

MEETING:	Full Council
DATE:	Thursday, 25 November 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

AGENDA

REGISTER TO ATTEND

Please note that in order to ensure that the meeting complies with current Covid-19 restrictions and public health advice, members of the public must pre-register if they wish to attend the meeting.

Anyone who wishes to attend should email governance@barnsley.gov.uk, no later than 10.00am on Wednesday 24th November 2021.

1. Declarations of Interests

To receive any declarations of interest of a pecuniary or non-pecuniary nature from Members in respect of the items on this agenda.

2. Suspension of Standing Orders

To consider suspending Standing Order 13(5) in respect of the following presentation only (item 3 refers) insofar as it relates to restrictions on Members speaking more than once

3. Report to Those Charged with Governance (ISA 260) 2020/21 (Pages 9 - 54)

The Council will receive a presentation and report from the External Auditor summarising the key issues identified during the audit of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 2021 – to be supplied.

4. Audit and Governance Committee Minutes - 17th November, 2021 (To Follow)

5. Audited Statement of Accounts 2020/21 (Pages 55 - 208)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 2021 – to be supplied.

6. Final Annual Governance Statement 2020/21 (Pages 209 - 246)

To consider a report of the Head of Internal Audit, Anti-Fraud and Assurance seeking the approval of the Annual Governance Statement 2020/21.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE
HELD ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 2021 – to be supplied.**

7. Minutes (*Pages 247 - 258*)

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on the 30th September, 2021.

Recommendations to Council

All reports detailed below are subject to Cabinet recommendation and are available to download from the Council's website. The Cabinet Spokesperson for the Service in question will respond to any comments or amendments concerning these minutes.

8. Carlton Masterplan Framework (Round 2 Adoption) (Cab.3.11.2021/9) (*Pages 259 - 436*)

RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL:

- (i) the progress made in the development of the Masterplan Framework for Carlton (sites MU2/MU3) be noted; and
- (ii) that the final version of the Masterplan Framework be approved and adopted.

9. Proposed Revisions to the Scheme of Delegations Relating to Planning Decisions (Cab.3.11.2021/10) (*Pages 437 - 452*)

RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL that the proposed delegations from Planning and Regulatory Board to specified officers/posts be amended as per the Terms of Reference of the Full Council, Regulatory Boards and Committees and Functions Delegated to Officers attached to the report.

10. Communications

To consider any communications to be submitted by the Mayor or the Chief Executive.

Substantive Items

11. Appointment of an Additional Independent (Co-Opted Member) to the Police and Crime Panel (*Pages 453 - 460*)

The Council will consider a report of the Executive Director Core Services seeking endorsement of the Police and Crime Panel's decision taken on 20th September 2021 to commence the process to appoint a third independent (co-opted) member.

12. Local Government Act 1972: Section 85: Absence from Meetings of the Authority: Councillor Felton

To seek approval, in accordance with Section 85 of the Local Government Act 1972, for the absence from meetings of the Authority on behalf of Councillor Felton on the grounds of ill health and pending the receipt of medical certification that she is fit to resume her duties.

Minutes of the Regulatory Boards

13. Audit and Governance Committee - 15th September, 2021 *(Pages 461 - 476)*
14. General Licensing Regulatory Board - 29th September, 2021 *(Pages 477 - 478)*
15. General Licensing Regulatory Board - 27th October, 2021 *(Pages 479 - 480)*
16. Planning Regulatory Board - 26th October, 2021 *(Pages 481 - 482)*
17. Appeals, Awards and Standards - Various *(Pages 483 - 486)*

Minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Board

18. Health and Wellbeing Board - 7th October, 2021 *(Pages 487 - 492)*

Minutes of the Scrutiny Committees

19. Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Sustainable Barnsley) Workstream - 12th October, 2021 *(Pages 493 - 498)*
20. Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Growing Barnsley) Workstream - 2nd November, 2021 *(Pages 499 - 504)*

Minutes of the Area Councils

21. Central Area Council - 1st September, 2021 *(Pages 505 - 508)*
22. Dearne Area Council - 6th September, 2021 *(Pages 509 - 512)*
23. North Area Council - 20th September, 2021 *(Pages 513 - 518)*
24. North East Area Council - 23rd September, 2021 *(Pages 519 - 524)*
25. Penistone Area Council - 7th October, 2021 *(Pages 525 - 532)*
26. South Area Council - 22nd October, 2021 *(Pages 533 - 538)*

Minutes of the Cabinet Meetings

27. Cabinet Meeting - 22nd September, 2021 *(Pages 539 - 542)*
28. Cabinet Meeting - 6th October, 2021 *(Pages 543 - 546)*

29. Cabinet Meeting - 21st October, 2021 (*Pages 547 - 550*)
30. Cabinet Meeting - 3rd November, 2021 (*Pages 551 - 554*)

(NB. No Cabinet decisions have been called in from these meetings)

31. Questions relating to Joint Authority, Police and Crime Panel and Combined Authority Business

Minutes of the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority, Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, and Police and Crime Panel

Any Member of the Council shall have the opportunity to comment on any matters referred to in the following minutes.

The relevant representatives shall then be given the opportunity to respond to any comments made by Members on those minutes.

32. South Yorkshire Pensions Authority (Draft) - 9th September, 2021 (*Pages 555 - 562*)
33. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority - 13th September, 2021 (*Pages 563 - 572*)
34. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (Draft) - 11th October, 2021 (*Pages 573 - 584*)
35. Police and Crime Panel (Draft) - 20th September, 2021 (*Pages 585 - 600*)
36. Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority Board (Draft) - 20th September, 2021 (*Pages 601 - 610*)
37. Questions by Elected Members

To consider questions received from Elected Members and which are asked pursuant to Standing Order No. 11.

(a) Councillor Fielding

'Given that this Council has declared a climate emergency and has both zero 40 and zero 45 ambitions, what is the Council's current policy and attitude to permitting the extraction or recovery of coal under any circumstances in our borough?'

(b) Councillor Hunt

'At the Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting on 1st December, 2020 it was revealed that the Council does not have a Road Safety Strategy. When will this be in place?'

(c) Councillor Kitching

'When compared to the established structure, is there currently a shortage of Social Workers in Barnsley?

In answering please can the Cabinet member provide staff numbers at the start of 2021, details of how many Social Workers have both left and joined the authority since then and the current number of staff analysed between permanent and agency employees.'

(d) Councillor Hunt

'In August 2020 Cabinet considered and approved the response to the Scrutiny Task and Finish Group's findings and recommendations in relation to poverty. One of these recommendations was for additional investment to enable a locally delivered boroughwide outreach provision. The Cabinet report states "As part of our recovery arrangements we are reviewing the advice services available within each locality area as part of the alignment of Area Councils recovery work. As part of this we will review whether there is scope to recommission as a borough-wide provision." Please can an update be provided as to how this review is progressing and whether a borough wide provision is to be recommissioned?'

Notices of Motion submitted in accordance with Standing Order No 6

38. Membership of Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Proposer – Councillor Kitching

Seconder – Councillor Hunt

That this Council:

Notes section 9FA of the Local Government Act 2000 which clearly states that "members of the executive* cannot be members of a scrutiny committee".

Also notes point 25 of the Government's 2019 document "Overview and scrutiny: Statutory guidance for councils and combined authorities" which recommends that "Authorities should ensure that, 'as a minimum, members holding less formal executive* positions ... do not sit on scrutinising committees looking at portfolios to which their roles relate.'"

Considers that the Authority should hold itself to a higher standard than the minimum, particularly in matters of scrutiny.

Feels that the presence of cabinet support members on the Overview and Scrutiny committee creates a potential conflict of interest, and therefore undermines the necessarily robust, open and transparent process of scrutiny within the authority.

Therefore, this Council resolves that:

- i. Cabinet Support Members should not take up seats on the Overview &

Scrutiny committee.

- ii. Amend standing order point 25 (4) to: “Neither Cabinet Members nor Cabinet Support Members will be members of the Scrutiny Committee.”
- iii. These changes will be implemented immediately.

Note: As this Motion refers to an amendment to Standing Orders, once Moved and Seconded, it will stand adjourned without further discussion until the next ordinary meeting of the Council (Standing Order No 41 refers)

39. Better Busses for Barnsley

Proposer – Councillor Kitching

Secunder – Councillor Fielding

That this Council:

a) agrees with the former UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, Prof. Philip Alston, that access to affordable and reliable transport is fundamental to guaranteeing Barnsley residents the quality of life they deserve and that “abandoning people to the private market” by deregulating bus services “is incompatible with human rights requirements.”;

(b) notes that since 2014 the South Yorkshire bus network has been reduced by over 12 million kilometres, forcing many Barnsley residents to travel by car or – if car travel is not an option - cutting them off from education, employment, family and friends;

(c) understands that we are living through a cost-of-living crisis and that since buses were deregulated in 1986 bus fares have more than doubled in real terms, while motoring costs have decreased, and that transport costs are the largest expenditure of the average household budget;

(d) notes that we are living through a climate emergency and that in South Yorkshire one-third of our local emissions come from transport with 71% of journeys to work made by car while bus passenger journeys declined by over 20% between 2009/10 and 2018/19;

(e) acknowledges that the current bus driver shortage has revealed the long-term exploitation of our drivers - who are expected to work long shifts, with few facilities and little support, for wages that are decreasing in real-terms - and believes that public control would allow us to guarantee the conditions needed to deliver a world-class service;

(f) understands that the Government's impact assessment of the Bus

Service Act (2017) highlighted that public control would better address six out of seven Local Transport Authority objectives compared to an enhanced partnership and was the only method likely to deliver a “significant increase in patronage.”;

(g) understands that the South Yorkshire Combined Authority intends to establish an Enhanced Partnership with bus operators, leaving final say over the network in their hands, despite the evidence that, according to the Centre for Cities, partnerships are a “fudge which stops mayors from delivering the quality bus networks their electorate rightly expect” while a former UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty called for them to be “phased out.”;

(h) welcomes the recommendations of the “South Yorkshire Bus Review,” published in June 2020, that the “legal and financial investigation of franchising in South Yorkshire begin immediately” and that “a decision be made no later than 3 years after publication of this report.”;

(i) notes that a legal and financial investigation, as outlined in the Bus Services Act 2017 and National Bus Strategy has not yet been launched and requires the release of a statutory “notice of intent to prepare a franchising assessment.”;

Therefore this Council requests that the Administration:-

- (i) informs the South Yorkshire Combined Authority of its support for conducting a statutory assessment of franchising.
- (ii) requests a Combined Authority vote to release a “notice of intent to prepare a franchising assessment” within 6 months.

Questions by Member of the Public - for information only

To note the following questions received from Members of the Public together with the responses provided by the relevant Cabinet Spokespersons:

- 1 Mr M S – Barnsley
- 2 Mr M S – Barnsley
- 3 Mr M W - Worsbrough



Sarah Norman
Chief Executive

Wednesday, 17 November 2021

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

Year ended 31 March 2021

9 November 2021

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Item 3

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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.

Value for Money (VFM) arrangements

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

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.

Significant Matters

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

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)

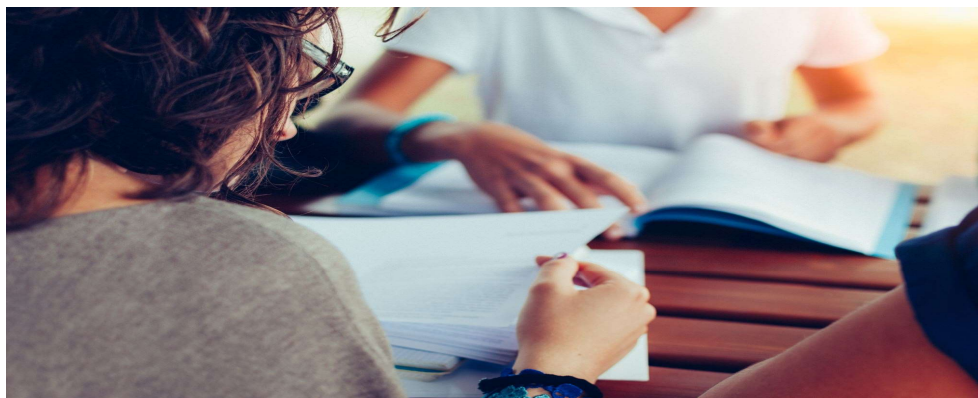
Under ISA (UK) 240, there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities. The Council faces external scrutiny of its spending and this could potentially place management under undue pressure in terms of how they report performance.

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"> • 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 • Our work to date has not identified any material issues that require reporting to you. 	<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"> • 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 • Our work to date has not identified any material issues that require reporting to you. 	<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"> 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. Our work indicated that this methodology was applied correctly to the 2020-21 valuation. We have assessed the Council's valuer to be competent, capable and objective in carrying out the valuations 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 We have agreed the HRA valuation report to the accounts 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. 	<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"> We have assessed the Council's in-house valuer, to be competent, capable and objective 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 The valuation methods remain consistent with the prior year 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. 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. 	<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"> We have assessed the Council's actuary, Mercers, to be competent, capable and objective 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. 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. <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"> We have confirmed the controls and processes over the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate We confirmed that valuation assets are based on 31 March 2021 valuations We have confirmed there were no significant changes in 2020-21 to the valuation method 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. 	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																			
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.																			

2. key judgements and estimates (continued)

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
<p>Grants Income: £398.3m (PY £329.4m)</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"> 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. 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 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. <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"> 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 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 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. We have assessed the adequacy of disclosure of grants received and judgement used by management as part of our detail testing. <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 (light purple)</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

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.

See previous page for auditor comments.

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

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.

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.

MRP on an Annuity Basis

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.

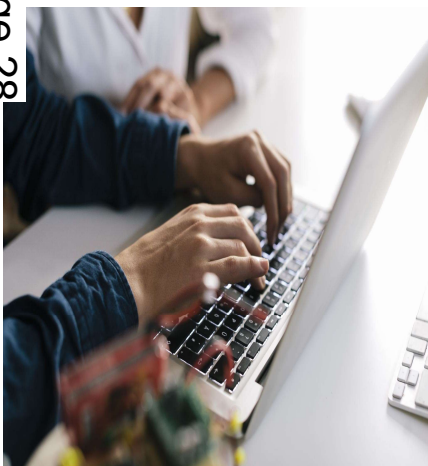
From a budgeting perspective the Council provides for more MRP charges than the actual charges in the early years of the debt, effectively creating an underspend and MRP reserve (this has taken place since 2015-16 and is evident in the reserves statement within the accounts). This underspend is earmarked 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.

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.

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"> 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 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. <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"> the nature of the Council and the environment in which it operates the Council’s financial reporting framework the Council’s system of internal control for identifying events or conditions relevant to going concern management’s going concern assessment. <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"> a material uncertainty related to going concern has not been identified management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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"> • 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, • if we have applied any of our statutory powers or duties. • where we are not satisfied in respect of arrangements to secure value for money and have reported [a] significant weakness(es). <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

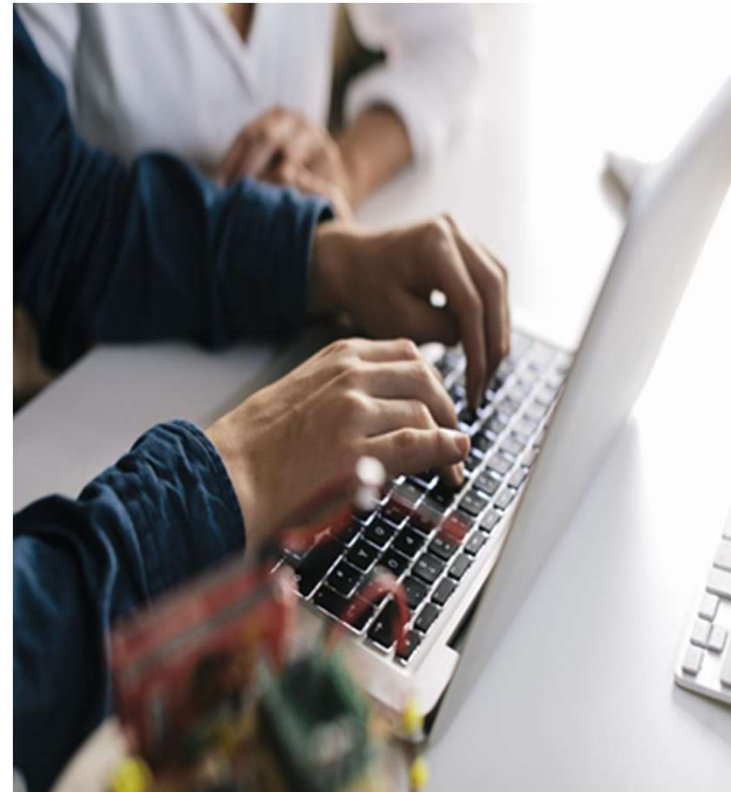
We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

Page 35 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
Audit related:			
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
Audit related continued:			
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.
Non-audit related:			
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>Critical judgements (Technical Annex B), financial statements: 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>Management response:</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>Estimation uncertainty (Technical Annex B), financial statements: 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"> (a) their nature, and (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period. <p>This is what needs to be disclosed as relevant to comply with accounting principles.</p> <p>Management response</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>Management response</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 & 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>DSG deficit:</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>Management response</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>Land and Buildings Valuation date:</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>Management response</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"> ▪ view batch jobs: 48 users ▪ create / amend batch jobs: 48 users <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>Risk 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>Management response:</p> <p>This is still an outstanding action and a full review of the remaining users requires further collaboration work with IT & 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>Risk:</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"> ▪ the Council not being able to take payments by card ▪ increased fees being charged ▪ a loss of protection for BMBC and the customers when taking payments ▪ fines ▪ card replacement costs ▪ costly forensic audits ▪ brand damage, etc., should a breach event occur ▪ a breach of data ▪ loss of sensitive data. <p>Management response</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
✓	Reporting of Strategic Risk Register - 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.
✓	Publication of the draft Annual Governance Statement alongside the draft Statement of Accounts - 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.
✓	Financial impact on Covid-19, budget monitoring 2020-21 and beyond - 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.
✓	Glassworks Development Project - 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"> The Group Movement in Reserves Statement was updated to reflect the correct Code requirement on the format of this statement Narrative has been added to indicate that there is no statutory override applied to Berneslai Homes in the Group accounts 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 	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>Incorrect treatment of a supplier invoice:</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>Incorrect additional depreciation charge on HRA assets:</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.
Overall impact	£1,301	£1,301	£Nil	

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.

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

Non-audit 'audit related' fees for other services:	Proposed fee	Final fee
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
Total non-audit fees (excluding VAT)	£32,800	£32,800*

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. 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
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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 5

Report of the Service Director Finance

Audit & Governance Committee: 17th 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 25th 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 31st July to 30th 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 30th September 2021 deadline due to resource capacity constraints and that the revised target date would be the 30th 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 30th 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 25th 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

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Section 3 – Statement of Responsibilities

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**SECTION 1 - INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNLSLEY
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 31st March 2021.~~

~~They were placed with External Audit and on public inspection from the 28th 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

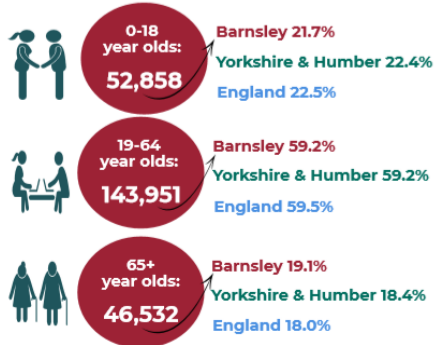
243,341 Up 4.9% since 2011

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.



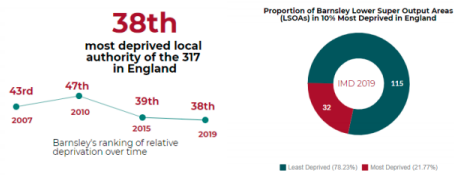
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Age Profile and % of Total Population

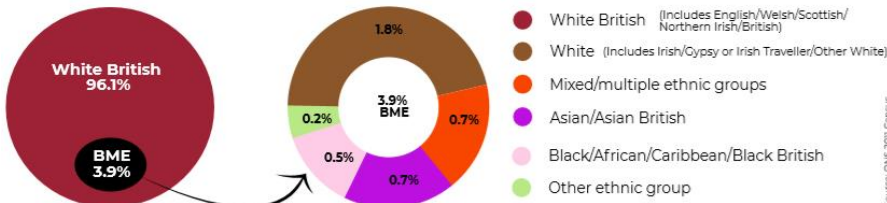


So what's the story in 2019?

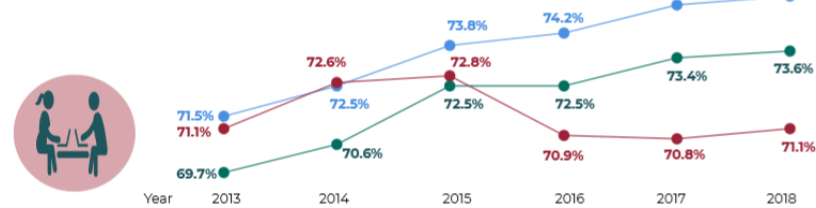
Barnsley is the **38th** most deprived area in England according to the 'average score' measure. This averages the overall deprivation scores of LSOAs within a Local Authority.



Ethnic Breakdown



% of Working Age Population in Employment

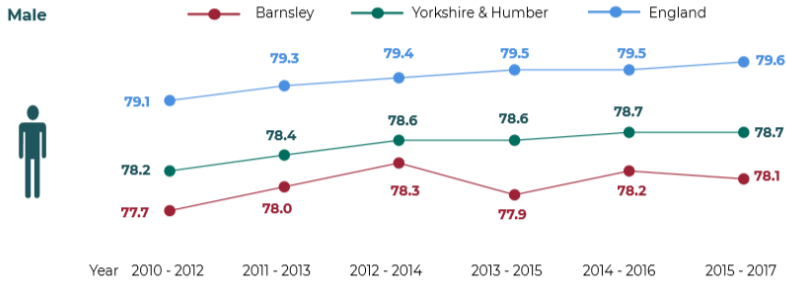


Trends show that Barnsley continues to have a lower number of working age residents in employment than both the regional and national rates. Also, in recent years the gap between Barnsley and England has widened.

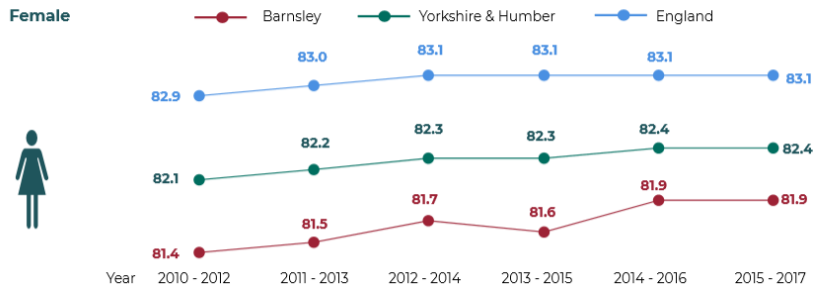
Source: ONS 2011 Census
Source: ONS annual population survey, Jan 13 - Dec 18

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

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](#)

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	
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](#)

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

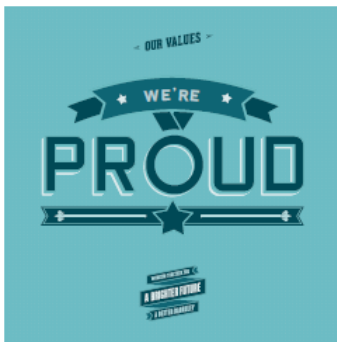
Individual quarterly performance reports for 2020/21 can be accessed via the links below:

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

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Our Values

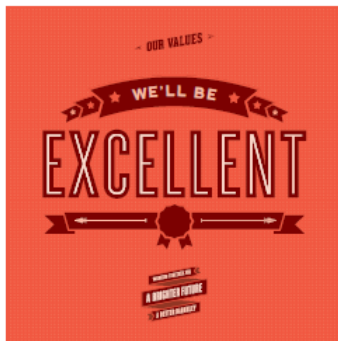
The above outcomes were delivered in line with the Council's core values - the 'way we do things around here'.



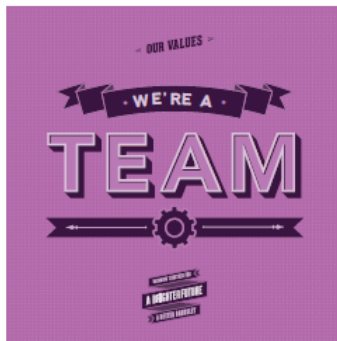
We're Proud
We're dedicated to making Barnsley a better place. We take pride in our work



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)
Total Services	138.9	165.5	26.6	26.1	8.3	(7.8)
Corporate Budgets / General Items ^	53.9	67.0	13.1	7.1	3.0	3.0
Total Pre-COVID Funding	192.8	232.5	39.7	33.2	11.3	(4.8)
COVID-19 Funding	-	(36.6)	(36.6)	(33.2)	(3.4)	-
Total	192.8	195.9	3.1	-	7.9	(4.8)

* 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

2020/21 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:	£M	%
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
Total Net Revenue Expenditure Budget	192.8	100%

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.

Management Accounts	Year End Budget	Actual	Over / (Under) Spend
	£M	£M	£M
Income			
Dwellings Rent	(69.8)	(70.2)	(0.5)
Non Dwellings Rent	(2.0)	(2.2)	(0.2)
Total Income	(71.8)	(72.4)	(0.6)
Expenditure			
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)
Total Expenditure	73.4	73.4	(0.0)
Total Net Position Before Earmarkings	1.6	1.0	(0.6)
Earmarkings			0.6
Year End Position			-

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 th September 2020	Cab.9.9.2020/13	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	2 nd December 2020	Cab.2.12.2020/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	10 th March 2021	Cab.10.3.2021/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	16 th June 2021	Cab.16.6.2021/11	Final Accounts Cabinet

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
Reserves at 1st April 2020	139.1
Reserves Used in 2020/21	(20.2)
Reserves Earmarked into 2021/22	76.4
Total Movement	56.2
Reserves at 31st March 2021	195.3

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 st April 2020	Used	Earmarked	31 st 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
TOTAL		139.1	(20.2)	76.4	195.3

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
Reserves at 1st April 2020	31.8
Reserves Used in 2020/21	(1.5)
Reserves Earmarked into 2021/22	0.7
Total Movement	(0.8)
Reserves at 31st March 2021	31.0

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 st April 2020	Used	Earmarked	31 st 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
TOTAL		31.8	(1.5)	0.7	31.0

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

Asset Categories	2020/21 £M
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
Total	111.2

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:

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

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.

Asset	Description	2020/21 Asset Value Disposed £M
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:

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

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)
Total External Borrowing	670.8	5.0	(31.9)	643.9	(26.9)

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)
Total Investments	132.0	449.3	(466.3)	115.0	(17.0)

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 th September 2020	Cab.9.9.2020/13	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	2 nd December 2020	Cab.2.12.2020/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	10 th March 2021	Cab.10.3.2021/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	16 th June 2021	Cab.16.6.2021/13	Final Accounts Cabinet

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 st April 2020 £M	Category	31 st 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 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021:

Category	Movement £M	Explanation
Non-Current Assets	Increased by 103.7	Revaluations of assets upwards of +£72M, enhancing capital spend of +£81M, (£11M) disposals and (£35M) consumption of assets in the year (depreciation).
Current Assets	Decreased by 21.7	Drawdown of investment balances (£17M) for cash flow purposes.
Current Liabilities	Decreased by 7.3	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.
Long Term Liabilities	Increased by 9.6	Pension liability increase of +£35M offset with movement between long term and short term borrowing to reflect due date of debt (£31M).
NET ASSETS	Increased by 79.7	
USEABLE RESERVES	Increased by 67.3	GF / HRA Reserves increased by +£60M, Amount set aside for housing capital increased by +£5M, capital grants unspent increased by +£2M
UNUSABLE RESERVES	Increased by 12.4	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)
TOTAL RESERVES	Increased by 79.7	

Summary of the Council's Pension Fund Position as at 31st 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 31st 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 31st January for NPS Barnsley Ltd and 30th November 2021 for Barnsley Norse. NPS Barnsley Ltd operations and 51 employee positions were in-sourced on 1st 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.

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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	Budget Cabinet
Housing Revenue Account – 2021/22	HRA Budget Proposals for 2021/22	13th January 2021	Cab.13.1.2021/8	Cabinet Meeting
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy 2021/22	The Council's Strategy with Regards Borrowing & Investing	10th February 2021	Cab.10.2.2021/6	Budget Cabinet
Capital Investment Strategy 2021/22	The Council's Strategy with Regards Capital Investment	10th February 2021	Cab.10.2.2021/6	Budget Cabinet
Council Tax Base Report 2021/22	The Council's Approved Council Tax Base	13th January 2021	Cab.13.1.2021/6	Cabinet Meeting
Business Rates – Calculation of Local Share 2021/22	The Council's Approved Business Rate Tax Base	13th January 2021	Cab.13.1.2021/7	Cabinet Meeting

As highlighted earlier the Council's Corporate Plan, has been refreshed with a new plan implemented from 1st 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.
Total	33.2	

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.
Total	11.4	

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

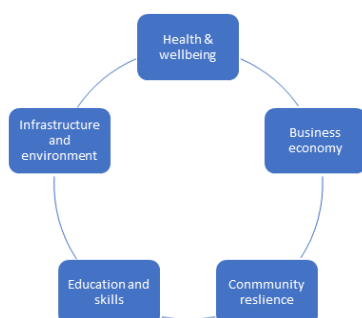
Type	£Ms
BEIS Business Support Grant	30.5
Local Restrictions Grant Business Support	19.6
Additional Restrictions Grant Business Support (via Sheffield City Region)	4.2
Test and Trace Payments	0.4
Total	54.8

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 22nd 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 19th 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.
TOTAL	16.3	

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

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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
TOTAL	1.6	

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
TOTAL	17.9
Less CFwd. Funding	(9.2) *
21/22 Allocation	(2.1)
NET COST	6.5

*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 31st 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: ~~28th July 2021~~^{25th 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: ~~28th July 2021~~^{25th 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](#)

Movement in Reserves During 2020/21	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
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2020	133,875	31,817	16,810	14,821	8,854	206,177	(157,264)	48,913
Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to New Adjustment Account at 1st April 2020	5,224	-	-	-	-	5,224	(5,224)	-
Restated Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2020	139,099	31,817	16,810	14,821	8,854	211,401	(162,488)	48,913
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)	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2020/21	56,203	(865)	276	4,193	2,208	62,015	17,590	79,605
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2021	195,302	30,952	17,086	19,014	11,062	273,416	(144,898)	128,518
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet

[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	
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2019	130,114	37,074	15,071	10,807	5,796	198,862	(219,001)	(20,139)	Balance Sheet
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(20,119)	(12,147)	-	-	-	(32,266)	101,318	69,052	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	23,880	6,890	1,739	4,014	3,058	39,581	(39,581)	-	Note 3
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2019/20	3,761	(5,257)	1,739	4,014	3,058	7,315	61,737	69,052	Note 4 & HRA
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2020	133,875	31,817	16,810	14,821	8,854	206,177	(157,264)	48,913	Balance Sheet
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet	

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	
			Net Cost of Services:			
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
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
560,718	(381,366)	179,352	Net Cost of Services	581,402	(401,508)	179,894
			Other Operating Income & Expenditure:			
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
18,754	(10,558)	8,196	Total Other Operating Expenditure	13,245	(5,962)	7,283
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:			
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
-	-	-	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
58,687	(6,533)	52,154	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	57,954	(5,387)	52,567

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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	
			Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income:				
-	(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)	8
-	(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)	
-	(207,436)	(207,436)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(243,509)	(243,509)	
638,159	(605,893)	32,266	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	652,601	(656,366)	(3,765)	6
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:				
6,318	(46,763)	(40,445)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	3,023	(95,698)	(92,675)	5
57	-	57	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	111	-	111	5
-	(60,930)	(60,930)	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	16,724	-	16,724	37
6,375	(107,693)	(101,318)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	19,858	(95,698)	(75,840)	
644,534	(713,586)	(69,052)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	672,459	(752,064)	(79,605)	

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2021

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

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

Continued overleaf

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

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

* 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 25th 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: ~~28th July 2021~~ 25th 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
32,266	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		(3,765)	CI&ES
	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:			
(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		
(92,973)			(133,399)	
	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:			
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		
35,847			42,054	
(24,860)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(95,110)	
(4,705)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		64,447	39
(3,613)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		46,222	40
(33,178)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		15,559	
35,391	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April		68,569	
33,178	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(15,559)	
68,569	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March		53,010	Balance Sheet
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:			
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	
68,569	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents		53,010	

* 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
99,794	79,558	179,352	Net Cost of Services	100,814	79,080	179,894
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)
(38,287)	70,553	32,266	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(74,618)	70,853	(3,765)
39,783	(39,783)	-	Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	19,280	(19,280)	-
1,496	30,770	32,266	TOTAL	(55,338)	51,573	(3,765)
Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES		Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES
General Fund	23,880			General Fund	42,593	
HRA	6,890			HRA	8,980	
	30,770				51,573	
	Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS				Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS	

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

[ote 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 1st 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
Net Cost of Services	122,907	2,855	(24,948)	-	100,814
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)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	122,907	-	(24,948)	(172,577)	(74,618)
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1F)	-	-	18,415	865	19,280
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	122,907	-	(6,533)	(171,712)	(55,338)

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format	2019/20 (Restated)				
	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	38,895	-	-	-	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
Net Cost of Services	165,302	(30,982)	(34,526)	-	99,794
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)
Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services	165,302	-	(34,526)	(169,063)	(38,287)
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement (Note 1F)	-	-	34,526	5,257	39,783
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	165,302	-	-	(163,806)	1,496

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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.

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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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Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	2020/21			
	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	3,862	5,343	(492)	8,713
Place	29,765	2,182	5	31,952
Housing Revenue Account	17,089	-	-	17,089
Adults & Communities	2,728	1,263	(4)	3,987
Public Health	-	488	-	488
Core Services	14,932	1,770	(40)	16,662
Corporate Services	105	78	6	189
Net Cost of Services	68,481	11,124	(525)	79,080
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	6,869	-	-	6,869
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	9,537	-	9,537
Donation & Non Specific Grant Income	(35,966)	-	11,333	(24,633)
Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	39,384	20,661	10,808	70,853
Items Presented Within The Movement in Reserves Statement	(24,449)	(781)	5,950	(19,280)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	14,935	19,880	16,758	51,573

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

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Page 106 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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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
2020/21 Adjustments	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Adjustments to Revenue Resources						
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)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	95,496	20,788	-	16,524	-	(132,808)
Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources						
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
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(16,937)	(11,808)	3,859	4,625	-	20,261
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
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)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources	(35,966)	-	(3,583)	(16,956)	2,208	54,297
Total Adjustments	42,593	8,980	276	4,193	2,208	(58,250)
	MIRS / EFA	MIRS / EFA	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS	MIRS

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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
<u>2019/20 Adjustments</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>
Adjustments to Revenue Resources						
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)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	69,178	26,386	-	14,886	-	(110,450)
Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources						
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
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(20,009)	(19,496)	8,892	5,852	-	24,761
Adjustments to Capital Resources						
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)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources	(25,289)	-	(7,153)	(16,724)	3,058	46,108
Total Adjustments	23,880	6,890	1,739	4,014	3,058	(39,581)
	<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:	Accounting Policy 26

	Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 st March 2020	Adj. to Opening Reserves Balance	Transfers Out 2020/21	Transfers In 2020/21	Balance at 31 st March 2021
General Fund:	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Service Earmarked Reserves:								
People Directorate:								
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
Place Directorate:								
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
Communities Directorate:								
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
Public Health Directorate:								
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
Core Services Directorate:								
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
Corporate Earmarked Reserves:								
Capital Programme Earmarkings:								
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
Corporate Earmarkings								
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
Sub Total - G/F Earmarked Reserves	114,377	(38,269)	37,767	113,875	5,224	(37,676)	93,879	175,302

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

	Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 st March 2020	Transfers Out 2020/21	Transfers In 2020/21	Balance at 31 st March 2021
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Housing Revenue Account:							
Earmarked Reserves:							
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
Sub Total – HRA Earmarked Reserves	30,627	(9,847)	4,037	24,817	(4,537)	3,672	23,952
Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	5,200	-	1,800	7,000	-	-	7,000
In Year Surplus	1,247	(1,247)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total – HRA Non-Earmarked Reserves	6,447	(1,247)	1,800	7,000	-	-	7,000
Total – HRA Reserves	37,074	(11,094)	5,837	31,817	(4,537)	3,672	30,952
Total HRA Movement		(5,257)			(865)		Balance Sheet / HRA
		EFA / MIRS			EFA / MIRS		

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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 st March 2019 £000s	31 st March 2020 £000s		31 st 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)
(219,001)	(157,264)	Total Unusable Reserves	(144,898)

[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 1st 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
(2,714)	Balance at 1st April		(24,780)
	Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
(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)	
(102,657)			(96,167)
9,721	Adjusting Amount Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve		11,642
(92,936)	Net Written Out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in Year		(84,525)
	Capital Financing Applied in Year:		
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	
71,036			74,174

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2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(2,714)	Balance at 1st April		(24,780)
-	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)	
(166)			(51)
(24,780)	Balance at 31st March		(35,182)

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	Balance at 1st April		60
-	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)	
60	Balance at 31st March		497

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 31st March 2020 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 37 years.

2019/20		2020/21	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(12,693)	Balance at 1st April		(12,057)
-	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	
636	Amount by Which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are Different from Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements		584
(12,057)	Balance at 31st March		(11,473)

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

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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	
(458,793)	Balance at 1st April	(408,352)	
60,930	Actuarial Gains or (Losses) on Pensions Assets & Liabilities	(16,724)	CI&ES
(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	
(408,352)	Balance at 31st March	(444,961)	

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
(263)	Balance at 1st April		(320)
	- Upward Revaluation of Investments	-	
(57)	Downward Revaluation of Investments	(111)	
	- Change in Impairment Loss Allowance	-	
(57)			(111)
	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	-	
-			-
(320)	Balance at 31st March		(431)

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 1st 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.

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2019/20 £000s		2020/21		
		£000s	£000s	
240,484	Balance at 1st April		271,208	
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)		
40,445	Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Not Posted to The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		92,677	CI&ES
(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)		
(9,721)	Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(11,644)	
271,208	Balance at 31st March		352,241	

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 31st 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	
(3,145)	Balance at 1st April		(3,007)	
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)		
138	Amount By Which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance With Statutory Requirements		525	
(3,007)	Balance at 31st March		(2,482)	

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	
18,062	Balance at 1st April		19,984	
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)		
19,984	Balance at 31st March	8,650		Collection Fund

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.

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

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:	Accounting Policy 2

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

Expenditure / Income	2019/20 (Restated) £000s	2020/21 £000s
Expenditure:		
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
Total Expenditure	638,159	652,601
Income:		
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) Note 15
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(10,558)	(5,962)
Total Income	(605,893)	(656,366)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	32,266	(3,765)
	CIR&S	CIR&S

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.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2020/21							TOTAL £000s
	Employee Benefits Expenses £000s	Other Services Expenses £000s	Depreciation, Amortisation Impairment £000s	Interest Payments £000s	Precepts & Levies £000s	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool £000s	Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets £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
Total	178,728	322,868	85,005	52,755	414	1,666	11,165	652,601

TOTAL INCOME	2020/21					TOTAL £000s
	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income £000s	Interest & Investment Income £000s	Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates £000s	Government Grants & Contributions £000s	Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets £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)
Total	(133,607)	(932)	(117,470)	(398,395)	(5,962)	(656,366)

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Prior Year Comparator)	2019/20 (Restated)							TOTAL
	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	-	-	-	-	153,284
Place	33,269	38,940	33,658	-	-	-	-	105,867
HRA	776	38,290	35,816	10,374	-	-	-	85,256
Adults & Communities	19,455	73,857	3,443	-	-	-	-	96,755
Public Health	7,053	5,486	-	-	-	-	-	12,539
Core Services	29,682	72,768	3,260	2	-	-	-	105,712
Corporate Services	7,326	7,886	-	32,895	-	-	-	48,107
Exceptional Item - COVID 19	-	1,439	-	-	-	-	-	1,439
Non Directorate	-	-	-	10,446	436	1,666	16,652	29,200
Total	174,054	305,630	86,004	53,717	436	1,666	16,652	638,159

TOTAL INCOME (Prior Year Comparator)	2019/20 (Restated)						TOTAL
	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)	-	(100,401)	
Place	(20,051)	(197)	-	(12,463)	-	(32,711)	
HRA	(70,912)	(306)	-	(1,058)	-	(72,276)	
Adults & Communities	(16,448)	(8)	-	(23,906)	-	(40,362)	
Public Health	(255)	-	-	(7,532)	-	(7,787)	
Core Services	(21,384)	(364)	-	(85,891)	-	(107,639)	
Corporate Services	(5,267)	(1,302)	(1,190)	(21,514)	-	(29,273)	
Exceptional Item - COVID 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Directorate	-	-	(122,850)	(82,036)	(10,558)	(215,444)	
Total	(139,691)	(2,177)	(124,040)	(329,427)	(10,558)	(605,893)	

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)
(108,737)	Total Included in Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(107,743)

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.

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Note 8 – Material Items of Income and Expense & Exceptional Items	
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:	Accounting Policy 6

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.
Total	33.2	

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.

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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 st March 2020				As At 31 st 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)
12,180	-	12,180	Total	54,782	(59,262)	(4,480)

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
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Assets Relating To:			
Athersley South Primary	2,599	-	2,599
Dearne Goldthorpe	4,170	-	4,170
Total	6,769	-	6,769

[CI&ES](#)

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

[CI&ES](#)

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

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

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 Recharged-Reported in the Net Cost of Services	(10,119)
(745)	Net Deficit / (Surplus) Posted to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	348

[CI&ES](#)

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:	Accounting Policy 8

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
	Charged to Net Cost of Services:	
20,661	Council Dwellings	17,096
23,493	Other Land & Buildings	28,541
803	Surplus Assets	(1,168)
188	Assets Held for Sale	(32)
45,145	Total Charged to Net Cost of Services	44,437
	Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:	
-	Investment Properties	-
-	Total Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-
45,145	Total Charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	44,437

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
	Value of Aligned Budgets:			
	Opening Balance at 1 st April			
(6,456)	BCCG	(4,814)	-	(4,814)
(33,020)	Barnsley MBC	(34,790)	-	(34,790)
(39,476)	Total	(39,604)	-	(39,604)
	Value of Commissioned Services:			
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)
39,754	Total	39,604	(1,665)	37,939
278	Balance as at 31st March	-	(1,665)	(1,665)

*SWYPFT – South & West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust.

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

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Income & Expenditure Account

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

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

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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 31st 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
989	Total	986

Note 13 – Officers’ Remuneration & Exit Packages

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

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 D	37	125	-	6	168
Executive Director – Childrens Services E	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 F	21	-	-	3	24
Executive Director – Core Services G	112	-	-	18	130
Service Director – Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)	<u>98</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>114</u>

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Post	2019/20				
	Salary	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Diana Terris – Chief Executive A	65	-	-	4	69
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive 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 C	-	-	-	147	147
Service Director – Finance – Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)	<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	-	-
124	60	114		152	62	144

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:

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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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number of Exit Packages	41	33	10	3	51	36		
Total Cost Included In Bandings							786	598
Add: Amounts Provided For in CI&ES Not Included In Bandings							-	-
Total Cost Included In The CI&ES							786	598

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	-
150	Total	159,221

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:	Accounting Policy 12

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)	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
(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)
(83,396)	Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(126,038)
	Credited to Services	
(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)

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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)
(246,031)	Total Credited to Services	(272,357)
(329,427)	Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(398,395)

2019/20 (Restated) £000s	<u>COVID Related Grants</u>	2020/21 £000s
	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
(8,175)	Local Authority Support Grant	(14,811)
-	Taxation Losses Compensation Grant	(816)
-	Fee & Charges Income Losses Compensation Grant	(3,832)
(8,175)	Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(19,459)
	Credited to Services	
-	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)
-	Total Credited to Services	(22,307)
(8,175)	Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(41,766)

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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
(188,921)	Final DSG for Year Before Academy Recoupment			(204,226)
104,547	Academy Figure Recouped for Year			120,484
(84,374)	Total DSG After Academy Recoupment			(83,742)
-	Plus: Brought Forward From Previous Year			5,224
-	Less: Carry Forward To Future Year Agreed in Advance			-
(84,374)	Agreed Initial Budgeted Distribution	(18,532)	(59,985)	(78,518)
(418)	In Year Adjustments	603	(546)	58
(84,792)	Final Budgeted Distribution For Year	(17,929)	(60,531)	(78,460)
26,369	Less: Actual Central Expenditure	29,686	-	29,686
63,647	Less: Actual ISB Deployed To Schools	-	60,531	60,531
-	Plus: Council Contribution For Year	-	-	-
5,224	Total Carry Forward To Following Year	11,757	-	11,757

[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:	Accounting Policy 15 / Accounting Policy 18
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 3 / Judgement 4 / Judgement 8

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 31st 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

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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 31st March 2021 (£32.101M as at 31st 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:

Profit / Loss Account:	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s
Income	(34,114)	(33,277)
Expenditure	36,881	39,147
(Profit) / Loss	2,767	5,870
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Pension Scheme	(5,677)	5,981
Total Comprehensive (Income) / Expenditure for the Year	(2,910)	11,851

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Balance Sheet:	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s
Assets	17,864	15,571
Liabilities	(35,879)	(45,437)
Net Assets	(18,015)	(29,866)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	14,086	11,819
Pension Deficit	(32,101)	(41,685)
Net Reserves	(18,015)	(29,866)

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.

Related Party Transactions:	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s
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:

Profit / Loss Account:	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s
Income	(10)	-
Expenditure	124	-
(Profit) / Loss	114	-

Balance Sheet:	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	-	-
Net Assets	-	-
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	-	-
Net Reserves	-	-

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.

Related Party Transactions:	2019/20 £000s	2020/21 £000s
Income	-	-
Expenditure	34	-
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	-	-

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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	Oakwell Community Assets Ltd (OCAL)		NPS Barnsley Ltd		Burleigh Court (Barnsley) Management Ltd		Barnsley Estates Partnership Ltd	
Incorporation Date	30 th September 2003		16 th September 2010		20 th May 1992		23 rd 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)	
Financials (P&L):	2018/19	2019/20	2019	2020	2018	2019	2018	2019
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
(Profit) / Loss	(47)	(81)	(74)	(120)	0	0	(504)	(139)
Financials (Bal. Sheet):	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018	2019	Nov 2018	Nov 2019
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)
Net Assets	4,238	4,319	1,018	1,138	-	-	102	241
Reserves	4,238	4,319	1,018	1,138	-	-	102	241
Total Reserves	4,238	4,319	1,018	1,138	-	-	102	241
Organisation	Barnsley Local Education Partnership Ltd		Modern Schools Barnsley		BDR (Property) Limited		Municipal Bonds Agency	
Incorporation Date	11 th March 2009		14 th October 2004		3 rd May 1998		3 rd 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	
Financials (P&L):	2019	2020	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
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
(Profit) / Loss	(3)	(162)	(889)	(370)	464	1,931	648	265
Financials (Bal. Sheet):	2018/19	2019/20	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
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)
Net Assets	291	453	(3,725)	(3,355)	1,272	(659)	148	(117)
Reserves	291	453	(3,725)	(3,355)	1,272	(659)	148	(117)
Total Reserves	291	453	(3,725)	(3,355)	1,272	(659)	148	(117)

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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 24th 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

Note 18 – Events After The Balance Sheet Date	
Description:	This note explains any significant event that occurs following the balance sheet date.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 10

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 ~~9th November 20²⁰~~ ~~28th 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 31st 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 22nd 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 21st June 2021. The actual date when the final restrictions were](#)

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

lifted was on the 19th 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 9th 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 9th 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 22nd 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 21st June 2021. The actual date when the final restrictions were lifted was on the 19th 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 1st 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 31st 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:	Accounting Policy 21
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 1 / Uncertainty Statement 2 / Uncertainty Statement 6

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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
Cost or Valuation:								
At 1st April 2020	594,712	321,749	15,537	372,621	70,118	2,928	1,377,665	38,309
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	-	-
At 31st March 2021	663,395	303,183	15,924	399,265	107,118	1,773	1,490,658	38,752
Accumulated Depreciation:								
At 1st April 2020	(14,283)	(20,155)	(6,102)	(108,022)	-	(4)	(148,566)	(4,660)
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)	-	-
At 31st March 2021	(15,932)	(20,500)	(7,061)	(115,974)	-	(4)	(159,471)	(4,042)
Net Book Value:								
At 1st April 2020	580,429	301,594	9,435	264,599	70,118	2,924	1,229,099	33,649
At 31st March 2021	647,463	282,683	8,863	283,291	107,118	1,769	1,331,187	34,710
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

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
Cost or Valuation								
At 1st April 2019	576,038	303,348	11,595	357,990	36,876	3,668	1,289,515	38,072
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	-	-
At 31st March 2020	594,712	321,749	15,537	372,621	70,118	2,928	1,377,665	38,309
Accumulated Depreciation								
At 1st April 2019	(11,443)	(22,544)	(5,886)	(100,699)	-	(3)	(140,575)	(4,630)
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2020	(14,283)	(20,155)	(6,102)	(108,022)	-	(4)	(148,566)	(4,660)
Net Book Value								
At 1st April 2019	564,595	280,804	5,709	257,291	36,876	3,665	1,148,940	33,442
At 31st March 2020	580,429	301,594	9,435	264,599	70,118	2,924	1,229,099	33,649
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

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:

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- 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	931,971
2019/20	-	10,573	-	-	-	-	10,573
2018/19	-	8,941	-	-	-	40	8,981
2017/18	-	7,543	-	-	-	22	7,565
2016/17	-	8,609	-	-	-	-	8,609
Gross Book Value	663,395	303,183	15,924	399,265	107,118	1,773	1,490,658

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 st March 2021 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st 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
Net Book Value	-	1,773	-	1,773	(4)	1,769

[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 st March 2020 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	41	-	41	(4)	37
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	3	-	3	-	3
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	42	-	42	-	42
Surplus Land – Residential	-	2,842	-	2,842	-	2,842
Net Book Value	-	2,928	-	2,928	(4)	2,924

[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:	Accounting Policy 17
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 7

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:	Accounting Policy 13

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Council:

	Ceramics £000s	Art Collections £000s	Other £000s	Total Assets £000s	
Cost or Valuation					
At 1st April 2019	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
At 31st March 2020	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	Balance Sheet
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Revaluations	-	788	-	788	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	
At 31st March 2021	594	9,143	1,478	11,215	Balance Sheet
Net Book Value					
At 31st March 2020	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	
At 31st March 2021	594	9,143	1,478	11,215	

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Additions / Enhancements

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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 31st March 2021 (nil as at 31st 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 17th century. Most of the collection was acquired in the 18th and 19th 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.

Note 22 – Intangible Assets	
Description:	Intangible Assets are non-physical assets, used by the Council. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 14

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.

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The movement of Intangible Asset balances during the year are as follows:

2019/20 Purchased Software £000s		2020/21 Purchased Software £000s
	Balance at 1st April:	
3,137	- Gross Carrying Amounts	1,702
(2,028)	- Accumulated Amortisation	(777)
1,109	Net Carrying Amount at 1st April	925
74	Additions: Purchases	170
(1,509)	Disposals: Other Disposals – Gross Carrying Amounts	-
1,509	Other Disposals – Accumulated Amortisation	-
(258)	Amortisation: Amortisation for the Period	(280)
925	Net Carrying Amount at 31st March	815
	Comprising:	
1,702	Gross Carrying Amounts	1,872
(777)	Accumulated Amortisation	(1,057)
925		815

[Balance Sheet](#)

Note 23 – Assets Held for Sale

Description:	Assets Held for Sale are Council assets that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being actively marketed for sale; • Expected to sell in the next 12 months. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 2 / Uncertainty Judgement 6

2019/20 £000s	Current Assets	2020/21 £000s
5,330	Balance Outstanding at 1st April	4,108
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)
4,108	Balance Outstanding at 31st March	8,413

[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 st March 2021

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	(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
Net Book Value	-	8,413	-	8,413

[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 st 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
Net Book Value	-	4,108	-	4,108

[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	HRA	Total	General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
679,809	271,734	951,543	751,555	271,734	1,023,289
			Opening Capital Financing Requirement		
			<i>Capital Investment:</i>		
-	20,661	20,661	Council Dwellings	17,183	17,183
33,228	-	33,228	Other Land & Buildings	3,525	14,586
5,499	4,780	10,279	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1,525	1,525
15,888	-	15,888	Infrastructure Assets	26,192	26,192
53,393	572	53,965	Assets Under Construction	45,265	67
-	-	-	Heritage Assets	-	-
74	-	74	Intangible Assets	170	170
-	-	-	Long Term Investment	-	-
-	-	-	Long Term Debtors	720	720
6,868	-	6,868	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	5,471	5,471
114,950	26,013	140,963	Total Capital Investment	90,404	20,775
					111,179

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20				2020/21		
General Fund	HRA	Total		General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
			<i>Sources of Finance – For Capital Expenditure Purposes:</i>			
(5,494)	(1,366)	(6,860)	Capital Receipts	(2,459)	(1,125)	(3,584)
(20,950)	(961)	(21,911)	Government Grants & Other Contributions	(33,357)	(137)	(33,494)
(10,312)	(23,686)	(33,998)	Other Revenue Funding	(8,597)	(19,513)	(28,110)
(36,756)	(26,013)	(62,769)	Total Resources Utilised to Fund In Year Capital Expenditure	(44,413)	(20,775)	(65,188)
78,194	-	78,194	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement as a Result of In Year Capital Expenditure	45,991	-	45,991
			<i>Sources of Finance – Set Aside to Repay Debt:</i>			
(294)	-	(294)	Capital Receipts	-	-	-
-	-	-	Other Revenue Funding	-	-	-
(321)	-	(321)	Other	(264)	-	(264)
(166)	-	(166)	Repayment of Long Term Debtors / Investments	(51)	-	(51)
(5,667)	-	(5,667)	MRP	(6,806)	-	(6,806)
(6,448)	-	(6,448)	Total Set Aside to Repay Debt	(7,121)	-	(7,121)
751,555	271,734	1,023,289	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	790,425	271,734	1,062,159

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	Explanation of Movements in Year			
1,643	-	1,643	Increase / (Decrease) in Underlying Need to Borrow (Funded from Council's Own Base Resources)	45,991	-	45,991
-	-	-	Assets Acquired Under Finance Leases	-	-	-
(5,667)	-	(5,667)	Assets Acquired Under PFI / PPP Contracts	-	-	-
(781)	-	(781)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Statutory	(6,806)	-	(6,806)
	-		Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Voluntary	(315)	-	(315)
71,746	-	71,746	Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	38,870	-	38,870

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:	Accounting Policy 19
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 1 / Judgement 2 / Judgement 10

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.

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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 st March 2020 £000s		31 st March 2021 £000s
23,334	Other Land & Buildings	23,485
3,183	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	2,351
26,517	Total	25,836

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 st March 2020 £000s		31 st March 2021 £000s
634	Finance Lease Liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments):	572
2,608	- Current	2,036
	- Non-Current	
198	Finance Costs Payable in Future Years	121
3,440	Minimum Lease Payments	2,729

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

31 st March 2020			31 st 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
3,440	3,242		2,729	2,608

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

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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 31st March 2021 to making payments of £31.536M under operating leases (£31.870M as at 31st March 2020), comprising of the following elements:

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

31 st March 2020 £000s		31 st 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
31,870		31,536

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	-
2,109		2,456

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 31st 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.

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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 st March 2020 £000s		31 st 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
40,861		40,376

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 st March 2020 £000s		31 st 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
692		689

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

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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
Community Schools:		
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
VA / VC Schools:		
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

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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:	Accounting Policy 22

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

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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 3rd 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 31st 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	47,645
Payable Within Two to Five Years	91,303	34,848	68,968	195,119
Payable Within Six to Ten Years	136,320	56,681	65,978	258,979
Payable Within Eleven to Fifteen Years	124,590	79,729	40,636	244,955
Payable Within Sixteen to Twenty Years	51,463	20,081	5,569	77,113
Payable Within Twenty One to Twenty Five Years	-	-	-	-

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Total	423,763	199,562	200,486	823,811
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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
213,173	Balance As At 1st April	206,569
(6,604)	Payments During the Year Capital Expenditure Incurred in the Year	(7,007)
206,569	Balance As At 31st March	199,562

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:	Accounting Policy 5 / Accounting Policy 11
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 5
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 5 / Uncertainty Statement 6

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

31 st March 2020			31 st March 2021		
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	
2,311	57,197	Investments:			
		Amortised Cost	2,281	60,048	
2,111	-	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Designated Equity Instruments	2,000	-	
4,422	57,197	Total Investments	4,281	60,048	Balance Sheet
		Debtors:			
909	196	Loan and Finance Lease Receivables at Amortised Cost	1,300	-	
-	49,900	Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	-	35,165	
909	50,096	Total Debtors *	1,300	35,165	Balance Sheet
		Cash Equivalents:			
-	75,015	Amortised Cost	-	55,012	Cash Flow
-	75,015	Total Cash Equivalents **	-	55,012	Balance Sheet
5,331	182,308	Total Financial Assets	5,581	150,225	
		Borrowing:			
(645,649)	(31,229)	Amortised Cost	(628,230)	(21,788)	
(645,649)	(31,229)	Total Borrowing	(628,230)	(21,788)	Balance Sheet
		Creditors:			
-	(24,124)	Creditors at Amortised Cost	-	(30,524)	
-	(24,124)	Total Creditors *	-	(30,524)	
		Other Liabilities:			
(202,861)	(9,507)	Amortised Cost	(194,062)	(8,797)	

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(202,861)	(9,507)	Total Other Liabilities	(194,062)	(8,797)	Balance Sheet
(848,510)	(64,860)	Total Financial Liabilities	(822,292)	(61,109)	Balance Sheet

* 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
24,341	-	-	24,341	24,143	-	-	24,143
-	(1,959)	(207)	(2,166)	-	(809)	(113)	(922)
-	(1,959)	(207)	(2,166)	-	(809)	(113)	(922)
-	-	57	57	-	-	111	111
24,341	(1,959)	(150)	22,232	24,143	(809)	(2)	23,332

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:

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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 st March 2021 £000s
Designated Equity Investments:				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
Carrying Value		2,000		2,000
BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Ltd)	-	405	-	405
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(405)	-	(405)
Carrying Value		-		-
BSF Programme (Building Schools for the Future)	-	16	-	16
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(16)	-	(16)
Carrying Value		-		-
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	10	-	10
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(10)	-	(10)
Carrying Value		-		-
Total Carrying Value	-	2,000	-	2,000

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 st March 2020 £000s
Designated Equity Investments:				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
Carrying Value		2,000		2,000
BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Ltd)	-	405	-	405
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(310)	-	(310)
Carrying Value		95		95
BSF Programme (Building Schools for the Future)	-	16	-	16
Carrying Value		16		16
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	10	-	10
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(10)	-	(10)
Carrying Value		-		-
Total Carrying Value	-	2,111	-	2,111

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.

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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 st 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
Total Valuation	118,641

[Balance Sheet](#)

Prior Year Comparator:

	Carrying Value as at 31 st 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
Total Valuation	135,627

[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 st 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 st 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)

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Total Borrowing	(650,018)	-	(1,008,663)	-	(1,008,663)
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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 st 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 st 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)
Total Other Liabilities	(202,859)	-	(353,191)	-	(353,191)

[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 st 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 st 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)
Total Valuation	(676,878)	-	(1,198,632)	-	(1,198,632)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st 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 st 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)
Total Other Liabilities	(212,368)	-	(336,364)	-	(336,364)

[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

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amounts the Council would have had to pay to extinguish the loans on 31st 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 Note 27 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 st March 2020 £000s	Aged Debt Analysis:	31 st 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
6,749		3,894

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

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		- Between One & Two Years		
-	-	- Between Two & Three Years	-	-
-	-	- More Than Three Years	-	-
-	-	- Uncertain Date	-	-
132,212	100	Carrying Value	115,060	100

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 31st 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
(676,878)	100	Total	(643,937)	100

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 31st 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.

