22	13.04.22	01.06.22
Community Cohesion	WL	X								
Safeguarding Children	MJ-R		X							
SEND	MJ-R		X							
Glassworks	MG			X						
Serious Economic Downturn in Local Economy	MG			X						
Partnership and Collaboration Governance	SLa					X				
Health Protection (CV19)	JB					X				
Organisational Resilience	SLa					X				
Financial Sustainability	NC						X			
Safeguarding Adults	WL						X			
External Market in Adult Social Care Provision	WL						X			
Educational Outcomes Progress	MJ-R							X		
Consistency of Decision Making	SLa							X		

## Training / Awareness Sessions

Subject / Theme	Contact / Author	02.06.21	28.07.21	15.09.21	13.10.21 (Dev. Mtg.)	17.11.21	19.01.22	16.03.22	13.04.22	01.06.22
Lessons from Public Interest Reports (Croydon & Nottingham)	GT / NC	X								
Finance Update	NC		X							
Treasury Management Presentation	IR/NC									X
VFM	SL/PD					X				
Commercial Strategy	CP/CA						X			
Council Plan										
Role of the Monitoring Officer										
SCRMCA										

Training and awareness sessions to be confirmed as the year progresses.

# Item 15

By virtue of paragraph(s) 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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