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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
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit:	
Increase in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Borrowings	-
Decrease in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Investments	(550)
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit	(550)
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to HRA	
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to General Fund	(550)
	(550)
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:	
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Investment Assets	-
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-
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:	Accounting Policy 16

2019/20				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
Balance Outstanding at 1st April							

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1,880	1,141		3,021	Purchases	806	2,148		2,954
(1,912)	(1,295)		(3,207)	Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(795)	(2,069)		(2,864)
-	-	-	-	Transfers				-
	218		218	Written off Balance		(5)		(5)
109	992	-	1,101	Balance Outstanding 31st March	120	1,066	-	1,186

[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:	Accounting Policy 2 / Accounting Policy 3
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 5

31 st March 2020				31 st 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
10,072	(9,772)	300	Local Taxation Debtors	10,290	(10,243)	47

[Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#)

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:	Accounting Policy 2
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 5

31 st March 2020				31 st 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)	8,221	Trade Receivables	11,837	(6,490)	5,347
23,869		23,869	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	13,661	-	13,661
22,398		22,398	Other Receivable Amounts	22,350	-	22,350
62,264	(7,776)	54,488	Total	47,848	(6,490)	41,358

[Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#)

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:	Accounting Policy 2 / Accounting Policy 3

31 st March 2020 £000s		31 st March 2021 £000s
(6,637)	Trade Creditors	(11,5789.950)
(10,132)	Other Creditors	(15,15816.778)
(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)
(49,077)	Total	(47,929)

[Balance Sheet](#) [Balance Sheet](#)

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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:	Accounting Policy 12

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 st March 2020 £000s	Current Liabilities - Capital	31 st March 2021 £000s
	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(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)
(8,816)	Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(14,346)
	Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(6,840)	Section 106 Contributions	(7,310)
(929)	Place - Network Rail Contribution	(597)
(1,114)	Other Contributions	(1,349)
(8,883)	Total Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance	(9,256)
(17,699)	Total Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(23,602)

[Balance Sheet](#)

31 st March 2020 £000s	Current Liabilities - Revenue	31 st March 2021 £000s
	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(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)
(6,248)	Total Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(4,108)
	Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(1,429)	Place - Section 278 Contributions	(1,654)
(388)	Place - Maintenance Agreements	(407)
(59)	People - Children's Social Work Matters	(71)
(28)	Other	(55)
(1,904)	Total Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance	(2,187)
(8,152)	Total Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(6,295)

[Balance Sheet](#)

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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:	Accounting Policy 23
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 6 / Judgement 9
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 3

	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
Balance at 31st March 2019	(3,578)	(158)	(388)	(6,116)	(100)	(567)	(13)	(10,920)
Additional Provisions Made in 2019/20	(2,143)	(25)	-	(213)	-	-	-	(2,381)
Amounts Used in 2019/20	925	-	-	450	-	567	-	1,942
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2019/20	1,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254
Balance at 31st March 2020	(3,542)	(183)	(388)	(5,879)	(100)	-	(13)	(10,105)
Additional Provisions Made in 2020/21	(3,117)	42	-	(480)	-	-	-	(3,555)
Amounts Used in 2020/21	1,133	-	-	492	-	-	-	1,625
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2020/21	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146
Balance at 31st March 2021	(4,380)	(141)	(388)	(5,867)	(100)	-	(13)	(10,889)
Short Term Provisions	-	-	(388)	(5,867)	(100)	-	(13)	(6,368)
Long Term Provisions	(4,380)	(141)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,521)

[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 31st 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 31st 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 1st 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 31st 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 31st 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 31st 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 28th 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.

Note 35 – Contingent Liabilities	
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:	Accounting Policy 24
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 9

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.

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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 31st March 2021 (£32.101M as at 31st 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 31st 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 31st March 2021, the case was still ongoing where the defendant was given the right to appeal in the Supreme Court.

Note 36 – Defined Contribution Pension Schemes	
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:	Accounting Policy 9

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 1st 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 1st 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 1st 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:	Accounting Policy 9
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 4

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
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:				
<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 & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>				
10,446	999	- Net Interest Cost	9,537	874
36,252	999	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	39,238	874
<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & 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	-	-
(60,930)	(3,695)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure *	16,724	2,974
(24,678)	(2,696)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	55,962	3,848

* 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 31st March 2021 is a loss of £152.847M (£136.123M loss as at 31st 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
Movement in Reserves Statement:				
(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)
Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:				
25,762	-	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	19,357	-
-	2,544	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-	2,511
(10,490)	1,545	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(19,881)	1,637

[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	-
(408,352)	(37,641)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	(443,398)	(38,978)

[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
1,045,427	-	Opening Balance at 1st April	963,028	-
24,717	-	Interest Income	22,933	-
(76,871)	-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>		
(438)	-	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	178,676	-
-	-	Administration Expenses	(461)	-
(12,524)	-	Business Combinations	-	-
17,229	2,544	Settlements	(1,714)	-
5,724	-	Employer Contributions	20,920	2,511
(40,236)	(2,544)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	6,079	-
		Benefits Paid	(40,812)	(2,511)
963,028	-	Closing Balance at 31st March	1,148,649	-

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
28,987	3.01	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	13,784	1.20
		<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	-	-
498,559	51.77	Total Equity Instruments	560,541	48.80
		<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
199,828	20.75	Total Bonds	241,216	21.00
		Property:		

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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
86,288	8.96	Total Property	101,081	8.80
-	-	Other Investment Funds:	-	-
149,366	15.51	Pooled Investment Vehicles	232,027	20.20
149,366	15.51	Total Other Investment Funds	232,027	20.20
963,028	100.00	Total Scheme Assets	1,148,649	100.00

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
(1,495,686)	(42,881)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,371,380)	(37,641)
(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	-	-
(1,371,380)	(37,641)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,592,047)	(38,978)

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 31st March 2020 for the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2023.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2019/20			2020/21	
1 st April	31 st March		1 st April	31 st 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
%	%	Other:	%	%
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

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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 31st 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 31st 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

Note 38 – Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities	
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)
(4,705)	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Investing Activities	64,447

[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
(3,613)	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Financing Activities	46,222

[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
Opening Balance at 1st April	(645,650)	(33,094)	(3,242)	(206,568)	(888,554)
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
Closing Balance at 31st March	(628,230)	(21,788)	(2,608)	(199,562)	(852,188)

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
Opening Balance at 1st April	(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
Closing Balance at 31st March	(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
	Sole / Custodian Trustees:		
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	-
33,983			36,769
	Other Funds:		
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
289			283
34,272	Total Capital Value of Funds		37,052

The assets shown below represent the above fund balances:

2019/20 £000s	Balance Sheet at 31 st March	2020/21 £000s
	Assets:	
33,212	Fixed Assets	35,868
507	Investments	598
411	Cash	442
142	Other Net Assets	144
34,272		37,052
	Represented by:	
34,272	Fund Balances	37,052

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	
	Income		
(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)	
(71,970)	Total Income	(72,493)	CI&ES
	Expenditure		
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	Note E
1,901	Impairment of Bad Debts	647	
20,930	Impairment / (Reversal of Previous Years' Impairments) of Non-Current Assets	17,090	Note F
74,786	Total Expenditure	72,781	CI&ES
2,816	Net Cost of HRA Services as Included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	288	CI&ES
	HRA Share of Other Operating Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
(833)	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of HRA Fixed Assets	(847)	
(833)		(847)	
	HRA Share of Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
10,470	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	10,512	
-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	
(306)	Interest & Investment Income	(108)	
10,164		10,404	
12,147	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services	9,845	MIRS

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s	
37,074	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year	31,817	
(12,147)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	(9,845)	MIRS
6,890	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	8,980	Note 3 / MIRS
(5,257)	Increase / (Decrease) in the Housing Revenue Account Balance	(865)	
31,817	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Current Year	30,952	EFA / Note 4

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Note A – Analysis of Housing Stock as at 31st 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.
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The number of council house dwellings held at the year-end can be analysed as follows:

31 st March 2020	Analysis of Housing Stock	31 st 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
18,329	Total	18,264

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	-
606,678	Total	672,580

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 1st April 2020 valuation to the valuation at 31st 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 £000s	Major Repairs Reserve	2020/21 £000s
(10,807)	Balance Brought Forward	(14,822)
	Credits:	
(14,886)	In Year Depreciation Charge	(16,524)
(5,852)	Additional Contribution to Major Repairs Reserve	(4,624)
(20,738)		(21,148)
	Debits:	
16,723	Capital Expenditure for HRA Purposes	16,956
16,723		16,956
(14,822)	Balance to Carry Forward	(19,014)

[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
25,858	Total Capital Expenditure Within the HRA	20,774

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	-
6,550	Total	4,458

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.
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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
14,886	Total	16,524

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)
20,930	Total	17,090

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.
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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
			INCOME:			
(121,165)	-	(121,165)	Council Tax	(123,538)	-	(123,538)
-	(54,603)	(54,603)	Non-Domestic Rates (Note A)	-	(34,150)	(34,150)
(121,165)	(54,603)	(175,768)	Total Income	(123,538)	(34,150)	(157,688)
			EXPENDITURE:			
			<i>Precepts and Demands on Collection Fund by Major Preceptors & the Council:</i>			
95,469	23,282	118,751	BMBC (Including Parish Council Precepts) (Note C)	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 (Note C)	12,953	-	12,953
4,686	465	5,151	South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority (Note A / Note C)	4,879	481	5,360
112,597	25,062	137,659		119,058	26,014	145,072
			<i>Non-Domestic Rates:</i>			
-	23,229	23,229	Payment to Central Government (Note A)	-	24,045	24,045
-	319	319	Cost of Collection Allowance (to BMBC) (Note A)	-	319	319
-	23,548	23,548		-	24,364	24,364
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
4,916	1,029	5,945		2,961	1,283	4,244
			<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
3,094	2,429	5,523		3,778	1,558	5,336
120,607	52,068	172,675	Total Expenditure	125,797	53,219	179,016
(558)	(2,535)	(3,093)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	2,259	19,069	21,328
			COLLECTION FUND BALANCE:			
(19,777)	(2,983)	(22,760)	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward	(20,335)	(5,518)	(25,853)
(558)	(2,535)	(3,093)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	2,259	19,069	21,328
(20,335)	(5,518)	(25,853)	(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward	(18,076)	13,551	(4,525)
			SHARE OF (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT BALANCE:			
(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
(20,335)	(5,518)	(25,853)	Total	(18,076)	13,551	(4,525)

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.
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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
	86,744		68,848.10	65,405.695

* 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
112,597	Total Precepts	117,094

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21
SECTION 7 - GROUP ACCOUNTS

THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Movement in Reserves During 2020/21	Useable BMC Reserves *	Unusable BMC Reserves *	Total BMC 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
Adjusted Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2020	211,401	(162,488)	48,913	14,466	993	15,459	64,372
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)-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2020/21	62,015	17,590	79,605	(2,137)	(6,928)	(9,065)	70,540
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2021	273,416	(144,898)	128,518	12,329	(5,935)	6,394	134,912
Movement in Reserves During 2019/20 (Restated)	Useable BMC Reserves *	Unusable BMC Reserves *	Total BMC 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
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2019	198,862	(219,001)	(20,139)	13,932	(4,750)	9,182	(10,957)
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 -	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2019/20	7,315	61,737	69,052	534	5,743	6,277	75,329

[Group CI&ES](#)

[Group Balance Sheet](#)

[Group CI&ES](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2020	206,177	(157,264)	48,913	14,466	993	15,459	64,372	Group Balance Sheet
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* 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
			Net Cost of Services:			
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
40,675	(71,970)	(31,295)	Housing Revenue Account	40,344	(72,493)	(32,149)
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	(104,681)	(629)	Core Services	113,222	(100,993)	12,229
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
35,064	179	35,243	Berneslai Homes	37,397	(830)	36,567
895	(54)	841	Penistone Grammar Trust	647	(62)	585
562,470	(380,267)	182,203	Net Cost of Services	587,009	(401,402)	185,607
			Other Operating Income & Expenditure:			
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
18,754	(10,558)	8,196	Total Other Operating Expenditure	13,245	(5,962)	7,283
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:			
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
11,280	-	11,280	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	10,289	-	10,289
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-
1,358	-	1,358	Expected Credit Loss Model	396	-	396
-	-	-	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-
-	(2,045)	(2,045)	Investment Interest Income	-	(819)	(819)
-	(207)	(207)	Dividends Receivable	-	(113)	(113)
-	(10)	(10)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(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	-	-	-
59,530	(6,619)	52,911	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	58,706	(5,397)	53,309

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
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income:			
-	(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)
-	(207,436)	(207,436)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(243,509)	(243,509)
640,754	(604,880)	35,874	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	658,960	(656,270)	2,690
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:			
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
6,463	(117,666)	(111,203)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	25,839	(99,069)	(73,230)
647,217	(722,546)	(75,329)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	684,799	(755,339)	(70,540)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2021

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	Property Plant and Equipment:		
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	
1,261,747			1,366,452
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	
17,537			19,240
1,279,284	Total Non-Current Assets		1,385,692
	CURRENT ASSETS		
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	
200,000	Total Current Assets		174,358
1,479,284	TOTAL GROUP ASSETS		1,560,050
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(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	-	
(122,171)	Total Current Liabilities		(113,242)
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
(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)	
(1,292,741)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,311,896)
(1,414,912)	TOTAL GROUP LIABILITIES		(1,425,138)
64,372	GROUP NET ASSETS		134,912

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s
	BMBC USEABLE RESERVES:		
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	
206,177	TOTAL BMBC USEABLE RESERVES		273,416
	BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES:		
(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)	
(157,264)	TOTAL BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES		(144,898)
48,913	TOTAL BMBC RESERVES		128,518
	OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES:		
14,086	- Berneslai Homes Retained Surplus	11,819	
380	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Unrestricted Funds	510	
14,466	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES		12,329
	OTHER GROUP ENTITY UNUSABLE RESERVES:		
(32,101)	- Berneslai Homes Pensions Reserve	(41,685)	
33,094	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Restricted Funds	35,750	
993	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY UNUSABLE RESERVES		(5,935)
15,459	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY RESERVES		6,394
64,372	TOTAL GROUP RESERVES		134,912

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2019/20 (Restated) £000s		2020/21 £000s	2020/21 £000s
35,875	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		2,690
	Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:		
(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)	
(99,905)			(134,633)
9	- Taxation Paid		2
	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:		
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	
35,847			42,055
(28,174)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(89,886)
(4,791)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		64,494
(3,613)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		46,222
(36,578)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		20,830

Reconciliation and Analysis of Group Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances

2019/20 £000s		2020/21 £000s
45,725	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	82,303
36,578	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(20,830)
82,303	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March	61,473
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:	
	BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents:	
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
68,569	Total BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents	53,010
	Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents:	
2,391	Bank Current Accounts	321
11,343	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	8,142
13,734	Total Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents	8,463
82,303	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	61,473

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 (1st April – 31st 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 (1st April – 31st 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
Expenditure:		
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
Total Expenditure	640,754	658,960
Income:		
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)
Total Income	(604,880)	(656,270)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	35,874	2,690

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 A					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 A					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 st March 2020			31 st March 2021	
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
		Investments:		
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
4,545	57,311	Total Investments	4,605	60,164
		Debtors:		
909	196	Amortised Cost	1,300	-
909	196	Total Debtors **	1,300	-
		Cash Equivalents:		
-	86,358	Amortised Cost	-	63,154
-	86,358	Total Cash Equivalents *	-	63,154
5,454	143,865	Total Financial Assets	5,905	123,318
		Borrowings:		
(645,650)	(31,229)	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(628,230)	(21,788)
(645,650)	(31,229)	Total Borrowings	(628,230)	(21,788)
		Other Liabilities:		
(202,913)	(9,507)	Amortised Cost	(194,062)	(8,797)
(202,913)	(9,507)	Total Other Liabilities	(194,062)	(8,797)
(848,563)	(40,736)	Total Financial Liabilities	(822,292)	(30,585)

* 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 st March 2020				31 st 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)	7,830	Trade Receivables	12,579	(6,494)	6,085
23,931	-	23,931	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	13,750	-	13,750
22,642	-	22,642	Other Receivable Amounts	22,675	-	22,675
62,203	(7,800)	54,403	Total	49,004	(6,494)	42,510

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 st March 2020 £000s		31 st 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)
(49,204)	Total	(46,392)

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
			Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:			
			<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 & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>			
10,446	834	11,280	- Net Interest Cost	9,537	752	10,289
36,252	5,408	41,660	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	39,238	5,156	44,394
			<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & 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	-	-	-
(60,930)	(5,677)	(66,607)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	16,724	5,981	22,705
(24,678)	(269)	(24,947)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	55,962	11,137	67,099

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

2019/20				2020/21		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
			Movement in Reserves Statement:			
(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)
			Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:			
25,762	1,961	27,723	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	19,357 19,357	- 1,553	19,357 20,910
-	-	-	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	--	--	--
(10,490)	(3,447)	(13,937)	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(19,881)(19,881)	-(3,603)	(19,881)(23,484)

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
(408,352)	(32,101)	(440,453)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	(443,398)	(41,685)	(485,083)

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
1,045,427	118,931	1,164,358	Opening Balance at 1st April	963,028	116,188	1,079,216
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)
963,028	116,188	1,079,216	Closing Balance at 31st March	1,148,649	136,877	1,285,526

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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
(1,495,686)	(153,262)	(1,648,948)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,371,380)	(148,289)	(1,519,669)
(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	-	-	-
(1,371,380)	(148,289)	(1,519,669)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,592,047)	(178,562)	(1,770,609)

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 31st 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 1st 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:

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- 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.

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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

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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;

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- 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).

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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.

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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

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- 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 1st 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 7
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.

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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 31st March 2021 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

No	Item	Uncertainties
1	Non-Current Assets (Depreciation)	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	Non-Current Assets (Valuations)	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	Provisions	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	Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

5	Arrears	<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>
6	Fair Value Measurements	<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 & 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 Note 19, Note 23 and Note 27 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
FRS 25 – Financial Instruments: Presentation	FRS 25	FRS 26 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	FRS 26
FRS 29 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	FRS 27	FRS 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK	FRS 102

International Accounting Standards (IAS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS 1	IAS 2 – Inventories	IAS 2
IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows	IAS 7	IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IAS 8
IAS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period	IAS 10	IAS 11 – Construction Contracts	IAS 11
IAS 12 – Income Taxes	IAS 12	IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS 16
IAS 17 – Leases	IAS 17	IAS 18 – Revenue	IAS 18
IAS 19 – Employee Benefits	IAS 19	IAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	IAS 20
IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IAS 21	IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs	IAS 23
IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures	IAS 24	IAS 26 – Retirement Benefit Plans	IAS 26
IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	IAS 27	IAS 28 – Investments in Associates & Joint Ventures	IAS 28
IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	IAS 29	IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation	IAS 32
IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets	IAS 36	IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	IAS 37
IAS 38 – Intangible Assets	IAS 38	IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	IAS 39
IAS 40 – Investment Property	IAS 40	IAS 41 – Agriculture	IAS 41

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IFRS 2 – Share Based Payment	IFRS 2	IFRS 3 – Business Combinations	IFRS 3
IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts	IFRS 4	IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.	IFRS 5
IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	IFRS 6	IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	IFRS 7
IFRS 8 – Operating Segments	IFRS 8	IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments	IFRS 9
IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements	IFRS 10	IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements	IFRS 11
IFRS 12 – Disclosure in Other Entities	IFRS 12	IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement	IFRS 13
IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers	IFRS 15		

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IFRIC 1 – Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration & Similar Liabilities	IFRIC 1	IFRIC 4 – Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease.	IFRIC 4
IFRIC 5 – Rights to Interest Arising From Decommissioning, Restoration & Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	IFRIC 5	IFRIC 6 – Liabilities Arising From Participating in a Specific Market-Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment	IFRIC 6
IFRIC 7 – Applying the Restatement Approach Under IAS 29	IFRIC 7	IFRIC 12 – Service Concession Arrangements	IFRIC 12
IFRIC 14 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interaction (IAS 19 – Employee Benefits)	IFRIC 14	IFRIC 21 – Levies	IFRIC 21

Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
SIC 15 – Operating Leases: Incentives	SIC 15	SIC 25 – Income Taxes: Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	SIC 25
SIC 27 – Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving The Legal Form of a Lease	SIC 27	SIC 29 – Disclosure – Service Concession Arrangements	SIC 29
SIC 32 – Intangible Assets: Web Site Costs	SIC 32		

International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IPSAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements	IPSAS 1	IPSAS 2 – Cash Flow Statements	IPSAS 2
IPSAS 3 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IPSAS 3	IPSAS 4 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IPSAS 4
IPSAS 5 – Borrowing Costs	IPSAS 5	IPSAS 9 – Revenue From Exchange Transactions	IPSAS 9
IPSAS 10 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	IPSAS 10	IPSAS 11 – Construction Contracts	IPSAS 11
IPSAS 12 – Inventories	IPSAS 12	IPSAS 13 – Leases	IPSAS 13
IPSAS 14 – Events After the Reporting Period	IPSAS 14	IPSAS 16 – Investment Property	IPSAS 16
IPSAS 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment	IPSAS 17	IPSAS 19 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	IPSAS 19
IPSAS 20 – Related Party Disclosures	IPSAS 20	IPSAS 21 – Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets	IPSAS 21
IPSAS 23 – Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes & Transfers)	IPSAS 23	IPSAS 25 – Employee Benefits	IPSAS 25
IPSAS 26 – Impairment of Cash Generating Assets	IPSAS 26	IPSAS 27 – Agriculture	IPSAS 27
IPSAS 28 – Financial Instruments: Presentation	IPSAS 28	IPSAS 29 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	IPSAS 29
IPSAS 30 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	IPSAS 30	IPSAS 31 – Intangible Assets	IPSAS 31
IPSAS 32 – Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	IPSAS 32	IPSAS 34 – Separate Financial Statements	IPSAS 34
IPSAS 35 – Consolidated Financial Statements	IPSAS 35	IPSAS 36 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	IPSAS 36
IPSAS 37 – Joint Arrangements	IPSAS 37	IPSAS 38 – Disclosure of Interests	IPSAS 38
IPSAS 39 – Employee Benefits	IPSAS 39		

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 1st 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 1st 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

Great Britain Legislation
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>)
England & Wales Legislation
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 6

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

AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 17TH 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 25th 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

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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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 (£1M), with the remaining balance (£0.4M) being covered by the Council's self-insurance fund, that is in place to cover any uninsurable losses. The Council has sufficient levels of reserves to fully mitigate the impact on its reserves and services.

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 15th 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 15th 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 (£1M). The remaining balance (£0.4M) has been covered by the Council's

insurance fund, in place to cover uninsurable losses. The Council has sufficient levels of reserves to fully mitigate the impact on its reserves and services.

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 20th 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 23rd 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 27th February 2020 and then recommenced on 30th 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	Managing Staff Absences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the employee absence dashboard (any resulting actions identified will be implemented early 2022) 	November 2021
c/f/ 2019/20	Safeguarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal Social Worker commenced in post July 2021 – will review safeguarding processes as part of the Better Lives work. 	July 2021 onwards
c/f 2019/20	Partnership, Relationship and Collaboration Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a baseline review of partnership and reporting requirements 	December 2021
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a defined governance framework with a corporate lead for partnerships and collaborations 	December 2021
c/f 2019/20	Information Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training plan for 2021 – progressing – commenced September 2020 POD Success Factors – learning and development Review of options of memory sticks 	December 2021 September 2022 On hold due to Covid 19
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue work to further reduce the number of data breaches, further raise employee awareness, and improve overall data security 	Throughout 2021
c/f 2019/20	Risk Management and Governance Assurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of training material for inclusion on the POD system 	Throughout 2021/22
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	December 2021 Throughout 2021/22

AGS	Headline Action	Timescales
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	December 2021 April 2022
c/f 2019/20	Declaration of Interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve compliance with completion of annual forms (Declaration of Interests) and their subsequent availability and use – to be incorporated into an Internal Audit review 	December 2021
2020/21	Equalities and Inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further improve awareness of the equalities and inclusion agenda across the Council 	March 2022
c/f 2019/20	Personal Development Reviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success Factors (performance and goals) to be implemented 	September 2022
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to review compliance levels and quality of PDRs across the Council 	Throughout 2021/22
c/f 2019/20	Performance Management and Data Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop KPI's and service standards in some BU's – work continuing 	Part of continuous process of development of KPI's and service standards across Council
2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Business Units use Power BI tools/reports as a routine part of business management 	
2020/21	Fraud Awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue work to improve staff awareness and the assessment of fraud risks Develop specific training to promote better general awareness 	Throughout 2021/22 December 2021
2020/21	HR Recruitment Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness – linked to Success Factors implementation 	September 2022

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MEETING:	Full Council
DATE:	Thursday, 30 September 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

The Mayor (Councillor Makinson)

- Central Ward - Councillors
- Cudworth Ward - Councillors Hayward, Houghton CBE and Wraith MBE
- Darfield Ward - Councillors Markham, Osborne and Smith
- Darton East Ward - Councillors Crisp and Hunt
- Darton West Ward - Councillors A. Cave, T. Cave and Howard
- Dearne North Ward - Councillors
- Dearne South Ward - Councillors Coates, Danforth and Noble
- Dodworth Ward - Councillors Fielding, Wray and Wright
- Hoyland Milton Ward - Councillors Franklin and Shepherd
- Kingstone Ward - Councillors Mitchell, Ramchandani and Williams
- Monk Bretton Ward - Councillors Green and Richardson
- North East Ward - Councillors Cherryholme and D. Higginbottom
- Old Town Ward - Councillors Lofts and Newing
- Penistone East Ward - Councillors Barnard
- Penistone West Ward - Councillors Lowe-Flelo
- Rockingham Ward - Councillors Andrews BEM, Lamb and Sumner
- Royston Ward - Councillors Cheetham and McCarthy
- St. Helen's Ward - Councillors Leech, Platts and Tattersall
- Stairfoot Ward - Councillors Bowler and Gillis
- Wombwell Ward - Councillors Frost and J. Higginbottom
- Worsbrough Ward - Councillors Bowser, Clarke and Lodge

92. Declarations of Interests

Councillor Danforth declared a non-pecuniary interest in any items relating to education in view of his membership of a school Governing Body.

Councillor J Higginbottom declared a non-pecuniary interest in Minute 118 'Minutes of the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority Board' in view of his employment for Mr D Jarvis MP who was also the Sheffield City Region Mayor.

Councillor Newing declared a non-pecuniary interest in any items relating to the NHS in view of her being an employee of the NHS.

Councillor Smith declared an interest in Minute No 117 'Minutes of the South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority' in view of him being a Member of that Authority.

93. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on the 29th July, 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

94. Communications

Arts Fund Museum of the Year 2021 – Letter of Congratulation

The Executive Director Core Services, in the absence of the Chief Executive, reported the receipt of a letter from Jenny Waldman, Director and Chair of Judges for the Museum of the Year 2021 which he read to the Council as follows:

'I am writing formally to congratulate Experience Barnsley on being a finalist for the Art Fund Museum of the Year 2021. As you know, we had a record-breaking number of entries and drawing up the shortlist of only five finalists was no easy feat. You then responded to your inclusion on the list with all the energy, enthusiasm and imagination befitting for one of the finest museums in the UK today. Thank you.

May I also extend my heartfelt thanks, and those of my fellow judges, for arranging such an enjoyable and enlightening visit to the museum. We had an excellent day and having the opportunity to meet your very talented team was a real honour.

Our final citation was as follows: 'Experience Barnsley is a museum in the heart of the town, deeply committed to strengthening their local communities' self-belief through bringing the history of Barnsley to life. The judges were particularly impressed by the outreach work, including people with dementia, refugees and those living with learning disabilities, and the extraordinary and deep impact of these programmes. An array of successful digital programmes sustained local communities through lockdown, while also bringing the museum and its collection to the attention of new audiences.

Thank you for the work you do and for such an inspiring entry to Museum of the Year. Please do now send an invoice to Amy Dickinson for your £15,000 finalist prize.

We look forward to continuing our work together in the future. Meanwhile my renewed congratulations and warmest wishes'.

Councillor Frost, Cabinet Support Member for Place (Regeneration and Culture) stated that whilst he was obviously disappointed that the Museum had not won, nevertheless to be shortlisted was a magnificent achievement. He expressed thanks to all staff and volunteers who had been involved and particularly for the work they had done during the Covid pandemic.

Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE (Leader of the Council) expressed his thanks to the Members of the Barnsley Heritage Museums Trust who were all volunteers for their help and support of Barnsley Museums and without whom, the Museums of the Borough would not be the top-class facilities that they were. He also expressed his thanks and appreciation to the staff of the Museums Service led by Sue Thiedeman for all their hard work and dedication. He then made reference to the visit by the Judges to Experience Barnsley and to the support given at that event by all staff and volunteers and to the groups who had showcased its achievements and success and he extended his thanks to all concerned.

The Mayor extended her own personal thanks and appreciation to all staff, volunteers and groups who were involved in Experience Barnsley.

The Mayor and Members of the Council expressed their thanks to all involved in the usual manner.

95. Appointment to Outside Bodies

Moved by Councillor Howard – Seconded by Councillor Cherryholme; and

RESOLVED that the following appointments be made to the Outside Bodies detailed:

Barnsley Business Innovation Centre

Councillor Frost (Reserve Member)

Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Councillors Green and Osborne (Reserve Members)

Barnsley Ex-Service Personnel Fund

Councillor Markham

Virtual School Governors

Councillors Cain and Platts

Dearne Playhouse Community Theatre Charitable Incorporated Organisation

Councillor Noble

Penistone School Trust

Councillor Barnard

Shaw Lands Trust

Councillors Hayward, Mitchell, Richardson and Williams together with Mr M Price and Mr T Sheard (3 year term)

South Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel Violence Reduction Unit Reference Group

Cabinet Spokesperson for Adults and Communities (1 year term)

96. Goldthorpe Masterplan Framework (Round 2 Adoption) (Cab.22.9.2021/11)

Moved by Councillor Frost – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED:

- (i) that the progress made in the development of the masterplan framework for Goldthorpe be noted; and
- (ii) that the acceptance of £0.580m grant funding via Sheffield City Region from Ministry of Homes Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Get Building Fund (GBF) be delegated to the Executive Director Core Services in consultation with the Executive Director Place to facilitate the necessary infrastructure improvements required to facilitate the ES10 land south of Dearne Valley Parkway in accordance with the approved Strategic Growth Clusters update Cabinet report submitted to Cabinet on the 20th March, 2019 (Cab.20.3.2019/17 refers).

97. Revisions to the Selective Voluntary Early Retirement and Voluntary Severance Policy (Cab.22.9.2021/14)

Moved by Councillor Franklin – Seconded by Councillor Howard; and

RESOLVED that the suggested revisions and introduction of additional criteria as outlined in section 4 of the Revisions to the Selective Voluntary Early Retirement/Voluntary Severance Policy be approved in order to allow greater flexibility for services and employees throughout the Managing Change process.

98. Planning Regulatory Board - 27th July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Richardson - Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson) xx; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on the 27th July, 2021 be received.

99. Planning Regulatory Board - 14th September, 2021

Moved by Councillor Richardson - Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson) xx; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on the 14th September, 2021 be received.

100. Audit and Governance Committee - 28th July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Lofts - Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Audit Committee held on the 28th July, 2021 be received.

101. General Licensing Regulatory Board - 8th September, 2021

Moved by Councillor Green – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the General Licensing Regulatory Board held on the 8th September, 2021 be received.

102. Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board - 8th September, 2021

Moved by Councillor Green – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board held on 8th September, 2021 be received.

103. General Licensing Panel - Various

Moved by Councillor Green – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the General Licensing Panel held on the 31st August, 2021 be received.

104. Appeals, Awards and Standards - Various

Moved by Councillor Shepherd – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the details of the various Appeals, Awards and Standards Regulatory Board Panels held in the last cycle of meetings together with their decisions be received.

105. Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Healthy Barnsley Workstream) - 20th July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Newing – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Healthy Barnsley Workstream) held on the 20th July, 2021 be received.

106. Overview and Scrutiny Committee - 7th September, 2021

Moved by Councillor Newing – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on the 7th September, 2021 be received.

107. Central Area Council - 7th July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Williams - Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Central Area Council held on the 7th July, 2021 be received.

108. North Area Council - 19th July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Leech – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the North Area Council held on the 19th July, 2021 be received.

109. North East Area Council - 22nd July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Hayward – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the North East Area Council held on the 22nd July, 2021 be received.

110. Penistone Area Council - 22nd July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Barnard – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Penistone Area Council held on the 22nd July, 2021 be received.

111. Dearne Area Council - 26th July, 2021

Moved by Councillor Noble – Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Dearne Area Council held on the 26th July, 2021 be received.

112. South Area Council - 3rd September, 2021

Moved by Councillor Markham - Seconded by the Mayor (Councillor Makinson); and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the South Area Council held on the 3rd September, 2021 be received.

113. Cabinet Meeting - 18th August, 2021

Moved by Councillor Sir Stephen Houghton, CBE – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the Cabinet Meeting held on the 18th August, 2021 be received.

114. Cabinet Meeting - 8th September, 2021

Moved by Councillor Sir Stephen Houghton, CBE – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the Cabinet Meeting held on the 8th September, 2021 be received.

115. Questions relating to Joint Authority, Police and Crime Panel and Combined Authority Business

The Executive Director Core Services, in the absence of the Chief Executive, reported that he had received no questions from Elected Members in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.

116. Police and Crime Panel (Draft) - 19th July, 2021

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

117. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (Draft) - 26th July, 2021

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

118. Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority Board (Draft) - 26th July, 2021

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

119. Questions by Elected Members

The Executive Director Core Services, in the absence of the Chief Executive, reported that he had received a number of questions from Elected Members in accordance with Standing Order No. 11.

(a) Councillor Fielding

‘The increased costs of the Dodworth Road Improvement Scheme (better known as the Penny Park Gyratory) was approved at Cabinet in October 2020 as £7.448 million. Is it likely that the scheme will now be completed within this increased budget?’.

Councillor Lamb, Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Environment and Transportation), thanked Councillor Fielding for his question and stated that in October 2020, Cabinet had approved the release of additional funding from the Council’s capital reserves to support the delivery of the civil works contract and the wider project cost increases that had arisen since project approval had been granted back in 2018.

It was anticipated that the A628 Dodworth Road improvement scheme would be delivered within these allocated resources. However, as with any development, the full extent of third-party issues that caused delays were not fully known until the scheme was completed.

He stressed that Elected Members could be assured that robust contract management was in place, supported by detailed project monitoring and forecasting processes. This ensured that any issues around cost were identified early and considered on an ongoing basis through routine budgetary procedures.

Councillor Fielding thanked Councillor Lamb for his response and commented that it was reassuring that the Cabinet Spokesperson was suggesting that the project would be delivered on budget but questioned whether or not the Cabinet Spokesperson was aware of delays on works and night-time working that was being carried out to the disturbance and annoyance of local residents. He also questioned whether or not the project could be delivered on budget given the compensation events that were likely to be brought forward.

Councillor Lamb stated that he hoped that the project would be delivered on budget and all the information he had suggested that it would.

(b) Councillor Hunt

'In February 2019 the Council announced changes to street bin collections. The changes made included providing residents with the ability to dispose of dog waste in any of the general litter street bins and tagging all street bins with a unique reference number. Following on from this the Council were to roll out in-cab technology and use data to inform a second phase of changes to street bin collections. What improvements are planned and when will this second phase be implemented?'

Councillor Lamb, Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Environment and Transportation), thanked Councillor Hunt for his question and stated that Street Bin Collections was one of the first services planned to go live as part of the in-cab technology programme.

The Service was currently focusing on delivering essential front-line services to residents whilst dealing with the wider impacts of the Covid pandemic. It was anticipated, therefore, that the programme would start in the next financial year.

Plans were for the live data regarding collections to be available online. It would help the Service see when street bins needed to be replaced and review collection schedules in line with local demand.

He was pleased to inform the Council that additional funding 'WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme)' had been secured to support the replacement of bins across the primary gateway routes and laybys. This funding would also allow the Service to upgrade a small number of bins in local communities, which would be agreed on in collaboration with Elected Members. It was anticipated that this work would start in October 2021.

A Street Bin Replacement Policy was being drafted and would detail how street bins were maintained and replaced across the borough. The policy followed the framework of the National Litter Strategy and WRAP Right Bin Right Place guidance. A report would be presented on this to Cabinet for consideration and approval later this financial year.

Councillor Hunt thanked Councillor Lamb for his response and, as a supplementary question, asked whether or not plans were being made in the future for larger bins to be provided in certain locations where there were currently issues on a regular basis such as in Mapplewell Park and outside fast food retailers.

Councillor Lamb stated that such proposals were already under consideration and it was planned for larger bins to be provided in some locations where required.

(c) Councillor Fielding

'I was pleased to learn that following my earlier interventions on the costs of heat to tenants of district heating schemes that costs have been reviewed but no announcement of the results of this review is planned to be made public until at least November when Cabinet consider the results of the review. Will this announcement be made immediately so that vulnerable tenants can learn as soon as possible if their heating costs are being reduced to a level that they can afford as they enter the winter heating season?'

Councillor Lamb, Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Environment and Transportation) thanked Councillor Fielding for his question and stated that similar issues and questions had been raised by other members in relation to their Wards. He commented that the Council was doing all it could in terms of energy efficiency and in respect of the costs both in respect of district heating tenants and indeed for all residents of the borough.

The review promised by the Council in relation to district heating was nearing completion. This was due to be considered at a Cabinet meeting in November. Any changes to tenant's heating costs would be announced at that time.

Alongside the proposed changes to the heating tariffs, officers were looking at where there was the potential to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions across district heating schemes. An assessment would be made of any changes to heating systems, ensuring that they promoted a just transition to net-zero carbon targets in line with the Council's Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Residents would also be engaged in any proposed changes.

Options would be explored to access the government's Heat Network Efficiency Scheme launched to support performance improvements to existing district heating or communal heating projects.

Work was also progressing with Berneslai Homes and other partners delivering the Warm Homes Service (which was additional to the Berneslai Homes Tenant's First Team). The Warm Homes Service gave advice, guidance, and pathway referrals to help residents (across tenure), who struggled to keep their homes warm, access the right energy.

The Service would shortly transfer into the Housing, Sustainability and Climate Change Team, aiming to grow this offer further, with an aspiration (delivered via the Affordable Warmth Task Force) to create a one-stop-shop for energy efficiency support and advice to all residents across the borough.

The Council could not, of course, control energy prices (except for the welcomed district heating scheme review) but could provide advice to residents on keeping well and warm, how to make the most of their benefits, and retrofit funding from the government initiatives such as Local Authority Delivery (LAD) and the Sustainable Warmth programmes.

From a council housing perspective, officers were developing a suite of costed retrofit options to improve the efficiency of homes across the borough. This would seek to help people experiencing fuel poverty and with energy performance below an EPC C

rating, in the first instance. This offer was aligned to the government's Fuel Poverty Strategy and funding initiatives (Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund).

Councillor Fielding thanked Councillor Lamb for his response. He was pleased, as no doubt were other Councillors, that this matter was going to be resolved as would tenants who struggled to pay excessive heating bills. He then asked, as a supplementary question, if the Cabinet Spokesperson could advise him when residents would be informed of the changes to be introduced and whether or not any rebate would be provided.

Councillor Lamb commented, as outlined within his response, that the process was nearing completion and changes would be announced and introduced following the completion of that review.

(d) Councillor Hunt

'The council's website details litter cleaning schedules. Service levels are shown for various roads in the borough varying from two weekly to four weekly cleaning. Is the council currently meeting these service levels and how has the litter cleaning schedule been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic?'

Councillor Lamb, Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Environment and Transportation) in thanking Councillor Hunt for his question stated that litter collection schedules focused on arterial routes and areas of highest traffic and footfall, including Barnsley town centre, the six principal towns and ten local centres.

Areas with the most significant footfall or traffic received more frequent litter collections than those with less footfall and traffic.

A dedicated team worked across the week on this schedule. There had been some disruption due to staff vacancies and where staff had had to be redeployed to maintain other essential services.

The focus for street cleaning remained on emptying street bins, maintaining the daily schedules in the town centre, and the areas identified for twice-weekly litter collection.

To help maintain essential services when resources are impacted, the Service reactively cleared the routes that were on a 3 and 4 weekly schedule.

Local community groups had been an essential part of keeping the borough clean, and he wanted to thank them all for their hard work and dedication to their local areas.

It was planned that all litter collection schedules will return to normal service by December 2021.

Councillor Hunt thanked Councillor Lamb for his response and commented that one of the roads on the 4 weekly schedule was the A61 through Darton East between the Eastfield Arms and the boundary with Wakefield. There was a fantastic 'Green Space' Group in the area whose members litter picked this section both before and during the pandemic, however, no Council staff had been seen to be litter picking. Councillor Hunt asked, therefore, if this was as a direct result of the disruption caused by the pandemic.

Councillor Lamb responded by stating that he was not in a position to be able to respond as to which specific areas were 'litter picked' and with what frequency, however, it was probably a safe assumption that the lack of Council staff undertaking such work was due to the pandemic. He stressed, however, that if any Member had concerns about areas being missed, they should contact him or the Service direct so that this matter could be investigated.

.....
Chair

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Item 8

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR FOR PLACE
TO FULL COUNCIL

9th November 2021

Public or private: Public

If private complete the following: Exempt Information, Local Government Act 1972 Schedule 12A Part 1 Paragraph [Insert number] [See Appendix 2 for further guidance on this matter]
--

CARLTON MASTERPLAN ADOPTION

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To seek approval to adopt the Masterplan Framework for Carlton (sites MU2/MU3)

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Full Council:

- 2.1 Notes the progress made in the development of the Masterplan Framework for Carlton (sites MU2/MU3);
- 2.2 Notes the submission of a late representation (petition) gathered contemporaneously with the consultation period in June/July; and
- 2.3 Approves the recommendation to adopt the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

3. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The Council's Local Plan was adopted on 3rd January 2019. When the Local Plan was being examined it was agreed that for the larger, strategic sites it was necessary to prepare masterplan frameworks to ensure that sites could be developed in a comprehensive manner considering cumulative infrastructure requirements. Looking at large allocations in this way, rather than a piecemeal fashion dictated by land ownerships, ensures that we can make the best use of sites and secure sustainable and inclusive growth reflecting each of our corporate priorities.

- 3.2 Whilst each masterplan framework is bespoke to the area, the Local Plan prescribes that the Masterplan Frameworks shall contain the following:
- A planning policy summary, site location and description, land ownership, a summary of the existing evidence, site evaluation (opportunities and constraints), a land use framework, sustainable movement framework, protection of existing public rights of way routes and their incorporation within new development layouts, vehicular movement framework, green and blue infrastructure framework, place-making framework (including design guides for character and neighbourhood areas where applicable), sustainability and energy use, health and wellbeing, design evolution, conceptual masterplan, infrastructure and delivery phasing.
- 3.3 The Local Plan also states that Masterplan Frameworks shall be subject to public consultation and be approved by the Council prior to the determination of any planning applications on the affected sites.
- 3.4 Following a six-week public consultation exercise in June/July 2021, the draft Masterplan Framework has now been updated to include a Design Code that seeks to respond to the feedback received during the consultation and provide a clear guide for developers, stakeholders and the wider public.
- 3.4 This report seeks Full Council approval to adopt the Masterplan Framework for Carlton (sites MU2/MU3). The site(s) have the capacity to deliver up to around 2,000 new homes together with an extension to Carlton Primary Academy, green space and small-scale retail facility.
- 3.5 The Masterplan Framework provides a significant opportunity to deliver corporate objectives relating to zero carbon and public health improvements.

4. PROPOSAL AND JUSTIFICATION

- 4.1 The Carlton Masterplan Framework encompasses the full extent of Local Plan Mixed Use Sites MU2 and MU3 collectively.
- 4.2 The Masterplan Framework has been funded by BMBC from existing earmarking's and has been produced by Ove Arup Partnership and Gillespies who have coordinated all associated feasibility studies, masterplan concepts and consultations on behalf of BMBC. To date, works completed include background evidence base and technical analysis, development of the Masterplan Framework document, ecology surveys, heritage assessments, green space analysis and early development options.

Public Consultation

- 4.3 A public consultation exercise was undertaken in June/July 2021 for a period of six weeks. The aim of the consultation was to raise awareness of the proposals in the local community and gather feedback from the public and stakeholders about the proposed Masterplan Framework. This enabled the team to identify any comments or design suggestions about the Masterplan Framework

principles, which could be addressed during design development.

4.4 The government have been clear that planning activity should continue during the pandemic and that planning is critical to support economic recovery post COVID-19. Due to restrictions on holding public gatherings, we adopted a new approach, which involved:

- **A combination of traditional and digital methods** to ensure everybody has access to information. This ensured that information was available in different formats. Materials created were available online and as hard copies on request and a telephone number was available for those who could not access digital materials.
- **Establishing and communicating new ways to interact** with stakeholders and the community due to COVID-19. While face to face engagement was not an option during this consultation, online engagement sessions offered the opportunity to allow engagement with the public through live Q&A sessions. Posters and flyers available in the community and letter notifications raised awareness about the new ways to get involved.
- **Extending the standard consultation period for a Masterplan Framework from four weeks to six weeks.** The consultation period for this Masterplan ran for a period of six weeks rather than the four-weeks identified in the Council's Statement of community Involvement to allow more time for people to access the information, to receive any requested hard copy materials and review these materials.

4.5 Full details of the public consultation exercise are provided within the Community Feedback Report which is presented at appendix 3 of this report. In summary, the public consultation included:

- Dedicated Council hosted webpage and online consultation material including questionnaire
- Hard copy consultation packs delivered on request
- Press releases
- Social media campaign including Facebook and Twitter
- Letter drop to residents living within 250m of the Masterplan Framework site boundary (926 properties)
- Email notification to internal and external consultees
- Over 25 site notices erected around the site, public rights of way and main routes around the site
- Online consultation events to replace physical drop in sessions
- Telephone consultations with those unable to access online resources

4.6 Feedback was received through the following channels:

- **Questionnaire** – Via a submission of the consultation form found on the BMBC website, which could be submitted online or by post. We received 142 completed questionnaires.
- **Master planning Inbox** – Via emailing feedback to the designated inbox.

- 4.7 A petition containing 3,797 signatories, gathered contemporaneously with the consultation period in June/July, was submitted by residents at the Cabinet meeting held on the 3rd November 2021. The petition is ineligible for consideration under the Council’s petition scheme since it doesn’t say what actions the petitioners want the council to take. It is therefore being treated instead as a late response to the consultation exercise. The matters raised within the petition were also highlighted by other residents during the public consultation period and are therefore identified within the Statement of Community Engagement (appendix 3). The masterplan process has therefore considered those issues and incorporates the necessary requirements to ensure any negative impacts are minimized or mitigated where required.
- 4.8 Overall, the consultation exercise provoked a higher level of response to the questionnaire (142 responses) than the Hoyland North consultation (79 responses) which was undertaken pre COVID utilising traditional methods of engagement, although a lower response rate than the MU1 Masterplan which received 213 responses (however this was always anticipated given the level of opposition to MU1 during the Local Plan process).
- 4.9 The table below outlines the level of engagement with online consultation material, demonstrating that overall, there has been an increase despite the potential impact of Covid-19. Accordingly, whilst methods of engagement did differ because of lockdown (and therefore attracted some criticism), it is not considered that lockdown has materially impacted on levels of public participation.

	Launch Press Release	Facebook	Twitter	Website Hits
MU1	633 pageviews / 477 unique pageviews	12 posts / Reach 25,697 / Engagements 1,174	14 posts / Impressions 18,931 / Engagements 271	Pageviews 768 / Unique pageviews 482
Hoyland South	658 pageviews / 472 unique pageviews	7 posts / Reach 36.7k / Clicks 3,410 / Reactions, comments shares 240	7 posts / Reach 10,907 / Engagements 326	Pageviews 1,989 / Unique pageviews 1,494
Hoyland West	1,037 pageviews / 694 unique pageviews	7 posts / Reach 34.4k / Clicks 1,820 / Reactions, comments shares 240	7 posts / Reach 10,985 / Engagements 288	Pageviews 1,115 / Unique pageviews 779
Royston	846 pageviews / 590 unique pageviews	5 posts / Reach 33.3k / Clicks 3,406 / Reactions, comments shares 237	6 posts / Reach 11,293 / Engagements	Pageviews 1,961 / Unique pageviews

			385	1,461
Goldthorpe	180 pageviews/146 unique pageviews	Five posts 33,637 reach/450 clicks/ 369 reactions/comments/shares	Five posts 12,821 reach/119 engagements	Pageviews 720/Unique pageviews 526
Carlton	101 pageviews / 71 unique pageviews	10 posts 63,746 reach 480 link clicks 152 reactions (likes, etc.) 420 comments 98 shares	9 posts 14,046 impressions 203 engagements 60 link clicks 10 retweets 4 likes	1028 pageviews / 705 unique pageviews

4.10 The main thrust of the feedback received included:

- Residents really concerned about the impact of this development on their small community.
- Do not want the building out of this development.
- There are too many houses proposed for this community.
- Concerns about the existing infrastructure and how it can cope with an increase in population (road, GP & dentist, schools).
- Loss of green space, wildlife and habitat and how this impacts on the community (such as mental health); and
- Existing traffic congestion and concerns about worsening traffic congestion resulting from the development.

4.11 The feedback received has led to the following changes/development of the Masterplan Framework:

- Reduction in housing numbers/density across the scheme.
- Relocated railway station.
- Relocated community garden and green space to be closer to existing community; and
- Revised movement framework to remove access road to South of Premier Foods to reduce impact on Wharncliffe Woodmoor.

Sustainability

4.12 The Masterplan Framework reflects the requirements of Local Plan policies relating to sustainable construction, climate change resilience, drainage and sustainable travel. It also requires 10% net gain to biodiversity. These matters and other planning considerations are then assessed in more detail when planning applications are considered

4.13 Following the declaration of the climate change emergency last year, the Council have committed to ensuring that climate change features as a corporate priority with a commitment to delivering a zero-carbon borough. Reducing the impact of climate change is a key objective of the Barnsley Local

Plan providing a policy framework that seeks to reduce the causes of and adapt to the future impacts of climate change by:

- Promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable design and construction techniques.
- Locating and designing development to reduce the risk of flooding.
- Promoting the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).
- Promoting and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy; and
- Promoting investment in Green Infrastructure to promote and encourage biodiversity gain.

4.14 In 2019 the UK transport sector was responsible for 24 per cent of overall greenhouse gas emissions, whilst 19 per cent came from residents' energy use. The biggest potential gains are therefore to be made in the way people travel, and in the energy demand and supply to buildings.

4.15 The Masterplan Framework reflects the requirements of Local Plan policies relating to sustainable construction, climate change resilience, drainage and sustainable travel. It also requires 10% net gain to biodiversity. These matters and other planning considerations are then assessed in more detail when planning applications are considered

4.16 Under the Government's current plans, there will be a gas and oil boiler ban in newbuild homes from 2025. In time, it is possible there could be a complete gas boiler ban. UK homeowners would have to replace their boiler with a low-carbon alternative. As a result of this, BMBC have been exploring the feasibility of a green smart energy system based along the lines of district heating network, powered by a combination of industrial waste heat and minewater. This is being explored for the newbuild homes but could also be retrofitted to some of the older housing stock should a heat network prove to be viable

Health and wellbeing

4.17 Masterplan frameworks provide an opportunity to influence future physical and mental health of communities and new residents in a positive manner. The proposed masterplan framework seeks to contribute to the priorities of the Barnsley Public Health Strategy 2018-2021, particularly in relation to residents living longer, healthier lives. A Health Impact Assessment has been completed to accompany the masterplan framework

5. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

5.1 The Council could have delayed work on the masterplan and left developers/landowners to work in collaboration to develop the Masterplan Framework, however the complex land ownership arrangements are prohibitive on this site. In addition, there is developer interest in this site with developers keen to gain permission for their schemes; the Masterplan Framework is needed to ensure that the scheme comes forward in a

comprehensive manner and that all infrastructure is delivered and shared proportionally across the phases. The absence of a masterplan framework would leave the authority having to determine planning applications in the absence of an overall strategy for land in multiple ownership thus increasing the likelihood of piecemeal and substandard development.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE/SERVICE USERS

- 6.1 The Carlton Masterplan Framework will support the development of significant housing in Carlton. The consultation process has allowed the local community and its stakeholders to help in the shaping and phasing of development in a comprehensive manner. The Masterplan Framework will address key issues raised through the public consultation.
- 6.2 The aim of the Masterplan Framework is to ensure environmental, social and economic conditions are balanced to promote sustainable development for the benefit of local people and service users. The masterplan creates an appropriate framework to help achieve this, but it will be for Planning & Regulatory Board to decide whether future planning applications adhere to the Masterplan Framework, Local Plan policies and relevant Supplementary Planning Documents.

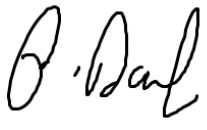
7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 Consultations have taken place with representatives of the Service Director – Finance (S151 Officer).
- 7.2 This report seeks approval to adopt the Masterplan framework for Carlton which will ultimately see development of the area, in line with the Council's Local Plan.
- 7.3 As part of the proposal / masterplan framework, there is the anticipated extension of Carlton Primary Academy to consider. On the current projections, a 105-place extension would be required to facilitate the additional housing from the site. The indicative, high level estimated cost of this extension is £2.4M, inclusive of measures that meet the Council's zero carbon aspirations, which is proposed to be funded from expected Section 106 contributions. This is subject to change.
- 7.4 This report is not seeking the approval for the extension of the school at this stage, and it is expected that a subsequent report will be presented to Members in due course, once greater certainty is known around the scope of the requirements, cost certainty etc.
- 7.5 Whilst this has had no bearing on the decision to recommend approval to Cabinet, it is expected that the Council will receive a capital receipt when the associated land at MU2 and MU3 is sold to the developer. The value of these receipts is unquantifiable at this stage until a full valuation is undertaken by the Council's estates department. Furthermore, in terms of timescale of the expected receipts, this is obviously dependent on how the development progresses. Once the Council is certain of the value and timing of these

receipts, they will be considered within the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, specifically giving due consideration to both the Capital Investment and Reserves strategies respectively.

- 7.6 In addition to the above, it is expected that the adoption of the Masterplan Framework, if approved, will see development of both housing and retail units in the area. The Council will therefore benefit from the expected additional Council Tax and Business Rate income in the future, which have already been factored into the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy.

Financial Implications/Consultation



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

8. EMPLOYEE IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 There are no issues arising directly from this report.

9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 There are no issues arising directly from this report.

10. CUSTOMER AND DIGITAL IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 A 6-week public consultation period was undertaken on the Draft Masterplan Framework. Whilst this was restricted to digital/online consultation, stakeholders with accessibility constraint had the opportunity to request paper copies of consultation material or discussion with officers via telephone to provide assistance. The digital engagement statistics are positive and demonstrate a wide reach was achieved.

11. COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 A communications strategy and Statement of Community Involvement has been produced for the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

12. CONSULTATIONS

- 12.1 Consultations have already been undertaken with the Portfolio Holder for PLACE, Local Members, statutory consultees as well as residents and businesses through the public consultation exercise.

13. EQUALITY IMPACT

- 13.1 A Full Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 4.
- 13.2 In addition, the Local Plan was subject to an over-arching Equalities Impact Assessment which considered its policies and procedures. This concluded that all policies and proposals apply to all sectors of the community equally. The policies make provision for a range of housing types to meet differing needs. The design policy D1 also seeks to ensure that development is designed to be accessible to all. The SPD's and Masterplan Framework has been prepared in the context of these policies to ensure that equality, diversity and social inclusion are promoted.

14. THE CORPORATE PLAN AND THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

- 14.1 The Local Plan is a key Council strategy document that will support the achievement of each of the five main priorities set out in our Council Plan and in working towards Barnsley 2030. The masterplan document will help ensure sustainable housing growth is achieved, integrating active travel and green space opportunities. In turn, this will support the Health and Sustainable Barnsley priorities together with the renewable and low carbon energy opportunities on the site. It will also provide a new primary school for local children that will support the priority of Learning Barnsley ensuring that existing and future residents have access to quality education close to where they live.
- 14.2 Energy usage and sustainability will be a golden thread running through the Masterplan Framework document, with particular focus on sustainable movement framework including street hierarchy, pedestrian and cycle links, public transport provision and Travel Plan.

15. TACKLING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY

- 15.1 Good quality planning can have a transformational role in improving the quality of life of our communities by helping to deliver places that include good quality, energy efficient homes; integrated public transport and active travel opportunities; access to good quality and varied green space to provide opportunities for exercise and connections to nature to improve physical and mental wellbeing; and access to education and community infrastructure.

16. TACKLING HEALTH INEQUALITIES

- 16.1 A Health Impact Assessment was produced to consider the Local Plan proposals on health. This considered the impact of the various policies within the plan on the health of various communities as well as whether they contribute to the ambitions of the Corporate Plan and reduce health inequalities. It concluded that as a whole the plan would potentially improve the health of residents and help address health inequalities.

- 16.2 A Health Impact Assessment has been produced to support the Carlton Masterplan Framework in consultation with Public Health representatives. This is available at Appendix 5.

17. REDUCTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

- 17.1 South Yorkshire Police have been consulted as part of the stakeholder engagement process to ensure that the masterplan and design code meet secure by design principles and seek to reduce the likelihood of antisocial behaviour and security issues.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- 18.1 There is a risk that the Masterplan Framework is not well received by the local community. However, the community consultation exercise has presented an opportunity to involve local communities at an early stage to ensure that the Masterplan Framework addresses key concerns and is shaped by the views of the local community. In addition, the site was consulted upon as part of the Local Plan consultation process.

19. HEALTH, SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESILIENCE ISSUES

- 19.1 There are no immediate implications arising directly from this report.

20. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

- 20.1 The proposal is fully compliant with the European Convention on Human Rights.

21. CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

- 21.1 In recognition of the consultation feedback and the Government's Environmental Bill, the Masterplan Framework requires a 10% net gain to biodiversity following completion of the development. This goes beyond current Local Plan requirements and fully reflects the Council's Statutory Biodiversity Duty.

22. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Masterplan Framework and Design Code
Appendix 2: Delivery Strategy
Appendix 3: Community Feedback Report
Appendix 4: Equalities Impact Assessment
Appendix 5: Health Impact Assessment

Report author: Stacey White

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CARLTON MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK AND DESIGN CODE

REVISION NO:	ISSUE DATE:	PREPARED BY:	APPROVED BY:
00	13/08/21	WK/ PL	CW
01	14/09/21	WK	CW
02	04/10/21	WK	PL
03	22/10/21	WK	CW

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Glossary of Acronyms

BMBC	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
GI	Green Infrastructure
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play
LEAP	Local Equipped Area of Play
EPA	Equipped Play Area
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
NCN	National Cycle Network
TPT	Trans Pennine Trail
DPH	Dwellings per Hectare
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
POS	Public Open Space
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
LVA	Landscape Visual Assessment
LCA	Landscape Character Area

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In the Barnsley Local Plan (adopted January 2019) a number of allocations require Masterplan Frameworks to inform any future planning applications. These frameworks are subject to public consultation and council approval prior to determination of any planning applications on the affected sites.

The Carlton Masterplan Framework has been commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC). It will be responsible for setting the objectives for the development to ensure that it contributes towards BMBC's wider objectives and is aligned with the Local Plan. The framework will serve to coordinate sustainable development across a number of land parcels and ownerships and integrate with surrounding landscape and existing communities.

This report includes research and analysis compiled from Stage 1 (Evidence Base) and Stage 2 (Site and Context Analysis). It has been produced through a combination of document reviews, OS mapping data, input from public and stakeholder consultations, professional analysis and collaboration work with the multi-disciplinary consultancy team and BMBC.

Page 274 This Masterplan Framework forms part of a wider programme of work to bring forward regeneration and economic growth across Barnsley, including Carlton. This includes improvements proposed through the Local Plan Spatial Strategy, Barnsley Transport Strategy and the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy and associated Implementation Plans. Whilst this Masterplan Framework is focused on specific Local Plan site allocations, it is reflective of these wider initiatives which are being brought forward by the Council and its partners.

BMBC have commissioned Arup and Gillespies to develop a Masterplan Framework and Design Code for this proposed development. The process has involved the analysis of issues and opportunities, exploration of options, intensive engagement and consultation.

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Fig. 1 shows the extent of allocated sites MU2 and MU3 (now referred to collectively as 'the site', unless stated otherwise) in Carlton, which form the study area of our analysis in this report.



Fig. 1: Site Location Map MU2 and MU3

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Overview

In the Local Plan, the MU2 and MU3 Carlton allocations have been designated to be a combined new mixed-use development for 1977 homes, a small local shop and education expansion. However, after working through the masterplanning process, this Masterplan Framework is providing circa 1500 homes. The designated site is located immediately to the east and south of Carlton, and within close proximity to Royston, Cudworth, Monk Bretton and Athersley. The development will include a new small local shop, expansion to Carlton Primary Academy, improved play and community facilities and will capitalise on the Wharncliffe Woodmoor green heart - all formed around three new neighbourhoods.

Page 275

A new community garden will bring grow gardens, an orchard, informal woodland play and an active travel local point to Carlton. The community garden will be focused towards neighbourhood activity and will not include a shop.

Wharncliffe Woodmoor will be retained and enhanced as an invaluable asset to the people of north Barnsley, while also contributing to the improvement of biodiversity in the area.

Multiple active travel routes and green/ wildlife corridors will be across the site, connecting key open spaces and surrounding towns, villages and nature reserves, including Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve, which is now part of a new Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

1.3 Use of this Document

The purpose of this document is to ensure coordinated, comprehensive and quality development is brought forward at Carlton. It will form material guidance in the determination of any planning applications on the site.

Applicants are required to present each planning application to the Design Panel at key stages throughout design development and demonstrate compliance with the Masterplan Framework and Design Code through a Masterplan Framework Compliance Statement. This shall form part of the validation requirements for submission of a planning application, including any of the land edged in red in Fig. 01. Where applicants judge that either the requirements cannot be complied with, or they wish to put forward alternative proposals that they believe will continue to meet the aims of the Masterplan Framework, these shall be clearly set out in the Masterplan Framework Compliance Statement with supporting evidence setting out the rationale for this, to permit consideration by the Local Planning Authority as part of the determination process.

It is recommended that any proposed departures from the Masterplan Framework are discussed with the Local Planning Authority as part of formal pre-application discussions and are included in pre-application public consultation.

The Masterplan Framework Compliance Statement shall set out:

- How the proposed application accords with the Masterplan Framework, by framework layer.
- How the proposed application accords with the Design Code, by Design Code principle.

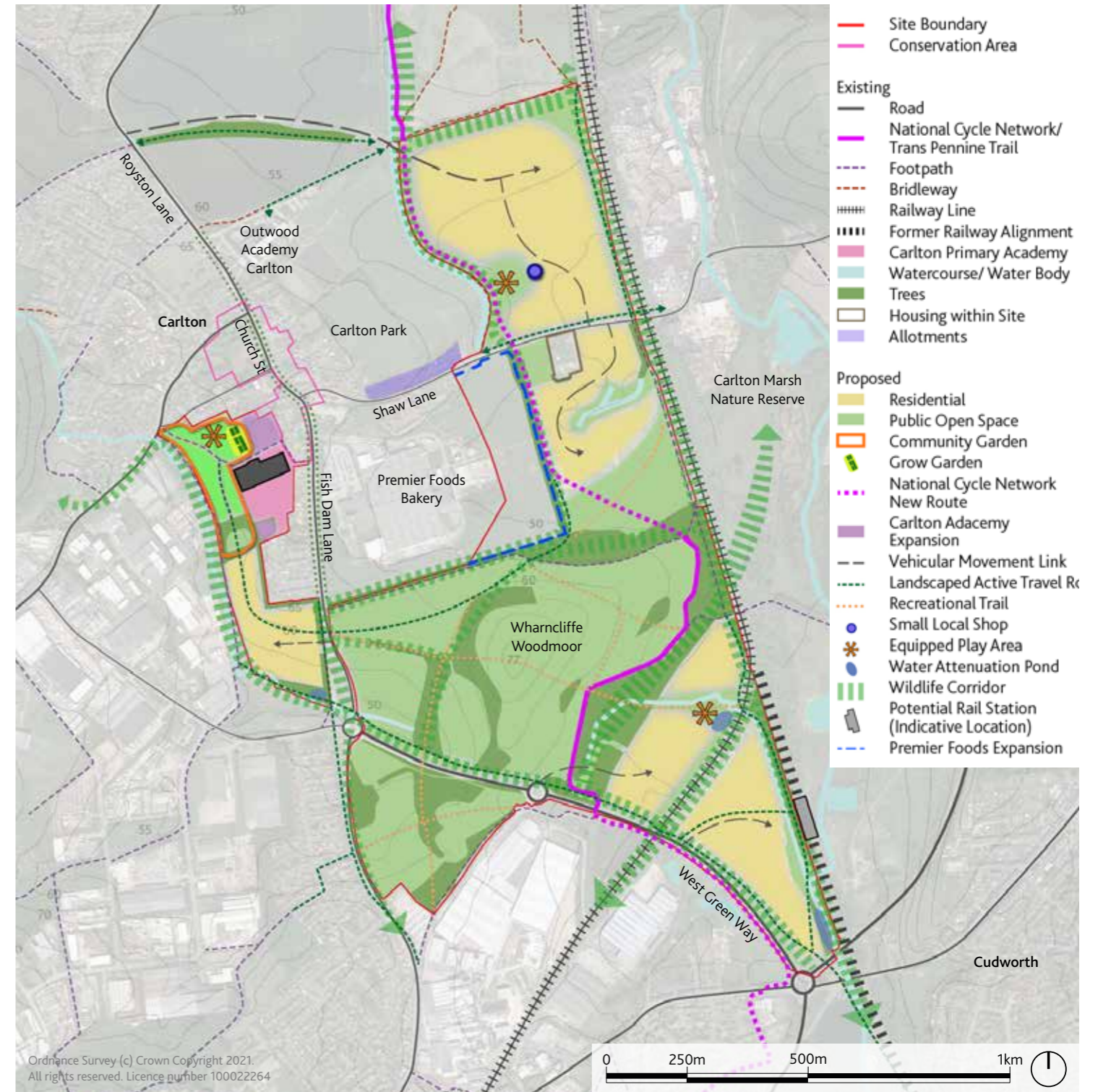


Fig. 2: Carlton Masterplan Framework Plan

2. PLACEMAKING PRINCIPLES

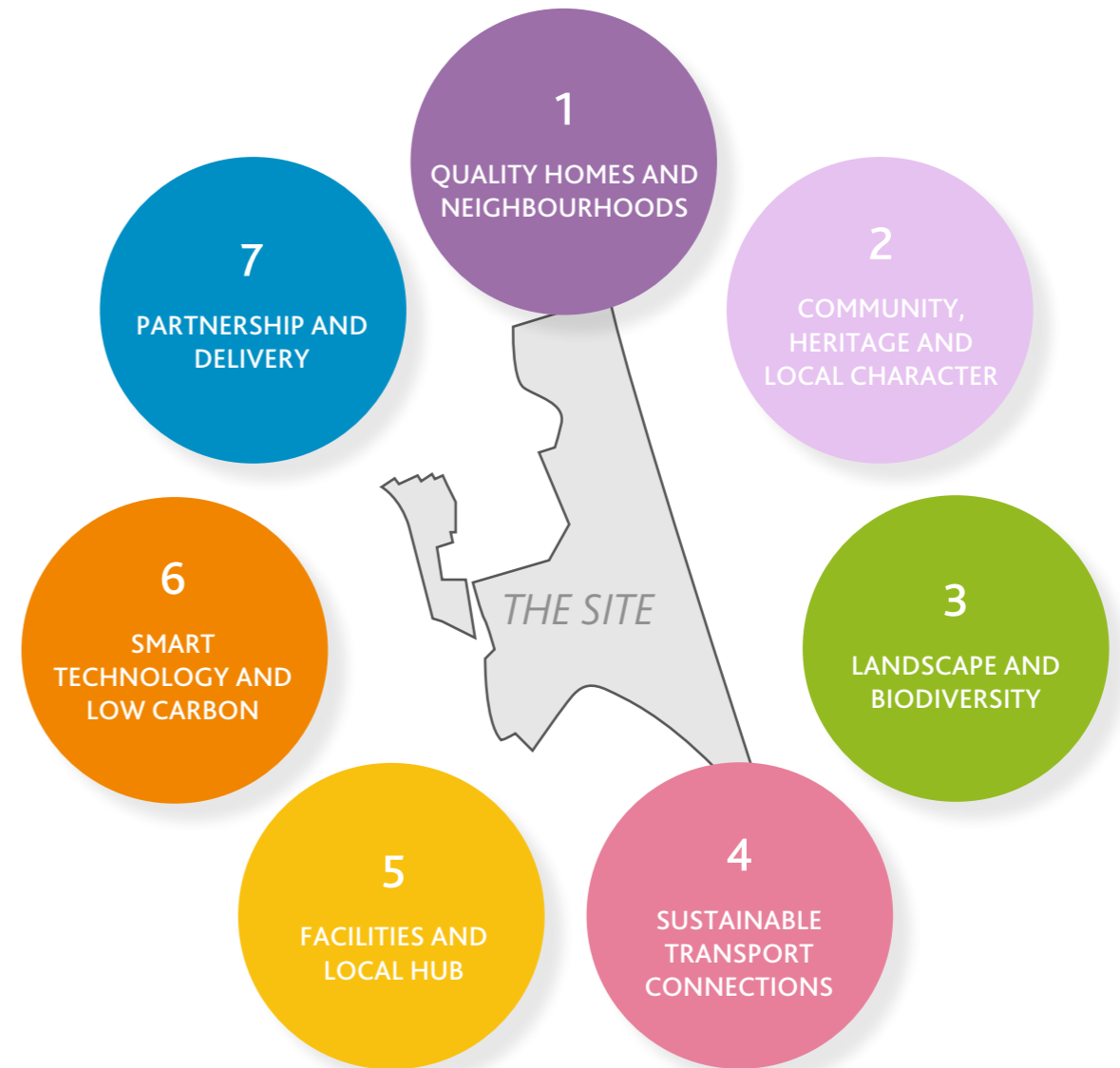
Vision

Carlton's new development will be a cluster of sustainable neighbourhoods focused around Wharncliffe Woodmoor as the key community greenspace. They will offer innovative housing and diverse neighbourhoods within a pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment, and a distinctive landscaped setting integrated into the fabric of existing green, blue and service assets such as Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve, Barnsley Canal, National Cycle Route and connections to local facilities including the nearby local centres of Royston and Cudworth.

The Masterplan Framework for Carlton is based around the seven placemaking principles. To ensure quality and sustainability, these principles will be embedded throughout the process of planning and delivering Carlton's new communities.

Barnsley MBC declared a climate emergency in 2019 and has a goal to become a net zero carbon borough by 2045. Therefore, sustainably reducing energy usage is a key consideration for the Masterplan. Elements being considered in the Masterplan Framework to make it more sustainable include:

- Promoting the use of sustainable transport, including walking, cycling, bus services, connections to railway stations and electric vehicle charging points in every home
- Provision of high-speed digital fibre connections to allow people to work from home
- Use historic mine workings around Barnsley as a heat source
- Smart technology such as energy efficient building fabric and efficient, low-energy heating systems to help drive down carbon emissions



2. PLACEMAKING PRINCIPLES

1 Quality Homes of Character and Diverse Neighbourhoods

Provide innovative, future proofed housing of character for the new neighbourhoods within a distinctive landscaped setting and offering a diverse range of types and tenures promoting intergenerational and healthy living having regard to the local character and townscape of Carlton including its conservation area.

2 Community Integration

To ensure the new development is a good neighbour, integrating well with surrounding neighbourhoods for mutual benefit.

3 Landscape and Biodiversity

Enhance and preserve Wharncliffe Woodmoor as the new neighbourhood greenspace. Establish green wildlife links as part of the distinctive neighbourhood landscaping connecting with Carlton Marsh and retaining and rejuvenating as many of the existing trees and habitats as possible across the site.

4 Sustainable Transport Promotion and Connections

Ensure provision of well promoted attractive active travel and public transport links within the new neighbourhoods and between the new and surrounding neighbourhoods to make these modes the first choice of travel mode.

Improve the existing National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail to form a secure and well connected network through the site.

5 Facilities and Community Hub

Promote the primary and senior school expansion, community garden and neighbourhood park as facilities serving both new and existing neighbourhoods.

6 Smart Technology and Low Carbon

Promote clean alternative energy usage and minimum carbon consumption throughout the development together with ensuring the neighbourhoods are serviced by high quality broadband and digital technology.

7 Partnership and Delivery

Innovative engagement and partnership methods with community and other key stakeholders will be used to develop innovative exemplary ways of funding, implementing and managing the development and its associated services maximising social enterprise opportunities.



Wharncliffe Woodmoor



Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 CONTEXT

This site and contextual analysis report refers specifically to the site, which is also known as the MU2 (west) and MU3 (east) sites. MU2 is 11.8 ha and MU3 is 117.2 ha, combining to create a total of 129 ha in the local authority of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough. The site is currently designated as mixed-use under the BMBC Local Plan.

The site lies less than 0.5km south-east of the centre of Carlton and are approximately 4km to the north-east of Barnsley. They are accessible via the M1 (J38) and A61.

MU2 is bounded to the west by a green buffer to Carlton Industrial Estate, north and east by housing and Carlton Primary Academy, and south by travellers site TS1.

MU3 is bounded to the north by green belt, east by a railway line, north-west by the Barnsley Canal, west by Premier Foods Bakery, south-west by housing and south by Ardagh Glass Works. Shaw Lane bisects the northern quarter of the site, while West Green Way bisects the southern quarter of the site.

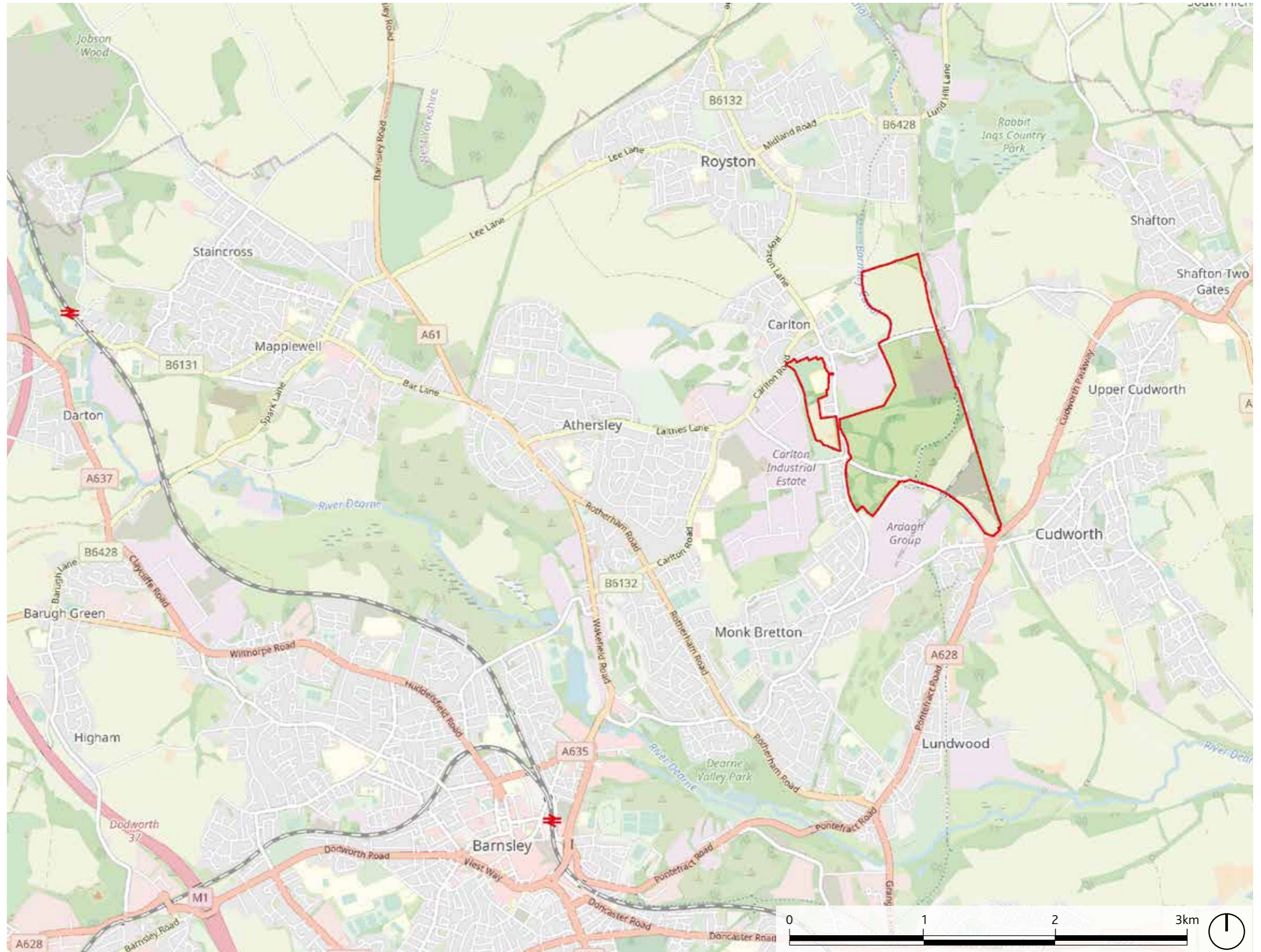


Fig. 3: Site Context Map

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY

Site MU2 rises from a low point in the south towards the north-east with an overall level change of circa 15m.

Site MU3 rises from the lowest level along the eastern edge (particularly to the south east) towards the central south area where the summit is located and has a level change of over 35m.

The steepest region lies in the central and southern part of MU2, and within Wharnccliffe Woodmoor area in MU3 around the high point and towards the railway lines. The rest of the site is located on a relatively flat area.

These topographical issues should be respected and addressed in the Masterplan.

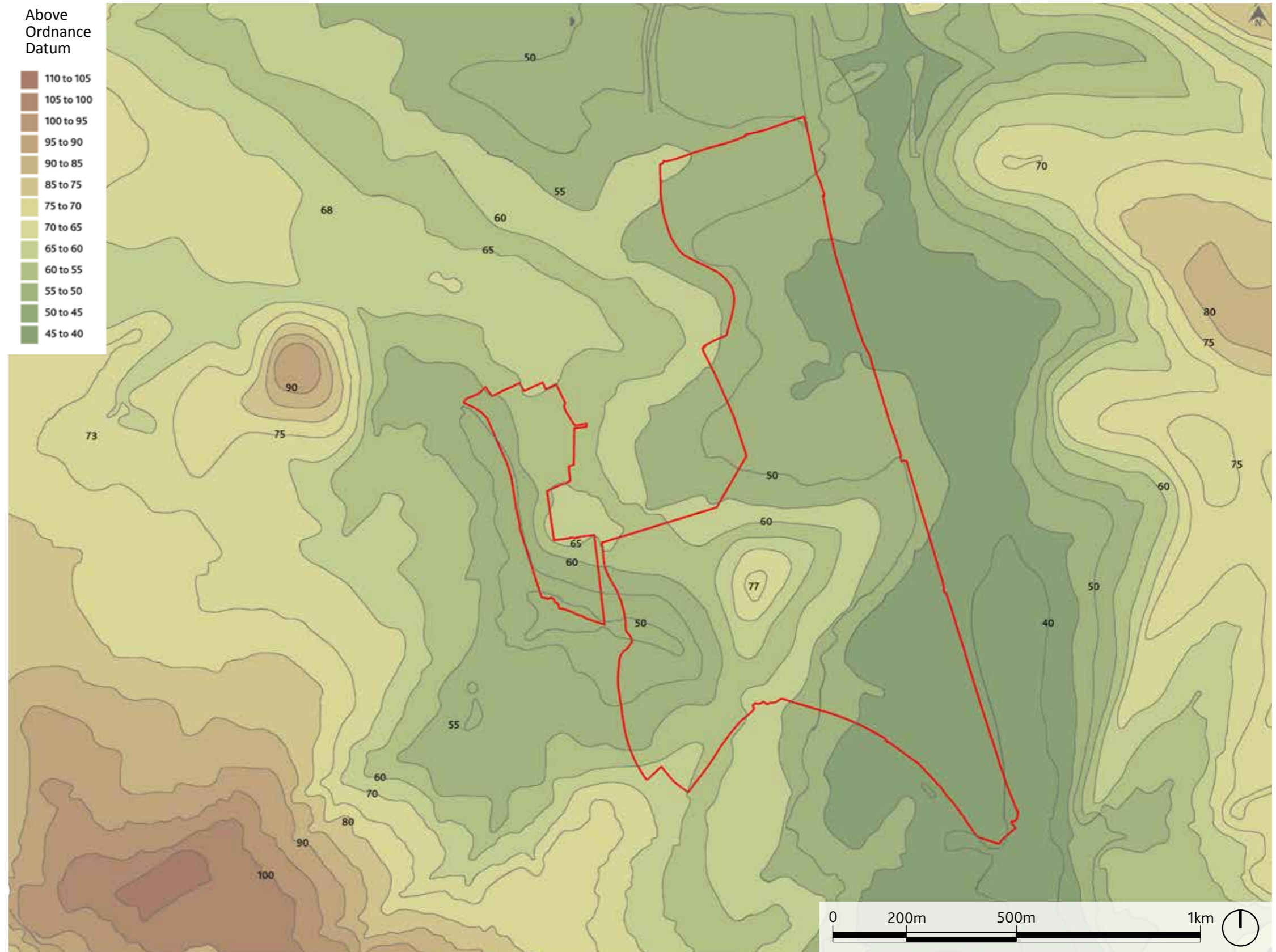


Fig. 4: Carlton Existing Topography

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.3 KEY CONSTRAINTS

The site constraints plan summarises the various technical constraints that are found within and around the site.

Ground Condition:

There are a number of ground constraints across the site as detailed in the Evidence Base. For most of these, ground investigations will be required during the design phases. Some of the key constraints are illustrated in Fig. 5 and detailed below:

- Shallow mineworkings in the northern part of the MU2 allocation will require ground investigations to check for ground gas and if coal still exists. These may need to be extracted prior to development to prevent sterilisation in line with Barnsley Local Plan Policy MIN1.
- Ground investigations will be required to locate the mineshafts and mine adit on Site and to confirm the treatment. This can then lead to the determination of the exact development exclusion zone.
- There is a potential source of contamination in groundwater in the former landfill areas which will require a desk study and ground investigation in order to confirm the contents and extent of contamination and required remediation.
- Further investigation will be required with Coal Authority (including CON29M report) to obtain Information on mine gas and ground source heat potential of the deep mineworking areas.

Heritage and Archaeology




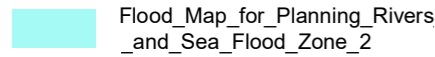

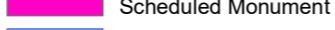





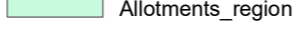

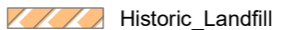
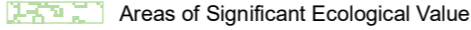

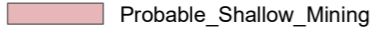
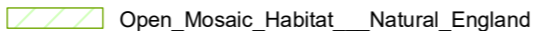


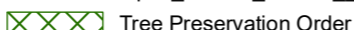


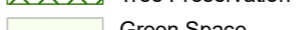
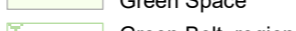
Most heritage assets of interest are outside of the site and an assessment of impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets is likely to be required to support planning applications made for the site.

For the heritage assets located within the site, proposals must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment. The canal for example should be reflected within the proposed landscape and others such as the ridge and furrow earthworks may need to be recorded prior to construction.

Flood Risk

Development should be avoided on areas within Flood Zone 2 and 3, as required by Local Plan Policy.

Key

 Site Boundary	 Adopted Highway Boundary 2017	 Conservation Areas_region
 Flood_Map_for_Planning_Rivers_and_Sea_Flood_Zone_2	 Primary School	 Scheduled Monument
 Mine_Adit	 Secondary School	 Surface Water
 Mine_Shafths	 11kV Overhead	 Allotments_region
 Listed_Buildings_1km	 Historic_Landfill	 Areas_of_Significant_Ecological_Value
 Footpath	 Probable_Shallow_Mining	 Open_Mosaic_Habitat__Natural_England
 Bridleway	 Green_Space	 Tree_Preservation_Order
 Rail_Line	 Green_Belt_region	 Green_Space
		 Green_Belt_region

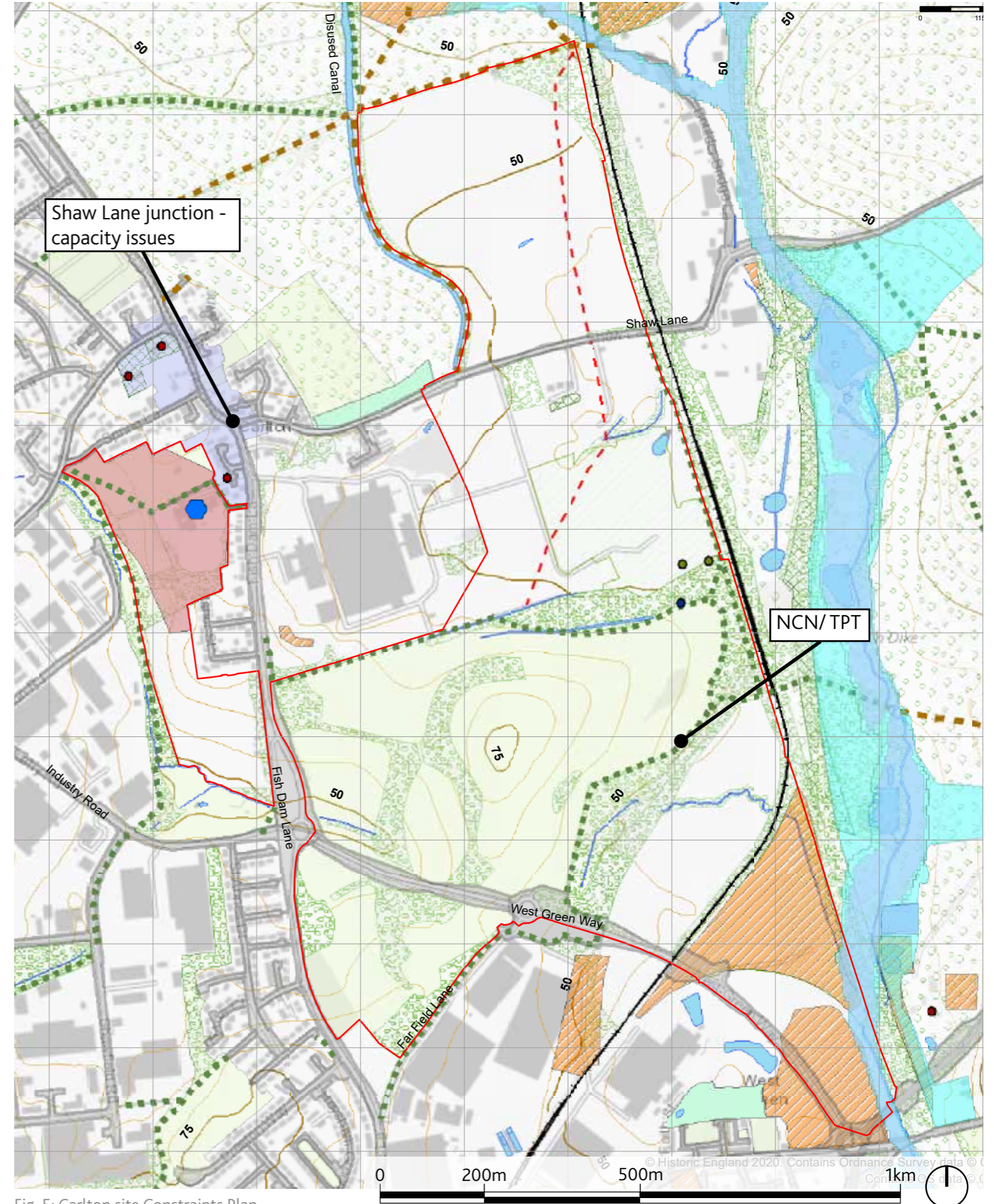


Fig. 5: Carlton site Constraints Plan

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.4 SITE OWNERSHIP

Mapping to the right indicates that there are a number of different land parcels with different owners across the site. There are 17 different landowners with varying sizes of land parcels.

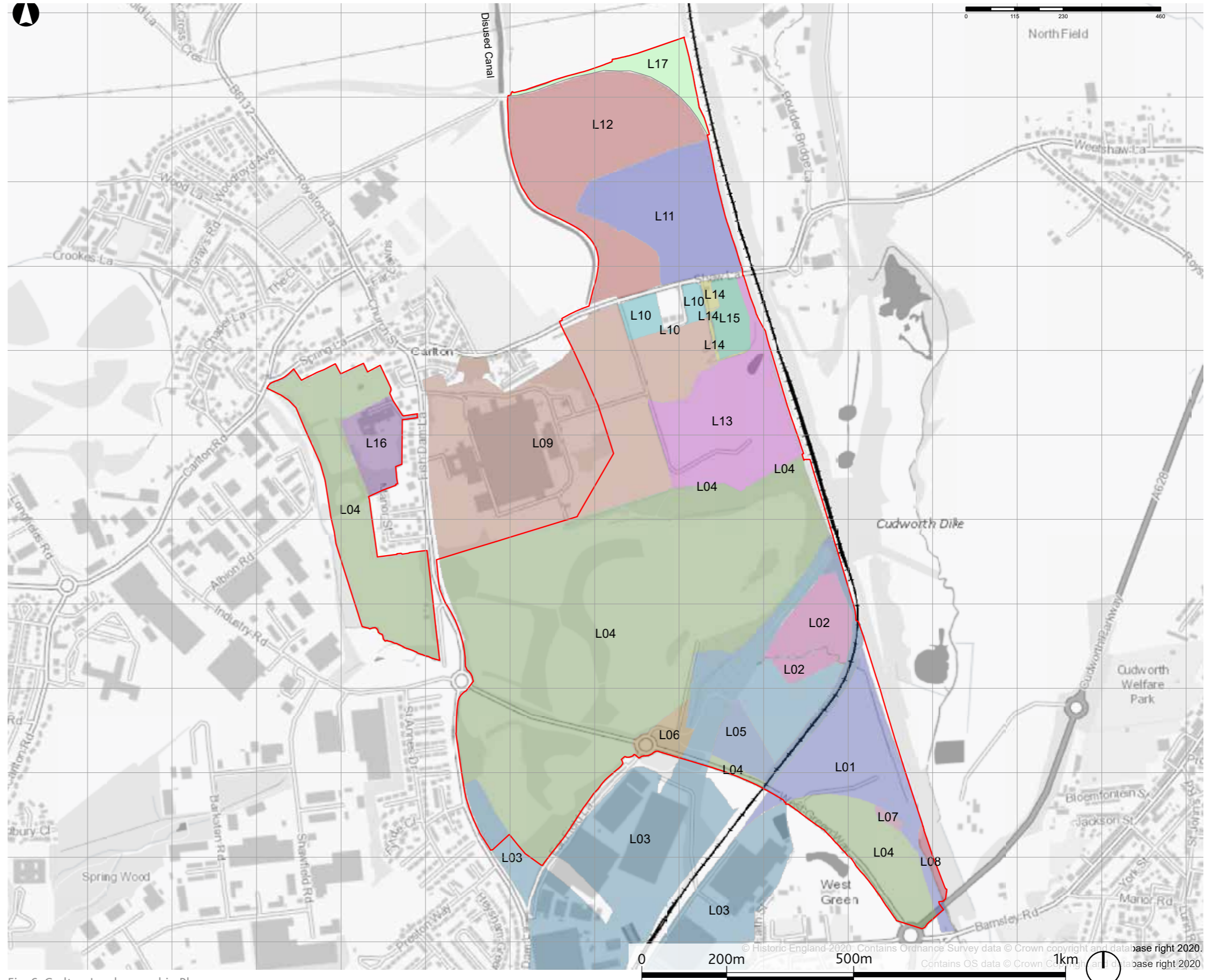


Fig. 6: Carlton Landownership Plan

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.5 URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS

The site and context urban design analysis plan to the right summarises the below key findings:

- Provide safe active travel and public transport links to Carlton Primary Academy, Outwood Academy Carlton, Carlton Park and Recreational Ground and to the local centres of Cudworth and Royston.
- Sensitive treatment and potential mitigation buffer required along existing industrial edges.
- Large areas of contaminated/ unsettled land within the site will require remediation to enable residential development to take place.
- Proposed development shall consider significantly steep topography.
- Safe pedestrian and cycle crossing points should be provided along existing roads and connect the site with surrounding Public Right of Way network.
- Mitigation required for noise and environmental pollution from national speed limit traffic along West Green Way.
- NCN/TPT of poor quality along eastern edge of site MU3 and along Shaw Lane to be either improved or relocated.

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All applications must provide robust mitigation measures to mitigate against noise, odour and other potential impacts arising from the existing (and potentially expanding) industrial operations.

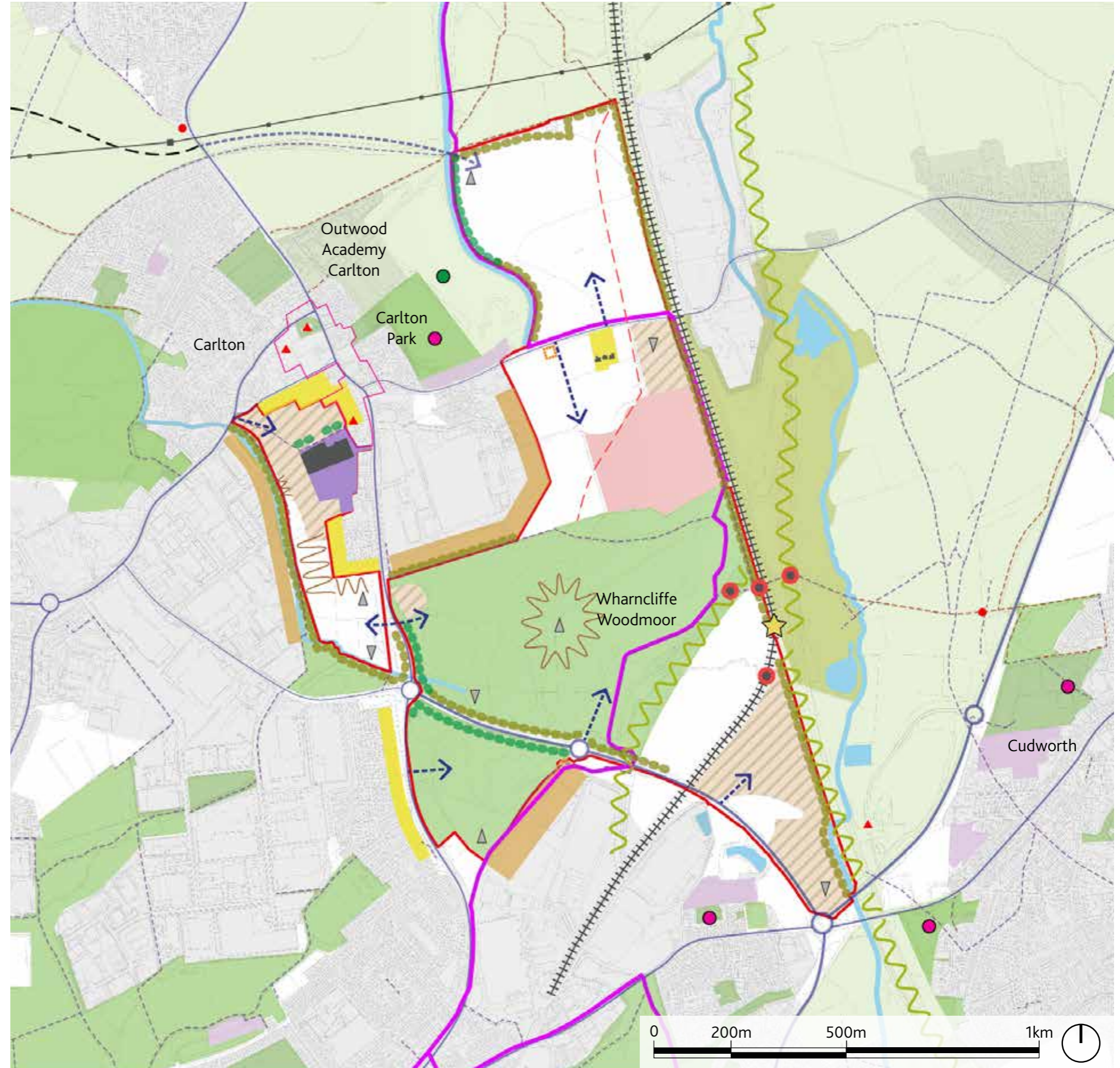


Fig. 7: Urban Design Analysis

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3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.5 URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS

The site and its surrounding areas have distinctive characteristics that provide a platform for placemaking strategies in the new development:

1 HISTORIC CONSERVATION AREA

The historic centre of Carlton is centred at the junction of Church St and Carlton Road, consisting of a church, significant manor houses and former barns.

2 CARLTON GREEN

Likely the first extension of Carlton, an area of mid 20th century municipal housing following a loose grid layout with narrow streets.

3 MINER'S QUARTER

Terrace housing of former miners, in close proximity to former collieries and mine shafts, typically following an industrial grid layout or along key streets.

4 WOOD LANE ROUNDABOUT

Recent developer led edge of settlement extension following a disconnected grid form.

5 CARLTON EDGE

Area of mid-late 20th century developer housing following a perimeter block and cul-de-sac layout.

6 CARLTON CENTRE

Permeating away from the centre of the conservation area is distinctive and unique early 20th century housing, primarily along Spring Lane.

7 FARMSTEAD

New small developer housing on the site of former farms/ farmsteads - typically forming cul-de-sacs.

8 FISH DAM LANE EXTENSION

Seemingly random inter-war housing extension disconnected from Carlton, consisting of semi-detached housing following a perimeter block.

9 LITTLE LANCASHIRE

Post-war municipal housing following a Radburn/ Neu Frankfurt style of housing perpendicular to arterial streets, while street names take influence from Lancashire towns.

10 KLONDYKE EXTENSION

21st century mass housing development, with tall and narrow streetscapes and no ground floor active frontage, following a loose but connected street formation.

11 INDUSTRIAL CUDWORTH

Former miners terrace housing along the arterial road leading into Cudworth, housing is typically raised with a small front garden and dominated by on-street parking.

12 WEETSHAW

Individual and isolated detached and semi-detached housing between Carlton and Cudworth, forming mostly along primary streets.

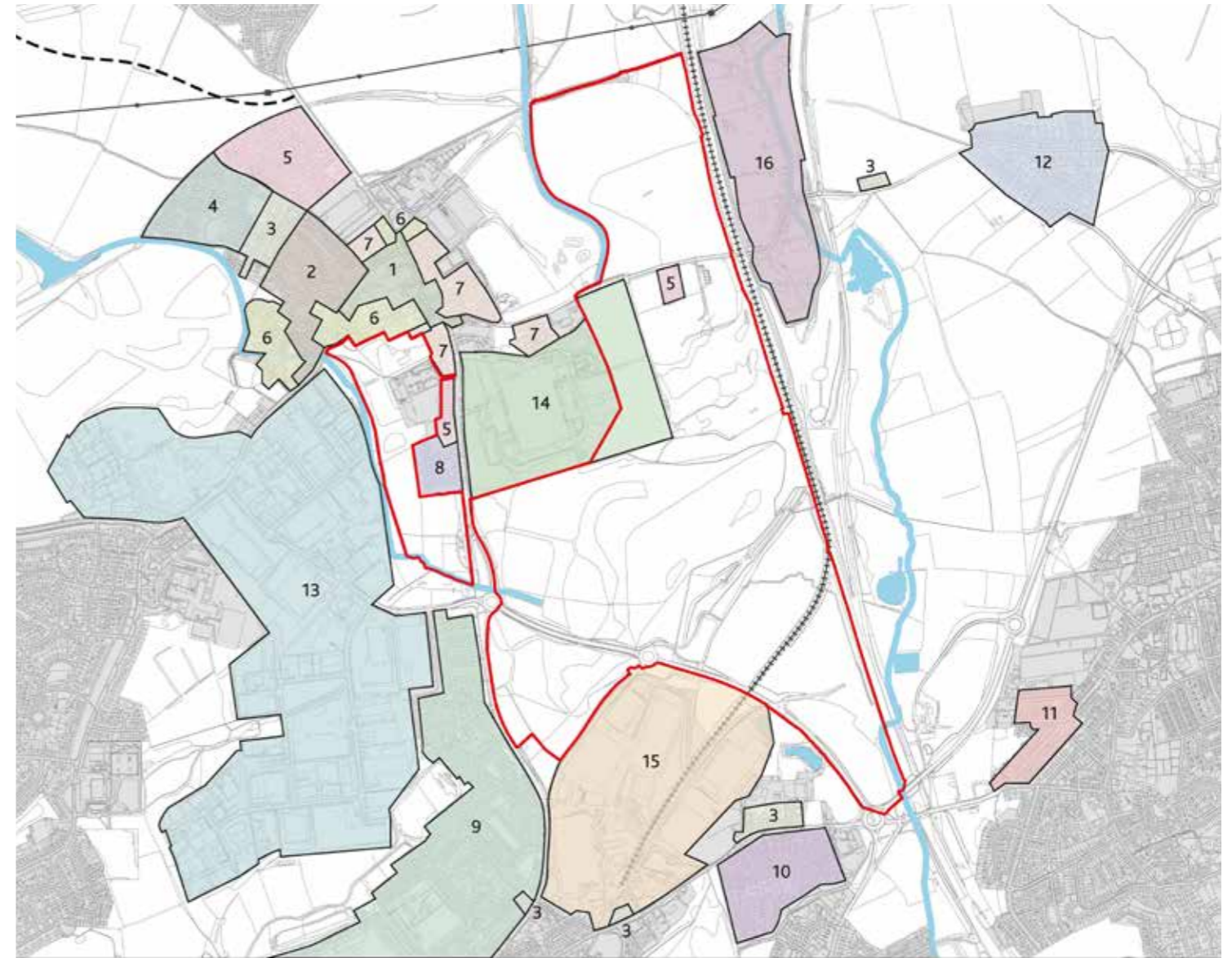


Fig. 8: Carlton Townscape Character Map

13 CARLTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Significant post-war industrial estate divided from Carlton by a green buffer - consisting of low rise, medium-large footprint warehouses.

15 ARDAGH GLASS WORKS

Prominent piece of industry to the north of Monk Bretton, with tall warehouses and chimney stacks visible as a significant landmark seen from miles around.

14 PREMIER FOODS BAKERY

Low-rise large footprint warehousing situated close to the centre of Carlton, partially screened by a sparse woodland boundary.

16 BOULDER BRIDGE LANE

Elongated mostly low-rise area of industry specialising in scrap metal, typically away from public view, penned in by railway embankments.

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.5 URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS



3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.6 LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The site and context landscape analysis plan to the right summarises the below key findings:

- Retain and enhance areas in Wharncliffe Woodmoor as valuable public greenspace, with a focus around the peak of the Carlton South Spoil mound as this offers panoramic views out over the surrounding landscape.
- Create a thematic and well-connected active travel network across and beyond the site, teeing into surrounding Public Rights of Way and National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail.
- Existing trees and hedgerows within the site to be retained where possible.
- Create strong wildlife corridors across and beyond the site, ensure connections with Carlton Nature Reserve and surrounding priority habitats. Respect priority habitats and areas of significant ecological value within the site as rich environmental features, and tee into wildlife corridors where possible.
- Blue infrastructure strategy to be coordinated with existing topography across the site.

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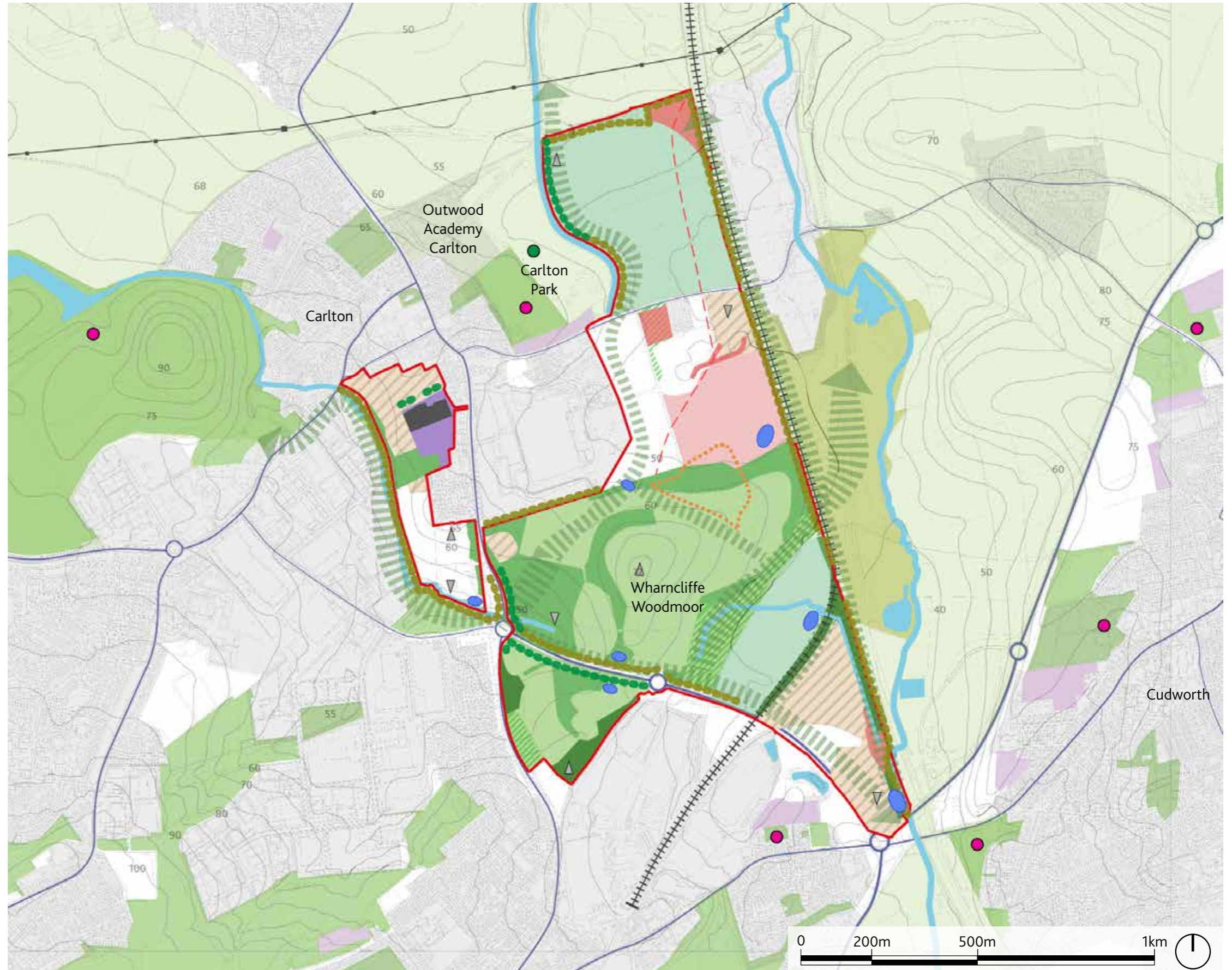


Fig. 9: Green Infrastructure Analysis

3. SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.7 BASELINE CONCLUSIONS

Summary Opportunities

- Extension to Carlton Primary Academy (210 places, circa. 0.87ha).
- Enhance active travel and public transport links to surrounding key assets, such as Carlton Park, Carlton Primary Academy and Outwood Academy, including the diversion and improvement of the NCN/ TPT.
- Connect and establish distinctive active travel network to link between the site and Cudworth and Royston local centres.
- Potential implementation of new railway station in MU3 connecting between Wakefield and Barnsley.
- Establish wildlife corridors to connect significant assets in the site with Carlton Nature Reserve and surrounding parks.
- Extensive heritage characteristics to be reflected in design.
- Propose Local Equipped Areas of Play in areas throughout the site that are not divided by arterial streets including MU2 and MU3 (north and south of Shaw Lane).

Summary Issues

- Further investigations will be required to assess the contaminated and unsettled land within the site.
- Problematic steep topography to be considered in the development layout.
- Capacity constraints at the existing Shaw Lane/ Church Street/ Fish Dam Lane junction.
- Site boundaries along industrial edges in site MU3 present aesthetic and acoustic issues.
- Land ownership to be respected with configuration of land use and potential phasing.
- National speed limit along West Green Way causes concern for noise pollution and movement barrier within MU3.
- NCN/TPT of poor quality along eastern edge of site MU3 and along Shaw Lane.

4. MASTERPLAN DEVELOPMENT

4.1 PRE AND POST CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK

In response to the feedback received during the consultation process, a range of amendments were made to the consultation masterplan based on a 'You said, we did' approach.

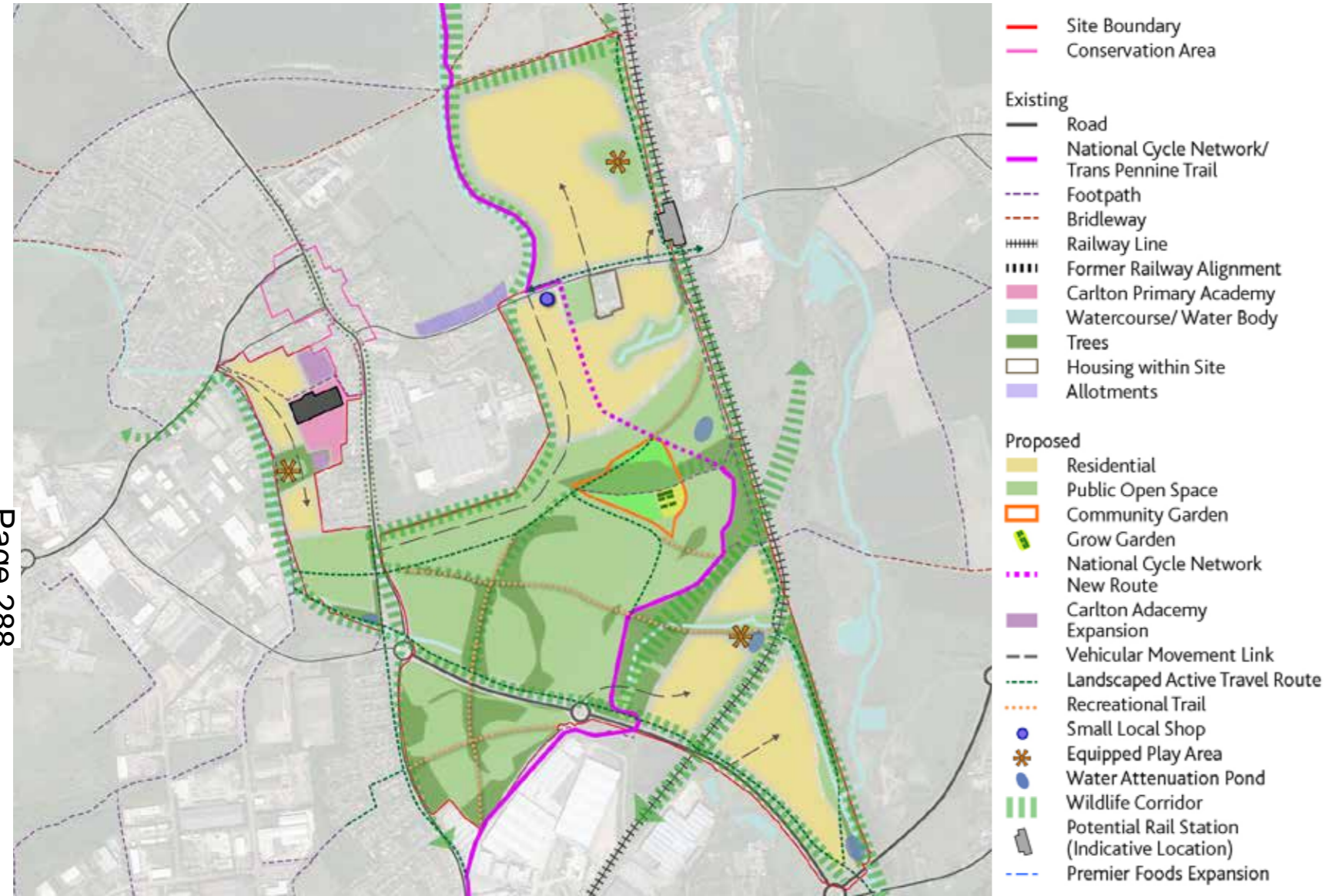


Fig. 10: Consultation Masterplan Framework Plan (Contains information from Esri)

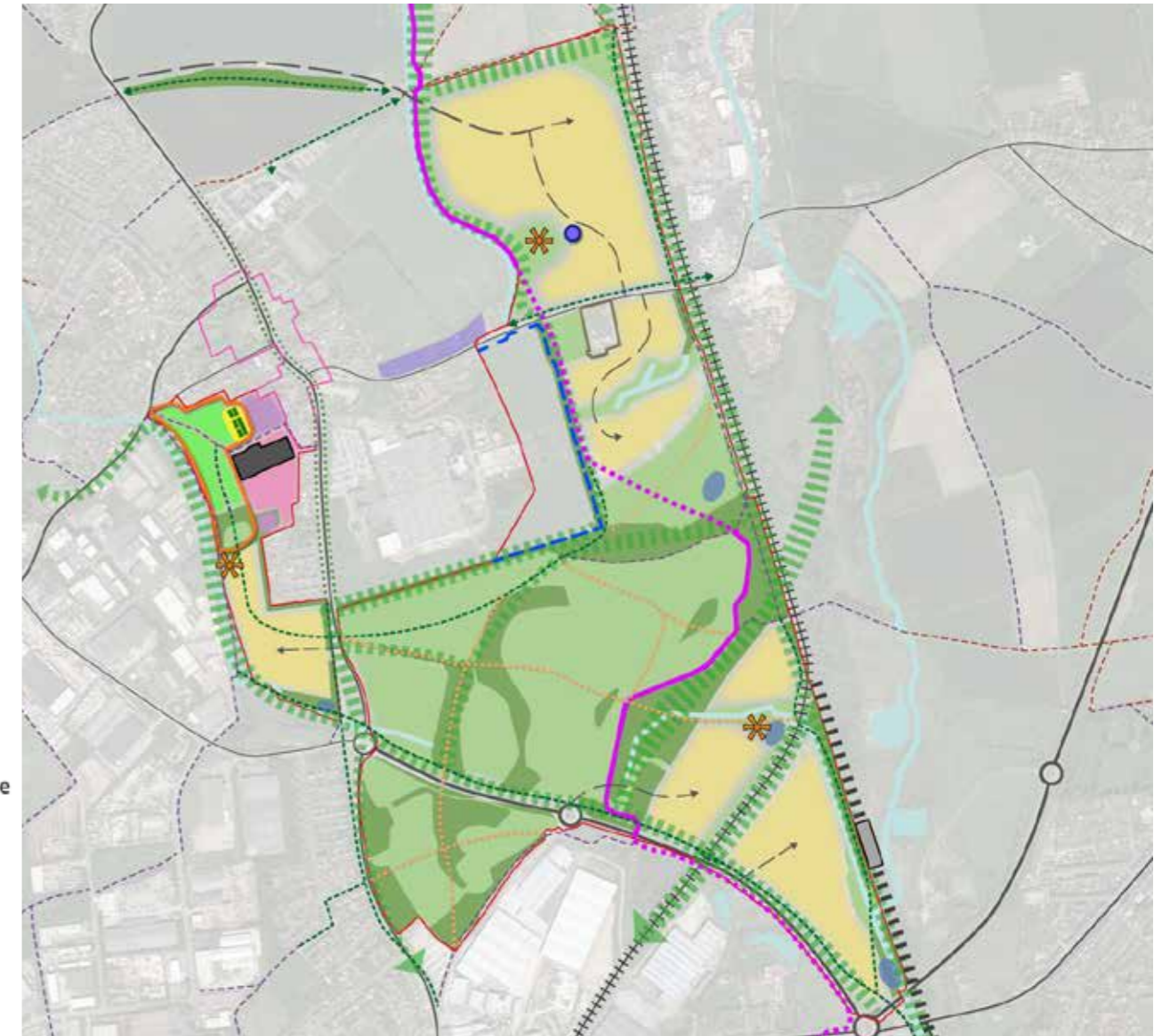


Fig. 11: Post-Consultation Masterplan Framework Plan (Contains information from Esri)

Consultation Masterplan Framework

- Promote a new community garden where the former Carlton Colliery Allotment Garden was, including new grow garden and recreational field.
- Retain and enhance the majority of Wharncliffe Woodmoor as a neighbourhood greenspace.
- Enhance Royston Lane, Church Street and Fish Dam Lane as a central green spine.
- Propose vehicular link from Fish Dam Lane to the north of the site to reduce impact on Shaw Lane.
- Locate small local shop on Shaw Lane/ NCN/ TPT to maximise passing trade into the development.
- Enhance and divert sections of NCN/ TPT to integrate with the overall GI strategy.

Post-Consultation Masterplan Framework

- Reduce residential area north of MU2 and around Wharncliffe Woodmoor in MU3 to preserve it.
- Preserve and enhance Wharncliffe Woodmoor in its entirety as a community greenspace.
- Community garden to the north of site MU2, bringing a grow garden and play facilities to new and existing residents of Carlton, while integrating with Carlton Primary Academy.
- Northern movement link from Royston Lane to site MU3 to help relieve existing Carlton transport pressure.
- Small local shop near the junction to the north of site MU3, integrating with a proposed neighbourhood park.
- Enhance and divert sections of the NCN/ TPT, including along West Green Way into Wharncliffe Woodmoor, along the boundary of Premier Foods Bakery and directly across to Barnsley Canal.
- Safeguarding of Premier Foods owned land for future employment uses.

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.1 THE MASTERPLAN

By consolidating all the consultation feedback into the Masterplan Framework based on a 'You said, we did' approach, the final framework includes the following key design principles:

- Circa. 1,500 new homes over three individual residential neighbourhoods, a small local shop, 210 pupil expansion to Carlton Primary Academy and expansion of Premier Foods Bakery.
- Preserve and enhance Wharncliffe Woodmoor as a neighbourhood greenspace, as well as on site landscape designations and delivering 10 per cent Biodiversity Net Gain.
- New community garden to the north of site MU2, including a grow garden/ orchard and play facilities, while integrating with Carlton Primary Academy.
- Small local shop north of Shaw Lane integrating with the Canal Park, providing service to the majority of new residents and Carlton.
- Movement link from Royston Lane to site MU3, relieving congestion in Carlton and along Shaw Lane.
- Potential railway station to the south of site MU3, providing accessibility to Wharncliffe Woodmoor and surrounding residential and employment.

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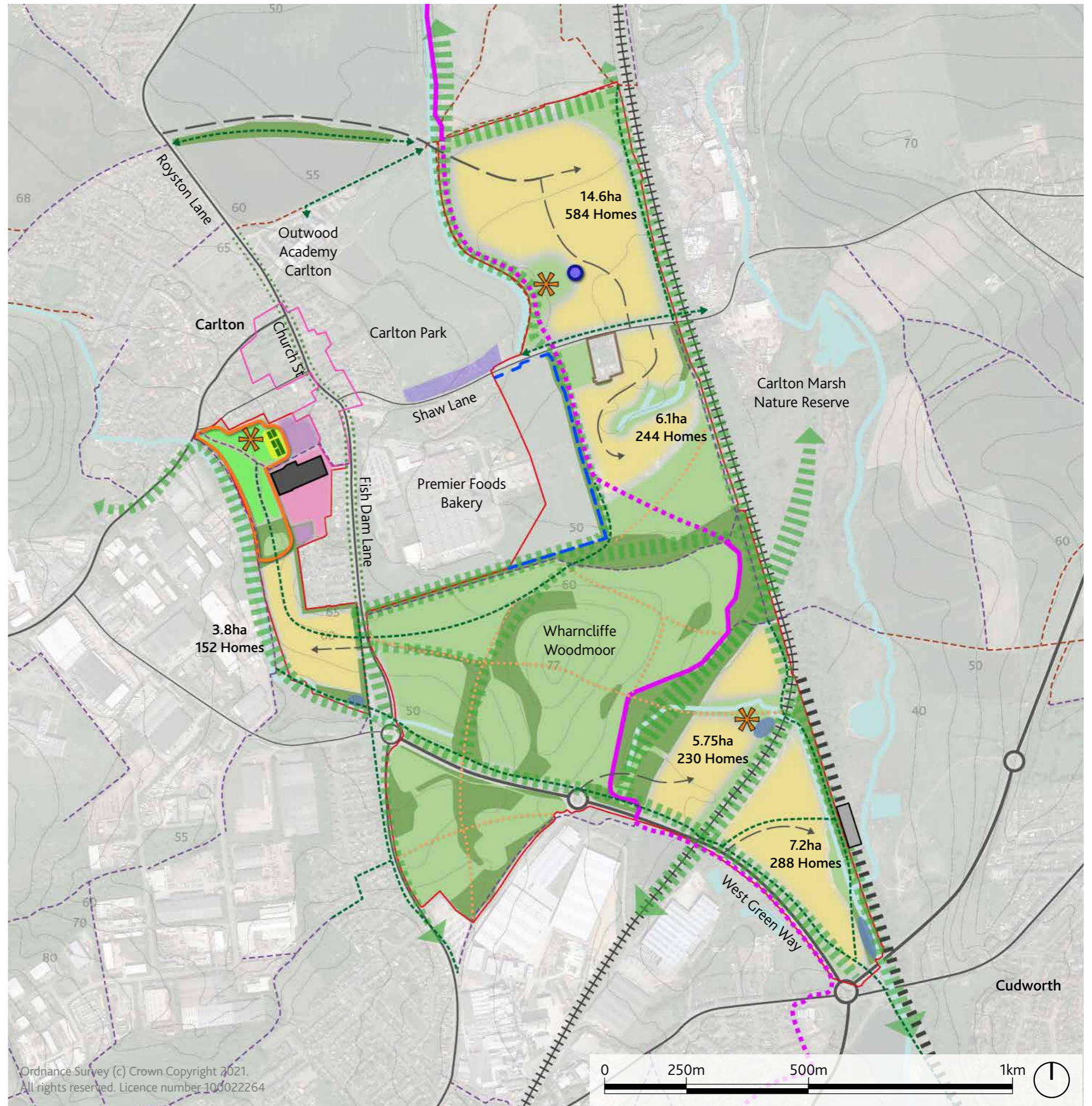
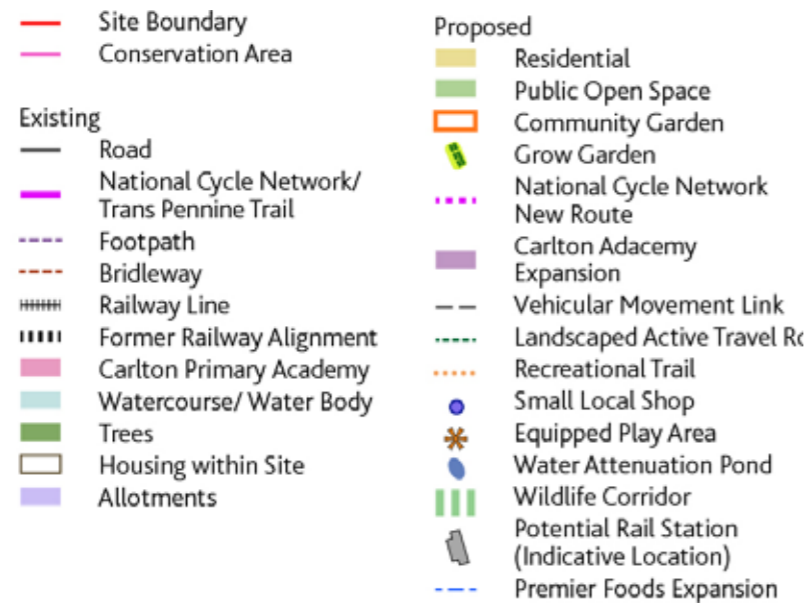


Fig. 12: Masterplan Framework Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.1 THE MASTERPLAN

Indicative development quantum are as follows:

Gross site area	MU2 - 11.8ha MU3 - 117.2 Total - 129ha
No. of Proposed Homes	MU2 - circa. 152 MU3 - circa. 1346 Total - circa. 1,500 Average residential density: 40 DPH per Local Plan
Local shop	Circa 0.1 ha
Education (or community use)	Circa. 1ha (210 pupil expansion at Carlton Primary Academy)
Open space	Circa 64ha (including existing area of Wharncliffe Woodmoor)
Attenuation	Circa 2.3-3.4ha (included in open space)

Residential land use within the allocation is divided into three density zones in order to achieve a diverse mix of housing types and tenures (Fig. 13):

- 1. High density zone 40-45 average DPH
- 2. Medium density zone 35-40 average DPH
- 3. Low density zone 30-35 average DPH

The higher densities are located in the most central places, typically close to key gateways and primary streets, while also relating to adjacent development. Lower densities are located in less central areas of the site - typically around the periphery and adjacent to POS, the green belt and sensitive habitats to limit impact.

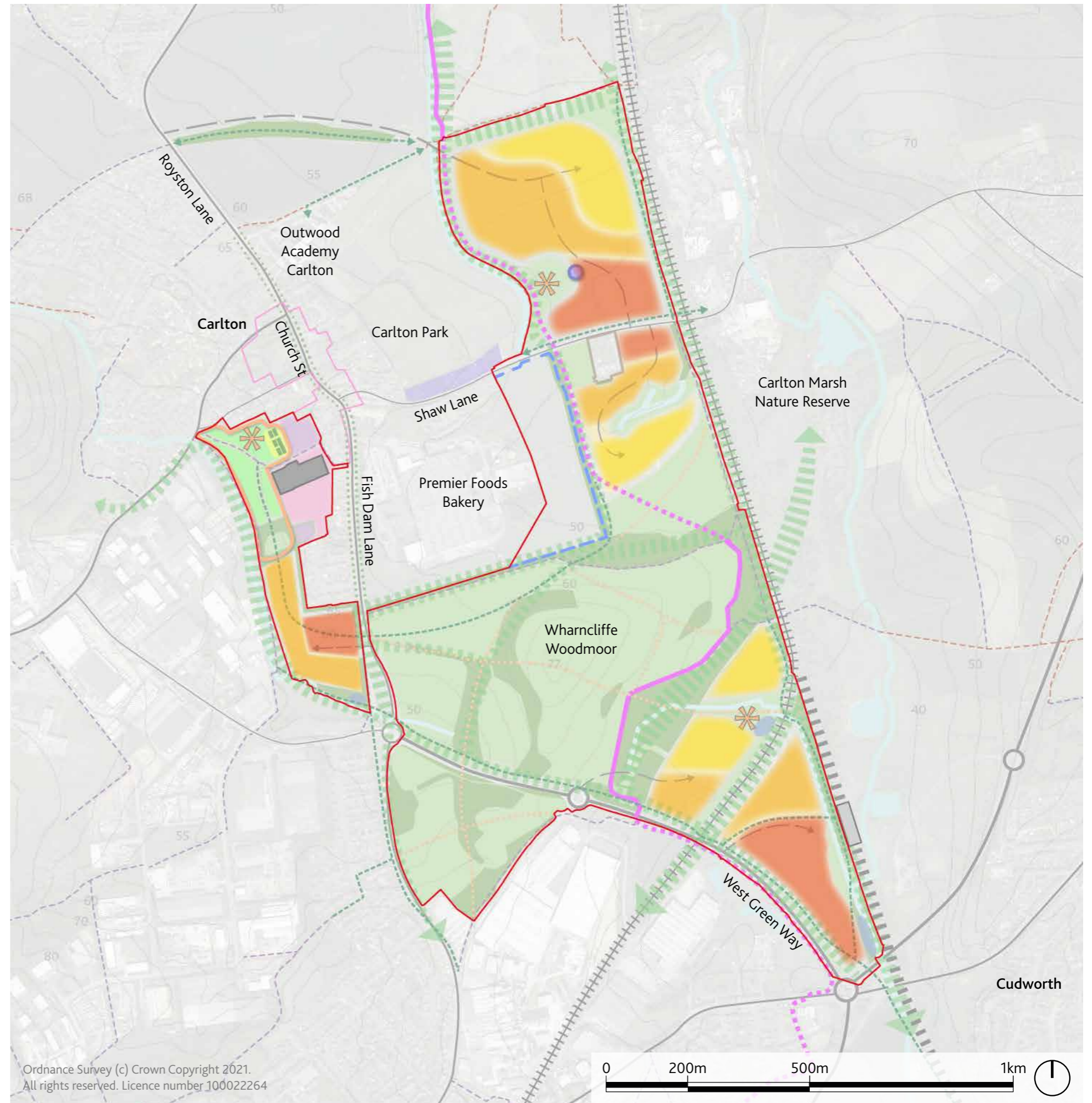


Fig.13 Residential Density Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.1 THE MASTERPLAN

Successful places are not just about the buildings, spaces and routes, they're also about diversity and distribution of uses that they facilitate. The Masterplan Framework plan of the site is based on a combination of seven placemaking principles to create a unique place (see Section 2).

These principles have been taken into consideration in designing the new framework. The proposals also meet the requirements of site specific policy MU2 and MU3 combined in the adopted Local Plan (2019), in that they deliver the necessary commercial, residential and community uses within the broad area for growth. The land uses allocated are as follows and are illustrated in Fig. 12.

Housing

The masterplan area will allow for the provision of up to 1,500 new homes at an average density of 40 DPH. New housing shall be delivered at various densities and scales to meet different accommodation needs. The provision of a mix of housing will include 10 per cent affordable housing as indicated in the Local Plan.

Education

With the introduction of new residential neighbourhoods to the area, Carlton Primary Academy will require a 210 pupil expansion as the school is almost at capacity. Policy I2 gives support to the provision of education facilities that are centrally located to the communities they serve.

Open Space

The masterplan area will provide sufficient high-quality accessible open space in response to the requirements set out in the Local Plan. This shall include the provision of parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural greenspace, neighbourhood greenspace, provision for children and young people, community gardens, etc. At the heart of site MU3 is Wharncliffe Woodmoor, a landscape treated colliery mound that has become a popular neighbourhood greenspace in the north of Barnsley. The site contains a number of landscape designated priority habitats and is adjacent to Carlton Marsh Local Nature Reserve. The open space shall create a GI network of connecting links between habitats to provide wildlife corridors and habitats in their own right. These links shall be utilised for active travel and, where topography allows, SuDS.

In accordance with the SPD Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments, this site is expected to provide a full range of greenspace required to meet the needs of the development. Informal open space and children's play will be provided on site in accordance with the masterplan principles. However, a financial contribution will be required towards the provision of formal recreation, which will improve facilities and access at the existing Carlton Park.

Local Shop

A new residential development will generate a need for a new local shop below 500 m². It shall be located centrally, connected to key active travel links and also accessible to vehicles. The shop shall tie in with other facilities to create a focal point in the site, in this case it is alongside Canal Park and the proposed play area.

Movement Strategy

The Movement Strategy is based on a hierarchy of routes through the site, connecting with existing routes, communities and amenities. The hierarchy prioritises walking, cycling and public transport over motor vehicles to encourage sustainable travel and reduce the impact of private vehicles. The scheme design considers access requirements for all users in the following order:

- Pedestrians
- Cyclists/equestrians
- Public transport
- Specialist service vehicles - emergency services, refuse and delivery vehicles
- Private vehicles



Green open spaces will promote places to gather, socialise and play



Proposed green active travel routes throughout the development



Grow garden as part of the Community Garden

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.2 MOVEMENT FRAMEWORK - ACTIVE TRAVEL

Active travel is encouraged with a network of landscaped active travel and leisure routes as well as an improved National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail providing access for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians. These provide generous, attractive and safe traffic free routes through the site, linking to local facilities and services. Existing Public Rights of Way through the site shall be retained and enhanced. These new and existing routes will connect with existing external Public Rights of Way to connect the site to the surrounding areas.

Fig. 14 identifies the different active travel routes, including pedestrian links, cycle routes and the National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail.

- Existing
 - National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail
 - - - Footpath
 - - - Bridleway
- Proposed
 - - - Landscaped Active Travel Route
 - . . . National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail New Route
 - - - Former National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail
 - . . . Recreational Trail

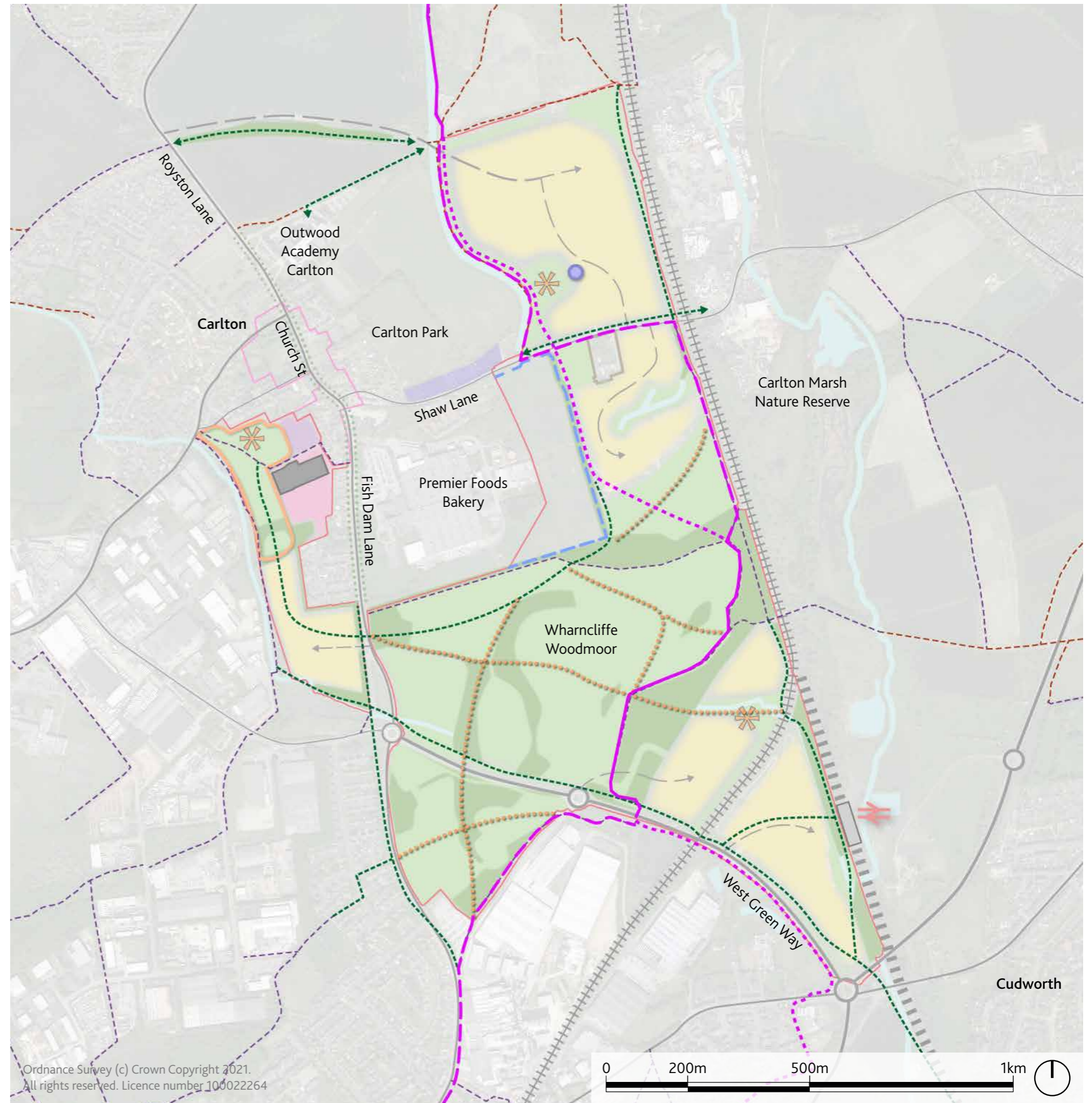


Fig. 14: Active Travel Links Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.2 MOVEMENT FRAMEWORK - ACTIVE TRAVEL

Landscaped Active Travel

A network of Landscaped Active Travel routes is proposed. These include east-west routes connecting Royston Lane and Outwood Academy to the northern parcel of the site, an east-west route along Shaw Lane, north-south routes adjacent to the rail line, a route through MU2 connecting to Shaw Lane through Wharncliffe Woodmoor to the south and east of the Premier Foods site and a route along the northern edge of West Green Way connecting with the southern parcel and proposed rail station in the south.

Routes shall be wide, include planting and provide segregation between pedestrians, cyclists and horses. Safety considerations include that routes are overlooked or passive surveillance and lighting is provided.

National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail

The National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail running in an approximate north-south direction through the site will be upgraded to provide improved facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians for connections between Wakefield and Barnsley. The central section will be diverted through the site.

Existing Footpaths

Existing footpaths through the site will be retained, including adjacent to the rail line and through Wharncliffe Woodmoor in MU3 and the western boundary of MU2. Footpaths will also be provided alongside new highways within the site.

Recreational Trails

In addition, Recreational Trails provide pedestrian routes

through Wharncliffe Woodmoor.

These proposals provide a network of routes available to provide direct connections and a choice of routes for pedestrians and cyclists. Desire lines include links to local communities and amenities in Carlton and leisure routes through the countryside to connect with Royston and Cudworth.

Cycle/ Pedestrian Routes

Cycle Route provision is made along the Landscaped Active Travel Routes and the National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail through the site. These will provide segregated facilities to provide legible, safe traffic-free routes for pedestrians and cyclists and will link to existing routes around the site. In addition, the vehicular streets through the site will be designed to keep vehicle speeds low and enable cyclists to cycle on-street.

New walking/ cycling routes will be fully accessible for all abilities and include suitable surfacing.

New walking/ cycling routes will be fully accessible for all abilities and include suitable surfacing. Equestrian access will be provided on all public bridleways.

New routes not forming part of the adopted vehicular highway will become designated Public Rights of Way where appropriate: to be determined.



National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail through Wharncliffe Woodmoor



Active travel link in natural landscape through historic arch

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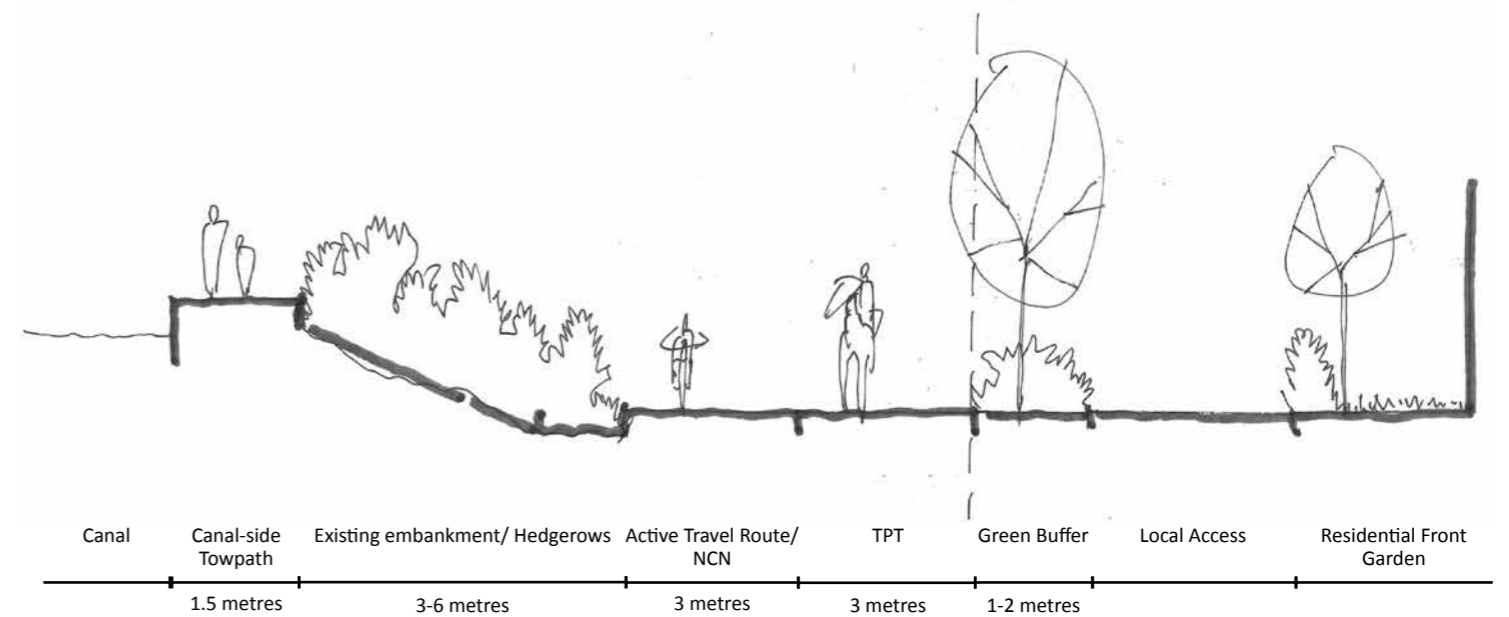


Fig. 15: Canal towpath, proposed rerouting of NCN and TPT Cross Section

5. Masterplan Framework




5.2 Movement framework - Public Transport

Bus routes through the site will be determined in consultation with BMBC, SYMCA and bus operators. Given the number of separate residential development parcels a number of bus routes may serve the site. This would include modifying existing services to provide additional buses and divert some of these in to the site via the northern primary access route and Shaw Lane. In addition, services on Fish Dam Lane will serve the MU2 parcel and new or diverted services will serve the MU3 southern parcels. It may be appropriate for some services to access the southern parcel to better serve the proposed rail station. Contributions to funding of additional bus services will be agreed with BMBC.

Bus stops to be provided at regular intervals with the aim of all dwellings being within 400m walking distance of a bus stop. Bus stops shall include shelters and real time displays.

There are aspirations for a new train station to serve this area being developed through a separate study to reopen the freight line to passenger services. A possible location for the rail station has been identified in the Masterplan. The station would serve new residents as well as existing residents in surrounding areas including Carlton, Cudworth, Lundwood and Monk Bretton. The railway station is being developed by BMBC separately and will need to consider the impact on the adjacent SSSI as part of its development.

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- Existing
 -  Bus Route (no. 57/ 59)
- Proposed
 -  Indicative Bus Route
 -  Indicative Railway Station

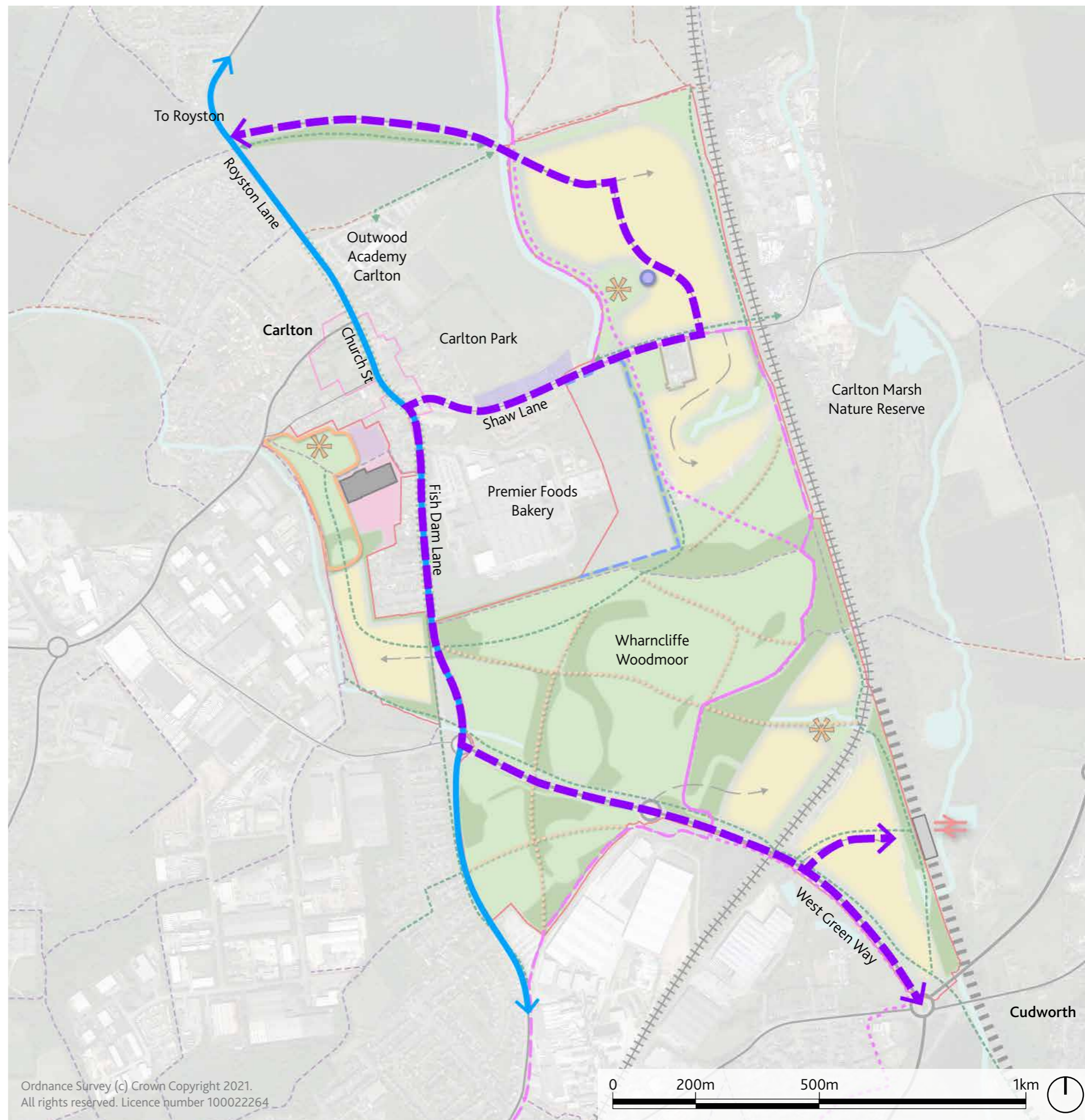


Fig. 16: Vehicular Movement Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

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5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.2 MOVEMENT FRAMEWORK - HIGHWAYS

The indicative street network provides vehicular access through the site. Pedestrians and cyclists shall also be accommodated on these routes.

The Masterplan protects the existing Wharnccliffe Woodmoor open space with a number of separate residential parcels. While connections between the parcels are made by active travel modes, separate highway access to each parcel is made from the existing highway network.

All highway and active travel infrastructure shall be developed in accordance with the LTN1-20 guidance.

- Existing
 - Road
- Proposed
 - - Primary Street
 - - Secondary Street
 - - Local Street
 - - Royston Relief Road

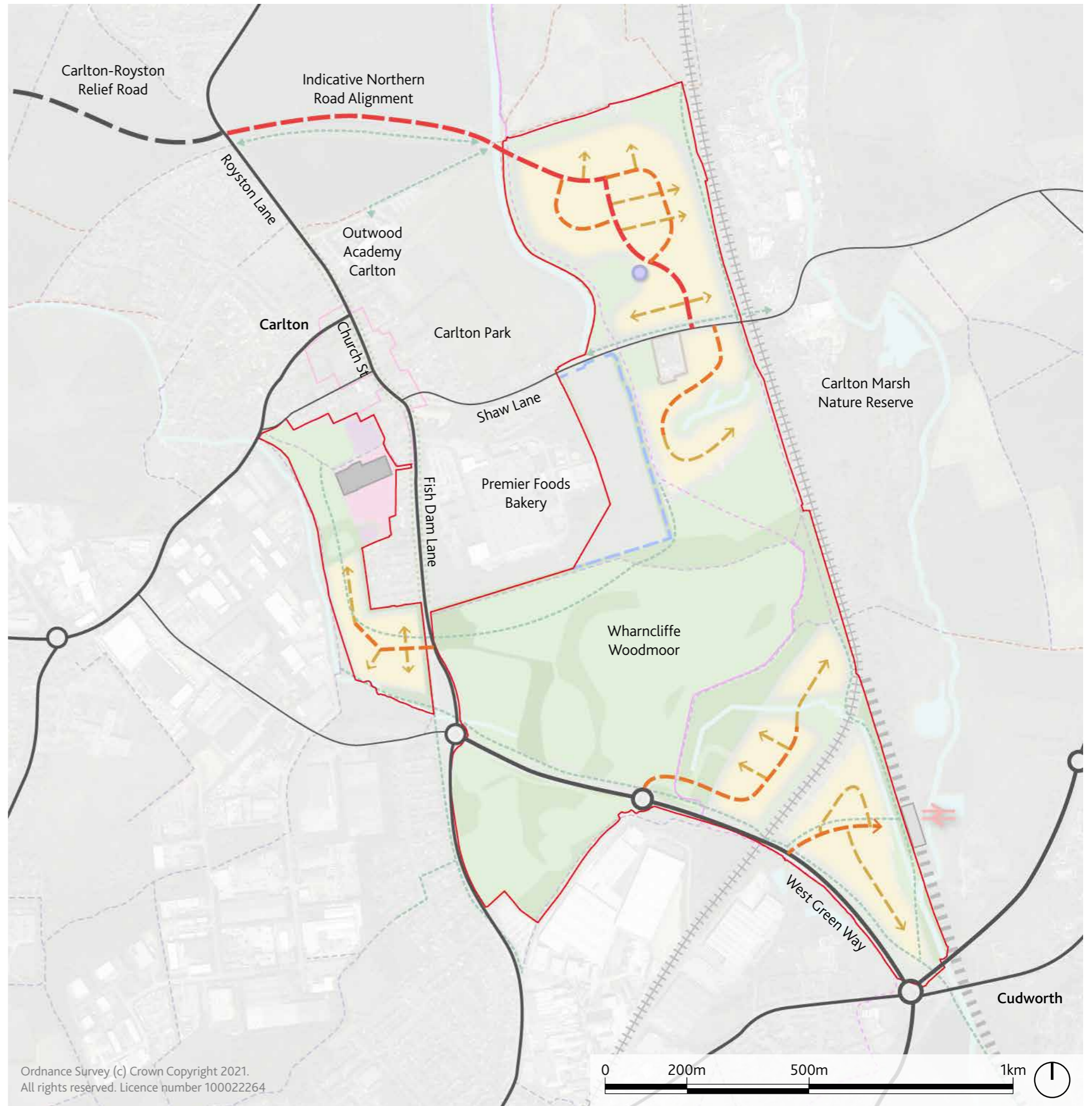


Fig. 17: Vehicular Movement Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.2 MOVEMENT FRAMEWORK - HIGHWAYS

Primary Routes

The highways proposals seek to relieve current congestion in Carlton with the provision of a new northern highway access route from Royston Lane into the northern parcel of site MU3. This will provide the primary access route to the largest residential parcel as well as new local shop. The new link to the north forms part of BMBC's strategic ambitions and would connect with the Carlton-Royston Relief Road when it comes forward. The alignment of this road is shown indicatively in the plans and will need to be developed in detail. The form of junction with Royston Lane will be determined through more detailed junction modelling. Access requirements for the Primary Route are for all vehicles - buses, emergency services, refuse / service vehicles and general traffic. A 30mph design speed is proposed for the northern access connection to Royston Lane and a 20mph design speed proposed within the built up site. Pedestrian footways are to be provided on both sides of the carriageway. A two-way segregated cycle path shall be provided on the primary route in accordance with LTN1-20 guidance based on predicted traffic flows. A Pegasus crossing for the Trans Pennine Trail will be provided. The Primary Route will be adopted by BMBC.

Secondary Streets

Secondary access streets provide access from the primary street in the northern parcel as well as also provide access from the existing local highway network in to the other residential parcels. New access junctions with Shaw Lane, Fish Dam Lane and West Green Way will provide access in to these parcels. These will likely be priority controlled junctions but their form will be determined through more detailed junction modelling.

Access requirements are for emergency services, refuse/ service vehicles and general traffic. Pedestrian footways are to be provided on both sides of the carriageway. Cycle provision is on-street.

Secondary Routes will be adopted by BMBC.

Tertiary Streets / Local Accesses

Tertiary routes / local access roads will provide access to individual residential streets and dwellings within each development parcel. These are not shown on the Masterplan but are considered as part of the Movement Framework. Access requirements are for emergency services, general traffic and refuse/ service vehicles. Pedestrian footways are to be provided on both sides of the carriageway. Cycle provision is on-street.

The adoption of tertiary routes and local accesses is to be determined.

Carlton Royston Relief Road

An indicative alignment of the Carlton Royston Relief Road is shown within the Movement Framework. Whilst this route does not form part of the Carlton site proposals, it is a strategic ambition for BMBC and will reduce the impact of development traffic on existing communities of Carlton and Royston. It is to be delivered by BMBC and forms an external highway connection.

Shaw Lane Improvements

Shaw Lane shall be improved to provide sufficiently wide footways on both sides of the carriageway and appropriate cycling provision in both directions. All improvements shall be in accordance with LTN120. Appropriate streetscape and a speed limit review shall take place to ensure it's a safe environment for all users.



Well designed local residential street with street trees and integrated landscape



Traffic calmed tree-lined secondary street



Tree lined segregated cycle way along primary street

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.3 CHARACTER AREA FRAMEWORK

A number of character areas must be created that respond to the local context and distinctive site characteristics, as well as the land use for each area. The surrounding neighbourhoods and local landscape, along with site constraints, help to shape the various character areas.

The character areas identified, shown in Fig 18, are as follows:

- Canal Side
- Colliery Quarter
- Carlton Green
- Wharcliffe Woodmoor
- West Green Quarter

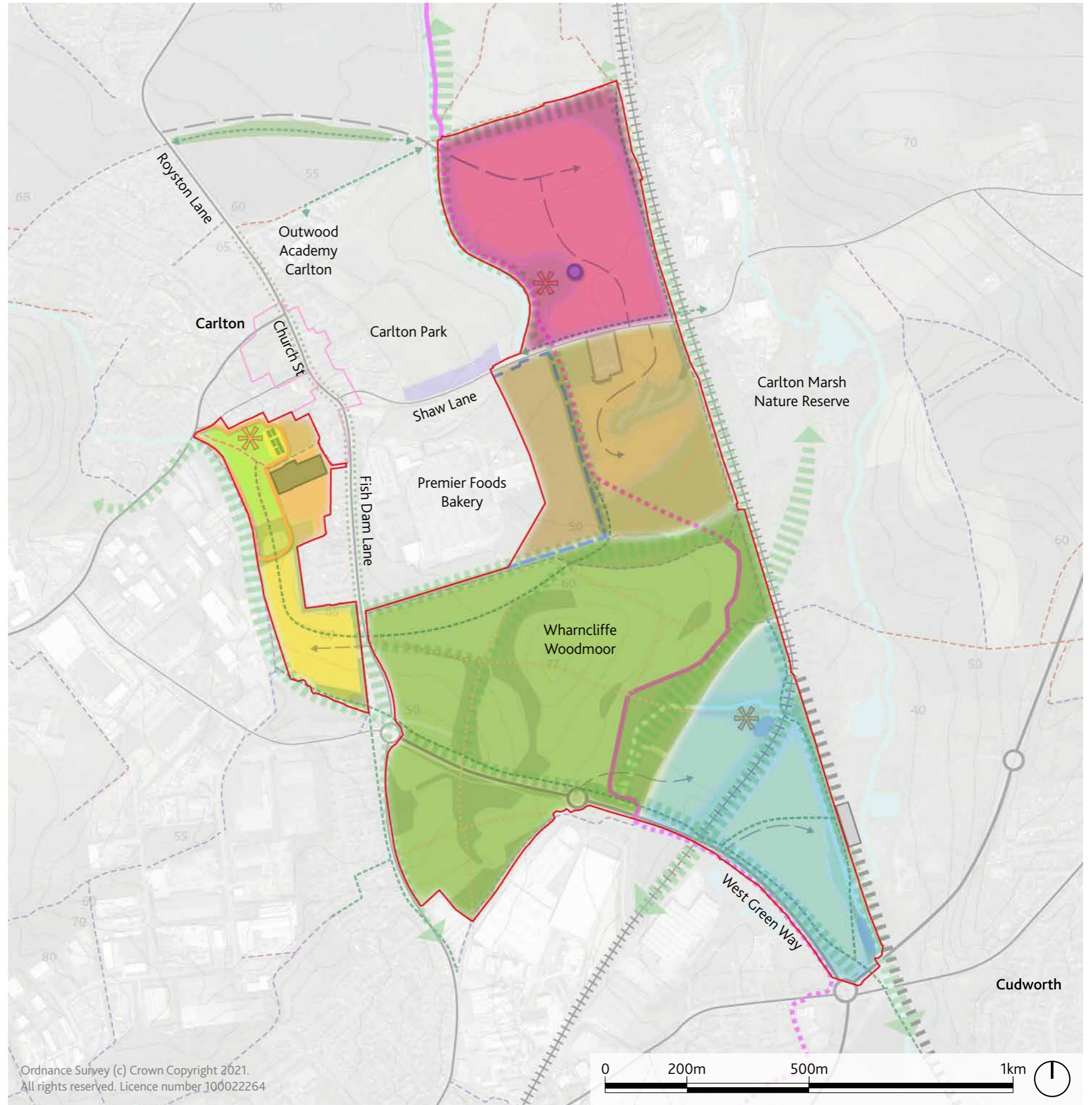


Fig. 18: Character Areas Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.3 CHARACTER AREA FRAMEWORK

1 Canal Side

To the north of Shaw Lane, the neighbourhood will sit along Barnsley Canal and surround Carlton Park. The area will be central in the new development and include important services including a local shop, Canal Park and play facilities. The neighbourhood will naturally be higher density towards Shaw Lane, creating an urban focal point of mostly terraces and townhouses. Medium density semi-detached housing will be along the canal and key streets creating a movement gateway to the north. Density will reduce and 'feather' out towards the surrounding rural fringe including some detached houses with larger front gardens. The nature of the key streets are indirect, but still allow permeability and passing through the site as to not create an isolated community.

Canal Park maximises green connectivity with the canal and allows the NCN/ TPT to pass through directly and create a point of services in which people can gather.

2 Colliery Quarter

Located to the south of Shaw Lane, Colliery Quarter will sit on the grounds of former Carlton Colliery and nestle alongside the bakery. Higher density terraced housing along Shaw Lane will combine with Canal Side urban

gateway and naturally disperse into lower density housing with larger gardens overlooking Wharncliffe Woodmoor. Remnants of Carlton Colliery in the Open Mosaic Habitat adjacent will create a unique historic industrial aesthetic. Dense scrub to the north and a beck running through the neighbourhood will soften the otherwise rigid language. The houses will form around and front onto the natural beck to the heart of the neighbourhood. Materials and detailing of buildings should represent industrial aesthetic to characterise the historic and still present industry.

3 Carlton Green

Creating the character area for the whole of site MU2, Carlton Green is characterised by the slight extension to Carlton to the south and rich community garden to the north. Higher density built form will reflect the existing residential area at Woodmoor Street and Manor Street, seamlessly integrating into Carlton and orienting in such a way to complement the awkward topography. To achieve this, street layout and architectural features must represent that of the direct but spatially generous perimeter block of the original Garden City era. This will subtly 'feather' out toward the surrounding woodland and make sure not to merge with and respect Monk

Bretton. The community garden to the north will become an epicentre in Carlton, creating a place for all to gather, play and grow food. The grow garden will be integrated with the adjacent Carlton Primary Academy extension, bringing nature into the classroom.

This is highly visible to the surrounding area, so any residential planning application will require a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Conventional red brick shall be used throughout to reflect the local housing.

4 Wharncliffe Woodmoor

This landscape treated colliery spoil is the green heart between Cudworth and Carlton. The topography creates a summit with views for walkers to surrounding towns, industry and in the distance, rolling countryside hills. The broadleaved woodland throughout, quality active travel infrastructure, recreation trails, historic railway arches and priority habitats will create a quality neighbourhood greenspace that's rich in character. The park is complemented by the sensitive edges of new development and connects well to surrounding landscape, such as connections to Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve.

Adjacent development shall front the neighbourhood greenspace and and prove a "soft feather edge", with lower densities and larger front gardens to increase landscape and tree planting with a more informal building line. This will transition any neighbourhoods into Wharncliffe Woodmoor.

5 West Green Quarter

West Green Quarter creates a pleasant addition to Lundwood and Cudworth, connecting through to Wharncliffe Woodmoor. With the potential location of the new railway station, this draws in new and surrounding residents to frequent the neighbourhood, creating a key movement gateway along West Green Way, which shall be determined by landmark corner dwellings in the gateway. The dissecting railway line creates a shift in character from formal streets and building set backs at a higher density in the central south, slightly contrasting to a softer and more relaxed language in the lower density north. Housing shall back onto the existing railway line, but front onto the proposed railway station and create a strong sense of arrival and vibrancy. The beck, equipped play area and attenuation pond will create a natural feature to the north.



Lower density neighbourhood periphery - Derwenthorpe, York



Contemporary terraced neighbourhood - Goldsmith Street, Norwich (Image Credit: Tim Crocker)



Local brick family housing responding to topography - Greenhills, Blackburn



Formal higher density neighbourhood - Great Kneighton, Cambridge

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.4 PLACEMAKING/ URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK

The placemaking framework shall promote a distinct identity and strong sense of place for the site. It shall facilitate the creation of a cohesive community that sits comfortably within its context and is well integrated with the surrounding landscape and neighbourhoods.

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- | | |
|---|---|
|  Residential |  Development Gateway |
|  Carlton Primary Academy |  Small Local Shop |
|  Academy Expansion |  Community Garden |
|  Public Open Space |  Grow Garden |
|  Active Travel Route |  Primary Housing Frontage |
|  National Cycle Network/
Trans Pennine Trail |  Historic Archway |
|  National Cycle Network/
Trans Pennine Trail
New Route |  Landscape Folly |
|  Existing Footpath |  Key Vista/ Viewpoints |
|  Existing Bridleway |  Equipped Play Area |
|  Vehicular Movement Link |  Environmental Buffer/
Hedgerow |
| |  Industrial Edge |

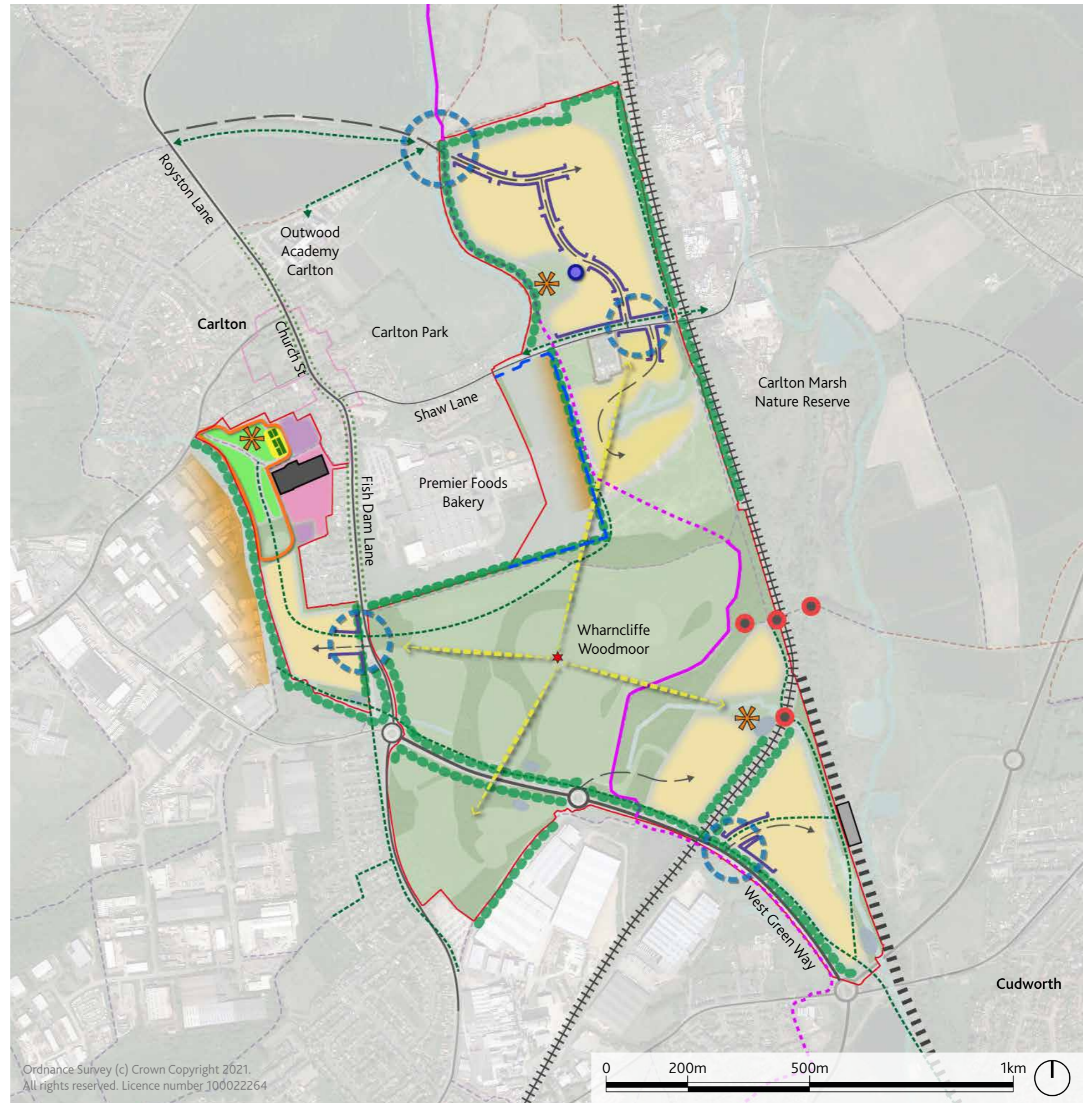


Fig. 19: Placemaking/ Urban Design Framework (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.4 PLACEMAKING/ URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK

A number of strategies have been identified that are essential to the placemaking and urban design framework to ensure a cohesive and legible neighbourhood.

Local Distinctiveness

A strong placemaking framework shall help ensure that the masterplan area embodies a strong sense of place whilst taking cues from local characteristics.

Legibility

Central to the placemaking approach is the notion that gateways and vistas across the masterplan area shall allow for coherent navigation and movement throughout.

Walkability and Connectivity

Quality networks of pedestrian and cycle infrastructure shall create a network of compact and walkable neighbourhoods that support sustainable transport.

Integrated neighbourhoods

Whilst the masterplan area shall be made up of different character areas, connections between them shall create an overarching identity to the development.

Desirable neighbourhoods

Areas that have a distinct character, provide a variety of community facilities and have integrated networks of public realm and greenspace that are attractive.

Public realm

A key placemaking principle for the masterplan area is concerned with the creation of a hierarchy of spaces that both connect people to community facilities as well as creating an integrated and walkable development.

Gateways and Vistas

Existing site conditions, particularly topography shall be used to create key vistas of the surrounding countryside, gateways and points of interest. Landmarks and gateways shall be adopted at prominent locations in order to make visual connections across the development and create a series of integrated neighbourhoods.

Edges and Frontages

There shall be a contextual use of edge treatments across the development. Some outer areas shall adopt a soft rural edge to integrate sensitively into the surrounding landscape, whilst other areas shall show urban frontage and interact with key routes throughout.

Community Garden

The community garden shall provide a central space for people to gather and interact. It will provide play facilities for children, community grow gardens for families and educate school pupils about nature.

Character Areas

As the masterplan integrates residential areas with existing respective communities, it is important that these neighbourhoods are distinguishable areas of character within their own rights (See Fig. 18).



Historic disused railway archway east of Wharncliffe Woodmoor



Landmark corner building to assist with legibility and wayfinding



Quality public realm and planting throughout the neighbourhood (Image Credit: Tim Crocker)



View from Wharncliffe Woodmoor summit

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.5 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

The site shall adopt a holistic approach to planning and design with integrated GI - including the provision of natural features and ecosystem services, delivering a resilient landscape.

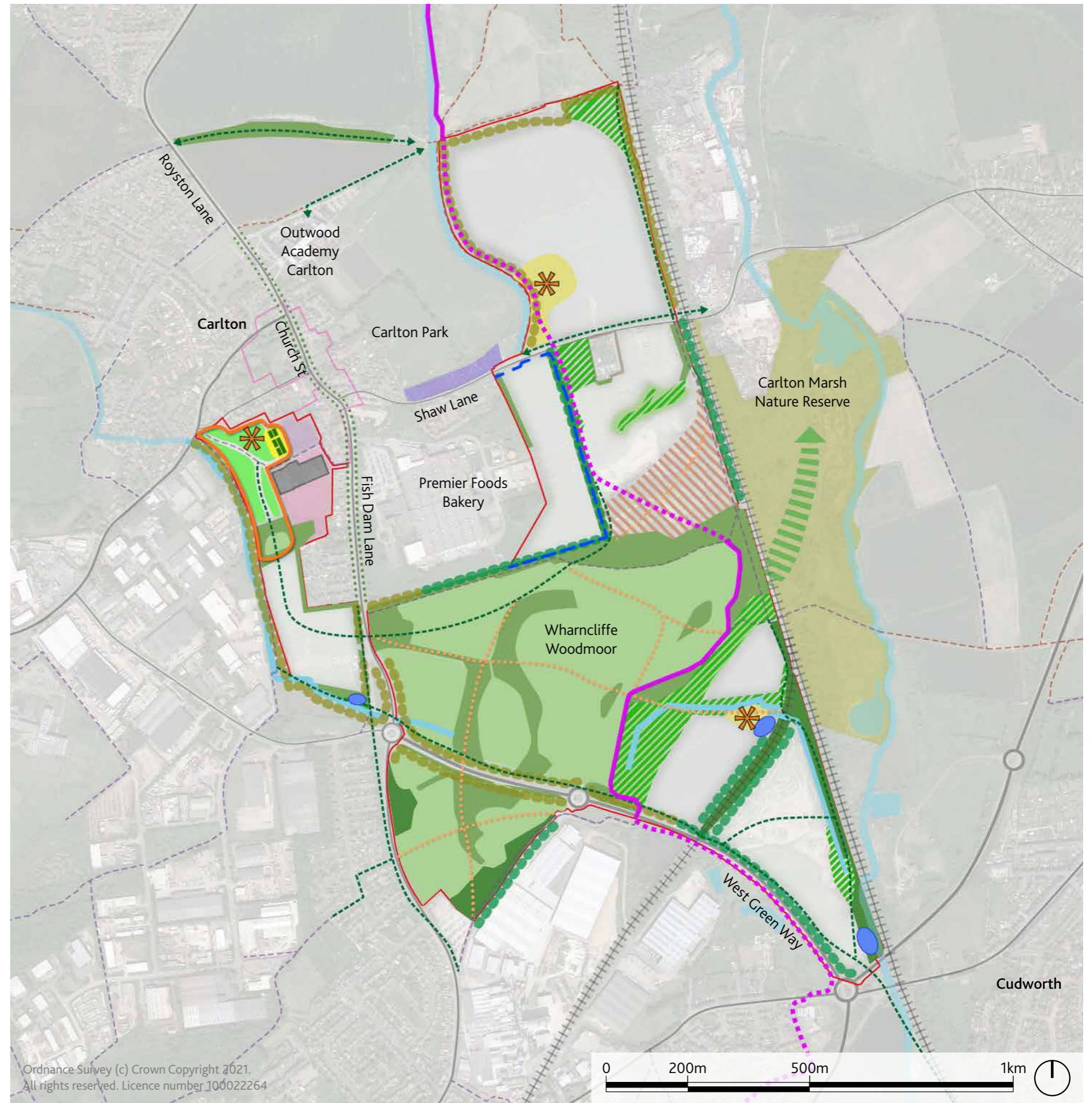


Wharncliffe Woodmoor existing woodland adjacent Ardagh Glass



Opportunity for informal woodland play in existing quality woodland throughout

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- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Existing | Allotments |
| Wharncliffe Woodmoor | Carlton Primary Academy |
| Broadleaved Woodland Plantation | Proposed |
| Broadleaved Woodland - Semi-Natural | Landscaped Active Travel Route |
| Areas with Significant Ecological Value | National Cycle Network New Route |
| Priority Open Mosaic Habitat | Recreational Trail |
| Watercourse/ Water Body (inc. Suitable Habitat Buffer) | Community Garden |
| National Cycle Network Trans Pennine Trail | Grow Garden |
| Footpath | Equipped Play Area |
| Bridleway | Indicative Water Attenuation Pond |
| Hedgerow | Carlton Academy Expansion |
| | Native Trees/ Hedgerow |

Fig. 20: Green Infrastructure Framework (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.5 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

The GI and public realm framework of the site draws cues from the existing landscape and habitat features on site and surrounding landscape character. It shall retain and enhance existing hedgerows and trees and provide a minimum of 15 per cent open space in line with Local Plan policy. Development will also be expected to provide a minimum of 10 per cent Biodiversity Net Gain.

Key drivers of the GI strategy are as follows:

- Green Heart. Retain and enhance Wharncliffe Woodmoor as an invaluable social and environmental asset to the local area, creating a significant neighbourhood greenspace for people to gather, socialise and play.
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation. By delivering a well connected GI framework, people will be encouraged to travel more sustainably. Connected GI creates wildlife corridors which provides increased permeability through the landscape. Installation of attenuation features will reduce the risk of flooding and provide aquatic habitat to increase biodiversity.
- Recreation and Health. By providing recreational opportunities close to peoples homes, such as allotments and equipped areas for play, there will be a positive impact on local health and wellbeing.
- Education. With an expanding primary school, there is opportunity to provide areas of outdoor play and recreation to connect children with nature.
- Retention of habitat identified to have high biodiversity value.

Open Space Provision

The masterplan area will provide high-quality accessible open space in response to the requirements set out in the Local Plan. The open space network will respect and enhance the existing natural features and create new ones. They will manifest as a response to existing drainage, land form, ecology and recreation.

Green Corridors

Corridors of trees, greenspace and pedestrian and cycle ways will connect the masterplan area with the surrounding active travel network. These corridors reduce the impact of climate change, offer sustainable active transport routes and create wildlife corridors providing permeability through the landscape.

Green Heart

Retain and enhance Wharncliffe Woodmoor as an invaluable asset to the local area, providing increased biodiversity value through the site along with opportunities for active travel and nature play.

Play and Recreation

Informed by the Local Plan, equipped areas that provide a wide range of facilities, such as play equipment and casual play areas, must be created for children and young people. Within the wider open space, opportunities for naturalistic and informal play shall be encouraged. A community grow garden must also be facilitated to provide residents with the opportunity to grow food and flowers. Active travel links shall be implemented and enhanced between the development, Carlton Park and other surrounding formal recreation.

Neighbourhood Greenspace

The GI framework will accommodate a series of greenspace along the key green corridors. These will be managed and vary in scale and location across the masterplan area to ensure recreational opportunities to all residents.

Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity Net Gain looks to leave biodiversity in a better state than before. One of the important principles to implement is the mitigation hierarchy starting with avoiding impact. The development shall achieve at least 10 per cent Biodiversity Net Gain.

Management and Stewardship

The management, governance and stewardship of the proposed green and blue infrastructure opportunities have only been considered in principle at this stage.

The likely option shall be for the new residents to enter into a service charge arrangement run by organisations such as the Land Trust and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT) who specialise in maintaining open space provision, detention basins and swales. When determining the management arrangement structure, consideration shall be given to the following:

- Ensure there are opportunities to secure Biodiversity Net Gain and any land assigned for Biodiversity Net Gain will be maintained for a minimum of 30 years;
- Community engagement shall deliver added social value;
- Include appropriate management of hard and soft landscaping;
- Purpose, power, responsibilities, financial

arrangements and internal procedures of the open space owner(s)/manager (management body/entity/organisation);

- Annual reporting to the council for a suitable number of years, in line with proposed habitat enhancement/ creation will need to be considered;
- Incorporation of information boards and signage to educate residents;
- Stewardship on par with those being implemented for garden communities.

This approach shall be subject to further work including assessing the scope and management required and the feasibility of management models, funding sources and legal structures.

Developers shall engage with the management and organisation at an early stage so that they can input into the design of green and blue infrastructure.

The vision for transferring green and blue infrastructure to a land management arrangement is based around core principles for residents and occupiers:

- They shall be instrumental in the major decisions that affect their new community;
- They shall have an ongoing role in 'co-producing' the planning, decision and commissioning of services;
- They shall make sure that the benefits of biodiversity enhancements are continued in perpetuity;
- They shall be the beneficiary of the initiatives funded by the management organisation and are therefore best placed to evaluate the impact of these initiatives.

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.6 LANDSCAPE/ ECOLOGY FRAMEWORK

The site shall adopt a holistic approach to planning and design with integrated strategies on landscape and ecology.

- | Existing | Proposed |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Wharncliffe Woodmoor | Landscaped Active Travel |
| Broadleaved Woodland Plantation | National Cycle Network |
| Broadleaved Woodland - Semi-Natural | Trans Pennine Trail |
| Areas with Significant Ecological Value | New Route |
| Priority Open Mosaic Habitat | Recreational Trail |
| Watercourse/ Water Body (inc. Suitable Habitat Buffer) | Park |
| National Cycle Network/ Trans Pennine Trail | Community Garden |
| Footpath | Grow Garden |
| Bridleway | Indicative Water Attenuation Pond |
| Hedgerow | Native Trees/ Hedgerow |
| Allotments | |

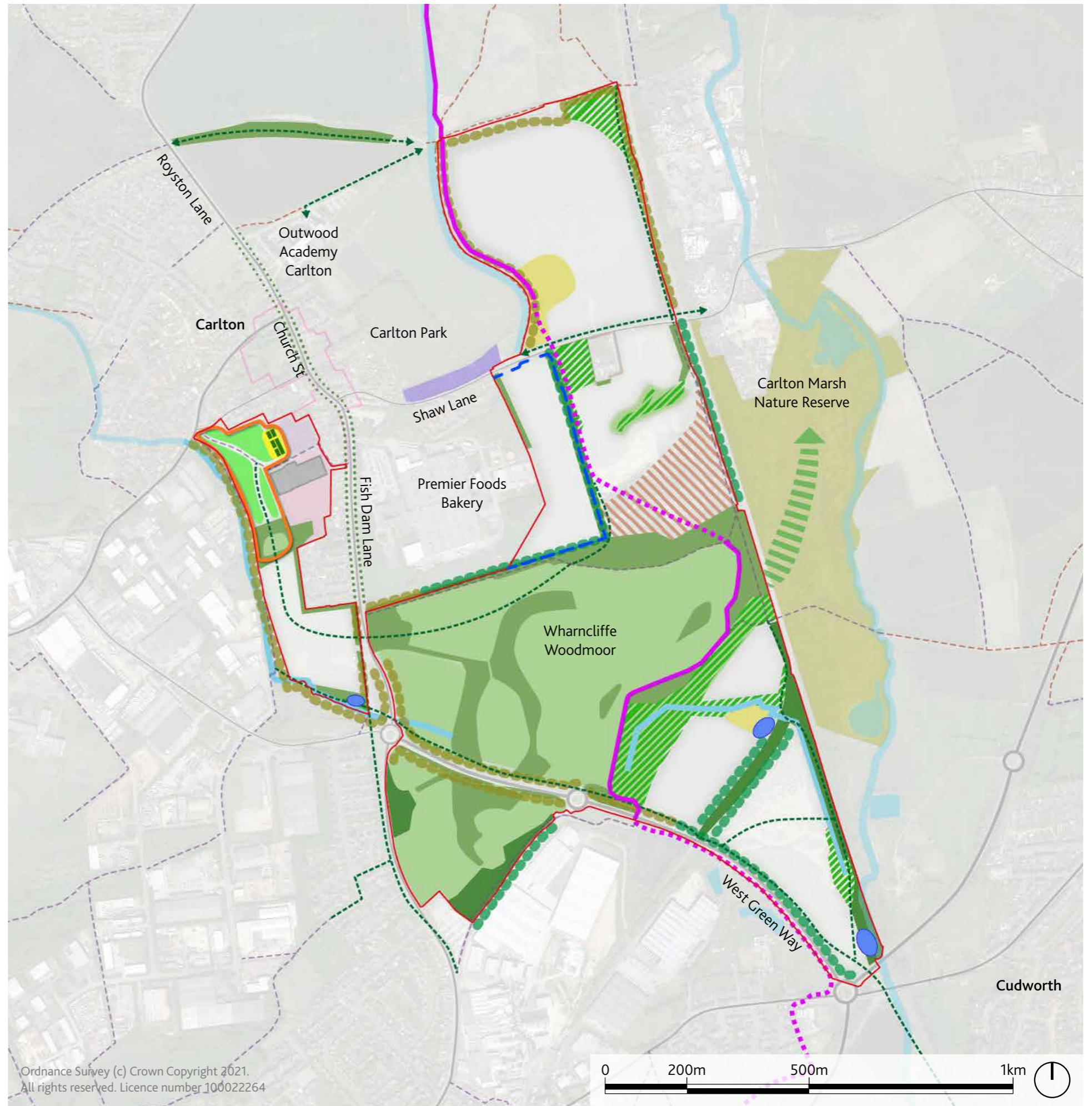


Fig. 21: Landscape Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.6 LANDSCAPE/ ECOLOGY FRAMEWORK

Key drivers for the proposed landscape and ecology strategy are as follows:

- Retention and enhancement of the majority of Wharncliffe Woodmoor;
- Retention of habitats within the site which have been identified to have high biodiversity value;
- Enhancement measures may include additional planting of native species to woodland areas or creation of native hedgerows and trees providing additional connectivity through the site;
- Consultation with YWT regarding suitable native species for planting that will provide additional foraging resource for species supported by Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve (which forms part of Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI);
Appropriate management of habitats retained, enhanced or created in order to achieve suitable condition;
Suitable habitat buffers will be included adjacent to watercourses to protect existing watercourses;
- Enhancement of riparian zones of watercourses utilising appropriate native aquatic plants to increase biodiversity;
- Incorporation of bird and bat boxes on suitable trees and buildings, where appropriate to enhance the site;
- Explore the use of green and brown roofs on buildings where appropriate to increase biodiversity.

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Opportunity to add strategic woodland to Wharncliffe Woodmoor



Ecologically rich open Mosaic Habitat formed by exposed slag pile



Dense scrub of significant ecological value to south-east of Wharncliffe Woodmoor



Opportunity to grow native species wild flowers in POS



Opportunity to maintain and connect green corridors to assist wildlife accessibility



Broad leaved woodland to south-west of Wharncliffe Woodmoor

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.7 BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

The site shall adopt a holistic approach to planning and design with integrated blue infrastructure strategies - including the provision of natural features and SuDS throughout and around the development.

The blue infrastructure shall provide amenity value to people and the designs shall also enhance biodiversity, including native aquatic and marginal planting.

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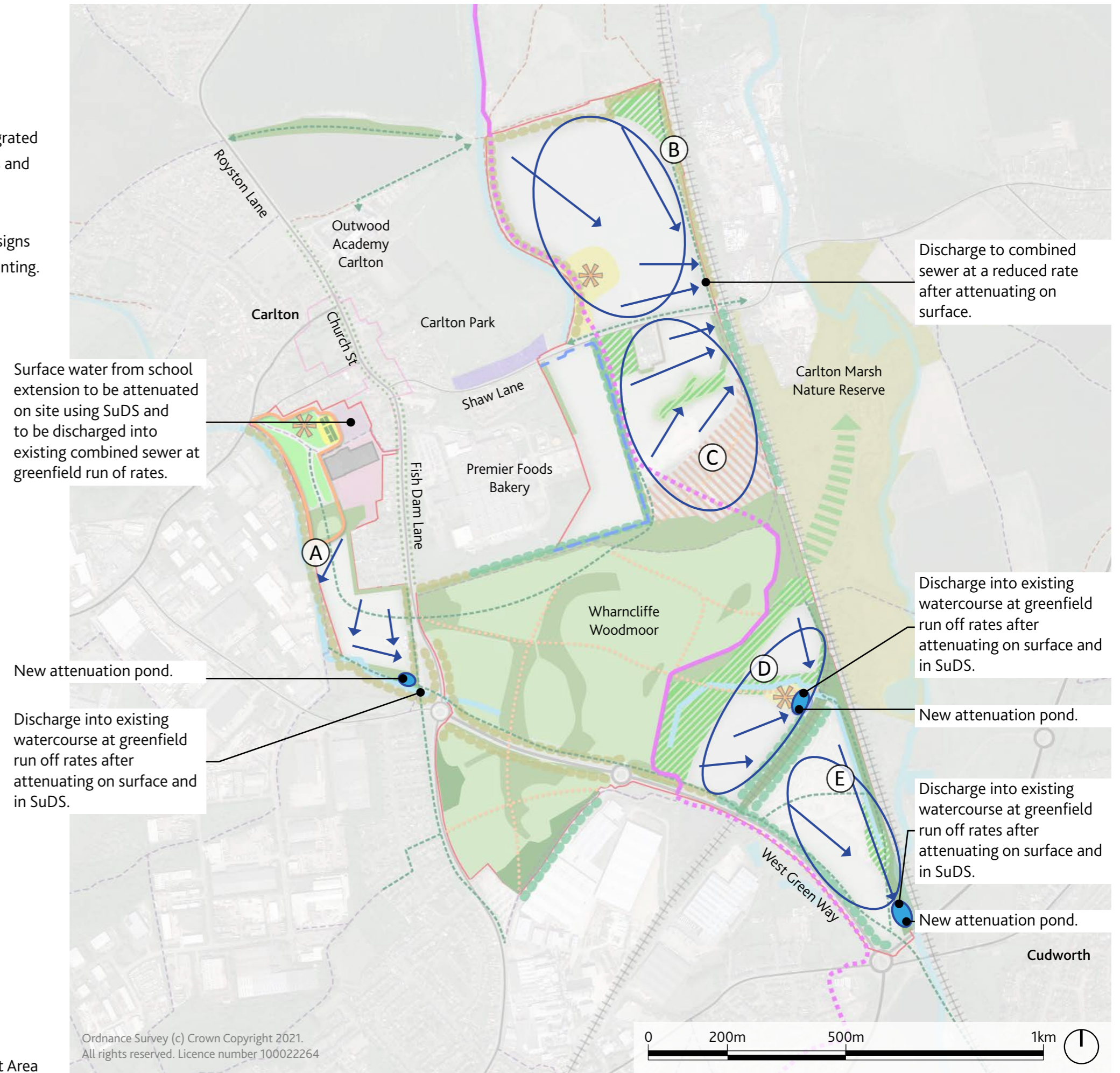


Fig. 22: Blue Infrastructure Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.7 BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

Hierarchy for Discharging Surface Water

The developer shall use the following drainage hierarchy for discharging the site's surface water:

A. Maximise the use of infiltration

Underlying bedrock is a mixture of sandstone and mudstone. Sandstone areas will generally have infiltration potential depending on the depth of sandstone, whereas areas with mudstone are unlikely to have infiltration potential. At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that this can be relied upon as a strategy and further investigation will be required to test the infiltration potential.

Areas with contaminated land, such as the south eastern corner of the MU3 allocation, will not be suitable for infiltration. Colliery spoil has been tipped on the east part of allocation MU3 (south of Shaw Lane), therefore despite it being sandstone, the area will need testing for contamination prior to determining the infiltration potential. The area north of Shaw Lane is a mix of mudstone and sandstone.

Allocation MU2 is mostly on mudstone except for the narrow area based on a mixture of sandstone and mudstone adjacent to the new Manor Street housing development.

B. Discharge into existing watercourses

If tests indicate that infiltration is not possible, drainage to the watercourses with flow controls is recommended. There are no main rivers within or near to the site, however smaller watercourses are identified on the plan.

A flow restriction would need to be imposed, requiring surface water attenuation on the site and upstream of

the flow restrictor to safeguard against downstream flooding. Potential attenuation areas have been indicated on the framework.

C. Discharge to Yorkshire Water Sewers

Where discharge via infiltration or to a watercourse is not possible, connection to sewers shall be investigated with Yorkshire Water (YW). There may be a requirement to pump into the Yorkshire Water sewers, depending on the invert levels.

High Level Drainage Strategy

In accordance with South Yorkshire Interim Local Guidance for SuDS, the high-level strategy for the site's surface water is defined below. The incorporation of SuDS will provide amenity value to people and increase biodiversity on site. The approach based on available information for each plot is summarised in Table 1.

1. Maximise the use of source control features

Where infiltration is not possible, SuDS will be used. This will help to keep surface water on or as close to the surface as possible, prevent below ground drainage becoming too deep and reduce the need for large below ground attenuation tanks. It can include networks of shallow swales, rills, or rain gardens through the development.

Under Sewers for Adoption 8th Edition (now known as Design and Construction Guidance document (DCG)) these can be adopted by Yorkshire Water from April 2020, as long as it can be demonstrated that the majority of the surface water is coming from houses rather than the roads. Therefore, separate development and highway drainage systems shall used. Drainage within adopted highway boundaries, including SuDS,

will need to be adopted by the Highway Authority and an agreement will need to be reached with the Highway Authority if any SuDS are to be incorporated.

SuDS within the new development will become part of the GI network, helping to achieve the targeted biodiversity net gain and offering amenity value, providing a positive impact to the health and wellbeing of residents and the local community.

2. Convey water to discharge locations through small open channels or underground pipes depending on the context

3. Use flow restrictors to limit the rate of discharge and safeguard against downstream flooding

4. Attenuate run-off prior to discharge - using a combination of surface features such as ponds if applicable and below ground attenuation tanks

Plot	Approach
A - MU2	Carlton Primary School to have a gravity system, discharging to the YW combined sewer. The rest of the site to have a gravity system to discharge to the existing watercourse.
B - North of Shaw Lane	Gravity system discharging to the YW combined sewer crossing Shaw Lane.
C - South of Shaw Lane	Gravity system discharging to the YW combined sewer crossing Shaw Lane.
D - West of Railway	Gravity system discharging to the existing watercourse.
E - East of Railway	Gravity system discharging to the existing watercourse.

Table 1: Drainage strategy for each plot, for all plots use source control, attenuation ponds, crates etc to attenuate run-off and discharge at a controlled rate as agreed with YW and the Lead Local Flood Authority.

5. MASTERPLAN FRAMEWORK

5.7 BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

Estimated Attenuation Volumes

Table 2 sets out the total catchment areas, the greenfield run-off discharge rate for a 1 in 30-year storm, and the total attenuation required to meet the 1 in 30-year greenfield run-off rate. In order to calculate the attenuate storage volume, a conservative estimate of 80 per cent impermeable area was used for catchments B – E. For catchment A, because of the community garden area, it was assumed that 60 per cent would be impermeable. It is assumed that in reality there will be more permeable area. This attenuation volume would include any run-off attenuation and storage upstream in SuDS features.

In addition, the site would need to accommodate a 1 in 100-year storm event within the site boundary, without causing any negative off-site impacts. This will need to be demonstrated for each planning application and managed within the design of each drainage catchment and the design of the landscape. The drainage design will need to address the areas of localised surface water flooding issues on the site.

Future Planning Applications

As planning applications are developed, the applicant will need to carry out further surveys and testing to validate and further develop the strategy set out here, particularly to test the infiltration viability across the site. Engagement shall be undertaken with the Lead Local Flood Authority and Yorkshire Water.

Foul Water Drainage Strategy

The developers will need to confirm the capacity of the Yorkshire Water sewers adjacent to the site prior to developing the foul water drainage strategy for the site. It is anticipated that the strategy will be for gravity systems for the developments discharging into the Yorkshire Water sewer system. There are no recommendations from YW in the utility report.

However, there is a combined sewer along Fish Dam Lane, another to the west of the MU2 allocation and a number of sewers connecting to the pumping station at the disused Yorkshire Water sewage treatment works on Shaw Lane. It is likely that a pumped connection will be needed especially for the south east corner of the site due to the distance and the levels differences.

There is potential to explore black water recycling on the site due to the availability of land and the distance from existing combined sewers.



Existing pond formation as a result of the exposed slag pile/ open mosaic habitat



SuDS Swales integrated with GI and active travel routes provide green links across the site



SuDS Swales integrated between pavement and residential buildings

Plot	Total Area (ha)	Greenfield run-off discharge rate (1 in 30-year event)	Attenuation Volume (m3)
A - MU2	11.8	43.6	1,957 - 2,886
B - North of Shaw Lane	21.82	181.5	4,001 - 6,036
C - South of Shaw Lane	9.43	86	1,669 - 2,534
D - West of Railway	11.41	42.3	2,776 - 4,055

Table 2: Assumed attenuation for each plot

5. Masterplan Framework

5.8 Health and Wellbeing

The promotion of health and wellbeing principles are considered and embedded within the Masterplan Framework. The Masterplan Framework promotes sustainable development to support the creation of strong, vibrant and healthy communities. Planning for healthy and successful communities requires the provision of homes, jobs and services that people need whilst designing these places to facilitate healthy, active lifestyles alongside minimal environmental risk.

The Health Impact Assessment has identified the key health and wellbeing challenges that the Carlton site and wider area face. The following health and wellbeing priorities have been embedded into the Masterplan Framework addressing the key challenges identified:

- Housing design and quality – providing space, screening and buffers to reduce noise and encourage peacefulness. Promotion of sustainable development and net-zero carbon development. Providing a range of housing densities to promote a mix of tenure and housing types.
- Access to healthcare services and social infrastructure – clear access routes and links to the existing healthcare services and shops within Carlton and wider area.
- Provision of a small local shop - to cater for existing and new local residents in an easily accessible and central location.
- Access to open space and nature – opportunities for spaces to exercise, provision of recreational facilities for all users to have fun and decompress. Provision of green space allowing people to connect with nature and appreciate biodiversity, encouraging mindfulness.

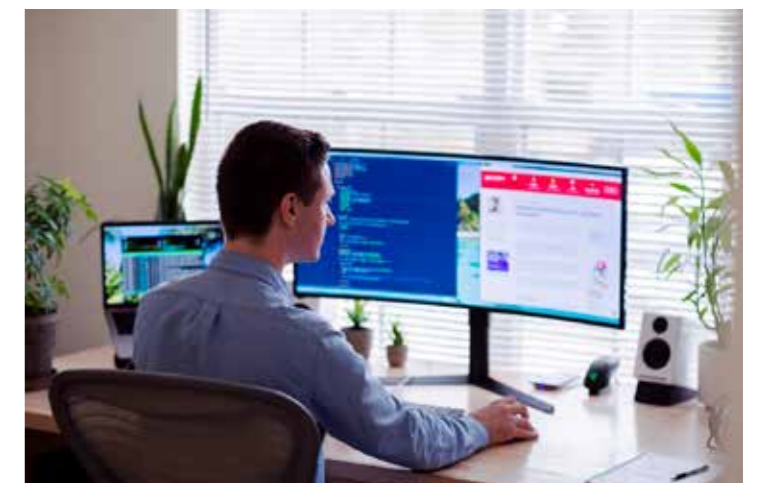
- Air quality, noise, and neighbourhood amenity - improving air quality outdoors through encouraging use of sustainable transport and low emission vehicles through active travel routes and electric vehicle charging points, and indoors through use of modern building systems and green buffers around dwellings.
- Accessibility and active travel - encouraging people to move more with the mental and physical health benefits this brings. Access to wider Carlton to encourage a feeling of rootedness and belonging. Access opportunities to Wakefield and Barnsley providing access to key employment sites.
- Crime reduction and community safety – safe routes for school children that are legible and well lit. Design safe routes to key facilities within Carlton and enable passive surveillance for public open spaces.
- Access to healthy food – opportunities to link with the existing allotments and proposed community grow garden to encourage community food growing projects for all ages.
- Access to work and training – digital connections for people to work and learn at home, whilst also allowing them to connect with family and loved ones. Access to both local and regional employment opportunities – offering the potential for financial security, personal fulfilment and purposefulness.
- Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods - defined hubs and focal points within the Masterplan Framework that will allow the community to come together, encouraging belonging and togetherness and helping those in need while connecting with the wider area.



Access to healthy food in the Community Garden



Safe routes to key facilities within Carlton



Digital connections for people to work and learn from home

5. Masterplan Framework

5.9 Sustainability and Energy Usage

Recognising the climate emergency declared by BMBC in 2019, and the goal to become a net zero carbon Borough by 2045, sustainability and energy usage have been intrinsically considered in the development of this Masterplan Framework.

Local policies specify that all developments will be expected to incorporate renewable or low carbon energy sources to reduce carbon dioxide emissions (**Policy CC1**). Sustainable design and construction techniques are also promoted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and impact of climate change (**Policy RE1**).

Sustainable Travel

In 2019, the UK transport sector was responsible for 34per cent of overall greenhouse gas emissions, whilst 9per cent came from the residential energy use. A smaller proportion, estimated to be around 3.6per cent, came from construction. Therefore, the biggest gains are to be made in the way people travel, and in the energy demand and supply to buildings. Notwithstanding this, driving down “embodied carbon” in the construction sector also has a key role to play.

As set out elsewhere in this document, the use of sustainable transport is promoted, including walking, cycling, bus services, connections to railway stations and electric vehicle charging points and secure cycle parking provision for every home. This, alongside proactive travel planning on the part of developers, will reduce the carbon emissions associated with transport from residents and occupiers of the scheme.

Digital Communications Infrastructure

Furthermore, provision of high-speed digital fibre connections to the site will allow people the option of working from home, reducing the need to travel.

Advanced, high-quality and reliable digital communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being (NPPF Paragraph 112). Local Plan policy I1 confirms that developments must be supported by appropriate infrastructure, including provision for broadband. The deployment of gigabit-capable full fibre digital infrastructure from a range of providers to new developments will support this approach.

Developers shall consider installing gigabit-capable full fibre infrastructure from two suppliers in order to provide choice and competition to consumers. A variety of infrastructure providers are keen to deploy gigabit-capable full-fibre infrastructure on employment and residential sites. Various incentives may be available such as payments made to the developer for the right to deploy, and deployment offered free of charge to the developer.

Developers shall engage with infrastructure suppliers at an early stage to confirm that gigabit-capable full-fibre broadband can be delivered to all new development in a timely manner. Developers shall consider the infrastructure requirements of the wider Masterplan Framework area in order to avoid prejudicing future infrastructure delivery and creating a need for retrospective works. Occupiers shall be able to access broadband (ideally from a choice of at least two providers) upon occupation of the premises.

Developers shall also consider their ability to upgrade infrastructure in the future in order to minimise disruption to occupiers/users. In developing detailed proposals, developers shall consider the following design principles:

- Minimise and/or mitigate against the visual presence of infrastructure on the façade of buildings;
- Minimise physical obstructions on footpaths and cycle ways;
- Maximise the use of recessed infrastructure;
- Carefully consider the location of cabinets to minimise visual clutter in the street scene.

Sustainable Construction

The reduction of embodied carbon is encouraged.

This is achievable by, for example, far more extensive use of timber from certified sustainable sources than traditionally seen in UK housebuilding; use of modular products that reduce wastage; and greater use of both natural and recyclable materials alongside adoption of circular economy principles. It is required that developers will utilise the RICS Whole Life Carbon Assessment for the Built Environment framework to reduce the embodied carbon of housing on this site and will transparently publish details of the outcome of this assessment as part of the marketing process.

Sustainable Drainage Systems

The blue infrastructure strategy for the site follows SuDS principles to manage surface water run-off from the site, by maximising the use of source control features, slowing the flow, attenuating run-off and discharging at a restricted rate (to be agreed with Yorkshire Water and the Lead Local Flood Authority).

Energy Strategy

An Energy Strategy will need to be carried out to better understand how the developments can help Barnsley in their transition to becoming a net zero carbon emissions borough, by 2045. Two main aspects are building fabric performance and energy supply and distribution.

Building Fabric Performance

As per the Future Homes Standard guidelines for new build homes, which was published in January 2021. Developers shall aim to reduce the carbon footprint of homes. This includes delivering zero carbon ready homes with low carbon heating and high level of energy efficiency in new homes.

High fabric performance of a dwelling is key to reducing the space heating demand and the associated carbon emissions. In order to assist BMBC in becoming a net zero carbon borough by 2045, developers shall meet the aspirational standards outlined below in Table 3. Whilst the aspirational targets may seem ambitious, as technology and construction techniques improve and costs decrease, these targets will become more readily achievable.

Energy Supply and Distribution

Further work will need to be done to identify appropriate energy supply and distribution pathways.

Some options for individual buildings are:

- Electrically heating homes instead of using gas boilers and fossil fuel heating systems in all dwellings.
- Distributed air source heat pumps (ASHPs) in all dwellings.
- Solar thermal panels on roofs to preheat water for use in sinks, showers, underfloor heating and other hot water applications.
- Roof mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels with battery storage on dwellings with south-facing roofs, and grid backup.
Roof mounted PV panels on the shop, and grid backup.
Roof mounted PV panels on the school, and grid backup.
- Ground source heat pump (GSHP) in the school with electric boiler backup.
- Battery storage with grid back up.

Some community wide options are:

Connect up to district heating (heat networks) as per Barnsley Adopted Local Plan, page 264. The Council is currently considering the possibility of a 5th generation ultra low temperature heat network that could recover local industrial waste heat and use this to heat local existing homes and new developments via large heat pumps. This scheme might also include seasonal storage of heat.

Historic mine workings around Barnsley could allow for minewater heat for either an individual scheme or to be incorporated into a smart local energy scheme. Finally, it is unlikely that Developers will be able to avoid any emissions, therefore they will need to do this through investing in off-site renewables or rewilding and tree planting schemes.

Future Applications

Future applicants shall note that the council's local validation checklist requires the submission of an Energy Statement for residential schemes over 10 dwellings and non-residential schemes of 1,000sqm plus. The Energy Statement shall clearly set out measures that will be included to deliver a net zero carbon development and the supporting evidence that underpins the proposed approach. If net zero carbon cannot be achieved, developers shall demonstrate why this has not been possible and explain what steps have been taken in the provision of infrastructure and the design of individual properties to permit net zero carbon through retrofit at a future point.

Further carbon reduction measures could include:

- Smart devices at home: Smart devices such as thermostats and lighting controls can be implemented as part of smart homes. Smart devices have the potential to reduce the energy (heat and electricity) demand of dwellings and the associated emissions.
- EV home charging: Promoting the uptake of electric vehicles by providing in-built electric vehicle charging capabilities in the dwellings, could reduce transport emissions within Barnsley.

Fabric performance area	Performance value			
	Recommended minimum standard	Recommended minimum standard source	Recommended aspirational standard	Recommended aspirational standard source
Air permeability	$\leq 5 \text{ m}^3 / (\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2) @50\text{Pa}$	Building Regulations Part L1A (2013)	$\leq 1 \text{ m}^3 / (\text{h} \cdot \text{m}^2) @50\text{Pa}$	LETI Design Guide
Roof U-value	$\leq 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	Passivhaus standards	$\leq 0.11 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	Part L 2020
Wall U-value	$\leq 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	Part L 2020 LETI Design Guide Passivhaus standards	$\leq 0.13 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	LETI Design Guide (lower boundary)
Floor U-value	$\leq 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	LETI Design Guide Passivhaus standards	$\leq 0.11 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	Part L 2020
Window U-value	$\leq 1.2 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	Part L 2020	$\leq 0.8 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$	Part L 2020 LETI Design Guide Passivhaus standards

Table 3: Recommended fabric performance standards for dwellings

- Vehicle-to-Grid scheme: The vehicle-to-grid scheme is a smart charging system that also allows energy stored in batteries of electric vehicles to be injected back into the grid when required.
 - Microgrids: a localised energy grid for these developments would provide control capability, and can be powered by generators, batteries and renewable sources. It can operate autonomously or alongside the grid.
 - Demand side response (DSR): DSR refers to the process of managing energy more efficiently through modifying the energy requirements of consumers.
- The new developments could implement a DSR system to maximise the use of onsite energy generation. Consumers can switch to use the local energy source, the grid or local energy storage at different times.
- LED streetlights and streetlighting controls: The energy required for street lighting can be reduced by installing LED streetlights with flexible controls.
 - Streetlighting controls allow lights to be switched only when required and offer inter seasonal flexibility.

6. PHASING AND DELIVERY

Development of the site shall come forward in phases. There is flexibility on how phases may come forward and illustrative phasing is depicted in Fig. 23. It is noted that phases may not necessarily be delivered sequentially, however the delivery of certain phases could be dependent upon the availability of infrastructure networks (e.g. highways, drainage, utilities, etc.) to serve the respective parts of the site. The phasing strategy for the site has been developed as set out on the following page.

Further detail of the proposed approach to delivery is set out in the Delivery Strategy in Appendix B.

Extension to Carlton Primary Academy by the Academy Trust with S106 contributions from developers.

Improvements and enhancements to Wharnccliffe Woodmoor to help deliver a minimum 10 per cent Biodiversity Net Gain, funded by developers to offset adverse impacts on development plots.

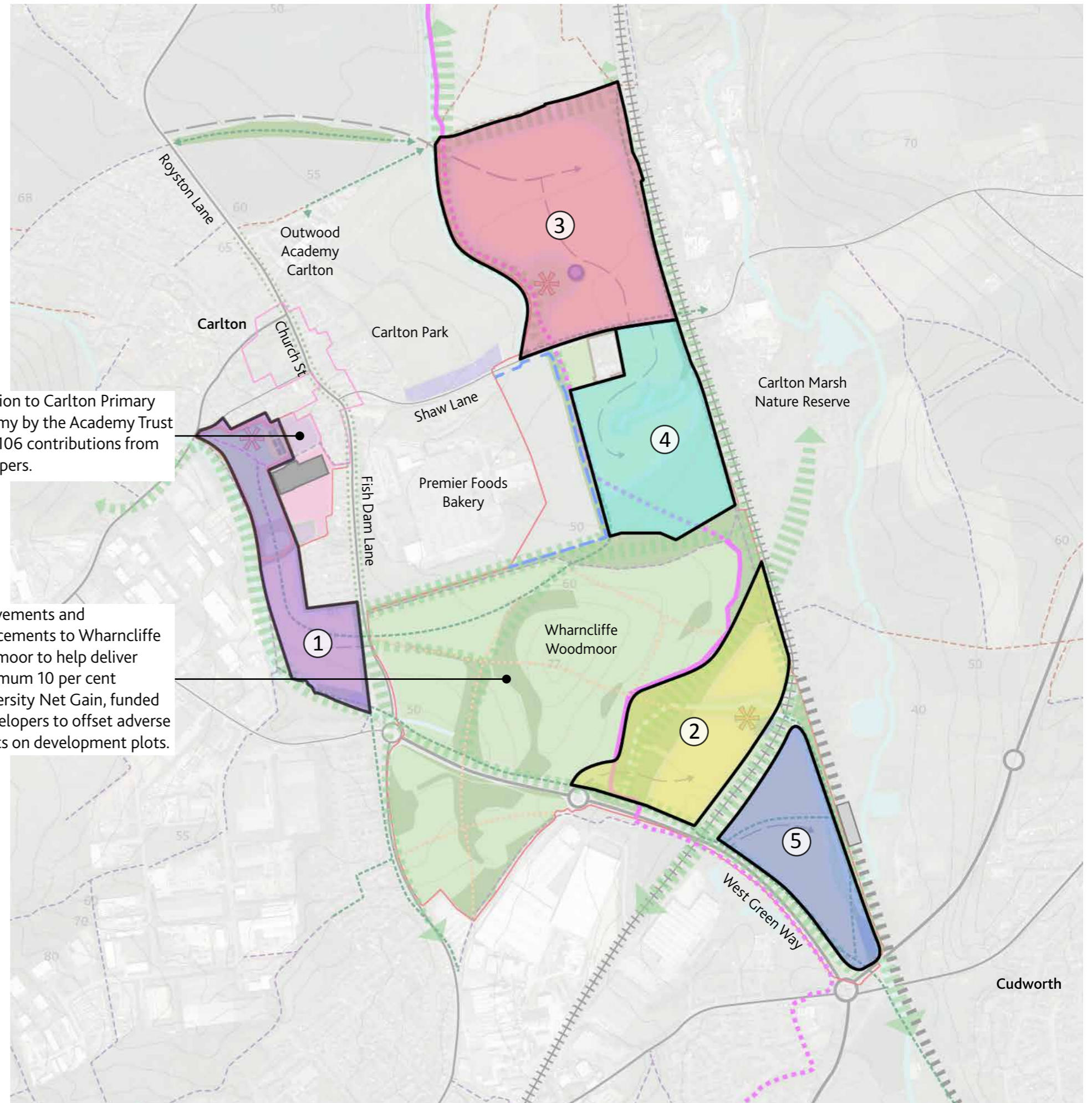


Fig. 23: Phasing Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

6. PHASING AND DELIVERY

Phase 1

Phase 1 is the development of the MU2 land. It can be accessed off Fish Dam Lane and is adjacent to existing infrastructure and therefore assumed to come forwards first.



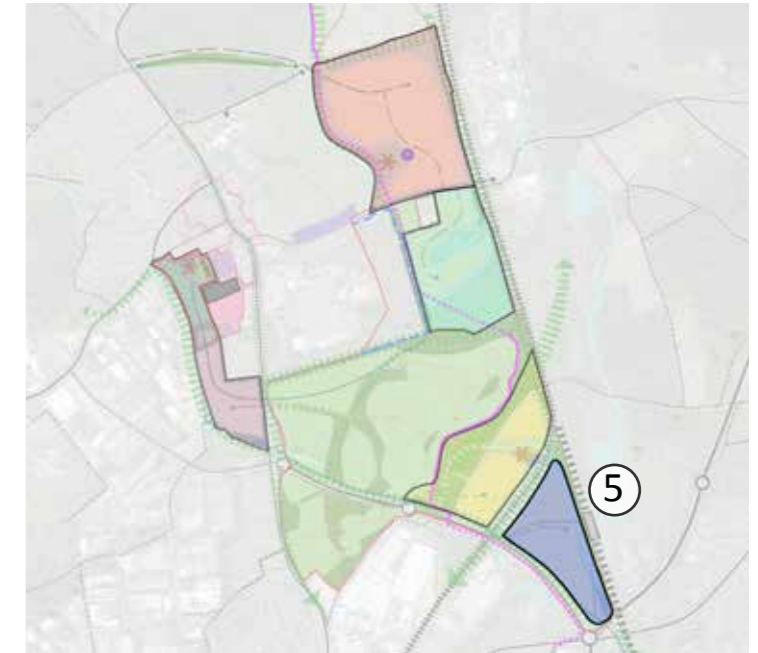
Phase 3

The delivery of Phase 3 is dependent on the delivery of the northerly access road, which will be delivered by BMBC using S106 contributions from developers in Phases 3 and 4. The indicative alignment of the northerly access road is shown on the Masterplan Framework.



Phase 5

The final phase is slightly set apart from the rest of the site and can be delivered independently.



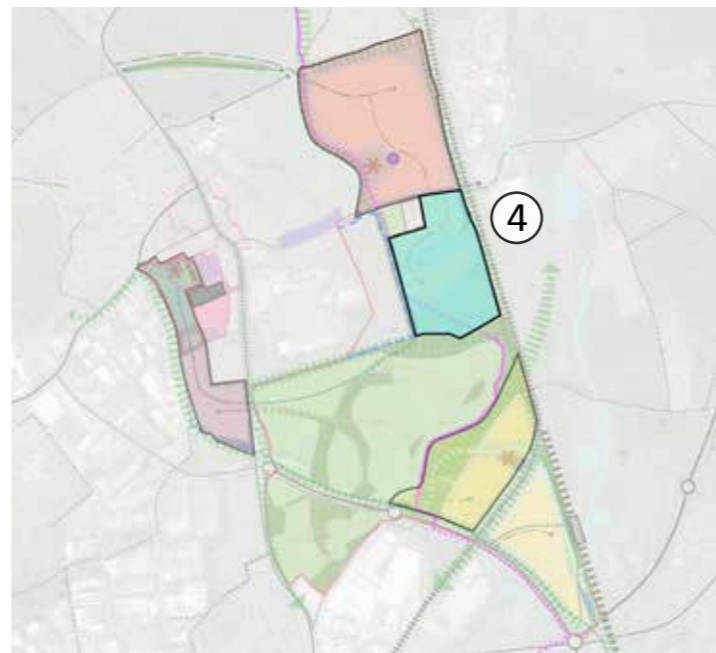
Phase 2

Phase 2 is the development of the plot off West Green Way, between Wharcliffe Woodmoor and the railway embankment due to ease of access.



Phase 4

The plots south of Shaw Lane are dependent on the delivery of the northerly access road.



7. DESIGN CODE

7.0 INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Design Code

This Design Code has been prepared by Gillespies and Arup to support the delivery of development of quality in Carlton (sites MU2 and MU3 as allocated in the Local Plan). The purpose of the Design Code is to set out a number of key principles that shall be applied across the site to create a distinctive and attractive place where people want to live, work and visit for generations to come.

The Design Code has been prepared in accordance with the Carlton Framework Masterplan, and shall be read and applied in conjunction with Local Plan policy and SPDs.

The Design Code seeks to provide the necessary guidance on how these placemaking principles can be developed and applied across the Carlton development to support the delivery of the overall vision. It does this by setting out the design principles that shall be applied in relation to key elements of the Masterplan Framework and by providing guidance on how the character of different parts of the proposed development shall be developed in order to create distinctive places defined by their landscape and built form.

This Design Code reflects the placemaking objectives set out in the Masterplan Framework (see Section 5 of this document) and draws on the principles set out in the National Model Design Code, as well as in Building for a Healthy Life.

The National Model Design Code

This recently published national guidance document on the production of design codes promotes quality and successful urban design. The document determines that codes shall be illustrative and easy to understand, while providing specific and detailed parameters where possible to tailor to the site.

The document sets out the structural skeleton of a design code and the coding process. The 'well designed place' wheel, as included below, considers character, community and climate as the three key criteria, while further addressing 10 sub-categories required for quality design and coding process. All these criteria will be carefully considered and weaved into this Design Code for the site.



Building for a Healthy Life

Building for a Healthy Life (BfHL) places emphasis on 'Putting Health into Place' by addressing the role the built environment has on people's health and wellbeing. This is achieved by responding to 12 spatial considerations over three headings - Integrated Neighbourhoods, Distinctive Places and Streets for All. To achieve this, BfHL recommends that new developments work with the site and its context, take advantage of existing natural and built features and respond to the scale of its surroundings. The principles included in this Design Code also focus on promoting health and wellbeing and placemaking characteristics observed in a range of attractive places within the district as well as around Carlton.

Using this Design Code

The Design Code is intended to ensure quality development across the site. Developers will be expected to comply with the Design Code or justify why they have not. Developers are encouraged to appoint a design team including: Architects, Urban Designers, Landscape Architects and Ecologists to ensure that the principles set out in the Masterplan Framework and the Design Code are met. The design principles that are considered to be fundamentally important to the development of Carlton are listed below:

1. Character
2. Urban Form
3. Homes
4. Facilities and Services
5. Connections
6. Streets
7. Landscape and Biodiversity
8. Parking and Accessibility



Distinctive homes that positively address open space and are integrated with the wider GI Framework



Community spaces that create a focal point and offer gathering and meeting spaces



Active travel routes that connect homes with services, facilities and the wider Public Right of Way network

7. DESIGN CODE

7.1 CHARACTER

This principle ensures the proposed development shall create a place with a locally inspired and distinctive character. A number of character areas shall be identified in the development that respond to the specifics of the immediate vicinity, in terms of form and materials.

1. Existing factors - Topography, buildings and existing GI

Carlton has a rich variety of existing factors both within and around the site that shall be used to create locally inspired identity.

1.1 Topography

Steep topography can be found to south of site MU2 and around the summit of Wharncliffe Woodmoor.

These local high points provide opportunities for vista connections to originate from, at the same time development on these spots will be highly visible from the rest of the site and surrounding communities. To help mitigate visual impact of the proposed development on both the surrounding communities and wider landscape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments are expected to be undertaken alongside all future planning applications in the site.



Steep topography to the south of MU2, looking north-east

1.2 Buildings and Historical influences

Local character shall inform proposed development. Cues shall be taken from buildings of merit such as listed or locally listed buildings, local villages, towns and the landscape around Carlton, particularly Carlton Conservation Area.

Within Carlton Conservation Area, the dominant historic building materials are pale sandstone and stone slates, giving Carlton a typically rugged Yorkshire village character. Walls tend to be slightly offset square coursed sandstone which is often quite fine and typically varies from light sand to grey. More contemporary historic materials include red smooth faced brick - often the material used post-industrial revolution. Welsh blue slates are in evidence that sometimes replaced earlier stone roofs, with post-industrial structures occasionally using red tiles. Chimneys are common, often in stone but sometimes appear in red or buff brick depending on era. Invariably chimneys are topped with a terracotta or buff pot. Roofs are predominantly pitched or hipped and frequently include coping where the roof meets the gable end. Windows are often sash or sometimes casement and are set well back in the openings from the face of the wall. Sandstone quoining and detailed corbelling



Residential barn conversion in Carlton Conservation Area

are common in both stone and red brick structures with stone sills and lintels - it is common for these to have been painted white. Render is sparingly used throughout the conservation area. Boundary treatments are defined through the use of 3ft high sandstone or red brick walls with domed tops or established hedges. Farmsteads make up some of the built form in Carlton Conservation Area. Due to the effect these materials and methods have on the quality of views and the character they lend, they shall form majority of the materials pallet for the proposed development.

The setbacks of historic properties are related to their importance with the larger industry managers buildings set well back from the road. The workers' cottages and farmstead tend to be located close to the back of pavement with a very small or non existent front yard with small rear yards.

Distinctive historic arches along the railway line to the east of site MU3 are uniquely detailed with 4-course red brick arches with black brick tops and stone top pilasters. However, they are in poor condition and would require enhancement. The site of former Carlton Main Colliery in site MU3 is still evident in the form of untreated slag heaps. Currently these are ecologically valuable and further present the industrial character of Carlton.

1.3 GI and Landscape

Within the development, mature trees are expected to be retained and located within publicly accessible space to create focal points. Development shall promote the restoration and management of key hedgerows as described in the local plan and 'Trees and Hedgerows (May 2019)' SPD, and retain boundary walls, to better define roads and fields. Using trees and general planting helps define the boundaries of the proposed development

and adds depth to the landscape setting, helping the development to "settle" into the existing landscape and provide important, mature and distinctive features.

GI, both within the development boundary and around the site shall be used to influence the built character. Development shall actively front onto GI with a number of windows for habitable rooms and/or main entrances overlooking them to create safe, attractive and well used open space. The character of development fronting GI shall change depending on the character of the GI. Naturalistic settings such as Wharncliffe Woodmoor, Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve, greenbelt to the north of site MU3 and areas of significant ecological value shall have a "softer" surrounding built form character with larger front gardens - ideally deeper than 8 metres from the front boundary, more generous spacing between houses (garages or side parking) and a more informal appearance with a variety of natural materials and form. Development fronting more formal GI including green gateways and key active travel corridors shall create a strong sense of enclosure with defined building lines, similarity of materials and coherent boundary treatments.

2. Locally inspired identity and characters

By working with its existing context, the site has the opportunity to create a locally inspired identity that fits into the existing landscape.

Buildings shall be designed with large south facing windows to capitalise on the views, benefit from solar orientation and provide a distinctive character to the built form. The topography also offers opportunities in providing areas for SuDS that shall be incorporated within GI creating a rich landscape character within the development.

7.1 CHARACTER

3. Landscaping traditions and boundary treatments

Locally there are three main boundary treatments. Hedges make up the majority of field boundaries in rural locations, while dry stone walls and smooth faced red brick are predominantly used along road edges and urban areas. This principle shall be adapted and applied to the boundary treatments of the proposed development.

Walls (dry stone) shall be used as the front boundary treatment along primary and secondary streets as well as around the main gateways to the site and along existing roads. A mix of walls and hedges shall be used along tertiary streets. Frontages along the rural fringe and adjacent to habitat designations shall be hedges and include mixed native planting. Hedges dividing properties and located within development can be more formal and of single species.

4. Density, built form and appearance

The varying local conditions provide a structure to create different densities of development. Within site MU2 close to Carlton's existing built form, to either side of Shaw Lane and area close to Cudworth's centre, the proposed residential density shall be generally higher (between 40-45 DPH) due their adjacencies to their central locations. Built forms in these higher density areas shall be more formal with defined building lines and a clear confined palette of materials.

Towards Wharncliffe Woodmoor and the very north of site MU3, the density shall taper/ feather to a lower 30-35 DPH with a more informal built form and a more varied palette of natural materials.

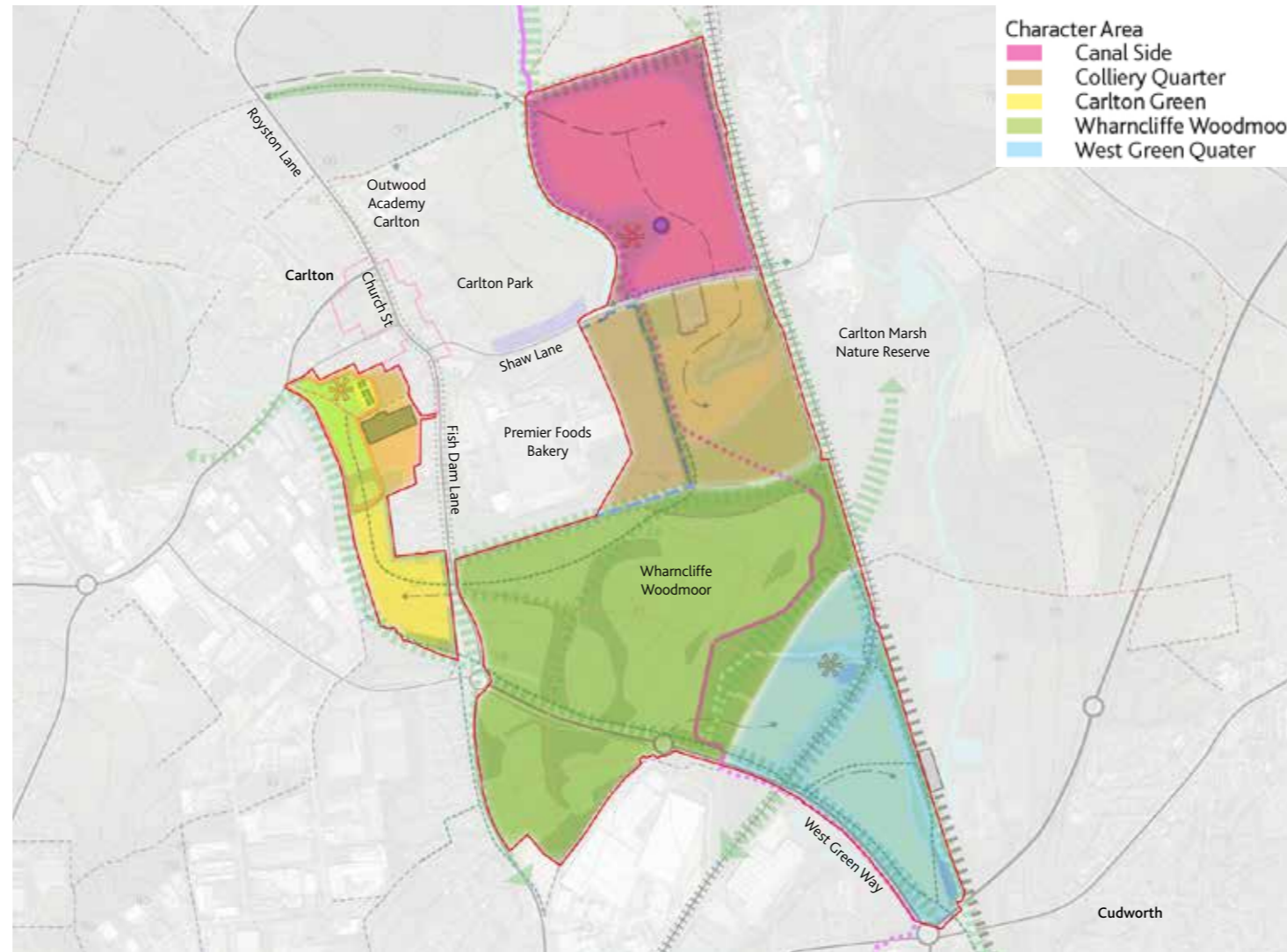


Fig. 24: Character Areas as established in the Carlton Masterplan Framework (Contains information from Esri)

For buildings crossing contour lines, plots shall be stepped in single or double units with a corresponding stepped roof scape that follows the topography. For character areas and densities identified across the site - see Section 5.3 (character area framework) of this document.



Boundary treatments that reflect local character

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - CHARACTER

- High quality natural materials to be used for material palette.
- Locally vernacular materials to be used in key character areas - particularly site MU2 in close proximity to Carlton Conservation Area and along Shaw Lane.
- Retain existing mature trees and hedgerows as set out in the Local Plan. Improve hedges with a mix of native species where gaps occur.
- Buildings fronting sensitive landscape and naturalistic settings, including Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve, Wharncliffe Woodmoor, the green belt and existing vegetation of significant ecological value shall have building set backs of more than 8 metres from the front boundary.
- Buildings shall actively front open spaces with main entrances or habitable windows overlooking open space.
- Boundary treatments shall consist of stone walls fronting primary and secondary streets with a mix of hedge, stone walls and brick walls for tertiary streets. Open space shall be fronted with hedges.
- Native and local planting species shall be used adjacent to sensitive spaces (see above).
- Dwelling densities shall be varied across the site with higher densities (40-45 DPH) located more centrally, with lower densities (25-30 DPH) located adjacent to sensitive spaces (see above).
- Landscape and Visual Assessments (LVA) to be included in future planning applications.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.2 URBAN FORM

This design principle aims to influence the key aspects of the built environment of the site. These are reflected in the Masterplan Framework at a strategic level and future planning applications shall provide a further level of detail to demonstrate how these have been embedded in development proposals.

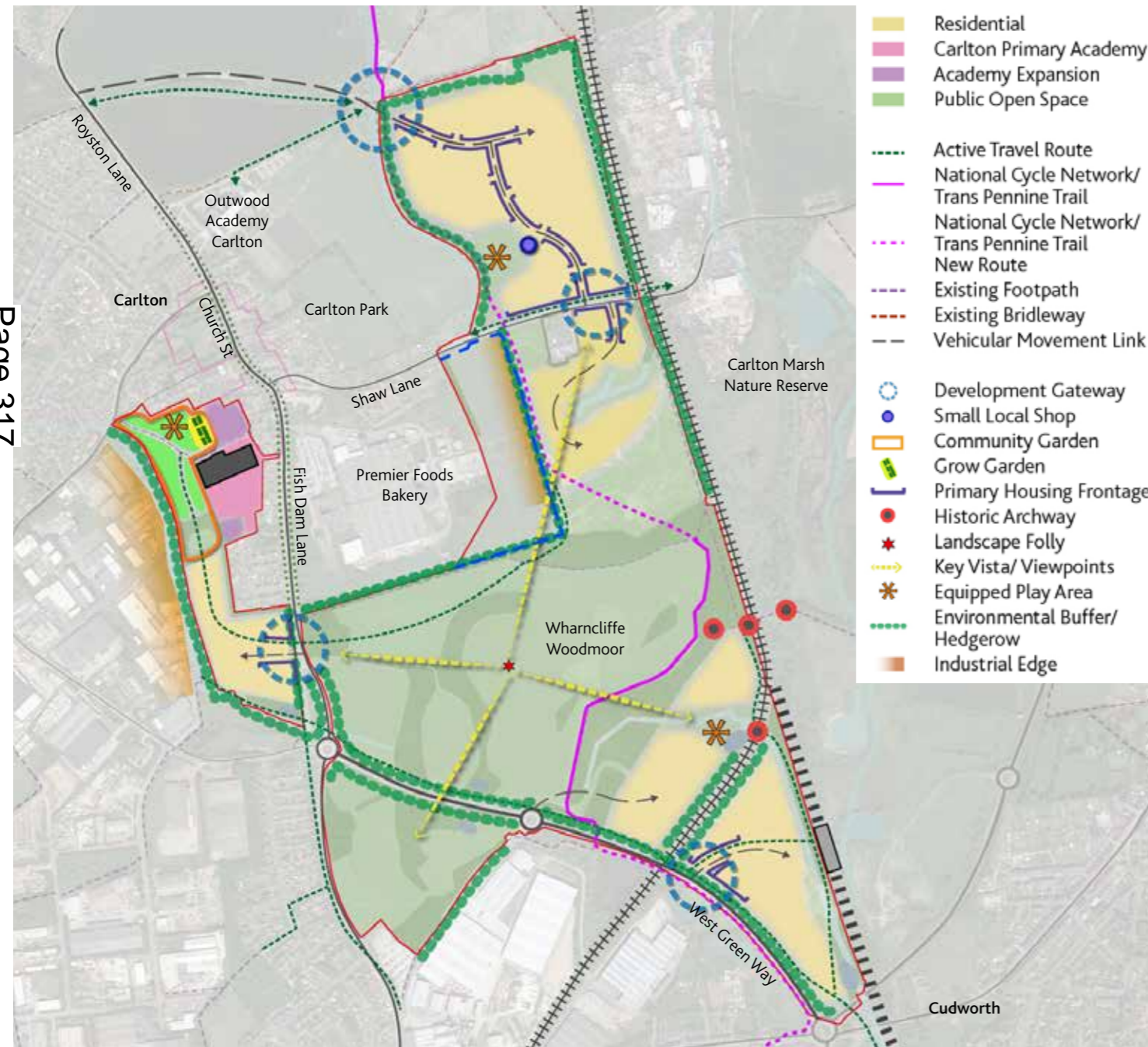


Fig. 25: Perimeter Blocks and Residential Frontages as established in the Carlton Placemaking/ Urban Design Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

1. Development blocks

Development blocks can vary in shape and size according to the configuration of the Masterplan layout. A perimeter block structure provides clarity between the fronts and backs of buildings, between public and private spaces, and enables continuous overlooking of the street or open space. Creating variation in the shape and size of perimeter blocks helps to generate interesting and distinctive Character Areas.

The use of perimeter blocks must be consistent throughout the site. Their sizes and shapes shall respond to the use, existing landscape features, topography, character and density. Fig. 25 shows the different configurations of perimeter blocks and how they respond to the surrounding context and characters in Carlton, Cudworth, Royston and Athersley.



Urban fabric consists of perimeter blocks around Athersley, west of Carlton and the site

2. Fronts and backs

Designing development blocks with a clear distinction between residential fronts and backs is crucial in order to achieve best practice in placemaking, and to create secure and coherent streets and places.

In the site, a clear distinction shall be made between public fronts and private/semi-private backs. The primary access of the buildings shall align with the public spaces to create activity, while private or semi-private frontages – such as service areas and gardens – shall be located to the rear. Fronting the public space with blank walls/ gable ends, high fences and hedges which block the view of the public spaces must be avoided. Ambiguous spaces that are neither fully public nor fully private shall be avoided. Blocks that contain narrow lanes and pedestrian and cycle routes shall ensure that they are overlooked in order to create natural surveillance and a sense of security.



A clear distinction shall be made between public fronts and private backs

7.2 URBAN FORM

3. Edges

The interface of development edges to countryside, open space, green links or boundaries of the site has a critical role in defining the character and quality of the place.

At all the edges of the site, buildings shall positively address the public realm, and provide a natural surveillance. The building scale, mass and typologies shall respond to the topography, existing landscape and its context. Architectural and public realm material will be chosen sympathetically to the existing landscape character. Where buildings face sensitive edges and naturalistic settings such as Wharncliffe Woodmoor, Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve, Carlton Conservation Area, the green belt and vegetation of significant ecological value, a sensitive approach shall be followed with appropriate setbacks, building heights, roof typologies and the use of materials.

All dwellings bordering Premier Foods Bakery and other industrial buildings adjacent are to be provided with a minimum 20m green setback as environmental visual screening. To the west of MU2, adjacent to existing industrial units, existing trees and planting shall be enhanced to create visual screening. To the east of MU2, a green setback of 10m wide shall be introduced to buffer from the existing neighbourhood. Along the woodland edges and Carlton Marsh, ecologically sensitive lighting shall be used.

4. Building lines and setbacks

Building lines and setbacks are important to the overall character of the area and the sense of enclosure of the streets and public realm. Continuous building lines with a minimum gap creates a strong distinction between public and private spaces, and provides a sense of enclosure to the public areas. Where buildings step back from the building line, this shall be designed in order to create usable and attractive spaces.

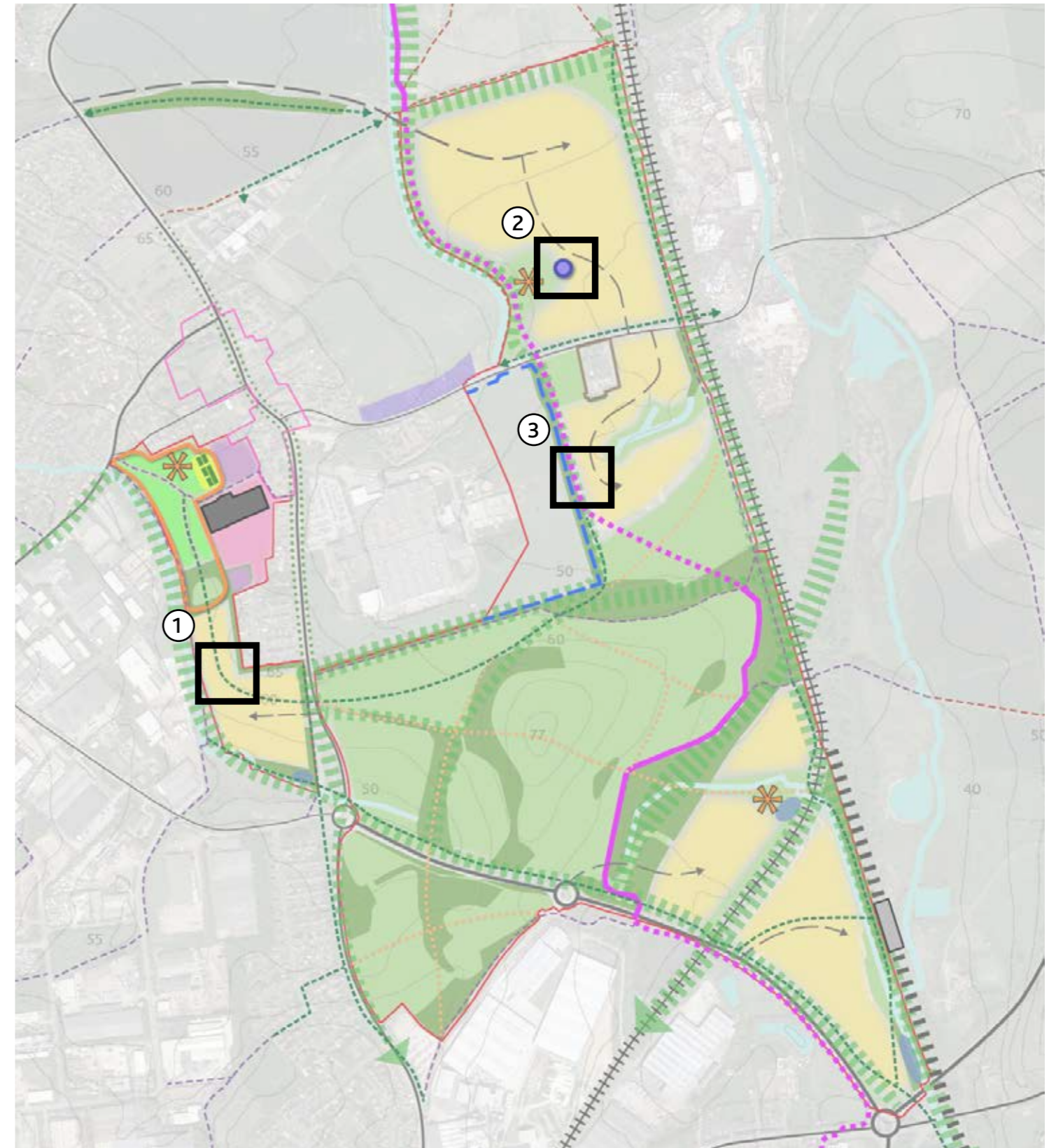


Fig. 26. Key plan for enlarged layout plans

7.2 URBAN FORM



Enlarged Plan 1 - South of MU2 adjacent to existing neighbourhood to the east, where a 10m wide green setback shall be included



Enlarged Plan 2 - North of MU3 where new local shop and neighbourhood greenspace is located



Enlarged Plan 3 - North of Wharcliffe Woodmoor adjacent to the Premier Food site expansion and proposed 20m green setback

7.2 URBAN FORM

Around the higher density areas, building lines shall be continuous with consistent setbacks and a small private strip, to accommodate a small garden or area for plantation. At low to medium density residential areas, setbacks can vary in depth in order to accommodate larger front gardens or landscaped strips. This can also better respond to the character and the landscape context of the area. Front gardens can be much deeper along the peripheries of the development in order to create a softer transition between countryside, woodland, parks, Wharncliffe Woodmoor and built environment.

5. Well-defined public and private space

Buildings fronting the streets and open spaces give life to the public realm, therefore primary access and principal frontages shall always face onto public spaces. In the site, spacing between principal habitable rooms shall be sufficient to avoid them being intrusively overlooked and avoid the need for curtains and blinds

to be drawn. Setbacks from the street and front garden landscaping shall seek to balance privacy for front living rooms with the need for a view of the streets.

The minimum distance from the back of one dwelling to the back of another shall be 21 metres to provide the required level of privacy. Where this is not achievable, the layout shall be a back-to-side arrangement of no less than 12 metres, or use single-aspect buildings to avoid creating overlooking issues.

Appropriate boundary treatments including hedges, low walls and railings shall be incorporated into design layouts to clearly distinguish public and private space.

6. Corner treatment

It is an important design principle on urban form to appropriately address the corner of a development block. In the site, where corners of development plots are visually prominent, dual aspect buildings - buildings

with more than one entrance and two active frontages - shall be implemented with prominent entrances and windows.

In lower-density areas closer to the peripheries of the development, continuous built frontage shall address the corner by using a series of linked dwellings where possible. When a terraced, detached or semi-detached house faces out onto the corner, the buildings shall have the main entrance and habitable room windows facing both aspects to create activity, and shall provide natural surveillance by overlooking the street. This building can also be taller or have a distinctive architectural element, to ensure a greater presence than the neighbouring buildings to articulate the corner.



Precedent of well-designed tertiary street with minimal setback, small private strip - Abode, Great Kneighton



Precedent of residential frontages and appropriate setbacks from a tertiary street - Madeley Rd, Wakefield



Precedent of well-designed corner typology in residential plot - Derwenthorpe, York

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - URBAN FORM

- Perimeter blocks shall be used to ensure that there is a distinction between public and private space and to ensure that the public realm is overlooked.
- Buildings shall positively address public realm by being overlooked by windows from habitable rooms and/ or access doors.
- Building setbacks shall respond to the context. Dwellings fronting primary streets shall have limited setbacks of up to 6 metres and provide strong building lines. Buildings fronting Secondary and Tertiary streets can have a more varied building line with deeper setbacks. Buildings fronting habitat sensitive spaces including Wharncliffe Woodmoor, Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve, Carlton Conservation Area, the green belt and vegetations of significant ecological value to have a building setback of more than 8 metres.
- Buildings shall back onto Premier Food Bakery and other adjacent industrial buildings with a 20m wide green buffer and environmental visual screening between. To the east of MU2, a green setback of 10m wide shall be introduced to buffer from the existing neighbourhood. Environmental visual screening to be enhanced immediately west of site MU2.
- Buildings located on-street corners shall be designed to address both streets.

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7. DESIGN CODE

7.3 HOMES

This design principle ensures the framework promotes a rich mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements, therefore building a diverse and balanced community.

1. A suitable housing mix

Below are housing policies from the Barnsley Local Plan 2019 that are relevant to this site:

- **Policy H6:** Housing mix and efficient use of land - This policy states that an average density of 40 DPH shall be expected in urban Barnsley and Principal Towns where the Carlton site is situated.
- **Policy H7:** Affordable housing - Housing developments of 15 or more dwellings shall be expected to provide affordable housing. In Carlton, 10 per cent affordable housing is expected.

In addition to the above policies, there are a number of adopted SPDs that relate to homes including:

- Design of Housing Developments - Adopted May 2019
- Affordable Housing - Adopted May 2019*

*Subject to update following publication of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

The average residential density of the site shall be around 40 DPH, as proposed currently in the Masterplan Framework. Densities of individual residential parcels shall vary in line with the various character areas within the development. Parcels with higher densities (40-45 average DPH) comprising 2.5 - 3 storey dwellings, shall be located around Carlton centre in MU2 site, to the north and south of Shaw Lane and towards the south east corner of MU3 site adjacent to Cudworth. Parcels with lower density (30-35 average DPH) shall be found around the outskirts of neighbourhoods adjacent to green fields to the north and the peripheries

of Wharncliffe Woodmoor and Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve. This density gradient shall help to limit impact and create a "feather" edge to Wharncliffe Woodmoor and surrounding wildlife sites.

2. Type and tenure

To fit within the surrounding residential context of Carlton, the proposed dwellings within the development shall vary in size from 2-2.5 storey detached, semi-detached and terraced housing. The majority of the dwellings shall range from 2-4 bedrooms family houses to cater for a younger demographic. Some higher density 3 storey blocks may be located around the Carlton centre in MU2 and around Shaw Lane where the new local shop is located. These higher density parcels shall include smaller sized homes that can be suitable for young professionals or downsizing households.

The proposed dwellings shall provide a broad mix, offering a range of options such as First Homes, accessible and Lifetime Homes (LTH) and affordable homes for young people, families and the elderly. As per Policy H7 of the Barnsley Local Plan, 10 per cent affordable housing is expected in the Carlton development. The proposed Lifetime Homes shall be of a high quality and well maintained with possibilities for elderly and specialist accommodation.



Where houses are designed to comply with the requirements of Lifetime Homes - Derwenthorpe, York

3. Tenure-blind neighbourhood

As suggested, a mix of homes can help to provide a more diverse and balanced community. The proposed neighbourhoods within the site shall be tenure-blind and avoid differentiation of dwelling types. It is also recommended to avoid neighbourhoods that only provide homes for one market segment, large groupings of singular tenure types (e.g. affordable rent) will not be acceptable. Exterior features of dwellings, landscaped boundary treatment and parking provision shall not differ, to enable easy identification of various tenure types within the development.

4. House types

To increase the quality of development it is expected that developers use house types that are site and location specific and shall be designed to respond to the local character and specifics of the site and location. The quality of development shall strive to be better than the surrounding areas, and while standard house types may be used, they must be carefully selected to sit comfortably with local traditions, surrounding landscape and character areas. A number of site specific bespoke houses in key locations will be encouraged.



Abode, Great Kneighton - variety of terraced, semi and detached home types

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - HOMES

- Principles of creating homes of meeting long term needs such as the incorporation of fabric first and net-zero technology, accessible and adaptable dwellings will be supported. Building for a Healthy Life standards shall be applied to development.
- Dwelling densities shall be varied across the sites. Higher densities (40-45 DPH) located closer to Carlton centre, along Shaw Lane and public transport routes. Medium to low densities (30-35 DPH) located adjacent to Wharncliffe Woodmoor, green belt and landscape designations such as Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve.
- Affordable housing provision of 10 per cent is expected. The type and ratios of affordable housing are stated in Barnsley Local Plan SPD Design of Housing Development (adopted May 2019) and Affordable Housing (adopted May 2019).
- Affordable housing shall be tenure blind and indistinguishable from other dwellings.
- Brown and green roofs to be considered on buildings where appropriate.
- Developers are expected to use house types that are location and site specific.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.4 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Facilities and Services

This principle shall ensure necessary provision of facilities and services are provided, such as shops, schools, workplaces, parks, play areas, grow gardens etc. It is essential to ensure that the proposed development integrates into its surroundings by reinforcing existing connections and creating new ones, while also respecting existing buildings and land uses around the site.

The local centres of Carlton and Cudworth are within 1,200m of the site boundary and provide services and amenities within a 15 minute walk for most residents. In addition to this, the development shall provide an appropriate bus route linking Royston Lane and Church Street to Shaw Lane/ through the north of site MU3, to allow for improvements to the public transport network.

Small Local Shop

The development shall provide a small local shop of up to 500m² of retail space for new and existing residents. To ensure that this meets local needs and is viable, it shall be located adjacent to the proposed primary street through the north of site MU3. High quality design for the shop frontage, façades and signage is essential to improve the appearance and reputation of the locality.

Community Garden

A community garden shall be located to the north of site MU2, in order to create a central community focus. This shall include allotment gardens, formal and informal recreational areas. This shall be run as a community asset and be managed and maintained by local residents.

The public realm around both the new local shop and community garden shall be high quality, with a mixture of quality hard surfacing and landscaping to create inviting

and pleasant spaces, where local residents would want to meet and socialise.

Carlton Primary Academy

Carlton Primary Academy shall be expanded both to the north and south to accommodate for an additional 210 students. This will include a building extension or additional structure, private play facilities and sport pitch provision.

Parking

Designated off-street parking areas for both vehicles and bicycles shall be provided at small local shop, community garden and Carlton Primary Academy, with an emphasis on quality cycle shelters to promote active travel within both the site and further afield.

Play

Three new play areas shall be provided among the neighbourhoods with alternative methods of play around the development:

1. Play Area 1 - Located within the proposed community garden in MU2 next to Carlton Primary Academy. This complements the lack of Local Equipped Area of Play in Carlton.
2. Play Area 2 - Located within the park north of Shaw Lane, creating a place alongside the small local shop. Naturalistic play equipment and informal play space shall be specified to sit in the greener neighbourhood.
3. Play Area 3 - Located at the existing beck and proposed water attenuation pond south of MU3.
4. Trim trails shall be provided around the perimeter of development and along the recreational routes to promote active lifestyles.
5. Opportunities for naturalistic and non designated play areas are encouraged throughout the open space network.



Open space provides opportunities for social gathering



Community allotments/ grow gardens



Example of small local shop (Image credit: RetailGazette)



Informal woodland play

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - FACILITIES AND SERVICES

- Development is expected to provide a small local shop (up to 500 sqm of retail floorspace) as set out in the adopted Local Plan. There is a degree of flexibility as to the final location of the small local shop, which shall be determined on viability. The Masterplan Framework has shown it in a preferred location which is along the proposed primary street north of Shaw Lane.
- A community garden shall be created to the north of MU2 site adjacent to Carlton Primary Academy, inclusive of allotment gardens, formal and informal recreational areas.
- Carlton Primary Academy is to be expanded to the north and south to accommodate an additional 210 pupils.
- A minimum of three additional equipped play areas shall be provided at or close to the locations shown on the Masterplan Framework.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.5 CONNECTIONS

Connections

It is essential to ensure that the proposed development integrates into its surroundings by reinforcing existing connections and creating new ones, while also respecting existing buildings and land uses around the development site.

1 Ease of movement – permeability, walking, cycling, and accessibility with a clear hierarchy

A highly permeable active travel and street network is essential to encourage sustainable modes of transport across and beyond the site and connect with nearby facilities and services. Direct active travel routes shall be provided to local services and facilities within the site and connect to existing surrounding routes or Public Rights of Way. Active travel network off site connections are indicated by the black arrows in Fig. 27.

Well-designed green network - Improve safe movements and recreational opportunities.

The existing footpath and bridleway network shall be incorporated within the proposed GI across and beyond the site. The green network shall be well overlooked by residential frontages with natural surveillance, creating a safe and pleasant green network and connecting habitats, communities and facilities.

3. Improved connectivity to nearby centres and surrounding facilities

For this new community to integrate with the existing neighbourhoods, it is essential to ensure strong connections with existing centres and facilities as well as provide new facilities for existing residents. New vehicle access shall be provided off Royston Lane through to Shaw Lane, providing primary movement linkages across the site MU3. The existing footpath and bridleway

network shall be retained and improved to promote active travel within and around the site. The existing Public Right of Way to the east of site MU3 shall be enhanced to improve accessibility to the facilities and services of Cudworth. Shaw Lane, Fish Dam Lane and Church Street shall include active travel infrastructure connecting the development to Carlton Park, Carlton Allotment, Carlton Primary School and Outwood Academy. The bridleway at Outwood Academy shall be enhanced to serve as active travel to site MU3.

4. Landmarks, vistas and focal points

Well-designed open spaces, streets and public realm, together with built forms are crucial for placemaking. Landmarks, vistas and focal points are the tools to help residents and visitors to easily orientate themselves within this proposed development.

4.1 Focal points

It is important to create rhythm in the urban fabric with sequences of spaces in order to ensure well designed places. This can be achieved by creating a number of focal points and gateways with landmarks, public realm and other landscaping features, or simply by setting back the building line and increasing the greenspace. Residential areas shall also include a number of focal points in order to create attractive and distinctive places. Focal points shall be created at the gateways to the development off Shaw Lane, entering site MU3 from Royston Lane and also along Fish Dam Lane to spatially address the entry points into the development. The landscape folly in the Wharncliffe Woodmoor summit will also be a focal point for this enhanced neighbourhood greenspace. (see Fig. 28).

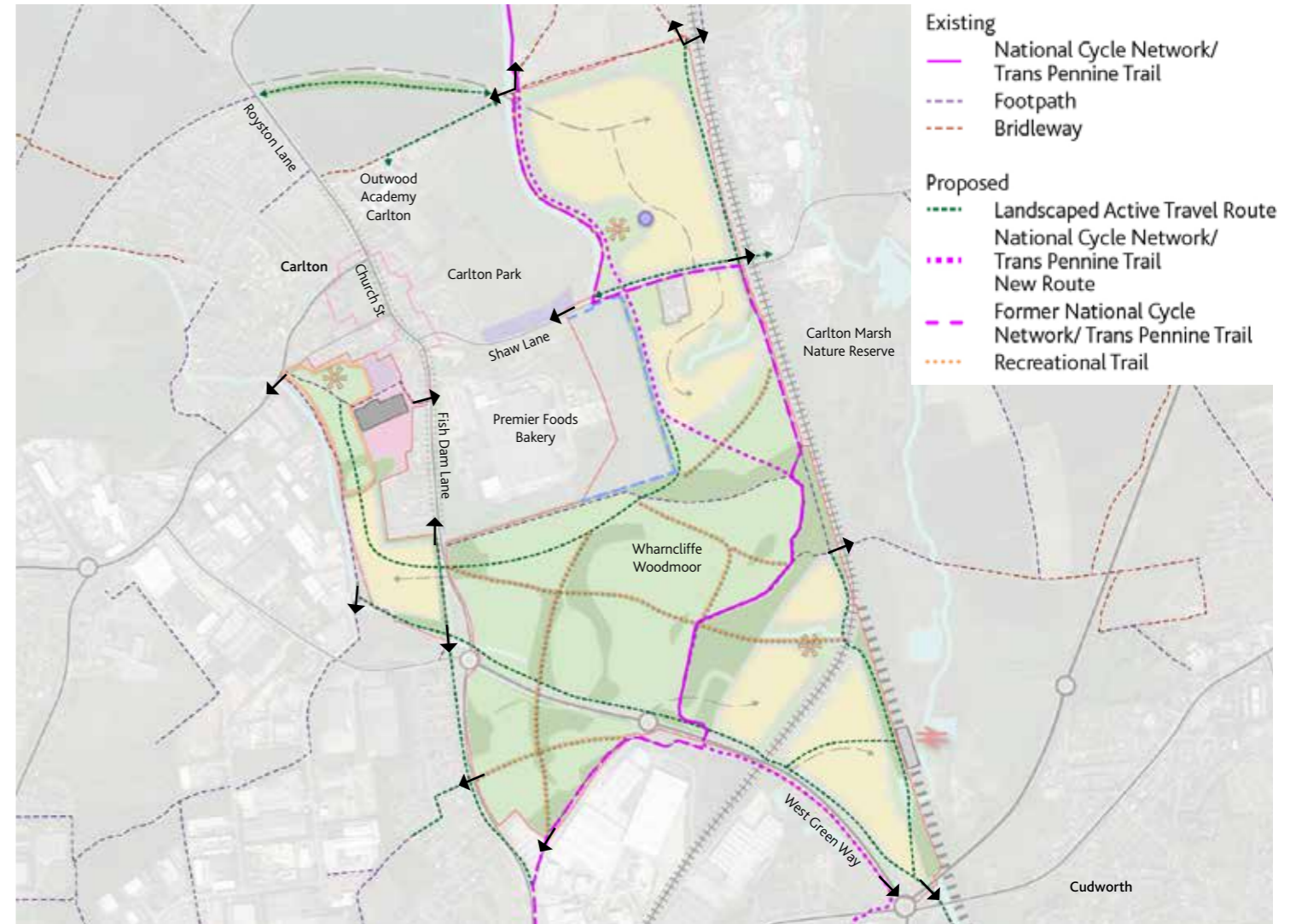


Fig. 27: Active travel links to surrounding facilities and services as established in the Carlton Active Travel Links Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)



Active travel routes provide opportunities for exercise, connections to services and integrating local features



Vistas between developments provide visual connections and aid way finding - The Avenue, Saffron Waden

7.5 CONNECTIONS

4.2 Landmarks

Landmarks are used to emphasise the hierarchy of a place and are often related to focal points to create a visual guide to help users navigate through places and reinforce the sense of identity. They are not limited to taller or large scale buildings. Public art, a tree with a distinctive quality, a strong landscape with quality materials and/or rich planting, an architectural element or an ornament on a building can be a landmark.

Within the development new landmarks shall respect the existing landscape setting. Landmarks shall be located at key positions throughout the site and will form part of the wayfinding strategy, particularly at gateways. A landscape folly will complement the summit at Wharncliffe Woodmoor, creating a prominent landmark that can be seen from the surrounding areas (see Fig. 28).

4.3 Vistas

Views and vistas shall be used effectively to reinforce the distinctiveness and the legibility of the place. This can often be achieved by using higher structures on buildings, atypical architectural materials, a large distinctive tree or a public art feature.

Creating short-distance views broken by buildings, trees or landmarks helps to create memorable routes. Creating views and vistas allows easily usable links between places. Vistas shall be aligned where possible along green corridors looking south to the open countryside and from the higher ground to the north.

Wharncliffe Woodmoor summit provides a viewing point with key vistas to surrounding gateways.

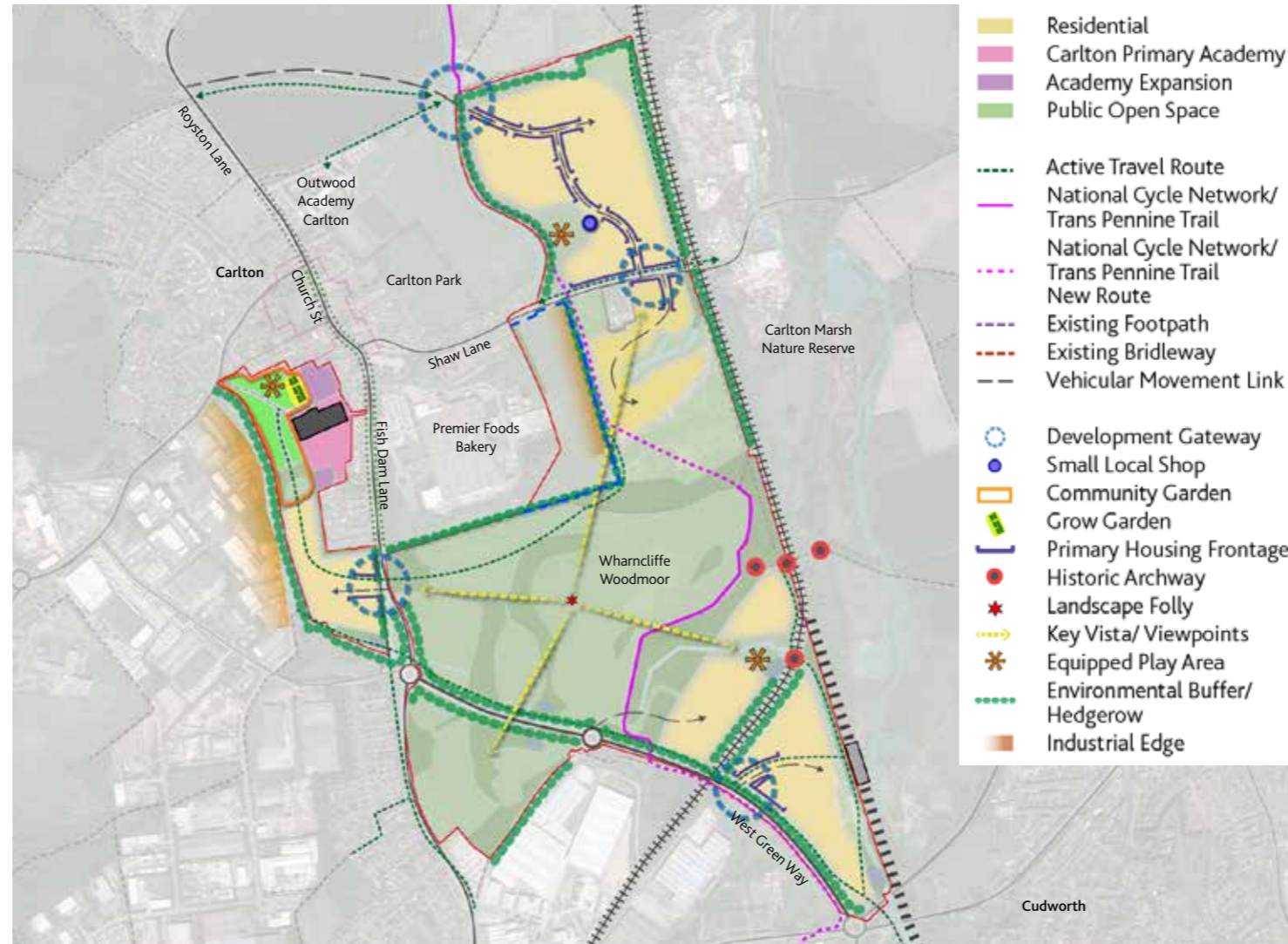


Fig. 28: Strategic landmarks, vistas and focal points/ gateways. Carlton Placemaking/ Urban Design Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)



Pocket parks integrated into the street create a focal point and allow social interaction - Accordia, Cambridge



Well overlooked footpaths provide natural surveillance and improved security - Derwenthorpe, York

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - CONNECTIONS

- Existing footpaths shall be retained. Where required, minor diversions may be permitted to accommodate development.
- New Public Rights of Way shall be created that link into the existing network.
- A number of Public Rights of Way that are separate to the road network shall be provided / upgraded to provide a hard surface that is suitable for non powered wheeled vehicles, including cycles and pushchairs.
- If cul de sacs are proposed, they must be connected at both ends with foot and cycle paths to the wider foot and cycle network.
- Minimum widths for Public Right of Way*:
 - 2 metres for public footpaths
 - 3 metres for unenclosed bridleways
 - 4 metres for enclosed bridleways
 - Active travel routes shall have segregated cycle lanes of 3m in addition to the footpath

* Where constraints prevent minimum widths being achieved these may be reduced.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.6 STREETS

Streets

Within the proposed development, buildings shall be designed and positioned with landscaping to define and enhance streets and spaces. A well connected street formation with a clear and thematic street hierarchy is the fundamental structure of the Masterplan Framework.

1. Permeable and interconnected street network

New residential neighbourhoods must provide permeable layouts within the development site, as well as connecting to the wider area and to active travel networks beyond. In particular, they shall provide direct and secure connections between neighbourhoods and local facilities, such as the small local shop, schools, parks, Wharnccliffe Woodmoor and public transport links for pedestrians and cyclists. This shall be through the provision of traffic free landscaped active travel corridors, as well as the street network. A permeable layout generates a higher level of pedestrian/cycle activity, which makes social interactions more likely and increases the level of security. Vehicular routes shall provide access to residential neighbourhoods and facilities within the site, but shall not be direct; a more circuitous route shall make driving less appealing and encourage the sustainable modes of travel.

The design of the street network shall establish a clear and legible layout with a strong structure, and avoid being formed around the technical demands of traffic. The layout shall respond to the topography, natural desire lines and access to the site. It shall avoid creating cul-de-sacs and indirect pedestrian and cycle routes, to ensure lower traffic levels on minor roads and to encourage the use of sustainable movement alternatives. Pedestrians and cyclists must be able to

move freely between all parts of the development and have easy access to the surrounding street networks and key destinations. Space shall be allocated within the highway corridor to create a functional balance between vehicles and pedestrians/ cyclists, avoiding vehicle domination of the streetscape.

2. Active frontages

Active frontages are important in terms of bringing life and activities to streets and public realm. Introducing regular doors, windows, front gardens and front parking can stimulate activity and social interactions. Narrow frontages with a vertical rhythm can create a more attractive and urban streetscape, while articulation on façades and use of bays and porches can create a more residential aesthetic.

In the development, exposing blank walls/ gable ends to the public realm and use of passive and blank façades must be avoided. Within higher density areas, a minimum of 15 doors and windows shall be accommodated every 100m, while in lower density areas there shall be a minimum 6 to 10 doors and windows every 100m to achieve a good level of activity within the public realm.

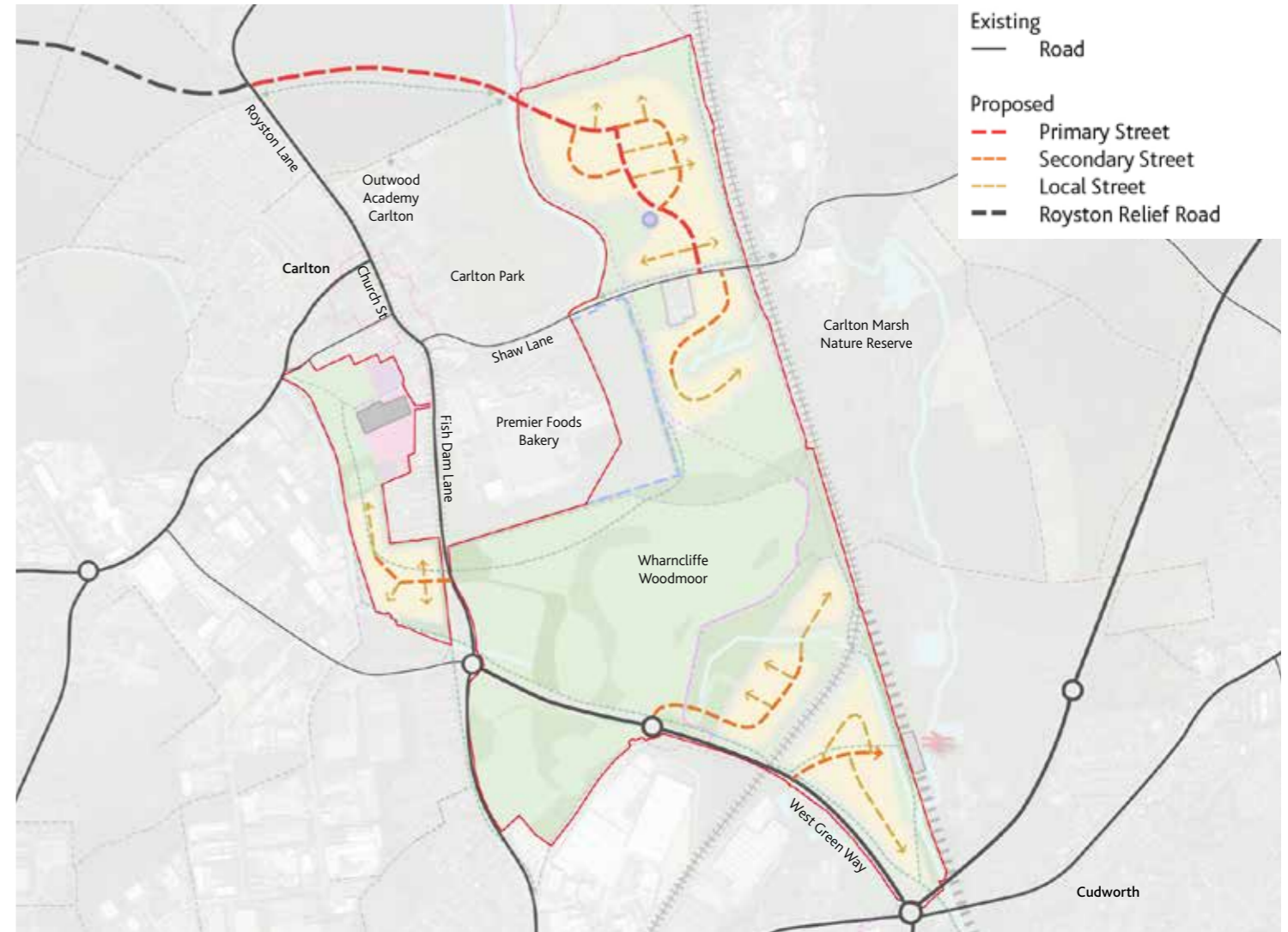


Fig. 29: Road Hierarchy and vehicle movement as established in the Carlton Vehicular Movement Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

7.6 STREETS

3. Street Design

To be read in conjunction with section 5.2 Movement Framework in this document.

3.1 Primary Route

- Design requirement = min 6.75m, 20mph design speed (30mph to the access route north of site MU3).
 - Two-way segregated cycleway - min 3m width.
 - Pedestrian footways – min 2m width.
 - Where on-street parking is proposed it shall be in designated parallel bays maximum 5 bays long. Where on-street parking is proposed, this shall be in combination with street trees at not more than 5 bays apart.
- The car parking provision will comprise a mix of curtilage and on-street parking to break up the linear nature of street design and reduce vehicle speeds. Generally, the street height to width ratio shall be 1:3 - 1:4. For illustrative section, see Fig. 30.
- Asphalt with aggregate chipping shall be applied in all primary street, bus route and cycleways within the site. Modular paving system (eg: concrete pavers or natural stone) shall be applied in all footways. It is also essential to consider the below criteria when selecting materials:
 - Embedded carbon, including associated build-ups;
 - Durability and robustness to minimise maintenance and the need for replacement;
 - Accessibility and the needs of those who are partially sighted to navigate the public realm;
 - Promote permeable paving system where applicable

3.2 Bus Route

Design requirement = preferred 6.75m min width for buses. Bus stops are to be provided at regular intervals to ensure all dwellings are within 400m walking distance, preferably 300m. Guidance indicates bus stops to be provided on-street, however SYPTE/operators have indicated a preference for laybys – this is to be confirmed as the Masterplan Framework is progressed. Pedestrian footways to be min. 3m at bus stops to cater for additional pedestrian movements.

- Shelters, CCTV and raised pavements shall be provided where required to improve accessibility and security. Infrastructure shall also be included at bus stops to allow for real time information.
- Where on-street parking is proposed, it shall be in designated parallel bays, maximum 5 bays long. Where on-street parking is proposed it shall be in combination with street trees no more than 5 bays apart.
- The car parking provision will comprise a mix of curtilage and on-street parking to break up the linear nature of street design and act to reduce vehicle speeds. Generally the street height to width ratio shall be 1:3 - 1:4. For illustrative section see Fig. 30.

Primary Route/ Bus Route

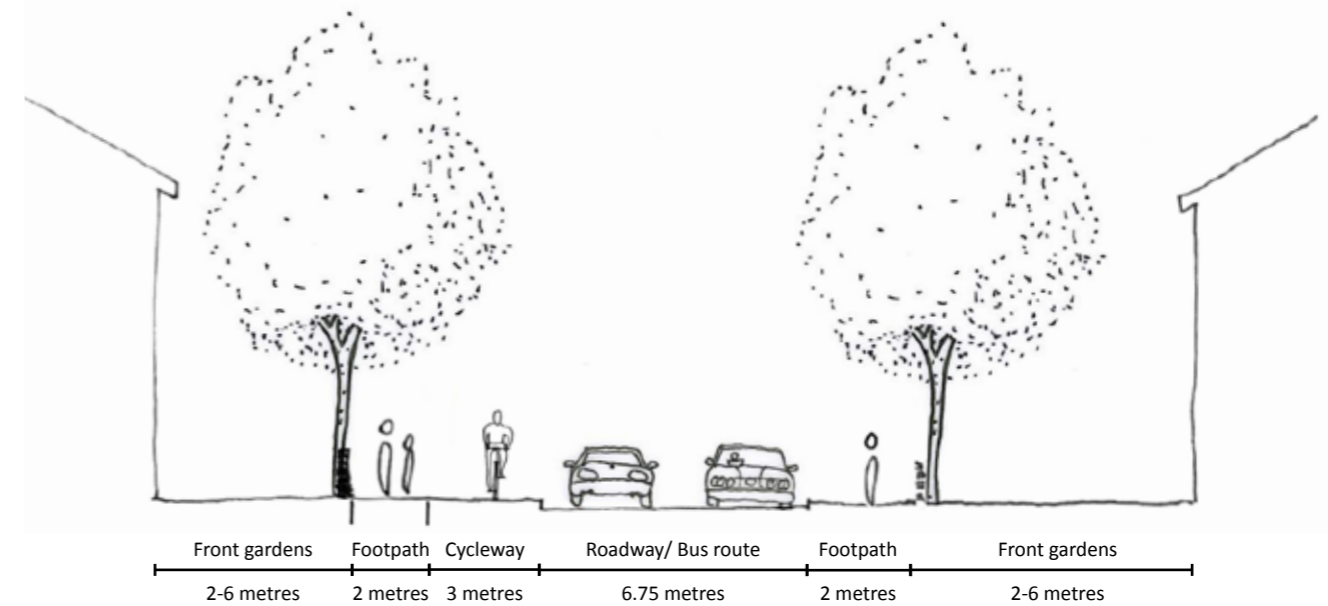


Fig. 30: Typical street section - Primary Route



Integrated parking and landscape help soften the street scene



Pedestrian prioritising primary route/ bus route

7. DESIGN CODE

7.6 STREETS

3.3 Secondary Route

- Design requirement = preferred minimum 5.5m, 20mph design speed.
- Pedestrian footways are to be provided on both sides – min 2m width.
- Trees shall be provided within front gardens.
- Generally the street height to width ratio shall be 1:2 - 1:3.
- For illustrative section, see Fig. 31.
- Asphalt with aggregate chipping or modular paving system (eg: concrete pavers) shall be applied in all secondary streets. Modular paving system (eg: concrete pavers or natural stone) shall be applied in all footways. It is also essential to consider the below criteria when selecting materials:
 - Embedded carbon, including associated build-ups;
 - Durability and robustness to minimise maintenance and the need for replacement;
 - Accessibility and the needs of those who are partially sighted to navigate the public realm;
 - Promote permeable paving system where applicable.

Secondary Route

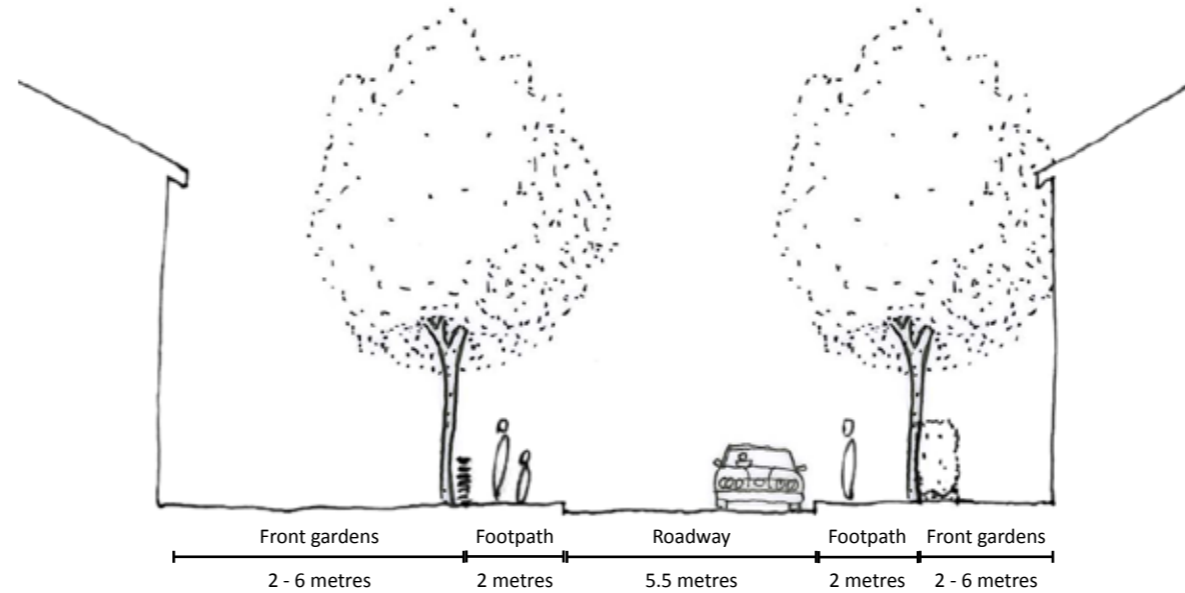


Fig. 31: Typical street section - Secondary Route

3.4 Tertiary Route / Local Access

- Design requirement = preferred min. 5.5m, 20mph design speed.
- Pedestrian footways are to be provided on both sides – min. 2m width.
- A 20m max. distance cul-de-sac can be provided without a turning head
- Access for up to 5 properties from a private drive – requirement for emergency vehicle access.
- Generally the height to width ratio shall be 1:2. For illustrative section, see Fig. 32.
- Modular paving system (eg: concrete pavers) shall be applied in all tertiary streets/ local access and associated footways. It is also essential to consider the below criteria when selecting materials:
 - Embedded carbon, including associated build-ups;
 - Durability and robustness to minimise maintenance and the need for replacement;
 - Accessibility and the needs of those who are partially sighted to navigate the public realm;
 - Promote permeable paving system where applicable.

Tertiary Route / Local Access

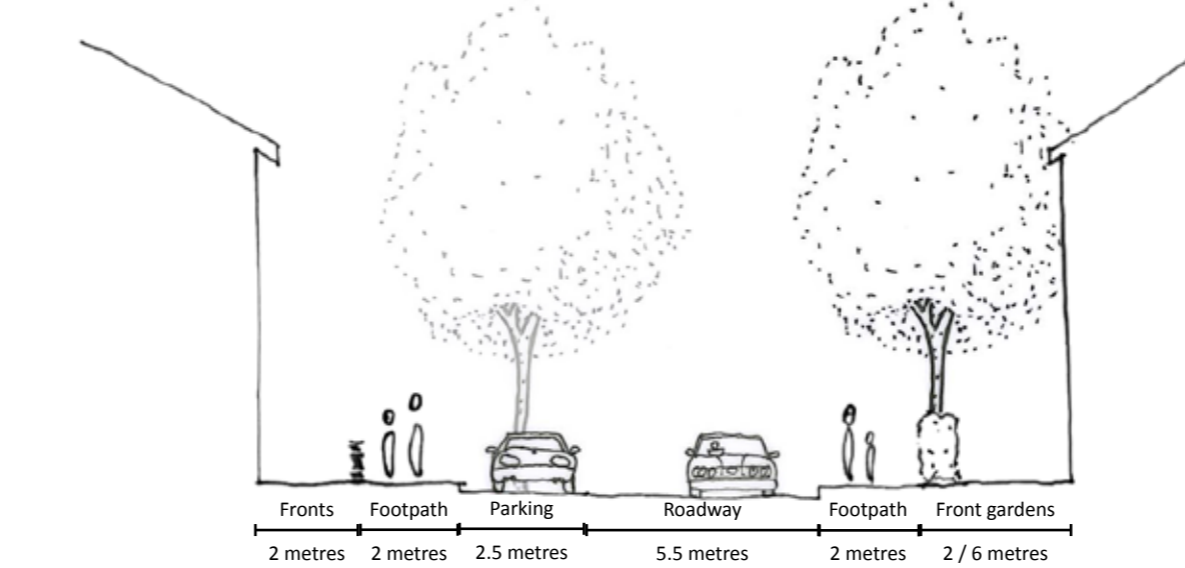


Fig. 32: Typical street section - Tertiary Route



Narrow local streets encourage low vehicle speeds



Green links and active travel routes separate from roads



Private drives as single sided development onto open space.

3.5 Single-Sided Development

- Design requirement = preferred min 5.5m, 15/20mph design speed.
- Pedestrian footways are to be provided on developed side – min 2m width.
- A 20m max distance cul-de-sac can be provided without a turning head.
- Access for up to 5 properties from a private drive – requirement for emergency vehicle access.
- Cul-de-sacs along open space shall be connected with active travel (pedestrian and cycle) links to improve permeability.
- For illustrative section, see Fig. 33.

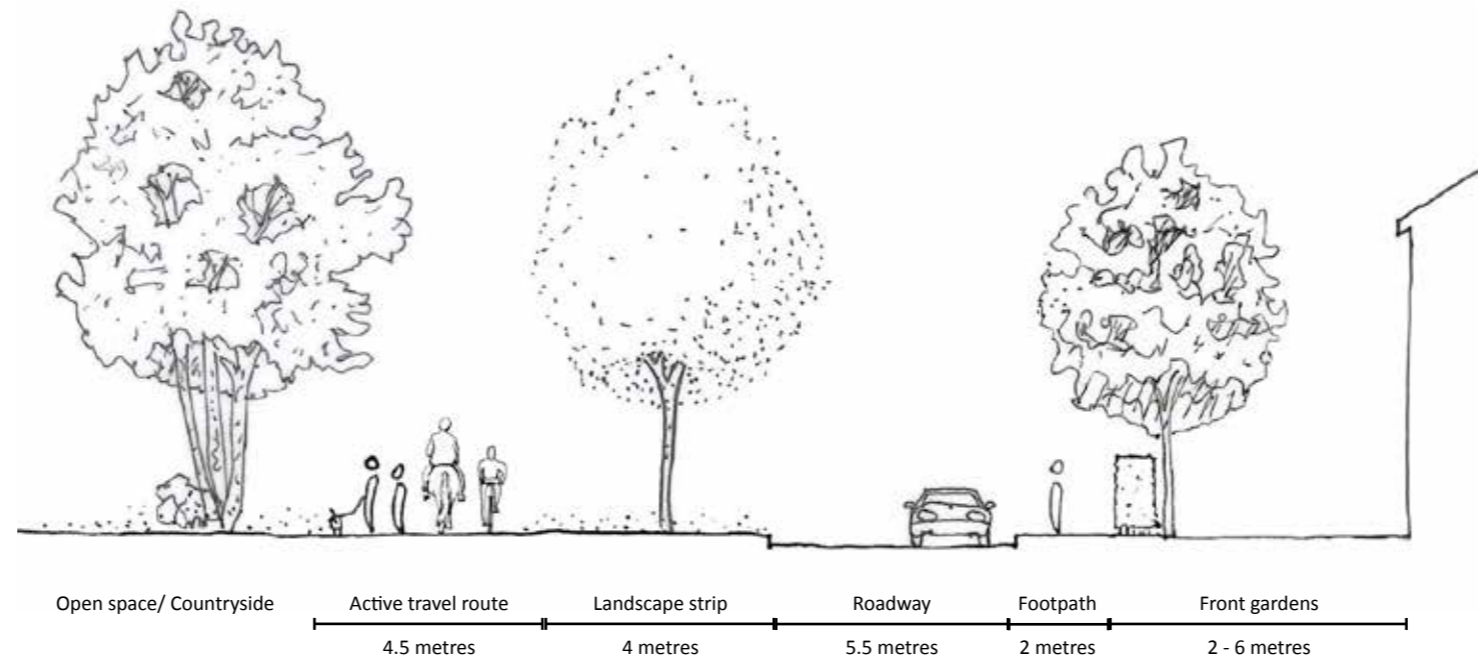


Fig. 33: Typical street section - Single Sided Development

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - STREETS

- Across the development, a permeable network of streets shall be provided.
- The street network shall be designed to provide a hierarchy of streets to establish a clear and legible layout and aid way finding.
- The hierarchy of street design shall be split into 3 route types; Primary streets provide the main access into the site and create a link from Royston Lane to Shaw Lane. This link shall be designed to accommodate buses; Secondary streets shall link the neighbourhoods internally, while also access MU2 and parcels to the south of MU3; Tertiary streets provide access to dwellings.
- The widths indicated within this design code shall be used for the different street types, footpaths and cycleways.
- The designed speed limits within this design code shall be used for the different street types.
- Parking shall follow limits set out in this design code for the different street types.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.7 LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

The site is set within a landscape of existing trees and shrubs of significant ecological value, open mosaic habitat, becks and watercourses, Wharncliffe Woodmoor and Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve (part of the Dearne Valley Wetlands (SSSI)). A GI network of well vegetated active travel routes and semi-natural greenspace are provided throughout the site, promoting health and wellbeing and a unique sense of place for any proposed development.

1. Strategic green / wildlife links

A network of strategic green links are proposed across the site. It connects streets, the local shop, parks, Wharncliffe Woodmoor, the community garden, Carlton Primary Academy and public transport routes with a series of active travel links extending out into the surrounding open spaces - particularly Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve (part of the Dearne Valley Wetlands (SSSI)). They shall include new and enhanced existing landscape features such as woodlands, hedgerows, trees and shrubs to create connections across the site, reducing habitat fragmentation, enhancing biodiversity and providing recreation opportunities.

The strategic green links connect directly into the existing extensive network of footpaths and bridleways beyond the site, encouraging new and existing residents to use the multifunctional active travel routes to access the wider countryside, key facilities and towns and villages around Carlton.

2. Sustainable urban drainage

SuDS are incorporated within the GI network to increase the multi-functionality and benefits of greenspace. SuDS components incorporated within the GI network across the site will include:

- Attenuation ponds
- Below ground water attenuation crates/ pipes
- Permeable paving
- Green roofs shall be applied onto flat roofed buildings where possible, such as the new primary school
- Shallow swales and rain gardens through parks and alongside roads
- Water butts

SuDS components shall be designed into the GI network and public realm - this can help create suitable conditions to increase biodiversity. In the site attenuation ponds are located strategically along the fringes of all neighbourhoods. Rain gardens and shallow swales shall be included alongside all green links and streets to collect surface run off. Permeable paving and below ground attenuation systems shall be located among development blocks and public realm, where hardscape materials are needed and ground conditions allow.

Management of SuDS is essential to ensure functionality and to maintain any associated habitat, particularly in rain gardens and attenuation ponds.

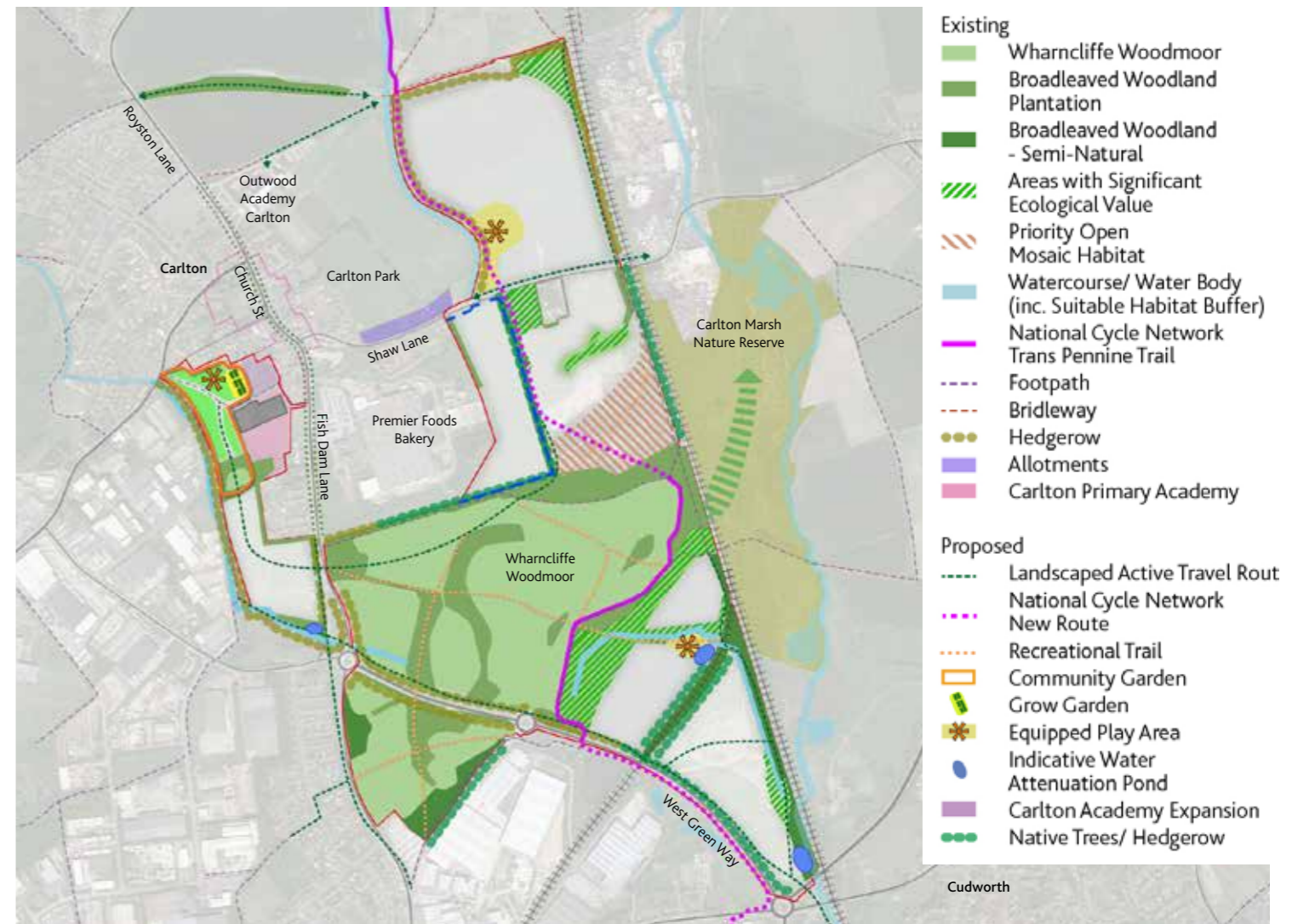


Fig. 34: Strategic green links, Wharncliffe Woodmoor, neighbourhood parks and NEAP locations. Carlton GI/ Public Realm Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)



Existing woodland/ wildlife corridor in Wharncliffe Woodmoor



Example of swale integrated with existing beck alongside active travel link

7.7 LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

3. Wharncliffe Woodmoor

Wharncliffe Woodmoor is the key neighbourhood greenspace at the heart of the site, it is key to connect it with parcels within and around the site by strategic green links. This open space is an important asset to Carlton and the surrounding communities and will be wholly retained and strategically enhanced. This will be a new 'green heart' for the development and will provide a variety of ecosystem, community, play and recreational resources.

Among the greenspace, all trees and shrubs of significant ecological value and quality woodland and hedgerows shall be retained and enhanced with improved management. New trees, hedges, wildflower grassland and shrubs shall be planted to supplement existing vegetation. Where possible, species poor hedgerows shall be retained and diversified to improve biodiversity. Planting mixes shall be based on native species identified in the local area and are suited to the soil and habitat type, with a view to create habitat mosaics to support terrestrial invertebrates. Habitats shall be enhanced through appropriate management and habitat creation. Wildlife corridors will be continued through the spaces and linked to corridors outside the open spaces. SuDS features will be integrated into landscape and supplemented where appropriate with wetland planting.

The community garden will be to the north of site MU2, which will include informal play in the quality woodland, a Local Equipped Area of Play, formal planting and a community grow garden adjacent to Carlton Primary Academy, incorporating nature into education. There shall be supplementary and secure cycle parking for the community garden.

4. Neighbourhood parks

Three neighbourhood parks are proposed in central and accessible locations to each neighbourhood respectively, providing recreational uses and open spaces. Each of the parks shall have a distinct identity to reflect the character area where it is located. All shall include equipped play areas (EPAs) for the residents of each neighbourhood. All parks shall be highly accessible by all residents and located along active travel or recreational routes.

All parks shall retain and enhance the existing landscape of the site, integrating landscape features into the layouts, safeguarding existing habitats present and continuing wildlife corridors. The below design principles shall be applicable to all neighbourhood parks within the development:

- All existing good quality woodland, hedgerows, trees, shrubs and becks to be retained within the layout of the parks and enhanced with improved management.
- New trees, grassland and shrubs to be planted to supplement existing vegetation. Planting mixes to be based on the species identified for the character area.
- Wildlife corridors to be continued through the parks and green links and connected to corridors.
- SuDS features to be integrated into landscape and native aquatic and marginal planting in attenuation ponds to increase habitat diversity.
- Footpaths, benches, signs and other furniture including low level lighting to be installed to make accessible for all. Lighting shall be designed to consider sensitive adjacent habitats.
- Provide cycle parking in secure locations.

5. Play areas

Areas for play shall be provided throughout the site and consist of equipped play areas and informal play space located within the neighbourhoods and community garden. As identified in the Evidence Base Report, there is a shortage in Local Equipped Areas of Play to the south of both site MU2 and MU3. This development provides the opportunity to enhance play provision. Carlton Park is a NEAP within proximity to the site - the direct and well connected active travel network will connect all new residents to this facility. An informal woodland play facility will be included in the community garden. LAPs will be implemented strategically throughout the neighbourhood where required.

It is crucial to ensure all areas identified for play to be located are within easy reach of the strategic green links, and have good levels of natural surveillance from neighbouring areas. Shaded areas with seating and cycle parking space shall also be provided in all equipped play areas. In the site the proposed play areas are to be located within each of the three neighbourhood parks (see Fig. 34), where they are well connected to the green active travel network and will be in close proximity to surrounding residents.

NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play) – Design Principles:

- A NEAP is an unsupervised site, equipped mainly for older children.
- NEAP to be located within 15 minutes walking time from every home (1,000m walking distance).
- An activity area of a minimum of 1,000m² to be

provided.

- A 30m minimum buffer zone to be created between it and the boundary of the closest residential curtilage, to minimise any disturbance to nearby houses.
- A kick-about area and opportunities for wheeled play to be incorporated.

LEAP (Local Equipped Area of Play) – Design Principles:

- A LEAP is an unsupervised play area equipped for children of early school age (4-8 years old).
- LEAP to be located within 5 minutes walking time from every home (400m walking distance).
- An activity area of a minimum of 400m² to be provided.
- A 20m minimum buffer zone to be created between it and the closest residential curtilage. This buffer zone can include footpaths and planted areas.
- LEAP to be positioned in areas that enjoy a large degree of natural surveillance.

LAP (Local Area of Play) - Design Principles:

- A LAP is an unsupervised play area equipped for toddlers and children of early school age (<6 years old).
- LAP to be located within circa. 1 minute walking time from every home (circa. 100m walking distance).
- An activity area of a minimum of 100m² to be provided.
- A 5m minimum buffer zone to be created between it and the closest residential curtilage. This buffer zone can include footpaths and planted areas.
- LAP to be positioned in areas that enjoy a large degree of natural surveillance.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.7 LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

6. Gardens and green roofs

All dwellings within the site shall include private/ communal outdoor spaces such as balconies, courtyards and gardens. Installation of green and brown roofs shall also be promoted throughout the site.

New trees, grassland and shrubs shall be planted where possible in private or communal gardens to supplement existing vegetation. SuDS features shall be integrated across the development including on-plot features such as permeable paving, water butts and green/ brown roofs. All these elements can help increase the biodiversity of the area and maintain continuous wildlife corridors.



Fig. 35: Strategic green links, Wharncliffe Woodmoor, neighbourhood parks and NEAP locations. Carlton GI/ Public Realm Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)



View A - Existing trails across Wharncliffe Woodmoor and to the summit



View B - Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve adjacent to site MU3



View C - Existing Barnsley Canal and NCN/ TPT



View D - Open mosaic habitat at former Carlton Main Colliery

7. Allotment gardens

Allotment gardens shall be provided as part of the community offer in the community garden. This is to encourage participation in food production and enhance a sense of wellbeing within this new community. Managed vehicular access and cycle parking/ storage area shall be provided in close proximity.

8. High quality public realm

A consistent approach for designing public realm within the streets and public spaces of the site shall be adopted. A robust and durable design language that draws on the characteristics of the character areas and local vernacular shall be promoted. Sustainability shall also be embedded where materials are sparingly used and recycled, durable and responsive to local conditions.

Design language of the public realm within the development shall be consistent, and it shall respond to key characteristics of the character areas within the development. It is also recommended to consider the whole life cost and embodied carbon in material choice to encourage sustainable use of natural resources, use of recycled materials and reducing quantity of materials and material waste.

Best practice guidance for inclusive design shall be followed including furniture configuration which promotes accessible use by all. Materials, street furniture and lighting shall require minimum maintenance to promote sustainability.

7.7 LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

9. Lighting

The lighting strategy for the site shall promote the efficient and sustainable use of lighting in the public realm. Lighting design addresses the issues of security for vehicles and pedestrians, providing focused areas of illumination to highlight distinctive areas and features. Having lighting also enhances use of the public realm in the evenings, but shall be controlled to limit light pollution and impacts on local habitat.

It is important to consider view of the night-time sky to limit or omit any light spill into the sky with design. Wildlife and sensitive habitats shall be protected with directional lighting located and aimed to avoid disruption. Glare or light spill into private property shall also be avoided.



Sensitive housing and boundary treatment overlooking open space



Neighbourhood gardens located in the heart of residential blocks



Community allotments and orchards bring people together



SuDS and blue infrastructure well integrated into the GI

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

- Strategic green links shall be provided to join habitats within and across the site. These shall include cover for wildlife and active travel routes.
- Wharnccliffe Woodmoor shall be wholly retained, ecologically enhanced and expanded into the open mosaic habitat as a key green asset for existing and new residents.
- Neighbourhood parks shall be created within the development and provide formal recreation as well as opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement.
- SuDS shall be incorporated both on plot and in open space.
- Play areas shall be located and designed in accordance with the guidelines identified in this Design Code.
- Green and brown roofs are encouraged to assist with SuDS and provide habitats. To enable biodiversity net gain, green and brown roofs can be explored as an option for appropriate buildings, including the school expansion and local shop.
- A community garden shall be provided as outlined in 7.4 Facilities and Services section of this design code.
- A lighting strategy shall be provided that shall ensure that active travel routes, streets and parking areas, as well as key public realm is adequately lit. Special attention and wildlife friendly design shall be applied to sensitive areas to ensure that the lighting does not adversely affect wildlife.
- A Maintenance and Management plan shall be provided for the open space and SuDS.

7. DESIGN CODE

7.8 ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

Areas identified to have high biodiversity value have been retained within the masterplan framework. This includes broadleaved woodland plantation, poor semi-improved grassland, scrub and watercourses. Habitats outside these identified areas which provide additional biodiversity interest include similar broad habitat types. These habitat areas are likely to support bats, badgers, water voles, breeding birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates as identified in the Evidence Base. The future development of the site shall ensure key habitats are retained, or if lost, recreated. The following actions are recommended to safeguard and enhance biodiversity. They will work in-combination to inform future design.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

A PEA must be undertaken in preparing planning applications and will confirm the requirements for any further protected species surveys. This will inform design and appropriate mitigation as well as ensuring regulatory compliance and management of risk, in line with recommended guidelines, Policy BIO1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure and Policy GS1 Green Space, Site MU2 Land between Fish Dam Lane and Carlton Road and Site MU3 Land off Shaw Lane Carlton, Barnsley Local Plan.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. Habitat retention, enhancement and creation will be required within the scheme landscaping strategy to ensure a gain in biodiversity units post-development. Consequently, the main areas of biodiversity interest, as identified by the PEA, will be a key focus and the results of the Biodiversity Net Gain assessment must feed into the design. The Biodiversity Net Gain metric must be undertaken with regard to the good practice principles for development.

A habitat management plan must be provided to ensure the success and efficacy of mitigation. This will include planting at appropriate times of year to ensure successful establishment and growth. Species selected for planting will be native and of local provenance, where suitable. Any non-native species utilised will, where possible, provide a nectar resource for invertebrates. Flowering plants will provide sequential foraging resources throughout the year. Consultation must be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist to support the integration of ecological mitigation within the site design.

In the first instance it is expected that applicants seek to achieve a minimum of 10 per cent Biodiversity Net Gain within the application boundary. Where that is not feasible applicants shall provide a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Report setting out why this is the case. Contribution will then be required from applicants to off-site improvements beyond the application boundary. These may include improvements to biodiversity in Wharnccliffe Woodmoor, which will be coordinated by BMBC and further details are provided in the Delivery Strategy at Appendix B.

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY

- Development is expected to achieve a minimum 10 per cent Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Development shall ensure key habitats are retained, or if lost, recreated.
- Further protected species surveys, where required, will inform any mitigation required.
- Design and mitigation shall also comply with local policy.
- A habitat management plan must be provided for the open space.

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7. DESIGN CODE

7.9 ACCESSIBILITY AND PARKING

1. Legibility and Wayfinding

When places are legible and well signposted, they are easier for the public to comprehend and likely to both function well and be pleasant to live in or visit. It is easier for people to orientate themselves when the routes are direct. Visual articulations and landmarks can also emphasise the hierarchy of the place.

The site shall have a clear and straight forward urban layout, enabling residents and visitors to easily navigate. It shall contain memorable and recognisable landmark buildings, places and open spaces. Landmarks, gateways and focal points shall be clearly identified in order to create visual links, and a recognisable hierarchy shall be established between places. The street network and active travel routes shall be direct and easy to navigate.

Residential areas shall be designed around a series of nodal points, and variety in the types of articulations shall help them to be more memorable. Landmarks shall be created around gateways and centres by using taller buildings and distinctive architectural elements. The quality of signage at the centres on shops and other non-residential premises shall contribute to the identity and legibility of the areas.

Artwork can also be used throughout the site to help create distinctive character areas. Community buildings such as schools and community facilities shall emphasise the identity of the areas and create focus for community engagement.

A clear wayfinding system shall be established throughout the whole development, especially along the key multi-user active travel routes and linking with

existing Public Rights of Way around the site to promote security and legibility. A range of signposts and public realm elements, such as street furniture and lampposts shall be introduced.



Examples of well-designed signposts

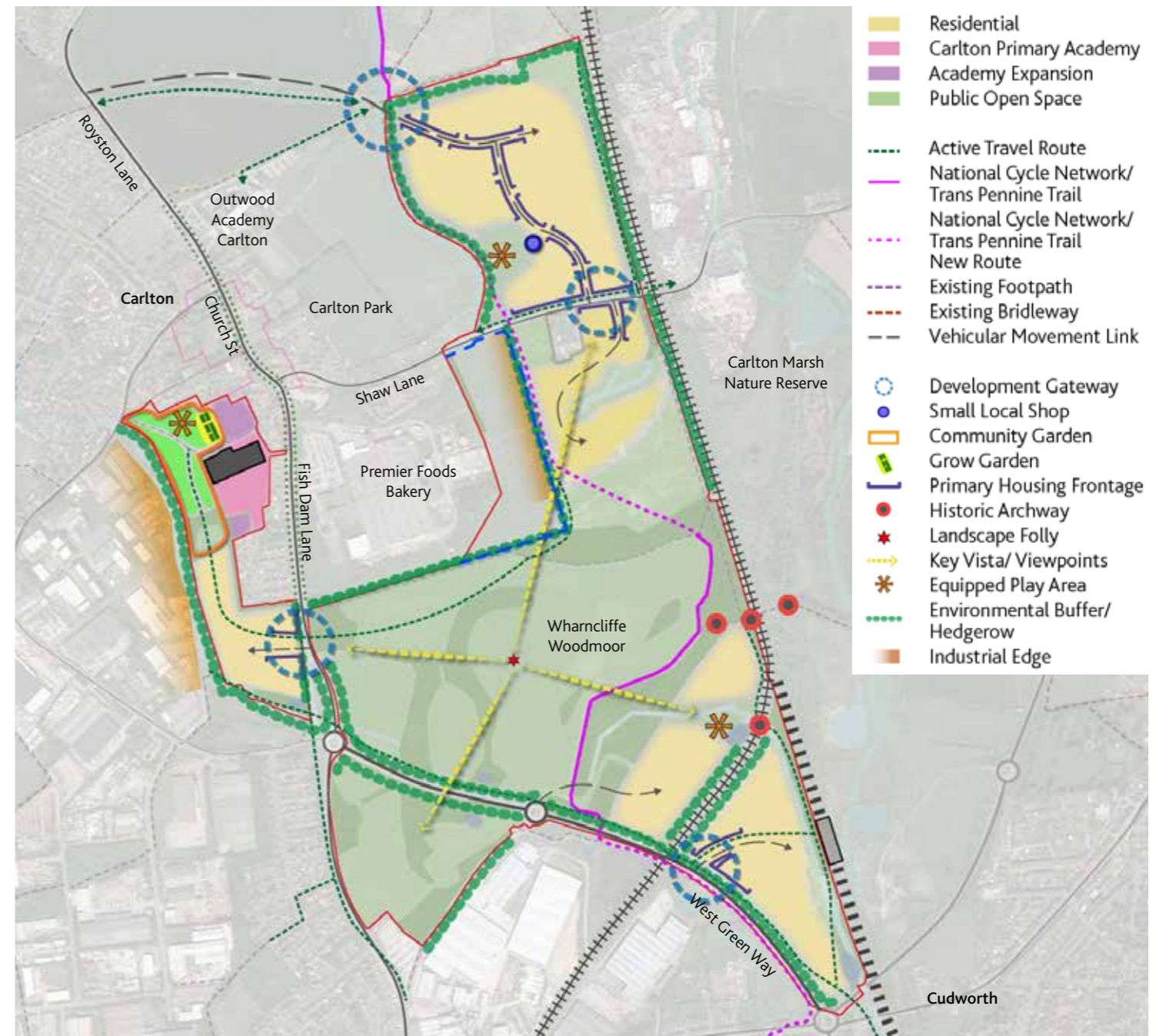


Fig. 36: Established gateways, landmark buildings and visual links, Carlton Placemaking/ Urban Design Strategy Plan (Contains information from Esri)

7.9 ACCESSIBILITY AND PARKING

This design principle ensures sufficient resident and visitor parking that are well integrated in the neighbourhoods, so that cars shall not dominate the streets and be developed in a manner that is easy to orientate.

2. Parking provision

2.1 Policy compliance

The Parking SPD (2019) provides guidance in relation to the level of car parking, including disabled parking, for development land uses. These maximum levels shall be adhered to. Disabled parking design standards are also specified. The level of car parking provision shall be agreed with BMBC through the planning process.

The Parking SPD sets out that for 20mph streets, parking can be longitudinal, echelon or at right angles. The car parking provision shall comprise a mix of curtilage and on-street parking to break up the linear nature of street design and act to reduce vehicle speeds.

2.2 On-street parking

On-street parking shall be incorporated in areas around the local shop or around mid-terrace dwellings within the development. Street trees and SuDS planting can prevent the streets from being dominated by cars. With tree planting and material changes, the proposed on-street parking can make for a better street scene. This type of parking also allows for larger distances between the dwelling and road margin, or the creation of tighter street frontage in certain areas.

2.3 On-plot parking

Parking to the side of plots is a practical way of creating front gardens and distance between plots, usually allowing space for up to two cars. It also allows the properties to be brought forward to create a formal street, potentially broken up by a boundary treatment or planting.

2.4 Integral parking

Proposed dwellings in neighbourhoods of lower density may include integral garages, in which the drive shall be running up to the house frontage. Although this house type does not follow examples in the area, it can intensify a residential parcel due to its width and therefore create a fuller street scene. Certain lower density areas within the development could respond well to this.

2.5 Electric Vehicle Charging

Electric Vehicle charging provision shall be made for all dwellings. The Sustainable Travel SPD sets out the minimum requirements for charging points, which shall be required and must be adhered to. Additional charging points for visitors shall be provided, at a level to be agreed with BMBC through the planning process.

2.6 Cycle Parking

Secure covered cycle parking shall be provided for all dwellings and for school students and staff. The Parking SPD sets out the minimum cycle parking requirements. In addition, short stay cycle parking provision shall be made within the community garden and local shop areas. The level of cycle parking across the site will be agreed with BMBC through the planning process.



Example of designated on-street parking area integrated with interval street trees



Example of on plot integrated parking



Modern home electric vehicle charging infrastructure (Image credit: Ed Harvey)

DESIGN CODE SUMMARY - ACCESSIBILITY AND PARKING

- A site wide strategy for wayfinding signage shall be produced and implemented by developers and in line with any planning conditions imposed by BMBC.
- Along active travel routes, key destinations and distances shall be signposted for both on-site facilities as well as to external amenities such as nearby local centres, Carlton Park and Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve.
- Public art can form part of the wayfinding strategy providing identifiable locations throughout the development.
- Parking provision across the development shall be compliant with the Parking SPD (2019).
- A range of parking provisions including on-street and on plot shall be considered across the development. Density and street scenes shall be considered when designing parking for residential blocks.
- Electric vehicle charging provision shall be made for all dwellings. Additional charging points for visitors to be agreed with BMBC.
- Secure covered cycle parking shall be provided for all dwellings and school students and staff. Short stay cycle parking shall be provided in the community hub and local shop areas.

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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough
Council
Carlton Masterplan Framework
Delivery Strategy

Issue Cabinet | 22 October 2021

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.




It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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Appendices

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to set out the proposed delivery strategy for the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

It sets out the roles and responsibilities of the various landowners and developers involved in the scheme alongside Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) as both the Local Planning Authority and Highway Authority.

The following issues are considered:

1. Planning strategy.
2. Phasing strategy.
3. Infrastructure Requirements.
4. Infrastructure Delivery.

2 Planning Strategy

The combined Local Plan allocations (MU2 & MU3) across the Carlton site provide for up to 1977 new homes. Within this allocation, the Masterplan Framework proposes circa 1,500 homes alongside an expansion to the Carlton Primary School.

The Masterplan Framework should provide an increased level of certainty for applicants and allow them to more readily develop proposals. Therefore, it is broadly assumed that full planning applications will be brought forward, notionally covering the areas in the phasing plan at Figure 2.

However, it is recognised that:

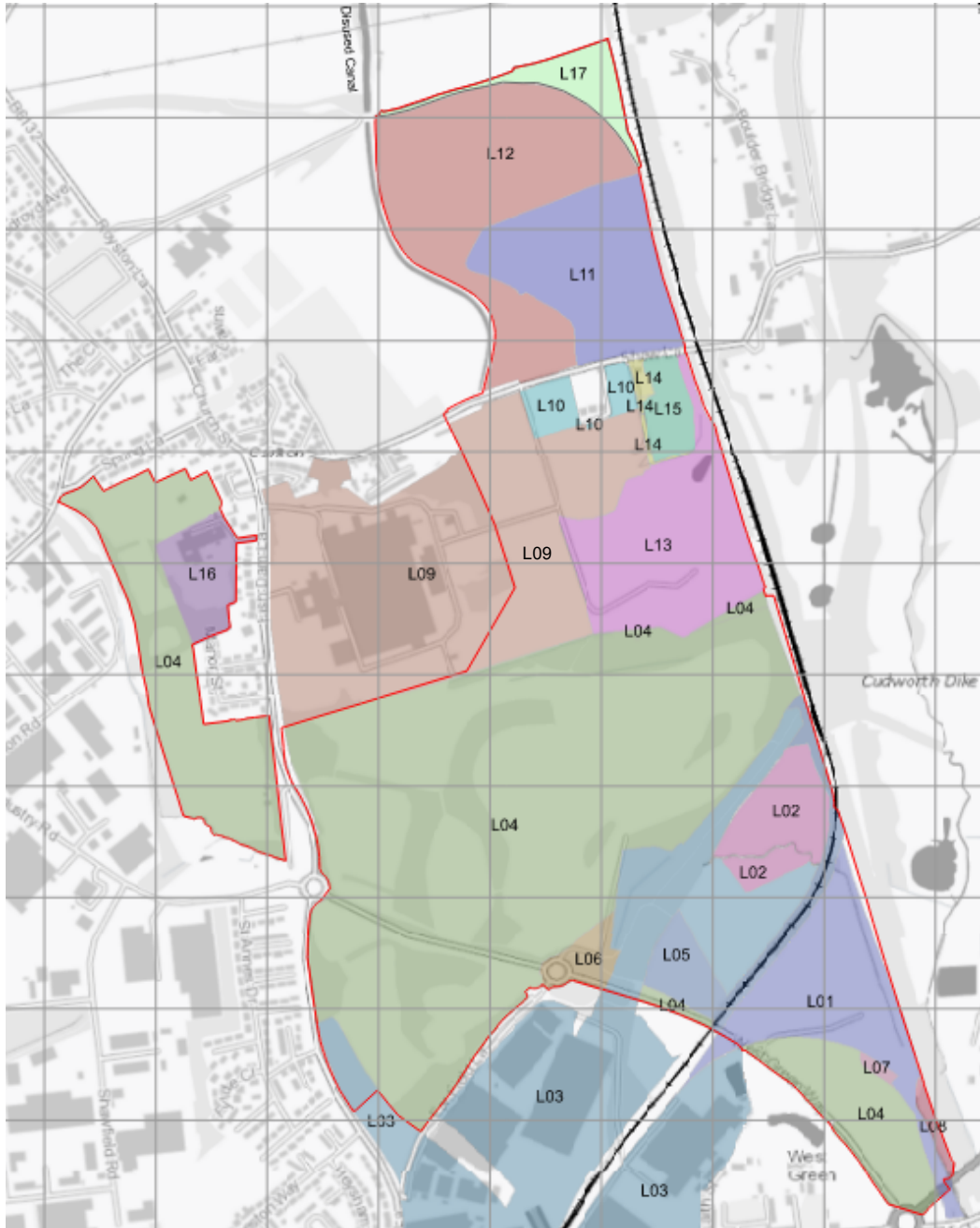
- Some parcels are larger in size, particularly north of Shaw Lane. This may suit an outline or hybrid application.
- With the exception of the MU2 site, there is a need to assemble land to deliver coordinated development. An outline or hybrid application may support developers in achieving sufficient planning certainty to complete land acquisition whilst limiting their initial outlay.
- In some cases, developers may pursue strategies that support them in increasing land value with a view to disposal or entering into a partnering arrangement, or testing the acceptability of certain proposals through the planning process whilst limiting their initial outlay.

Therefore, it can be expected that a combination of both full and outline applications will come forward, with differing degrees of underlying intent to deliver the scheme.

It is expected that outline / hybrid applications will be accompanied by annexes to the Masterplan Framework Design Code, building on that contained in the Masterplan Framework, which will provide further detail including materials palettes, wayfinding strategy etc. for development parcels and infrastructure including highways, landscape and public realm elements. This will ensure consistency across the site as subsequent reserved matters applications are brought forward by different parties for both infrastructure and plot development. The topics and content for these annexes should be agreed between the applicants and the LPA. This is in addition to the Masterplan Framework Compliance Statement that will be required to accompany full or reserved matters applications.

Developers are encouraged to engage with BMBC in their function as Local Planning Authority during preparation of planning applications, through the pre-application process.

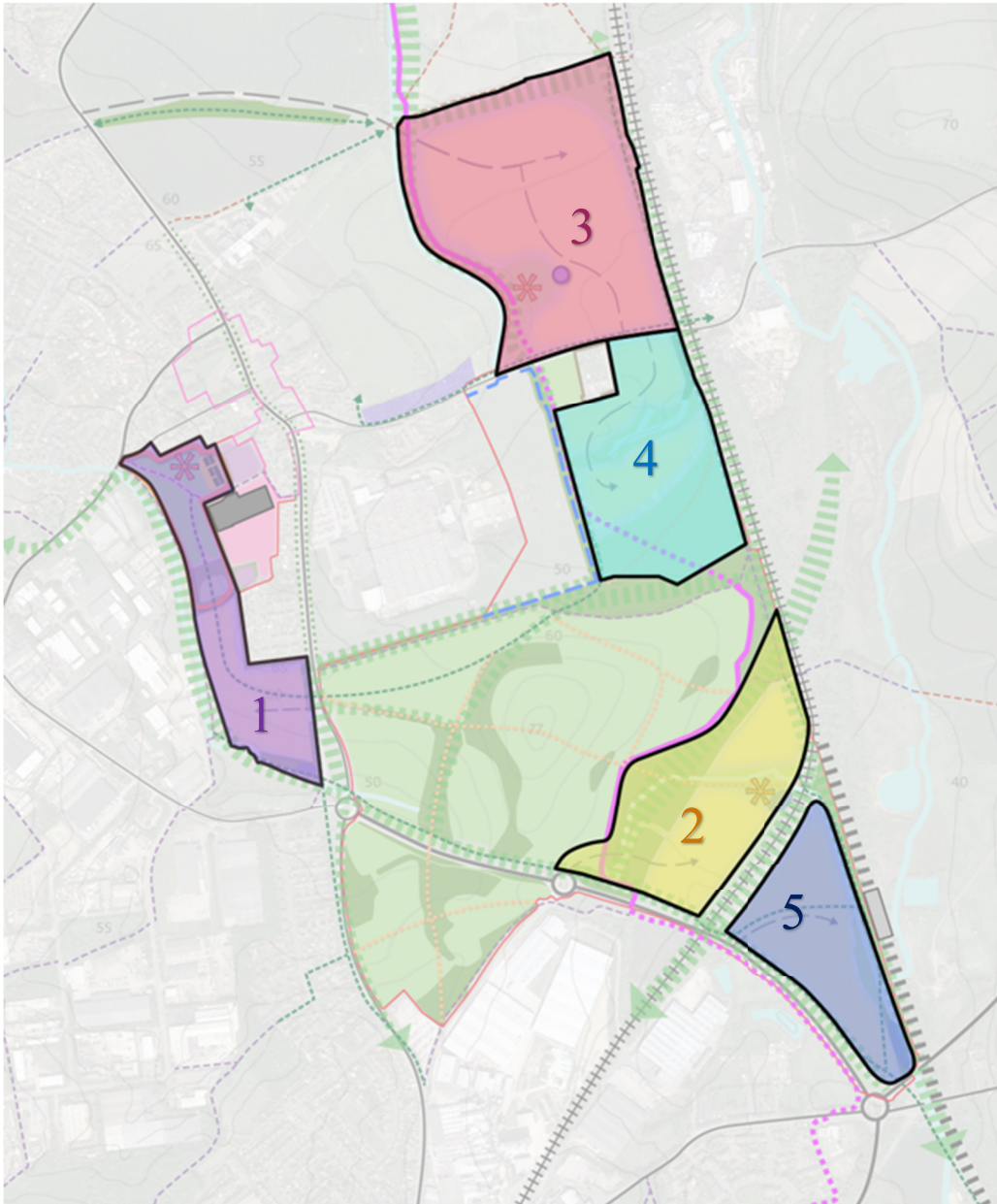
Figure 1: Carlton Land Ownership Parcels



3 Phasing Strategy

It is expected that development of the site will come forward in a series of phases. Illustrative phasing is depicted in Figure 2. It is noted that phases will not necessarily be delivered sequentially, however the delivery of certain phases will be dependent upon the availability of infrastructure networks (e.g. highways, drainage, utilities, etc.) to serve the respective parts of the site.

Figure 2: Illustrative Phasing Strategy



The phasing strategy for the site has been developed as detailed below.

Phase 1

The parcel on MU2 is owned by BMBC. Infrastructure connections can be made to adjacent services and access is to be provided via Fish Dam Lane.

The extension to the primary school adjacent to this parcel on MU2 is to be delivered by the Academy Trust.

Phase 2

This plot is owned by private landowners. Access is to be secured by the existing roundabout on West Green Way. Some services can be connected to from West Green Way and others such as electricity and water will need to be connected to existing services at Pontefract Road Roundabout. Connecting foul sewerage from this site could be difficult and there is the potential to require onsite treatment prior to discharging into the existing watercourse.

Phase 3

Due to congestion on the existing highway network, access needs to be secured off Royston Lane via the northern access road. This access road fits in with BMBC's wider strategic transport aspirations. The business case, alignment and environmental mitigation measures will need to be developed in detail. Services to be connected to existing infrastructure on Shaw Lane and/or Royston Lane.

Phase 4

Based on the level of congestion on the existing highway network it is assumed that this plot will be delivered after Phase 3, once the northern access road has been provided to increase highway network capacity. Services to be connected to existing infrastructure on Shaw Lane.

Phase 5

There is currently a landfill on this plot and therefore it is likely to come forward last. Access is via the existing access off West Green Way. As indicated in the Masterplan Framework land needs to be safeguarded for a railway station.

Some services can be connected to from West Green Way and others such as electricity and water will need to be connected to existing services at Pontefract Road Roundabout. Connecting foul sewerage from this site could be difficult and there is the potential to require onsite treatment prior to discharging into the existing watercourse.

4 Levies & Charges

4.1 Overview

A brief overview of applicable levies and charges that could be used to fund infrastructure is provided below.

4.2 Section 106

Section 106 (“S.106”) allows for funding of smaller impacts caused by development. Examples of Section 106 conditions include access roads to housing estates, small areas of open space and play parks.

4.3 Community Infrastructure Levy

Barnsley has not adopted the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and so no payments will be required from any of the phases.

4.4 Planning White Paper Infrastructure Levy

The ‘Planning for the Future’ White Paper¹ consultation proposes reforms of the planning system to streamline and modernise the planning process.

As part of this there are proposals for CIL and planning obligations to be reformed as a nationally set, value based flat rate charge called ‘the infrastructure levy’. To take effect, this will require a new Planning Bill to be enacted. At the time of writing, there is uncertainty regarding content and timing of the Planning Bill as well as transitional arrangements but if any phases come forward after the Bill has been enacted and the transitional arrangements have ended, they would be liable to pay the new levy but as an alternative to Section 106 payments.

The levy would:

- Be charged on the final value of a development based on the applicable rate at the point planning permission is granted;
- Be levied at point of occupation;
- Include a value-based minimum threshold below which the levy is not charged. Therefore, if the value of development is below the threshold then no levy would be charged, but where the value is above the threshold, the levy would only be charged on the proportion of the value that exceeded the threshold;
- Apply to all uses.

The levy also allows local authorities to borrow against Infrastructure Levy revenues so that they could forward fund infrastructure.

¹ Planning for the Future – White Paper (MHCLG, August 2020)

The Infrastructure Levy will deliver affordable housing provision and local authorities would be able to use funds raised through the levy to secure affordable housing. This could be secured through in-kind delivery on-site and under this approach a provider of affordable housing could purchase the dwelling at a discount from market rate. The difference between the price at which the unit was sold to the provider and the market price would be offset from the final cash liability to the Levy.

It is currently unknown how on-site facilities such as schools and road infrastructure will be secured through the proposed new Infrastructure Levy.

Where infrastructure is identified as being needed to support the Masterplan Framework it is proposed that any future Infrastructure Levy contributions generated from the Carlton site will be ringfenced for use for this site, and/or will make use of surplus Infrastructure Levy funds generated from elsewhere in the Borough.

5 Infrastructure Requirements

5.1 Overview & Terminology

To deliver the Carlton site, a range of infrastructure provision is required across multiple infrastructure sectors; namely:

- Transport;
- Green infrastructure;
- Public open space;
- Blue infrastructure;
- Utilities;
- Foul sewerage;
- Primary school extension; and
- Small local shop.

In the following sections the following terminology applies:

- The term “developer” is used to denote the legal entity responsible for carrying out development on the site under an approved planning consent.
- The term “utilities” encompasses electricity, potable water and a choice of telecommunications provider.

5.2 General Plot Infrastructure

Some infrastructure elements will be delivered by developers as an intrinsic part of their scheme, as set out in Table 1.

Table 1 General Plot Infrastructure

Infrastructure Sector	General Plot Infrastructure Element	Party Responsible for Delivery
Transport	Site roads that fall within development parcels.	Relevant developer except as set out in Table 2.
	Access junctions from existing roads that enter development parcels.	To be delivered as per requirements in Section 0.
	Improvements to Shaw Lane including Active Travel Route	
	Active travel routes that fall within development parcels, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Travel Route through MU2 • Active Travel Route along West Green Way • Active Travel Routes through and around parcels in Phase 5 • Diversion of the NCN and TPT through parcels in Phase 4. • Diversion of TPT and NCN at the southern end of parcels in Phase 3. 	
	Bus stop infrastructure that falls within development parcels.	
Green Infrastructure	Green Infrastructure	Relevant developer except as set out in Table 2. To be delivered as per requirements in Section 0.
Public Open Space	Public open space.	Relevant developer except as set out in Table 2. To be delivered as per requirements in Section 0.
Blue Infrastructure	Blue infrastructure including Sustainable Drainage Systems	Relevant developer except as set out in Table 2.

Infrastructure Sector	General Plot Infrastructure Element	Party Responsible for Delivery
		To be delivered as per requirements in Section 0.
Utilities	Utility networks required to serve development plots. Note that provision of gas has not been considered in line with the aspiration to achieve net zero carbon development.	Relevant developer, taking account of requirements set out in Section 0.
Foul sewerage	Foul sewerage network required to serve development plots.	Relevant developer, taking account of requirements set out in Section 0.
Primary school	Expansion of existing primary school	Academy Trust. Refer Section 5.3.
Small local shop	Small local shop in line with Local Plan Policy TC5	Developer of parcel ref. L11.

5.3 Common Infrastructure

Certain infrastructure elements will have a wider benefit across the Carlton site and in these cases can be termed “common infrastructure”. A schedule of common infrastructure for Carlton is set out in Table 2.

Table 2 Common Infrastructure

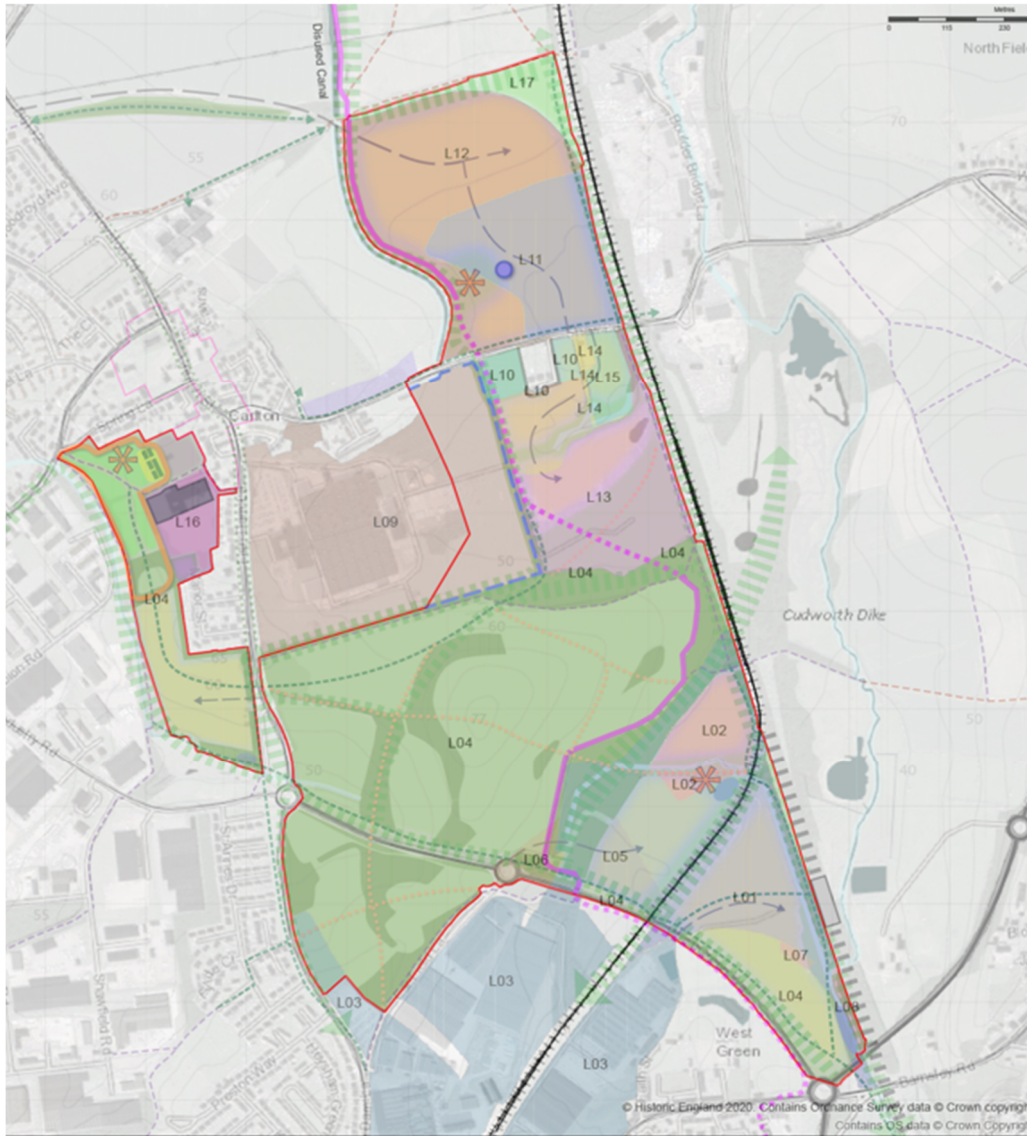
Infrastructure Sector	Ref	Common Infrastructure Element	Party Responsible for Delivery	Funding Arrangement
Transport	T001	Improvements to Shaw Lane to include an active travel provision.	BMBC / Developers	S.106 contributions from developers of Phases 3 and 4 where land parcels border Shaw Lane or S.278 agreements.
	T002	Deliver the northern access road.	BMBC	S.106 contributions from developers of Phases 3 and 4.
	T003	Any other off-site highways works required to make the development acceptable in planning and highways terms	BMBC / Developers	S.106 contributions / S.278 agreements.

Infrastructure Sector	Ref	Common Infrastructure Element	Party Responsible for Delivery	Funding Arrangement
	T004	Improvements to the Active Travel Routes and Recreational Routes through Wharncliffe Woodmoor.	BMBC	S.106. contributions.
	T005	Extension of the TPT and NCN south of the site at West Green Way.	BMBC	S.106 contributions.
	T006	School transport provision	Developers via SYPTE / bus providers	S.106 contributions.
	T007	Improvements to off-site active travel routes.	BMBC	S.106. contributions.
Public Open Space	POS001	Public open space in MU2	BMBC	S.106. Refer Section 6.
	POS002	Improvements to Wharncliffe Woodmoor	BMBC	S.106. Refer Section 6.
	POS003	Improvements to Carlton Park formal recreation area	BMBC	S.106. Refer Section 6.
Primary school	SCH001	Primary school expansion	Academy Trust	S.106. Refer Section 6.

5.4 Specific Infrastructure Delivery Requirements

Specific infrastructure delivery requirements are set out below. These are not necessarily exhaustive and further requirements may be conditioned through the planning process.

Figure 3: Land parcels overlaid on the Masterplan Framework



5.4.1 Phase 1 – L04 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L04 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access into parcel L04.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- To provide the Landscape Active Travel Link through the parcel L04, from the community garden and down to Fish Dam Lane.
Reason: to promote active travel as part of the development scheme.
- To provide the wildlife corridor and buffer to the industrial uses as shown in the Masterplan Framework and Design Code.
Reason: to provide visual and acoustic screening and improve ecology and biodiversity.
- It is recognised that the POS provision is a proportionally large part of the parcel area. Therefore, alongside any new housing, the developer of L04 shall deliver the LEAP and access to it as shown on the Masterplan Framework along with landscaping to cover a minimum of 15% of the total parcel area. Further landscaping shall be delivered as and when S.106 comes available through development on other areas of the Carlton site.
Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.
- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach, City Fibre and Virgin Media who have apparatus in the vicinity of the site.
Reason: to ensure opportunity for high-speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.
- To make available land for the expansion of Carlton Primary School.
Reason: to allow the educational needs of the new development and local community to be met.

5.4.2 Phase 2 - L02 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L02 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- Prior to the occupation of any dwelling within parcel L02, the active travel route through the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework shall be provided.
Reason: to provide active travel routes for site occupants and the local community.
- To provide a wildlife corridor on the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.
Reason: to provide uninterrupted corridors for biodiversity.
- Prior to occupation of 25% of dwellings within parcel L02, the public open space including the equipped play area shown on the Masterplan Framework within this parcel shall be completed.
Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.
- The surface water drainage system provided in parcel L02, including outfall to the existing watercourse, shall also cater for the surface water run-off from

parcels L03, L05 and L06 based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcels L02, L03, L05 and L06 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developers of parcels L03, L05 and L06.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L02, the developer shall make provision for foul sewerage to parcels L03 and L05 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels L02, L03 and L05 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.3 Phase 2 - L03 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L03 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access between parcels L02 and L05 via parcel L03.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- Prior to the occupation of any dwelling within parcel L03, the active travel route through the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework shall be provided.

Reason: to provide active travel routes for site occupants and the local community.

- To retain the areas of significant ecological value and provide a wildlife corridor on the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to provide uninterrupted corridors for biodiversity.

- In planning, designing and installing the surface water drainage system in parcel L03 the developer shall also cater for the surface water run-off from parcels L05 and L06 based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha. The developer shall also coordinate with the developer of parcel L02 to convey surface water from L03 to the existing watercourse via L02.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcels L03, L05 and L06 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L03, the developer shall make provision for utility supply to parcels L02 and L05 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels in this phase can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and to make available infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcels L02 and L05. In addition to coordinate with the developer of parcel L06.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L03, the developer shall make provision for foul sewerage to residential dwellings in parcel L05, assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L02.

Reason: to ensure that the parcels L02, L03 and L05 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.4 Phase 2 - L05 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L05 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access between parcel L03 to the west and north of parcel L05.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- Coordinate with parcel L03 to provide a surface water drainage based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L05 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L05, the developer shall make provision for utility supply to parcels L02 and L03 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels in this phase can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and shall make available

infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcels L02 and L03. In addition to coordinating with the developer of parcel L06.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- The surface water drainage system in parcel L05 shall be based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha. The developer shall also coordinate with the developer of parcel L03.

Reason: to ensure that the parcels L02, L03 and L05 can be provided with surface water.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L05, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L03.

Reason: to ensure that parcel L05 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.5 Phase 2 - L06 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L06 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access to parcel L02, L03 and L05 off West Green Way via parcel L06.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- The active travel route through the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework shall be provided.

Reason: to provide active travel routes for the local community.

- Coordinate with parcel L03 to provide a surface water drainage system based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L06 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- Make provision for connecting to existing utilities on West Green Way and at Pontefract Road Roundabout via West Green Way to supply to parcels L02, L03 and L05, for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels in this phase can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and shall make available infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcels L02, L03 and L05.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

5.4.6 Phase 3 - L11 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L11 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access to Shaw Lane via parcel L11.
Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.
- Make available land to allow improvements to Shaw Lane.
Reason: to provide an active travel corridor for the site occupants and the local community and allow for road safety improvements on Shaw Lane.
- To provide the active travel route through the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.
Reason: to provide active travel routes for the local community.
- To provide a wildlife corridor on and around the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.
Reason: to provide uninterrupted corridors for biodiversity.
- Prior to occupation of 25% of dwellings within parcel L11 complete the public open space shown on the Masterplan Framework within this parcel, in coordination with the developer of parcel L12.
Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.
- The surface water drainage system provided in parcel L11, including outfall to the existing combined sewer, shall also cater for the surface water run-off from parcel L12 based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.
Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcels L11 and L12 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.
- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L11, the developer shall make provision for utility supply to parcel L12 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.
Reason: to ensure that development parcels in this phase can be supplied with utilities.
- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and shall make available infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcel L12.
Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.
- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L11, the developer shall make provision for foul sewerage to parcel L12 for

residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels L11 and L12 can be provided with foul sewerage.

- To provide a small local shop as required by the Local Plan and as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to provide a small local shop for the benefit of the local community and as required by the Local Plan.

5.4.7 Phase 3 - L12 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L12 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access to parcel L11 and Shaw Lane via parcel L12 including a connection to the proposed northern access road from Royston Lane.
Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.
- Make available land to allow improvements to Shaw Lane.
Reason: to provide an active travel corridor for the site occupants and the local community and allow for road safety improvements on Shaw Lane.
- To provide the improved and rerouted NCN and TPT through the parcel L12.
Reason: to rationalise the alignment to permit development to come forward, promote active travel as part of the development scheme and provide active travel links to other users in the area.
- To provide a wildlife corridor on and around the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.
Reason: to provide uninterrupted corridors for biodiversity.
- Prior to occupation of 25% of dwellings within parcel L12 complete the public open space including the equipped play area shown on the Masterplan Framework within this parcel, in coordination with the developer of parcel L11.
Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.
- Coordinate with parcel L11 to provide a surface water drainage system based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.
Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L12 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.
- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L12, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L11.
Reason: to ensure that L12 can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L11.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L12, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L11.

Reason: to ensure that the parcel L12 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.8 Phase 3 – L17 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L17 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- This parcel has been identified as an area of potentially significant ecological value. Therefore, development shall not be brought forward unless the developer demonstrates to BMBC through ecological survey and assessment that development is justifiable. Any areas of significant ecological value should be retained and enhanced to provide Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).

Reason: to protect ecology and biodiversity and provide a wildlife corridor.

5.4.9 Phase 4 - L10 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L10 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- Make available land to allow improvements to Shaw Lane.

Reason: to provide an active travel corridor for the site occupants and the local community and allow for road safety improvements on Shaw Lane.

- A section of this parcel has been identified as an area of potentially significant ecological value. Therefore, development shall not be brought forward unless the developer demonstrates to BMBC through ecological survey and assessment that development is justifiable. Any areas of significant ecological value should be retained and enhanced to provide BNG.

Reason: to protect ecology and biodiversity and provide a wildlife corridor.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

5.4.10 Phase 4 - L14 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L14 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access to parcel L10 from parcel L15.
Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.
- Make available land to allow improvements to Shaw Lane.
Reason: to provide an active travel corridor for the site occupants and the local community and allow for road safety improvements on Shaw Lane.
- Coordinate with parcel L15 to provide a surface water drainage system based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.
Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L14 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.
- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L14, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L15.
Reason: to ensure that L14 can be supplied with utilities.
- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L14, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L15.
Reason: to ensure that the parcel L14 can be provided with foul sewerage.
- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L15.
Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

5.4.11 Phase 4 - L15 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L15 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access to parcels L09, L10, L13 and L14.
Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.
- Make available land to allow improvements to Shaw Lane.
Reason: to provide an active travel corridor for the site occupants and the local community and allow for road safety improvements on Shaw Lane.
- Prior to occupation of 25% of dwellings the public open space shown on the Masterplan Framework within this parcel shall be completed.
Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.
- The surface water drainage system provided in parcel L15, including outfall to the existing combined sewer, shall also cater for the surface water run-off

from parcels L09, L13 and L14 based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcels L09, L13, L14 and L15 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L15, the developer shall make provision for utility supply to parcels L09, L13 and L14, for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels south of Shaw Lane can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and shall make available infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcel L09, L13 and L14.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L14, the developer shall make provision for foul sewerage to parcels L09, L13 and L14 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels south of Shaw Lane can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.12 Phase 4 – L09 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L09 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access between parcel L13 and L15.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- To provide the improved and rerouted NCN and TPT through the parcel L09.

Reason: to rationalise the alignment to permit development to come forward, promote active travel as part of the development scheme and provide active travel links to other users in the area.

- To retain areas of significant ecological value and provide a wildlife corridor on the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to provide uninterrupted corridors for biodiversity.

- The surface water drainage system provided in parcel L09 shall also cater for the surface water run-off from parcel L13 based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha. The developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L15.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcels L09 and L13 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L09, the developer shall make provision for utility supply to parcel L15 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that parcel L13 can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and shall make available infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcel L13.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L09, the developer shall make provision for foul sewerage to parcel L13 for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that parcel L13 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.13 Phase 4 - L13 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L13 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- Make available land to allow improvements to Shaw Lane.
Reason: to provide an active travel corridor for the site occupants and the local community and allow for road safety improvements on Shaw Lane.
- To provide the improved and rerouted NCN and TPT through parcel L13.
Reason: to rationalise the alignment to permit development to come forward, promote active travel as part of the development scheme and provide active travel links to other users in the area.
- To retain areas of significant ecological value and provide wildlife corridors on the parcel as indicated in the Masterplan Framework.
Reason: to provide uninterrupted corridors for biodiversity.
- To complete the public open space shown on the Masterplan Framework within this parcel with the timing of this to be agreed as part of the planning application process.
Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.
- Coordinate with parcel L09 to provide a surface water drainage system based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L13 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L13, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L09.

Reason: to ensure that L09 can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and Zayo who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L09.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L13, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L09.

Reason: to ensure that the parcel L13 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.14 Phase 5 - L01 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L01 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway access off West Green Way to be adopted by the Highway Authority to permit access through to parcel L01 and L07.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- To provide the Landscape Active Travel Link through the parcel L01.

Reason: to promote active travel as part of the development scheme.

- To safeguard land for a railway station and associated infrastructure, ensuring that the design and layout of the residential development accounts for the railway station and minimises noise, air quality and visual impacts while enabling direct access from West Green Way.

Reason: to enable access to rail travel to site occupants and the local community.

- Prior to occupation of 25% of dwellings within this parcel, the public open space shown on the Masterplan Framework within this parcel shall be completed.

Reason: to provide amenity space for site occupants and the local community.

- The surface water drainage system including the discharge into the existing watercourse provided in parcel L01 shall also cater for the surface water runoff from parcels L04 and L07, within this phase of works, based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5l/s/Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcels L01, L04 and L07 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L01, the developer shall make provision for utility supply to parcels L04 and L07, for residential dwellings assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels in this phase can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site, and shall make available infrastructure to permit provision of these services to parcel L04 & L07.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L01, the developer shall coordinate with developers of parcels L04 and L07 to make provision for foul sewerage for residential dwellings, assuming an upper bound density as set out in the Masterplan Framework.

Reason: to ensure that development parcels in Phase 5 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.15 Phase 5 – L04 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L04 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- To provide highway infrastructure for adoption by the Highway Authority to permit access to parcel L07.

Reason: to provide means of access and egress to the development scheme in line with the Masterplan Framework.

- To provide the Landscape Active Travel Link through the parcel L04.

Reason: to promote active travel as part of the development scheme.

- Coordinate with parcel L01 to provide a surface water drainage system based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L04 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L04, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L01.

Reason: to ensure that L04 can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both

have apparatus in the vicinity of the site. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L01.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L04, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L01.

Reason: to ensure that the parcel L04 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.4.16 Phase 5 – L07 Area

Specific requirements to be placed on land parcel ref. L07 in relation to infrastructure delivery are as follows:

- Coordinate with parcel L01 to provide a surface water drainage based on a maximum permissible surface water runoff rate of 5 l/s / Ha.

Reason: to ensure that surface water can be drained from parcel L07 in line with the surface water drainage strategy presented in the Masterplan Framework.

- In planning, designing and installing the utility supply to parcel L07, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L01.

Reason: to ensure that L07 can be supplied with utilities.

- The developer is encouraged to provide occupiers with a choice of telecommunications operator including Openreach and City Fibre who both have apparatus in the vicinity of the site. In addition the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L01.

Reason: to ensure opportunity for high speed fibre broadband connections, provide market choice and promote competition.

- In planning, designing and installing the foul sewerage provision to parcel L07, the developer shall coordinate with the developer of parcel L01.

Reason: to ensure that the parcel L04 can be provided with foul sewerage.

5.5 Practical Considerations

It is noted that where infrastructure crosses land ownership boundaries, the coordination of this in line and level will need to be ensured through the planning process.

It is recommended that BMBC make reasonable endeavours to coordinate the design of the highway infrastructure with the relevant landowners or developers to provide access to those land parcels.

The site would benefit from an overarching wayfinding strategy produced by BMBC and which can be implemented by developers.

To permit extension of the TPT / NCN on West Green Way BMBC will need to work with landowners to the south of Phase 2 beyond the Masterplan Framework boundary to secure a limited extent of land.

It is noted that there remain risks in terms of how foul and surface water will be discharged from the site, along with how utilities will be provided in a coordinated manner. A coordinated approach to utility and sewerage provision for each Phase would be of benefit to developers. This includes the foul water drainage strategy for the masterplan which highlights the risks of connection for Phases 2 and 5 and the potential for onsite treatment prior to discharging into the existing watercourse.

6 Section 106 Contributions

In the absence of a CIL charging structure and noting that the proposals on the Infrastructure Levy remain at White Paper stage, it is proposed that S.106 contributions will be pooled by BMBC and utilised to fund the common infrastructure elements.

The basis for calculating S.106 contributions is set out below. This applies at the time of writing and it is noted that this may be subject to change in light of changes to legislation or the infrastructure needs that are established in further detail as planning applications come forward.

6.1 Basis for Calculating S.106 Contributions

6.1.1 Transport Infrastructure

T001 (Shaw Lane), T002 (Northern Access) and T003 (Off Site Highway Improvements)

BMBC will bring forward T002 utilising S.106 contributions from Phases 3 and 4. The contributions shall be paid prior to commencement of development and the road completed prior to occupation of the first dwelling. This includes the requirement to cover the cost of land acquisition and business case development, where necessary.

T001 and T003 shall be delivered either by BMBC via S.106 contributions or by respective developers, preferably via S.278 agreements.

Active Travel Routes (T004, T005 & T007)

It is proposed that the contributions set out in Section 5.3 will form part of the Financial Contributions towards Public Transport and Active Travel as set out in the Supplementary Planning Document: Sustainable Travel.²

6.1.2 Public Open Space

Informal Play Space and Informal Landscaped Areas

Where parcels underprovide on Public Open Space, a S.106 contribution will be made to BMBC, as set out in the Supplementary Planning Document: Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments³. Some of the contributions will be applied to delivery of POS001 (Public Open Space in MU2) and POS002 (improvements to Wharncliffe Woodmoor).

² Supplementary Planning Document: Sustainable Travel (BMBC, November 2019).

³ Supplementary Planning Document: Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments (BMBC, May 2019).

Equipped Children's Play Areas

Equipped children's play areas are to be funded by developers and provided within the relevant development parcels as defined in Section 5.

Formal Public Recreation Areas

Financial contributions will be required towards provision of formal public recreation areas including improving the existing provision at Carlton Park, as set out in the Supplementary Planning Document: Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments⁴.

6.1.3 School Provision

Primary School Places

Financial contributions will be required towards the expansion of Carlton Primary Academy.

Secondary School Places

Financial contributions will be required towards secondary school places, as set out in the Supplementary Planning Document: Financial Contributions to Schools⁵.

⁴ Supplementary Planning Document: Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments (BMBC, May 2019).

⁵ Supplementary Planning Document: Financial Contributions to Schools (BMBC, May 2019).

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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough
Council

Carlton Masterplan Framework

Statement of Community
Engagement Report

Draft | 27 July 2021

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number

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1 Introduction

The Barnsley Local Plan was adopted by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) in January 2019. This was the culmination of five years' work including several public consultations and a two-year public examination. When the Local Plan was being examined it was agreed that for some of the larger, strategic sites it was necessary to prepare Masterplan Frameworks to make sure that sites could be developed in a comprehensive manner, taking into account all of the infrastructure requirements.

This report focuses on one specific Masterplan Framework, the Carlton Masterplan Framework. The framework covers a mixed-use development to provide around 2,000 new homes to help address the borough's housing need. Alongside housing, the draft Masterplan Framework also includes a small local shop; a new highway link to provide access; a 210 pupil expansion to Carlton Primary Academy; preserving and enhancing Wharncliffe Woodmoor as a neighbourhood green space; a new community garden; establishing wildlife corridors to connect with surrounding ecological habitats, and connecting new active travel links with surrounding Public Rights of Way.

As a result of the Covid-19 circumstances and following best practice, a series of virtual drop-in sessions were held. The purpose of the online drop-in sessions was to mimic the dialogue between members of the public and the project team that happens at physical consultation events. Additionally, they enable the design team to inform and demonstrate the current design and gather feedback on the draft Masterplan Framework.

1.1 Purpose of the report

The purpose of this document is to outline the approach to public engagement and report on the feedback received from the consultation events. The report is set out as follows:

- Section 2: is the approach to engagement and communication methods;
- Section 3: presents the analysis of feedback received and response to key themes raised regarding the design of the Masterplan;
- Section 4: provides a short conclusion to this report; and
- Appendices A, B and C: include publicity and consultation materials and submitted feedback comments.

2 Approach to Consultation

2.1 Approach

This section sets out the approach to consulting with the community in the local area on the proposed Carlton Masterplan Framework. The engagement was developed with BMBC, in line with the engagement strategy for this project and the standard approach for consulting on Masterplan Frameworks.

In light of the current pandemic, it is important to continue with project delivery and associated consultations to support economic recovery, but also equally important to ensure consultations are accessible to everyone.

Due to restrictions imposed by COVID-19 on holding public gatherings, we adopted a new approach, which involved:

- **A combination of traditional and digital methods** to ensure everybody has access to information. This ensured that information was available in different formats. Materials created were available online and as hard copies on request and a telephone number was available for those who could not access digital materials.
- **Establishing and communicating new ways to interact** with stakeholders and the community due to COVID-19. While face to face engagement was not an option during this consultation, online engagement sessions offered the opportunity to allow engagement with the public through live Q&A sessions. Posters and flyers available in the community and letter notifications raised awareness about the new ways to get involved.
- **Implementing a six-week consultation period for the Masterplan Framework.** The consultation period for this Masterplan ran for a period of six weeks to ensure consistency with previous Masterplan Frameworks and to allow more time for people to access the information, receive any requested hard copy materials and review these materials.

2.1.1 Objectives

The aim of the consultation was to raise awareness of the proposals among the local community and to gather feedback from the public and stakeholders about the proposed Masterplan Framework. This enabled the team to identify any comments or design suggestions about the Masterplan Framework principles, which could be addressed during design development. The objectives of the consultation process were to be transparent, inclusive and comprehensive.

2.2 Publicity

Table 1 provides information about awareness-raising activities undertaken prior to the consultation.

Table 1: Awareness-raising activities

Communication channel	Who	Summary
Social media posts e.g. Facebook and Twitter	General public	A number of social media posts published on BMBC's Twitter and Facebook channels promoted the consultation and encouraged people to provide feedback.
Press release on BMBC website	General public	A press release introducing the proposals and advertising the consultation was disseminated by BMBC's Press Office.
Dedicated webpage	General public	A dedicated webpage on BMBC's website was established: https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-local-plan/masterplan-frameworks/carlton-masterplan-framework/ This provided details of the scheme, a link to the virtual exhibition, advertised the online Q&A sessions, included a copy of the consultation boards and the questionnaire. This webpage was updated throughout the consultation period to provide recordings of some of the Q&A sessions and updated FAQs. A copy of the consultation boards can be found in Appendix B.
Newspaper notice in Barnsley Chronicle	General public	An advert was placed in the Barnsley Chronicle raising awareness about the upcoming consultation.
Email notification to BMBC existing contact list	Stakeholders	An email notification was sent from BMBC masterplanning inbox to notify key stakeholders about the consultation.
Posters and flyers	General public	Prior to the online Q&A sessions, posters and flyers advertising the consultation were placed in key community facilities open to the public. Locations included local shops, cafes and community facilities in the area. Refer to Appendix A for a copy of the poster and a copy of the flyer.
Notification letters	Residents and businesses within 250m of the site	Prior to the consultation starting, approximately 926 letters of invite were sent by email and post to residents and businesses within 250m of the site. A copy of the letter of invite can be found in Appendix A.
Site notices	General public	Site notices were posted around the Carlton Masterplan Framework boundary.

2.2.1 Statistics for online publicity

Table 2: Online publicity statistic sets out the statistics for online publicity.

Table 2: Online publicity statistics

Type	Statistics
Consultation webpage	Page views: 1,028 Unique page views: 705
Cabinet approval press release (2 June – 28 July)	Page views: 251 Unique page views: 185
Consultation now live press release	Page views: 101 Unique page views: 71
Facebook	10 posts 63,746 reach 480 link clicks 152 reactions (likes, etc) 420 comments 98 shares
Twitter	9 posts 14,046 impressions 203 engagements 60 link clicks 10 retweets 4 likes

2.3 Consultation activities

2.3.1 Ward member update

An online session was held with ward members on 11 June 2020 to provide an update of the proposals and to provide ward members the opportunity to speak with members of the project team.

2.3.2 Online drop-in sessions

Online drop-in sessions were held for the public via Microsoft Teams during the evenings on a range of days. The dates, timings and attendance of these events are set out in Table 3: Session detail. These sessions provided an interactive alternative to usual face-to-face public drop-in sessions, while continuing to offer an opportunity to find out more about the scheme and ask the project team any questions the public may have had.

Members of BMBC, Arup and Gillespies were available on the drop-in sessions to inform the public of the Masterplan Framework proposals and answer any questions.

Table 3: Session details

Event	Date	Time	Number of Attendees
Live Q&A session A recording and transcript of this session was made available on the webpage post-session.	Wednesday 30th June	18.00-19.15	5
Movement: Topical Discussion A transcript was made available on the webpage post-session.	Wednesday 7th July	18.00-19.15	7
Urban Design: Topical Discussion	Thursday 8th July	18.00-19.15	0
Environment: Topical Discussion A transcript was made available on the webpage post-session.	Wednesday 14th July	18.00-19.15	5

2.3.3 Consultation Materials

Consultation materials sought to provide the public with insight into the proposals to enable them to provide their feedback and to facilitate discussions between the public and the project team. The following materials were provided online and made available in hard copy as requested:

- Consultation boards;
- Feedback form; and
- FAQ's available on the website.

The consultation boards provided information about the proposed Masterplan Framework, including placemaking principles, constraints & opportunities, proposed design, urban design & character, movement – sustainable transport and highways, landscape & biodiversity and phasing & delivery.

The FAQs provided answers to frequently asked questions and were available on the scheme webpage.

3 Feedback Analysis

We received 143 questionnaire responses and 12 email responses during the consultation period. The following section provides analysis of questionnaire responses, feedback received via email and a response to key consultation themes.

3.1 Types of Feedback

Feedback was received through the following channels:

- **Questionnaire** – Via a submission of the consultation form found on the virtual exhibition website, which could be submitted online or by post.
- **Masterplanning Inbox** – Via emailing feedback to the designated inbox.

Upon reviewing and analysing feedback, it was clear there was a degree of opposition to the principle of development of this site. This was not within the scope of this consultation, which was consulting on the principles of the Masterplan Framework. The analysis that follows illustrates this opposition to building out of the site. A response to this reoccurring theme is provided in Section 3.4.

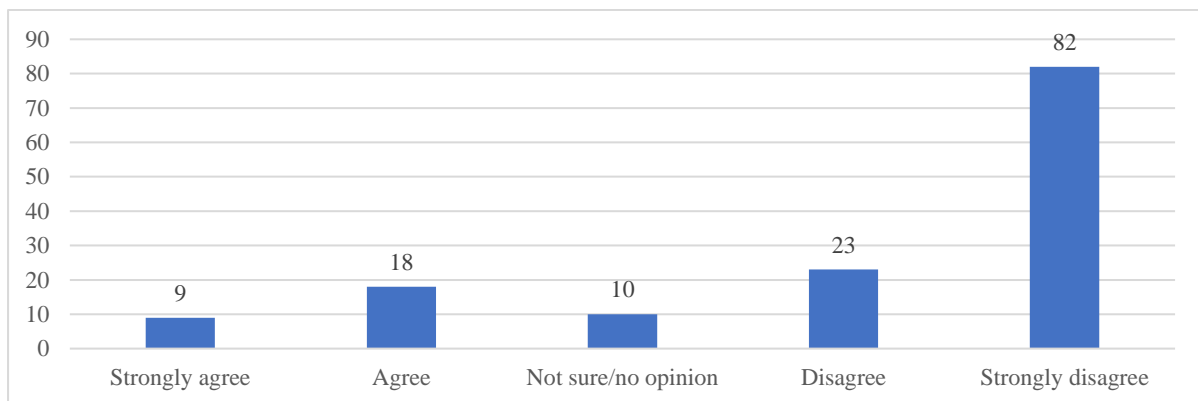
3.2 Questionnaire analysis

3.2.1 Placemaking principles

1. **Our masterplan framework for Carlton is based around seven placemaking principles including: quality homes and neighbourhoods; community and local character; landscape and biodiversity; sustainable transport connections; facilities and local hub; smart technology and low carbon; and partnership and delivery. Do you agree with the placemaking principles for the site?**

Of the 142 responses to this question, 82 respondents strongly disagree while nine respondents strongly agree, and 18 respondents agree with the placemaking principles for the site.

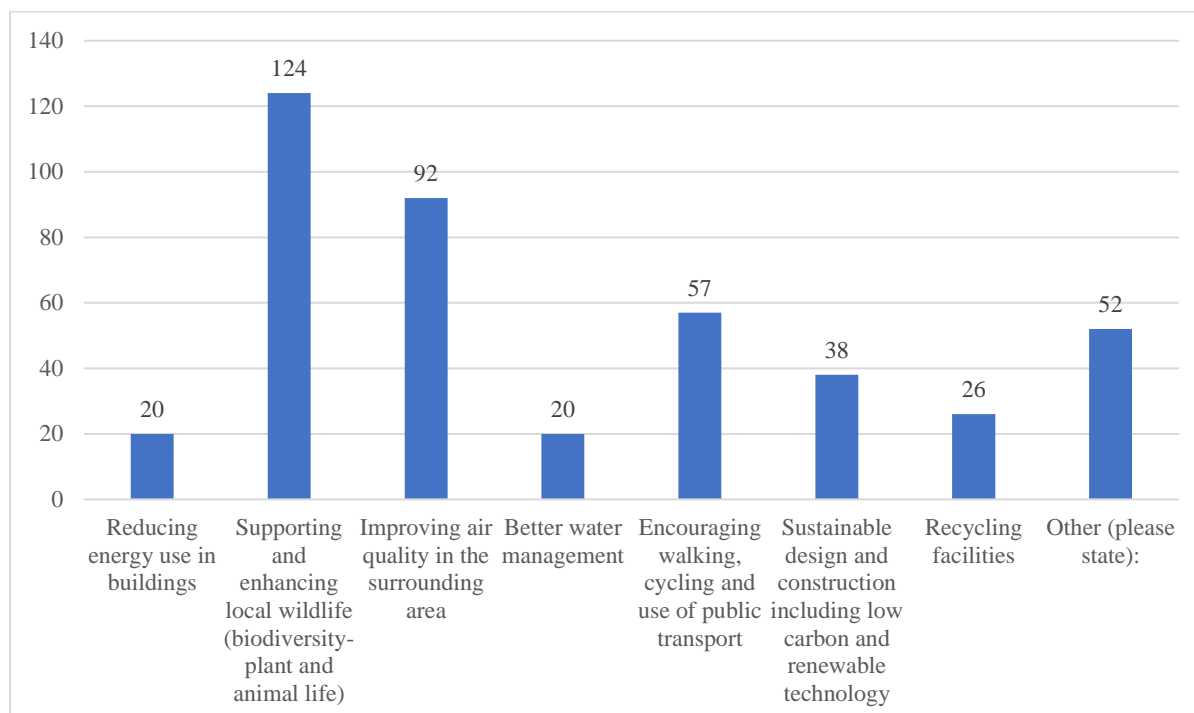
Figure 1: Frequency of responses to Question 1



2. Barnsley Council has declared a climate emergency, with the aim for the borough to achieve zero carbon by 2045. What features do you think should be included to encourage an environmentally friendly masterplan? Please tick three options.

Of the 143 respondents to this question, the most frequently selected option (124 selections) was 'supporting and enhancing local wildlife (biodiversity, plant and animal life). The second most frequently selected option (92 selections) was about improving air quality in the surrounding area.

Figure 2: Frequency of responses to Question 2



52 respondents specified 'other' to this question. The main themes raised in these comments can be found in Table 4: Main themes respondents raised in "other" in Question 2.

Table 4: Main themes respondents raised in "other" in Question 2

Other specified options	Frequency
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	24
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	15
Not building the development will reduce carbon emissions	9
Concerns about the air pollution impacts resulting from the development	7
Concerns about traffic impacts resulting from the development	6
Concerns about the impacts on wildlife and habitats resulting from the development	6

Other specified options	Frequency
Encourage more sustainable forms of transportation	5
Reduce the need for people to use cars	5

3.2.2 Constraints and opportunities

3. Please include any other constraints or opportunities you think the masterplan framework should respond to.

Of the 104 responses to the question, the most frequented themes are as listed below:

Constraints and opportunities themes	Frequency
Concerns about the impacts on wildlife and habitats resulting from the development	40
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	35
Concerns about traffic impacts resulting from the development	33
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	33
More infrastructure (such as roads, GP and dentist and schools) is required before this development is built	33
Concerns about existing traffic congestion	24
Concerns about the air pollution impacts resulting from the development	14
Concerns about impacts on walkers, cyclists and horse-riders	13
Traffic safety concerns	10

3.2.3 Masterplan Framework

4. The Local Plan proposes mixed-use housing and an expansion to the Carlton Primary Academy primary school. We have included a proposed 210-pupil expansion. Do you agree with this proposal?

Of the 143 responses, 100 respondents stated they did not agree with the proposals and expansion of the school.

Figure 3: Frequency of responses to Question 4

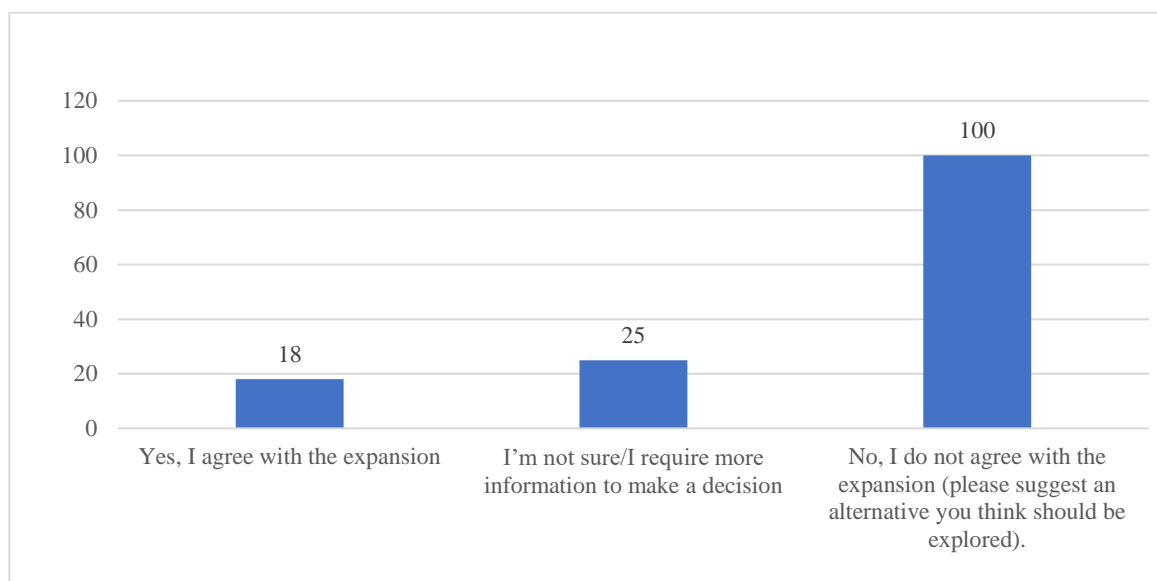


Table 5 sets out the most commonly suggested alternatives provided by 98 respondents in response to Question 4.

Table 5 Most frequently suggested alternatives

Most frequented suggested alternatives	Frequency
The proposed school expansion is not adequate for number of houses proposed	30
Concerns about existing traffic congestion	26
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	24
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	20
Suggestions for a different location for the school	13
Concerns about traffic impacts resulting from the development	11
More infrastructure (such as roads, GP and dentist and schools) is required before this development is built	8
Traffic safety concerns	7

5. The Local Plan says a small local shop should be provided on this site. Do you agree with the proposed location of this?

Of the 139 responses, 74 respondents thought the shop should be provided somewhere else. Suggestions for where it should be provided are in Table 6.

Figure 4: Frequency of responses to Question 5

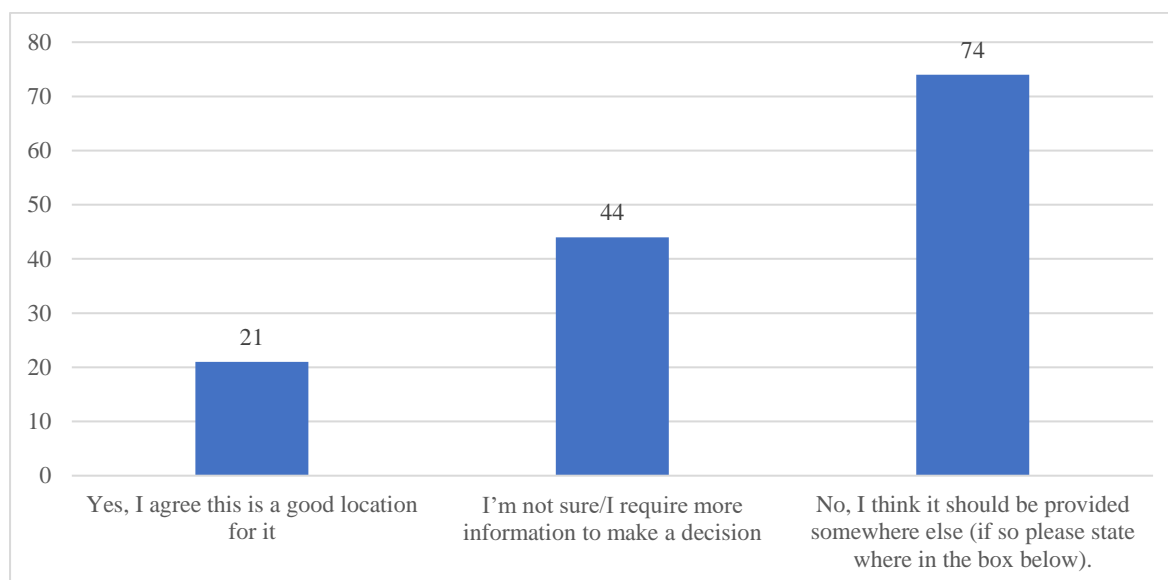


Table 6 Most frequent suggestions for the shop

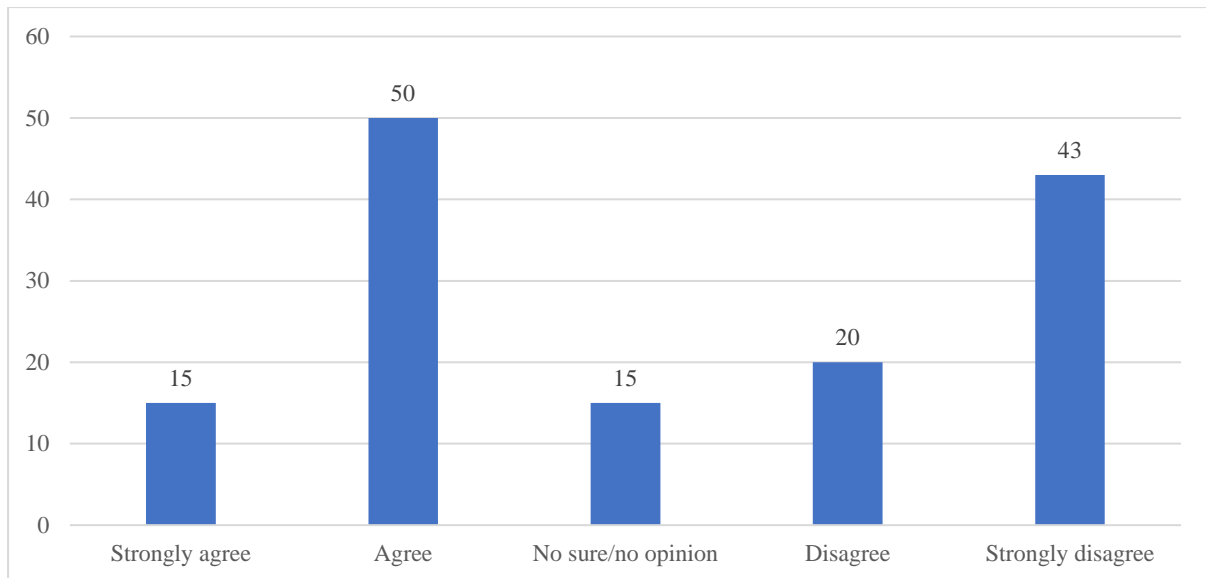
Most frequented suggested alternatives	Frequency
One shop is not enough	19
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	15
There are enough shops in the area	14
Small shops are not useful for the community	13
Suggestions for a different location for the shop	8
Shop suggestions (such as type of shop to provide)	7
Concerns about traffic impacts resulting from the development	7
More infrastructure (such as roads, GP and dentist and schools) is required before this development is built	5

3.2.4 Movement

6. The consultation materials describe the hierarchy for the movement framework, which prioritises active travel such as walking and cycling and public transport over cars. Do you agree with the principles of the movement framework?

Of the 143 responses, 50 respondents agreed with the hierarchy for the movement framework while 43 strongly disagreed.

Figure 5: Frequency of responses to Question 6



7. What can we provide to encourage walking, running and cycling in this area (please tick three options)?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options for how the masterplan can help encourage walking, running and cycling in the area. 143 people responded to this question. The most frequently selected choice was ‘clear and obvious walking / running routes’ (87 selections) followed by ‘landscaped pedestrian routes’ (66 selections) and ‘better links to Barnsley town centre’ (52 selections).

Figure 6: Frequency of responses to Question 7

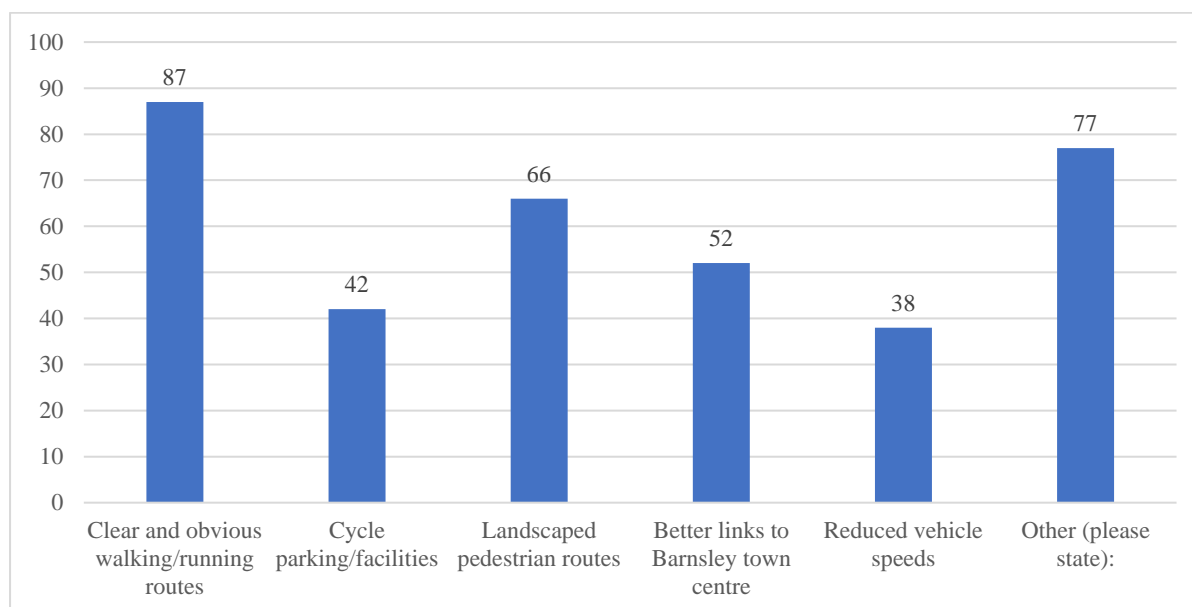


Table 7 provides the most frequent suggestions for the 76 that selected ‘other’.

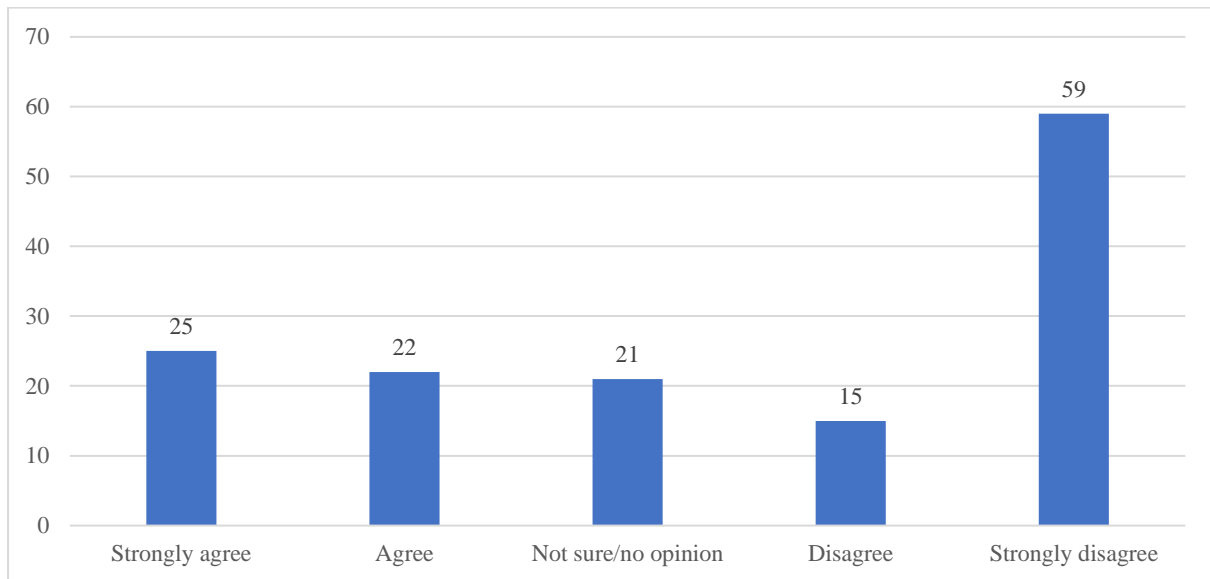
Table 7 Most frequent suggestions for how to encourage walking, running and cycling in the area

Most frequent suggestions for Question 7	Frequency
Provide/encourage more sustainable forms of travel	15
Suggestions for enhancing walking, running and cycling	15
More housing reduces the amount of space to use for walking, running and cycling	14
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	14
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	10
Cars are more flexible than sustainable travel	9
Concerns about safety for walkers, runners and cyclists	7
Reduce the use of cars in the Masterplan Framework area	6

8. There are aspirations for a new train station to serve this area and a possible location for the rail station has been identified in the Masterplan. Would you support a new rail station in this area?

Of the 142 responses to this question, 59 respondents selected ‘strongly disagree’, 25 selected ‘strongly agree’ and 22 selected ‘agree’.

Figure 7: Frequency of responses to Question 8



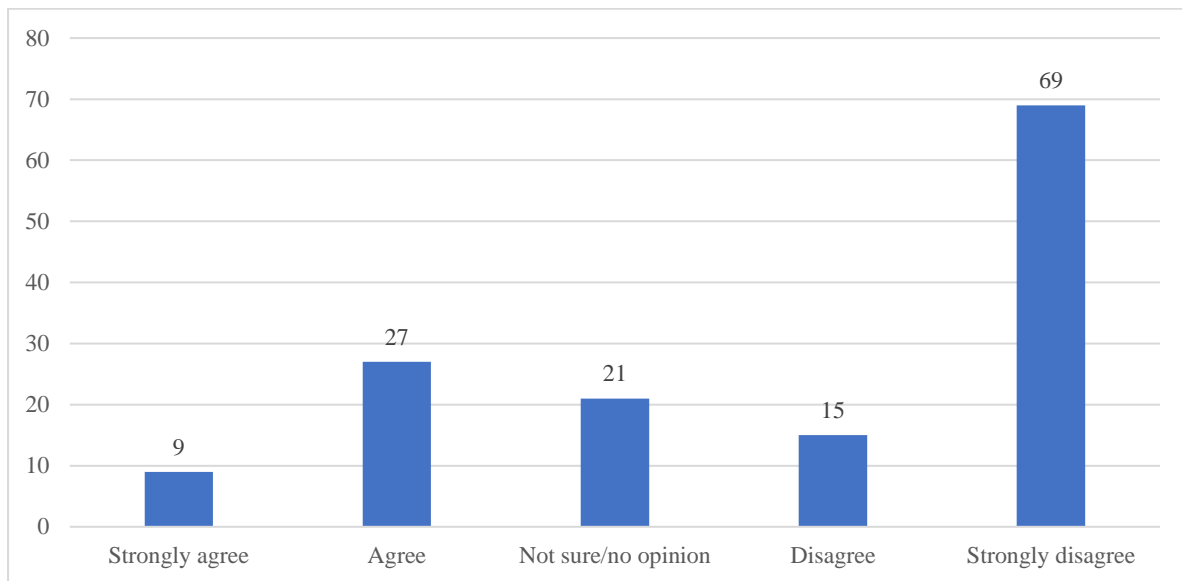
9. Every effort has been taken to minimise development on Wharncliffe Woodmoor since it is recognised as an important greenspace. The Local Plan requires access to the site via the West Green Way / Far Field Lane roundabout. However to minimise the impact on Wharncliffe Woodmoor, the access to the development is proposed from Fish Dam Lane and only a small piece of land will be accessed from Far Field Lane. The benefits of this are that the Wharncliffe Woodmoor will be kept as one piece with no roads through it.

The current movement framework and the access between Fish Dam Lane and Shaw Lane is based on the understanding that the existing access via the Church Street / Shaw Lane junction has insufficient capacity to accommodate the additional trips from the development. Further modelling is being undertaken to confirm this requirement.

Do you agree with the proposed vehicle access principles?

Of the 141 responses to this question, 69 respondents selected ‘strongly disagree’ 27 selected ‘agree’ and 21 selected ‘not sure / no opinion’.

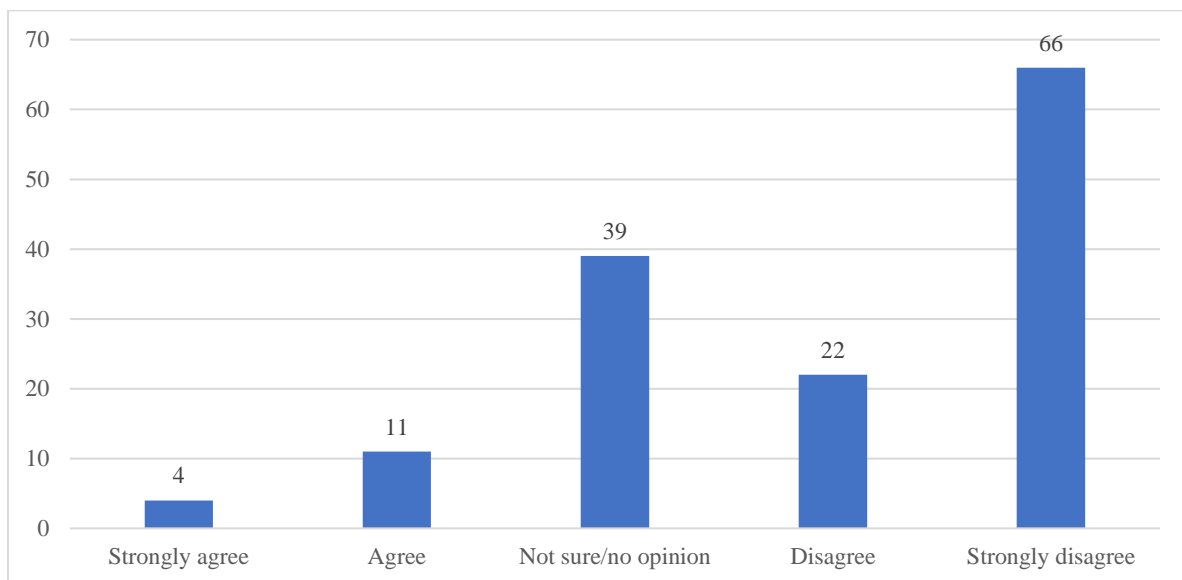
Figure 8: Frequency of responses to Question 9



10. We've provided two options for movement within the consultation materials. Do you support the proposed northerly vehicular link for Option A?

Of the 142 responses to this question, 66 respondents selected 'strongly disagree', 39 selected 'not sure / no opinion' and 22 selected 'disagree'.

Figure 9: Frequency of responses to Question 10



3.2.5 Landscape & Biodiversity

11. We recognise Wharncliffe Woodmoor as an important greenspace. How would you like to see Wharncliffe Woodmoor enhanced?

Of the 142 responses to this question, 30 selected 'enhancement of existing woodland' and 15 selected 'create separate spaces for recreation and wildlife' and 'include grazed grassland'.

64 respondents specified 'other' and provided a free text response. The analysis of the free text responses can be found in Table 8.

Figure 10: Frequency of responses to Question 11



Table 8 Most frequent suggestions for Wharnccliffe Woodmoor enhancements

Most frequent suggestions for Wharnccliffe Woodmoor enhancements	Frequency
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	35
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	17
Would like to select all options	16
Concerns about the impact on wildlife and habitats resulting from the development	12
Suggestions related to the environment	4
Concern about the impact on Carlton Marsh SSSI	2

12. What natural features would you like to see reflected in the development (please tick three options)?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options for what they would like to see reflected in the development. Of the 143 responses to this question, there were 123 selections for

habitat provision, 119 selections for wild planting and then 63 for natural play areas. 56 provided 'other' comments and the themes from those comments are set out in Table 9.

Figure 11: Frequency of responses to Question 12

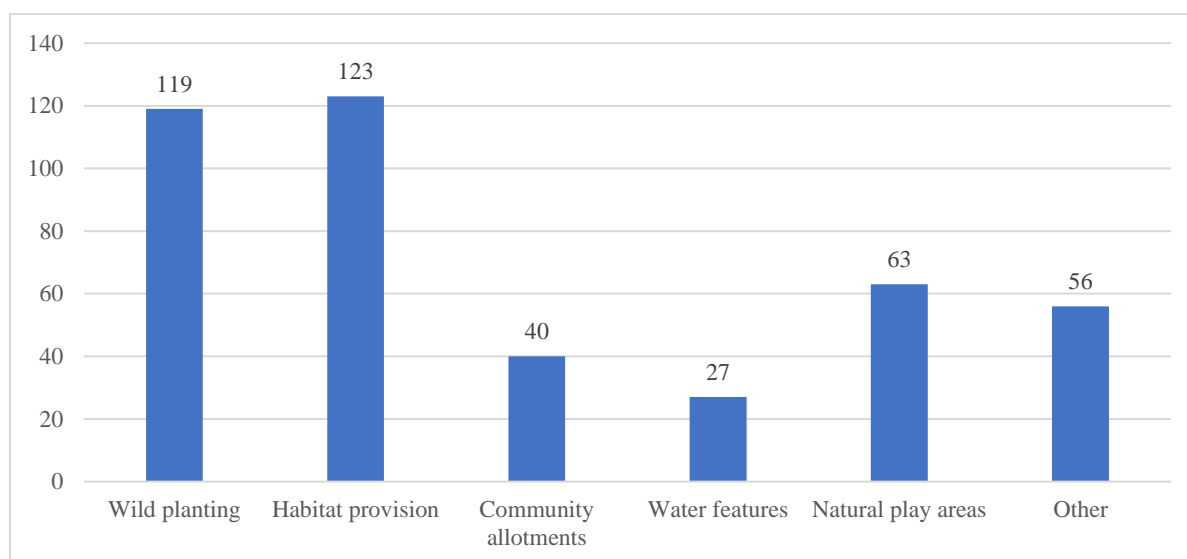


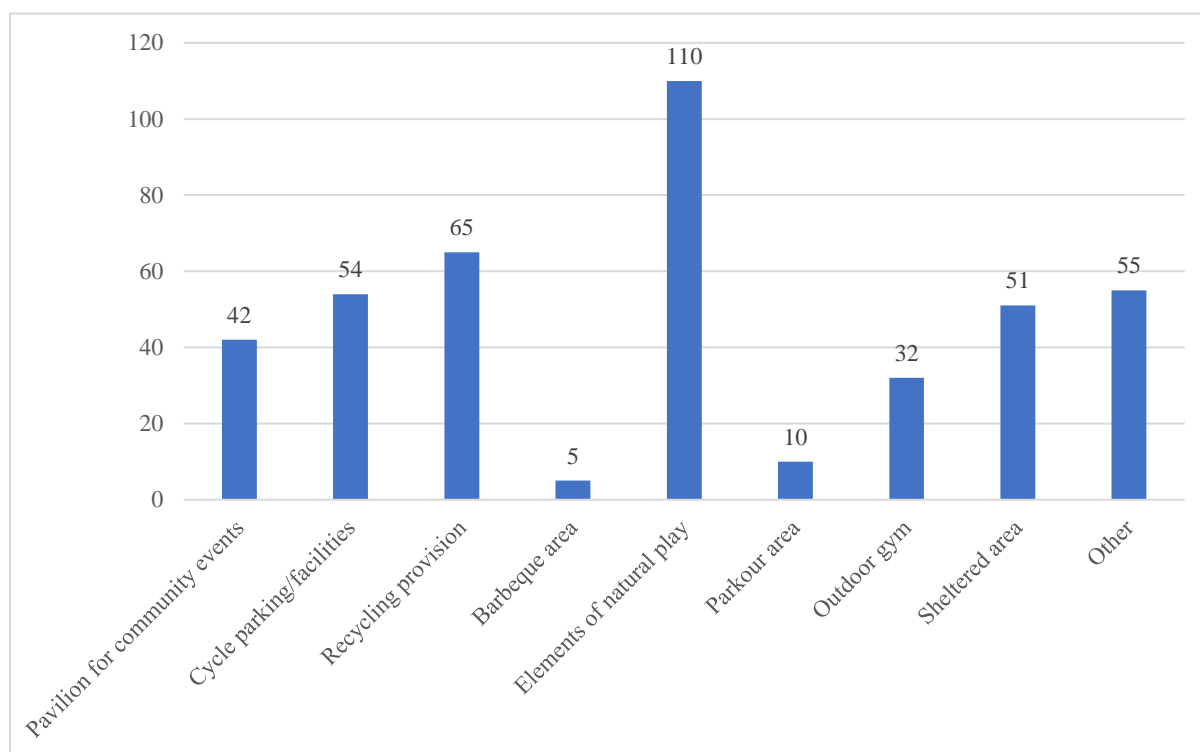
Table 9 Most frequent suggestions for natural features in the development

Most frequent suggestions for natural features in the development	Frequency
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	32
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	20
Suggestions related to the environment	8
Would like to select all options	7
Concerns about the impact on wildlife and habitats resulting from the development	4
Too many houses are proposed for this development	2

13. What furniture and facilities would you like to see in recreation and community spaces (please tick three options)?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options for what they would like to see in recreation and community spaces. Of the 142 responses to this question, 110 selections were made for 'elements of natural play', 65 selections for 'recycling provision' and 54 for 'cycle parking / facilities'.

Figure 12: Frequency of responses to Question 13



55 respondents specified 'other' and provided a free text response. The analysis of the free text responses can be found in Table 10.

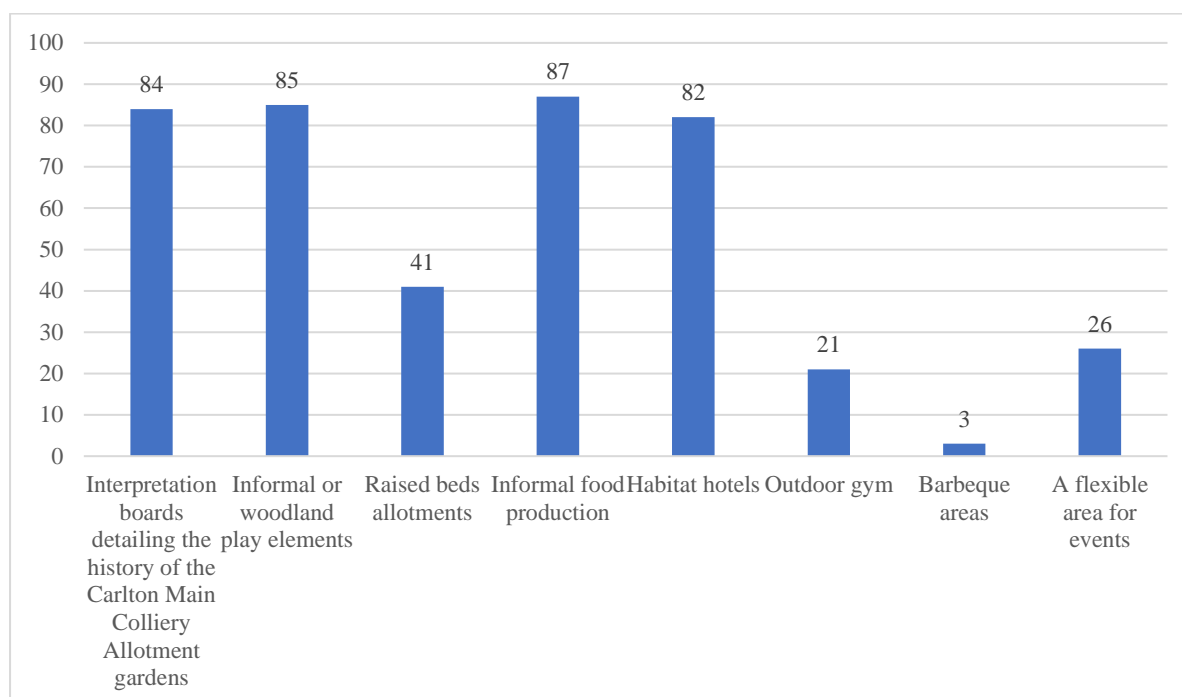
Table 10: Main themes raised in Question 13

Other options	Frequency
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	27
Other furniture suggestions	10
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	9
Would select none of these options	8
Had to select more choices than I wanted to	4
No barbecue areas	4
Concern about anti-social behaviour increasing	3

14. There is a community garden proposed where the former Carlton Colliery Allotment garden was historically located. What furniture and facilities would you like to see as part of the proposed community garden (please tick three options)?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options for what they would like to see in the community garden. Of the 143 responses to this question, 85 selections were made for 'informal or woodland play elements', 87 selections for 'informal food production such as fruit trees and forage areas' and 84 selections for 'interpretation boards detailing the history of the allotment gardens'.

Figure 13: Frequency of responses to Question 14



3.2.6 Delivery & Phasing

15. If you have any comments on the proposed delivery and phasing approach, please include them in the box below.

Of the 91 responses to this question, the most frequently raised themes can be found in Table 11.

Table 11: Main themes raised in Question 15

Themes	Frequency
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	46
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	30
Concern about traffic impacts resulting from the development	20
Concern about impact on wildlife and habitats resulting from the development	15
More infrastructure (such as roads, GP and dentist and schools) is required before this development is built	14
Concerns about existing traffic congestion	12
Comments about the consultation and engagement for this project	9
Provide the infrastructure first before building	8
Concern about air pollution impacts resulting from the development	7
Too many houses are proposed for this development	6

3.2.7 Other comments

16. Please share any additional comments you have about the framework principles set out in the consultation materials.

Of the 76 respondents, the most frequently raised comments can be found in Table 12.

Table 12: Main themes raised in Question 15

Other natural features	Frequency
Does not want the building of this Masterplan Framework	40
Keep the existing green areas as much as possible	12
More infrastructure (such as roads, GP and dentist and schools) is required before this development is built	12
Concern about traffic impacts resulting from the development	11
Concerns about existing traffic congestion	9
Comments about the consultation and engagement for this project	9
Concern about impact on wildlife and habitats resulting from the development	7
Too many houses are proposed for this development	6
Concern about air pollution impacts resulting from the development	5
Framework principles need a re-think based on new lifestyles following the Covid-19 pandemic	4
Concern about climate change	4

3.3 Masterplanning inbox key themes

Feedback received via the masterplanning inbox was reviewed for high-level themes and this is presented in Table 13: High-level topics raised in the masterplanning inbox feedback Table 13.

Table 13: High-level topics raised in the masterplanning inbox feedback

Organisation/ Name	Topics mentioned
Premier Foods	<p>Transport & Traffic: Option A of the movement framework would provide a direct access loop to the east of the settlement of Carlton.</p> <p>Design: suggestions for housing to be moved further from Premier Foods or provided with sufficient mitigation and buffers to reduce noise and odour; Premier Foods wish to expand premises and retain land within their freehold for the development.</p> <p>Community: current masterplan framework does not meet the objective of a 'cohesive community' with residential properties close to the factory.</p> <p>Consultation: welcome the opportunity to meet with BMBC Officers to discuss and revise the masterplan framework.</p>
Dan Jarvis MP	<p>Environment: concern around impact on Carlton Marsh, green space and biodiversity.</p> <p>Transport & Traffic: increased pressure on the local road network.</p> <p>Community: loss of distinct towns and villages; communities will join, and increased pressure on existing local infrastructure and community facilities.</p>

Organisation/ Name	Topics mentioned
Objection Report	<p>Environment: retain/ conserve existing green space as much as possible; air pollution impacts resulting from development; existing flooding problems; wildlife and habitat impacts resulting from development, and concern about impact on Carlton Marsh SSSI.</p> <p>Transport & Traffic: Traffic impacts resulting from development; existing traffic congestion, and traffic safety concerns.</p> <p>Design: Concern about contamination.</p> <p>Community: Concern about local health impacts; concern around consultation being online, and development will increase pressure on local infrastructure and community facilities.</p>
Trans-Pennine Trail	<p>Environment: Connections to green spaces are important.</p> <p>Transport & Traffic: Reducing need to travel / provide sustainable forms of travel; opportunity to enhance PRowS and impacts on Non-Motorised Users.</p> <p>Design: Opportunity to consider potential re-alignment of TPT.</p>
Highways England	<p>Transport & Traffic: Impact of development should be assessed in a Transport Assessment and requires a Travel Plan.</p>
Natural England	<p>Environment: Incorporate green infrastructure and Biodiversity Net Gain.</p>
South Yorkshire Police	<p>Design: Prior to development, detailed street lighting should be submitted in the interests of residential amenity, highway safety and safer neighbourhoods.</p>
Environment Agency	<p>Environment: Support opportunity to establish wildlife corridors; recommend exploring opportunities to improve the morphology and ecological function of watercourses; recommend an undeveloped buffer zone of at least 10m is created and protected between the existing watercourses and any proposed built development; and support the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain.</p>
Landowner	<p>Design: Concern about contamination; and preference for some green space to be used for residential.</p>
BMBC PRow Officer 1	<p>Transport & Traffic: Opportunity to enhance PRowS; and development to consider any unrecorded but well-used paths at the site.</p> <p>Design: Opportunity to consider potential re-alignment of TPT.</p>
BMBC PRow Officer 2	<p>Traffic & Transport: Option A northerly vehicle links has implications for existing NMU routes.</p> <p>Design: Opportunity to consider potential alternative alignment of TPT south of the site.</p> <p>Phasing: Phasing as numbered in the framework would mean seeking a temporary TPT alignment around the community garden area to connect existing route to Phase 2.</p>
Network Space	<p>Transport & Traffic: Support the train station in terms of sustainable travel; and location of train station is likely to be economically unviable.</p> <p>Design: Equipped play area within MU3 to be more central.</p> <p>Principle of Development: No policy requirement for the link road within the Local Plan.</p>
Saul Homes	<p>Transport & Traffic: Suggests a new access link road taken to the north west corner of the site; new roundabout on Shaw Lane; new pathways, active travel routes and further enhancement of NCN/TPT routes.</p> <p>Design: Suggests new housing frontage directly to Shaw Lane.</p> <p>Environment: Suggests further wilding projects.</p>

3.4 Response to consultation themes

In response to feedback received, a number of positive changes have been incorporated into the design. Table 14 notes these changes provides a response to frequently raised themes.

Table 14: Frequently raised themes and the positive changes that have been incorporated into the design

Feedback themes	BMBC Response
Opposed to the development and building out of the site	<p>Opposition to the development and building out of the site is noted. The principle for development was established through the Local Plan site allocation process. When the Local Plan was being examined, it was agreed that for some of the larger, strategic sites it was necessary to prepare Masterplan Frameworks to make sure that sites could be developed in a comprehensive manner, taking into account all of the infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework is a strategic document that sits beneath the Local Plan and will inform future planning applications. It is not a planning application. Planning applications will be prepared and consulted upon before any further development comes forward on the site. The Masterplan Framework should be read in conjunction with the adopted Local Plan and the Supplementary Planning Documents.</p>
There are too many houses proposed for this community	<p>The principle for development was established through the Local Plan site allocation process, including the indicative capacity of 294 dwellings in site MU2 and 1683 dwellings in site MU3. The proposal is currently targeting these numbers as maximum capacity and will have flexibility to adjust.</p> <p>In response to specific feedback during the consultation, areas proposed to be residential to the north of MU2, south of Premier Foods in MU3 and east of Premier Foods in MU3 will be removed from the Masterplan Framework. Furthermore, residential on the southern area of MU2 will reduce in density from xxx dwellings per hectare to xxx dwellings per hectare. These changes will reduce the total number of dwelling in the Masterplan Framework from xxx to xxx.</p>
Concerns about the existing infrastructure and how it can cope with an increase in population (roads)	<p>The principle for development was established through the Local Plan, and as part of the Local Plan process traffic modelling was completed to consider the potential traffic impact and confirm that Local Plan allocated sites can broadly be accommodated on the local highway network. Further strategic modelling is being undertaken + BMBC to add info/update. As part of the Masterplan Framework process, a more detailed assessment of the Church Street / Fish Dam Lane / Shaw Lane junction has been undertaken to identify the traffic impact and consider highway mitigation measures. This exercise has informed the access proposals for the Masterplan site.</p> <p>In addition, as part of any future planning application to be submitted, a detailed Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be prepared. The Transport Assessment will provide a detailed assessment of traffic impacts of the development and identify required highway mitigation measures which will be agreed with BMBC and Highways England to confirm the highway network can accommodate development traffic. The Travel Plan will provide details of measures that aim to encourage people to access the site by sustainable modes of transport and to discourage access by private cars. The measures and appropriate funding commitment will be agreed with BMBC and Highways England. The Masterplan Framework has been designed to prioritise sustainable travel. It includes a network of pedestrian and cycle routes through the site including upgrades to the TPT. Further discussions will be undertaken to ensure bus access to the site and a potential rail station site is safeguarded within the Masterplan to enable possible future rail access to serve the site and wider area.</p>

<p>Impacts on existing green space and how this impacts on the community (such as mental health)</p>	<p>The Masterplan Framework requires that as much of the existing green infrastructure as possible is retained, including the species rich trees and hedgerows present on the site. Additionally, the Masterplan Framework requires the enhancement of existing features to increase biodiversity and create/preserve wildlife corridors through the site.</p> <p>The landscape and green infrastructure framework promotes active lifestyles with a series of well-connected, green active travel and recreational routes across and beyond the site, which encourages activities such as cycling, walking, jogging, dog walking and informal play. The framework further supports physical and mental wellbeing with inclusive, quality green infrastructure accessible to all residents, including extensive public open spaces, areas of retained woodland and waterways. Wharncliffe Woodmoor will be retained and enhanced as a key community greenspace and the high point will provide views out over the surrounding landscape and neighbourhoods. Nearby natural assets such as Barnsley Canal, Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve and the surrounding countryside will be linked to the new and existing routes passing through the site.</p> <p>A new community garden will potentially be included within the development, which will help promote access to nature and healthy living to the local community. It will be a new focal point for the community to gather, and potentially include areas of food growing, informal recreation and equipped play areas.</p>
<p>Impact on wildlife and habitats in the proposed site and surroundings</p>	<p>The Masterplan Framework looks to retain and enhance the majority of Wharncliffe Woodmoor. Enhancement measures may include additional planting of native species to woodland areas or creation of native hedgerows and trees providing additional connectivity through the site. Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve is now designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Consultation with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust will help inform suitable enhancement of habitat within the site to provide additional resource for species utilising Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve. In addition, habitats within the site that have been identified to have high biodiversity value have been retained. This information was informed by surveys undertaken previously to inform the Local Plan as well as an ecological site survey undertaken to help inform the Masterplan Framework.</p> <p>Green corridors through the site will provide connectivity of habitats for wildlife. Buffer zones adjacent to existing watercourses have been included to reduce potential impact to these areas of ecological value. Developers will be required to achieve a 10% increase in Biodiversity Net Gain, which ensures that there will be an increase in the quantity of quality habitats. Additionally, the Masterplan Framework requires at least 15% open space, which is in line with the Local Plan requirement for this area and offers scope for habitat creation.</p>
<p>Existing traffic congestion and concerns about worsening traffic congestion resulting from the development</p>	<p>The principle for development was established through the Local Plan, and as part of the Local Plan process, traffic modelling was completed to confirm the potential traffic impact. In developing the Masterplan Framework, further traffic modelling has been undertaken to identify the impact at the Church Street / Fish Dam lane / Shaw Lane junction and consider mitigation to inform the access proposals for the site, which includes a new access road to the north of the Masterplan area. This new road will provide access to the north of the site to areas to the north and south of Shaw Lane, thereby reducing any impact on the existing road network. In addition, it is likely that this road will alleviate congestion at the existing Church Street / Fish Dam lane / Shaw Lane junction by accommodating existing through trips travelling between Shaw Lane and Church Street.</p> <p>The Masterplan has been developed to encourage journeys, local trips in particular, by sustainable modes such as walking and cycling. The Masterplan provides high quality pedestrian and cycle routes, aiming to reduce the number of journeys by car. Applicants will be required to work with the Barnsley Bus Partnership to improve bus services to the site and wider area. A Travel Plan will</p>

	<p>be prepared as part of any future planning application to promote and encourage access by sustainable modes of travel.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the development will result in some additional traffic on local roads. When future planning applications are submitted for the site, the council will require the submission of a Transport Assessment which will assess the implications of the development on the highway network. The scope of assessment and junctions to be assessed will be agreed with BMBC and Highways England. Full operational assessment in the morning and evening peak hours will be carried out to forecast future operation of the junctions. Any necessary highways improvements will be secured where necessary as part of the approvals process.</p> <p>The planning process for the Carlton – Royston Relief Road is not connected to this Masterplan Framework; however, one of the access options considered as part of the optioneering makes allowance for the relief road. A more detailed transport assessment will need to be undertaken to consider the relief road as necessary.</p>
<p>Health / GP / dentist infrastructure provision</p>	<p>BMBC worked with infrastructure providers throughout the Local Plan process to determine whether there was sufficient capacity within the existing health infrastructure or whether new facilities are needed – no additional need was identified at this stage. BMBC are continuing to work closely with the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to determine whether any additional GP and Dentist services are required.</p> <p>Although it is not the Council’s responsibility to deliver GP and Dentist practices, there is a need to ensure that when sites come forward, they have the necessary infrastructure in place to support that growth. It is therefore important that BMBC continue to work closely with CCG to make sure they are aware of the development and the potential timings so that they are able to identify any capacity issues and expand these provisions when necessary.</p> <p>Good active travel links (pedestrian and cycle ways) and bus routes connecting the new development with Royston town centre have been proposed to ensure good linkage with existing health/ GP facilities.</p>
<p>School provision impacts</p>	<p>For BMBC</p>

4 Conclusion

In total, 143 questionnaires were received with additional feedback received via the Masterplanning inbox. The approach taken to the consultation process has aimed to be transparent, inclusive and comprehensive. The online Q&A sessions were publicised in advance of the consultation through various digital and traditional methods.

The findings from the questionnaires and representations made by email have been fed into the next stage of Masterplan Framework development to reflect the views given. Following this consultation, it is recommended to continue with development of the Masterplan Framework, working towards Council approval and final publication of the Masterplan Framework.

Appendix A: Publicity materials

Figure 14: Poster

Figure 15: Flyer

Figure 16: Letter invite

Appendix B: Consultation materials

Figure 17: Copy of the consultation boards

Introduction

Welcome to our consultation on the Carlton Masterplan Framework. This series of consultation panels sets out the principles of the framework to make sure the site is properly planned.

The Barnsley Local Plan was adopted in January 2019 and required that a number of site allocations were supported by Masterplan Frameworks to inform any future planning applications. The Carlton Masterplan Framework should be read in conjunction with the adopted Local Plan and the Supplementary Planning Documents.

Sites MU2 and MU3 of the Barnsley Local Plan designate mixed use development to the south and east of Carlton for much needed housing and facilities for the borough.

The Masterplan Framework will need to be approved by Full Council prior to the approval of subsequent planning applications. Thanks for taking the time to read these boards. The consultation will close at 5pm on Wednesday 28 July, we would like to hear your feedback on the draft proposals to shape the final Masterplan Framework.



Placemaking Principles

Emerging Vision

Carlton's new development will be a cluster of sustainable communities focused around Wharncliffe Woodmoor as the key community greenspace. They will offer high-quality housing and diverse neighbourhoods within a pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment, and will be integrated into the fabric of existing green and blue assets such as Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve and Barnsley Canal, National Cycle Route, local facilities, as well as the nearby local centres of Royston and Cudworth.

The Masterplan Framework for Carlton is based around the seven placemaking principles set out in the graphic to the right. To ensure quality and sustainability, these principles will be embedded throughout the process of planning and delivering Carlton's new communities.

Barnsley Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and has a goal to become a net zero carbon borough by 2045. Therefore, sustainability reducing energy usage and increasing renewable energy are key considerations for the Masterplan. Some of the elements being considered in the Masterplan Framework to make it more sustainable include:

- Promoting the use of sustainable transport, including walking, cycling, bus services, connections to railway stations and electric vehicle charging points in every home
- Provision of high-speed digital fibre connections to allow people to work from home
- Use historic mine workings around Barnsley as a heat source
- Smart technology such as energy efficient building fabric and efficient, low-energy heating systems to help drive down carbon emissions



Constraints & Opportunities

The plan to the right shows the constraints that have been considered in developing the Masterplan Framework, and highlights the below opportunities available to enhance the proposals.

Summary of Opportunities

- Expansion of Carlton Primary Academy.
- Promote active travel options, encourage sustainable transport, physical activities and sense of well-being.
- New public open space facilities to encourage the integration of new and existing neighbourhoods.
- Preserve and enhance Wharnciffe Woodmoor as a quality neighbourhood Greenspace.
- Implement new green infrastructure to provide safe travel routes to the schools and nearby local centres.
- Establish wildlife corridors to connect with nearby habitats including Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve (newly designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest) and surrounding habitats.
- Extensive local distinctiveness within and around the site to be reflected in the proposal - creating a development that belongs in Carlton.
- Enhance the existing Trans Pennine Trail/ National Cycle Network to connect the site from north to south.
- Aspirations for a new rail station being developed through a separate project to reopen the freight line for passengers between Wakefield and Barnsley.
- Areas of Significant Ecological Value across the site to be enhanced and preserved.



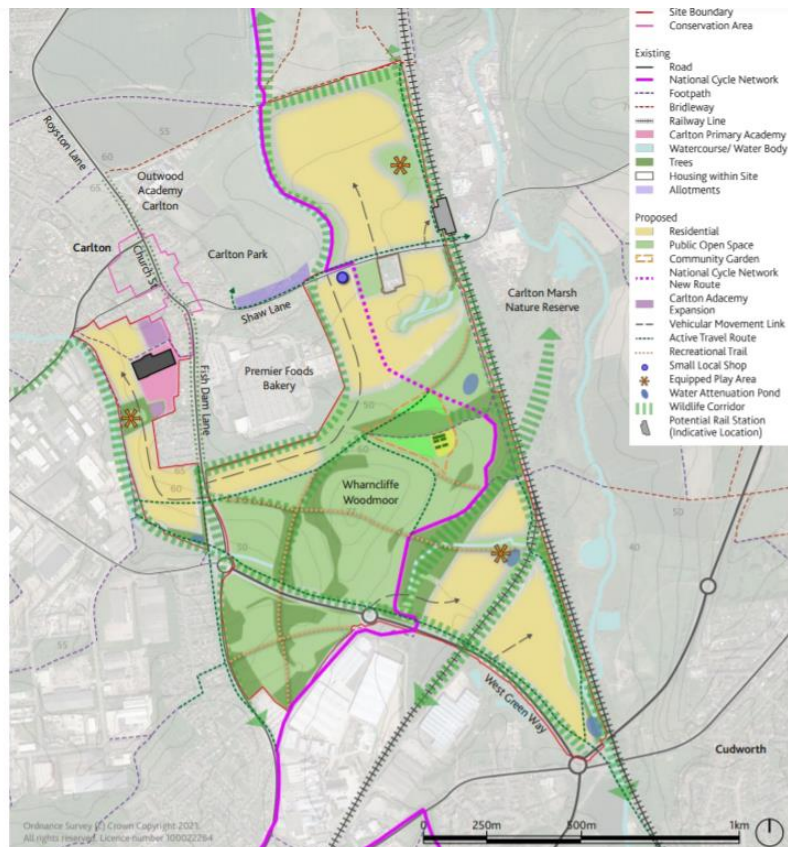
Masterplan Framework

The main goals of the Carlton Masterplan Framework include:

- Around 2,000 new homes, a small local shop and 210 pupil expansion to Carlton Primary Academy.
- Create new sustainable and distinctive neighbourhoods as parts of Carlton.
- Preserve and enhance Wharnciffe Woodmoor as a neighbourhood Greenspace.
- A new community garden within the historic footprint of Carlton Main Colliery Allotment Gardens.
- Connect residential neighbourhoods with Fish Dam Lane and Royston Lane to create a sustainable transport loop.
- Locate a small local shop adjacent to Shaw Lane, providing services to the majority of new residents and Carlton.
- Enhance Church Street, Fish Dam Lane and Royston Lane as a green spine and green gateway into the site.
- Enhance and divert sections of the National Cycle Network to integrate with the Masterplan Framework. Connect new active travel links with surrounding Public Rights of Way.
- Establish wildlife corridors to connect with surrounding ecological habitats.
- Implement environmental buffers as noise and visual screening against Premier Foods Bakery and along West Green Way.

The Masterplan Framework covers the proposed concept for the site, and will be further elaborated in the following boards:

- Urban design and character
- Movement
- Landscape and biodiversity
- Delivery and phasing



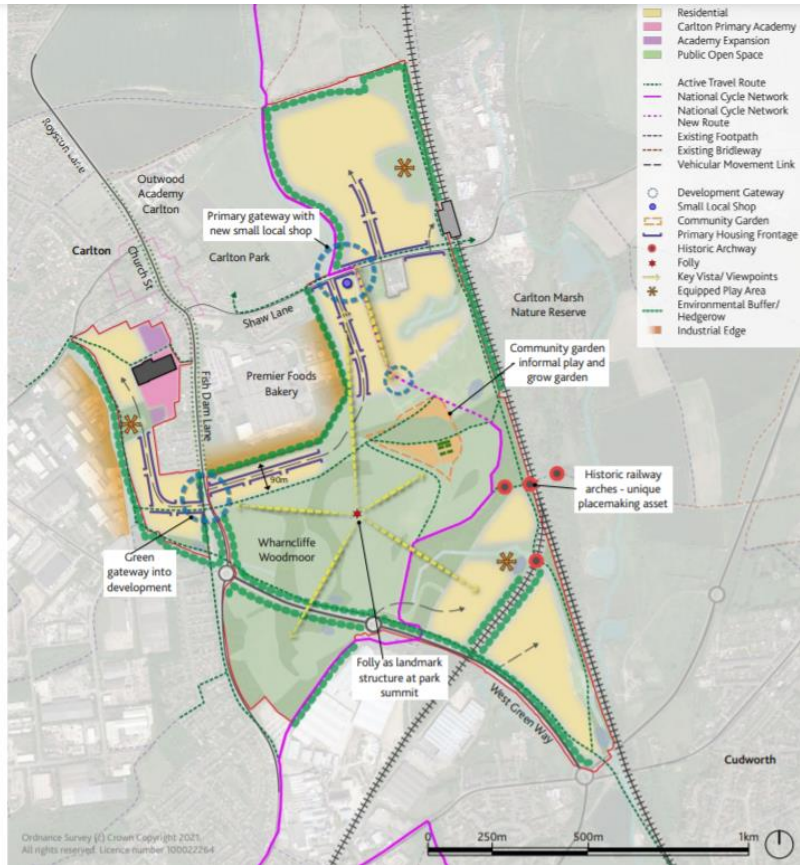
Urban Design & Character

The masterplan approach has sought to integrate a placemaking framework that will promote a distinct identity and strong sense of place. It aims to facilitate the creation of a cohesive community that sits comfortably within its context, which is well integrated with the surrounding landscape and local character. The various key placemaking drivers are included in the diagram to the right.

In parallel with developing the Masterplan Framework, a Design Code is being produced. This document will set out the design principles to be applied for each of the elements which make up the new neighbourhoods, including building design, street design and materials, landscape, lighting, fencing, integration of car parking and bin storage and the integration of sustainable technologies. Its purpose is to guide future design for individual plots and infrastructure so that the development comes forward with a coordinated and complementary style. This will also ensure the unique local built characteristics common in the Carlton Conservation Area will be reflected within the proposed development.

The structure of the Design Code will be largely based on Building for a Healthy Life standards - a form of design review that ensures quality in developments. All spatial aspects of the proposed development will be covered including neighbourhood integration, placemaking characteristics, well designed homes and streets for all.

Creating this sense of place will add considerable value to the overall scheme. The Design Code will help to guide development briefs, planning applications and design standards for future projects within the Masterplan Framework.



Movement - Sustainable Travel

The Movement Strategy is based on a hierarchy of routes through the site, connecting with existing routes, communities and amenities. The hierarchy prioritises walking, cycling and public transport over motor vehicles to encourage sustainable travel and reduce the impact of private vehicles.

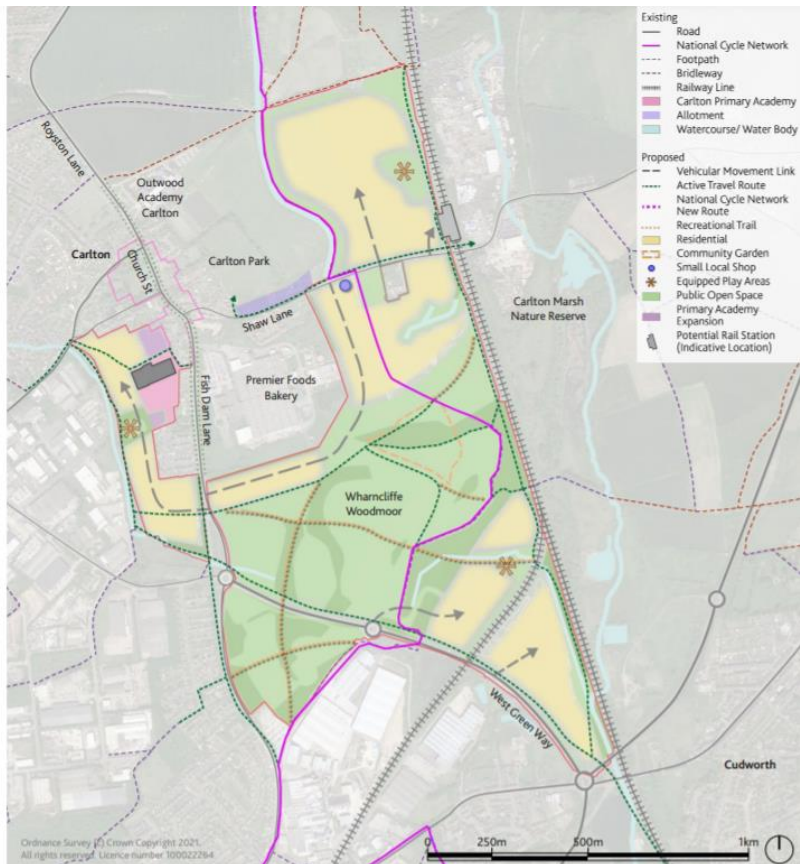
The scheme design considers access requirements for all users in the following order:

- Pedestrians
- Cyclists/equestrians
- Public transport
- Specialist service vehicles - emergency services, refuse and delivery vehicles
- Private vehicles

A network of active travel routes through the site are proposed, linking with existing walking, cycling and horse riding routes surrounding the site. It is proposed to divert and enhance the existing Trans Pennine Trail, part of the National Cycle Network and a route for pedestrians and equestrians, away from the rail line and through the site.

It is proposed to extend bus services into and through the site, to provide all residents within 300-400m walking distance of a bus stop. Details of bus routes will be confirmed with Barnsley Council and operators, but would likely comprise diverting and increasing frequency of some services, currently using Church Street / Fish Dam Lane and Barnsley Road / Burton Road.

There are aspirations for a new train station to serve this area being developed through a separate study to reopen the freight line to passenger services. A possible location for the rail station has been identified in the Masterplan. The station would serve new residents as well as existing residents in surrounding areas including Carlton, Cudworth, Lundwood and Monk Bretton.



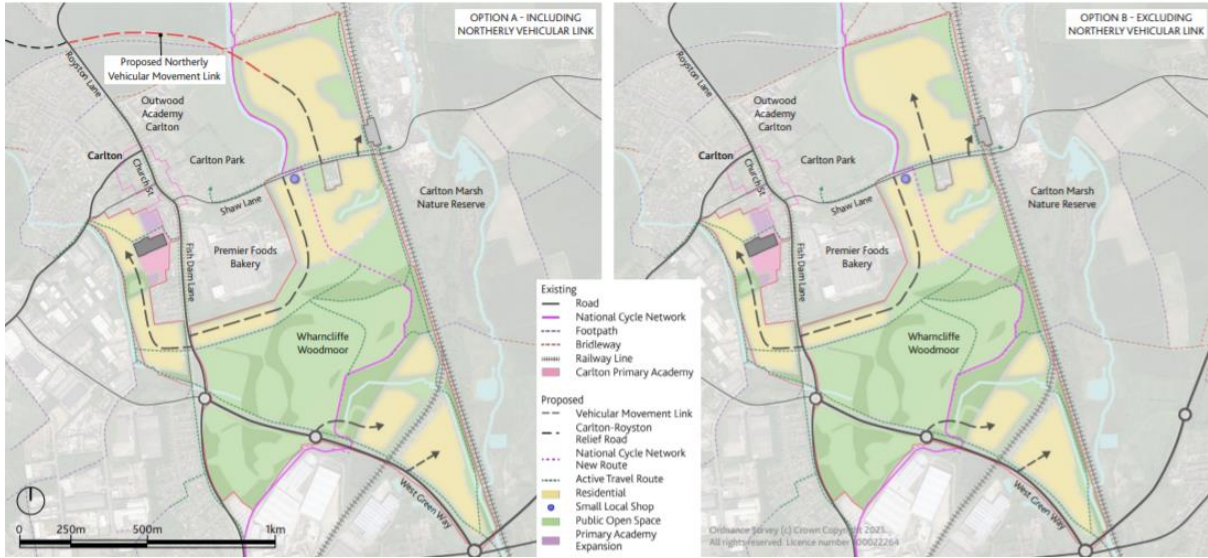
Movement - Highways

We are consulting on two movement framework options within this consultation. Both options include new highway connections to provide access to the development. This is based on the understanding that the existing access via Shaw Lane has insufficient capacity to accommodate the additional trips - further modelling is being undertaken to confirm this requirement. Option A includes an additional connection from the B6132 Royston Lane, north of Carlton to the north west of the MU3 allocation site. This would tie into Barnsley's wider strategic transport ambitions for a relief road from Lee Lane, Royston, via Carlton towards the A628.

It is noted that the Local Plan requires access via the West Green Way / Far Field Lane roundabout, however to minimise development on Wharncliffe Woodmoor, this access has been limited to just one plot and instead an additional access is proposed from Fish Dam Lane. This then avoids vehicular access through Wharncliffe Woodmoor.

Option B is the same as Option A without the northern connection from B6132 Royston Lane.

Primary vehicular access is provided to the individual residential plots within the site from West Green Way, Fish Dam Lane and Shaw Lane, as shown in the following images. Secondary and Tertiary routes providing movement within the sites and access to homes will also be provided.



Landscape & Biodiversity

We are proposing to retain and enhance the majority of Wharncliffe Woodmoor and other high biodiversity-value vegetation within the site. The proposals retain and enhance existing vegetation, create new green links, recreational trails, equipped play areas, community gardens and a neighbourhood Greenspace. These strategies will promote a sense of place, health and well being and enhance the biodiversity of the area.

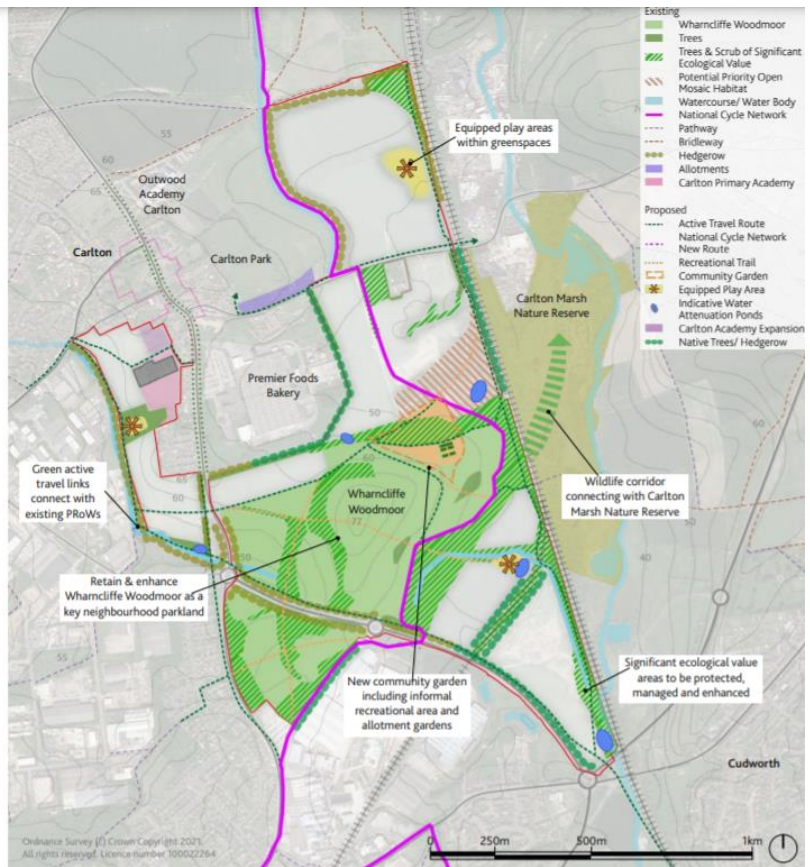
Biodiversity

To protect and enhance ecology and biodiversity we are proposing:

- Where ponds are created to reduce the risk of flooding, native planting will be used where practicable to provide new habitats to increase biodiversity.
- To protect, enhance and manage existing areas of Significant Ecological Value, species rich hedgerows and Wharncliffe Woodmoor so that they continue to provide habitats for local wildlife.
- To create an accessible landscape and ecology buffer between the development and surrounding Green Belt to protect sensitive landscape and ecology, including Carlton Marsh Nature Reserve.
- To use native species rich seed mixes for open areas of grassland, new hedgerows, green corridors and woodland.
- To enhance areas of woodland with the creation of habitat mosaics to support terrestrial invertebrates.
- To provide mitigation for any unavoidable development on Wharncliffe Woodmoor by providing habitat of equivalent value or better.
- Developers will be required to achieve a minimum 10 percent Biodiversity Net Gain, leaving the biodiversity of the site in a better state than before. This is in line with the forthcoming Environment Bill.

Blue Infrastructure

The new development will use sustainable drainage systems and existing water features on the site to manage run-off. As well as helping to minimise flood risk, it will provide better quality spaces for people and the design will enhance biodiversity, using native aquatic planting.

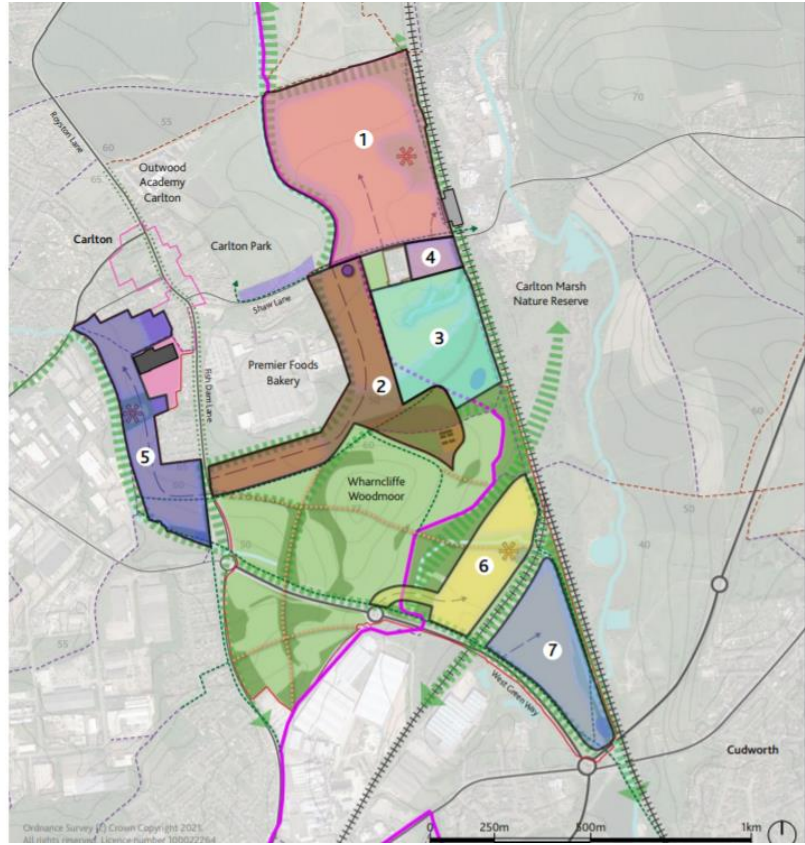


Delivery & Phasing

It is expected that development of the site will come forward in a series of phases. Illustrative phasing for the development is shown in the diagram on the right. The phasing will be dependent on the final movement framework, which will inform the final Masterplanning Framework.

It is noted that phases will not necessarily be delivered in this order, however the delivery of certain phases will be dependent upon the availability of infrastructure networks (e.g. highways, drainage, utilities, etc) to serve the respective parts of the site.

Early phases will seek to make use of existing infrastructure and transport connections, and reflect the degree of complexity of different land ownerships in the area.






Conclusion & Next Steps

Thank you for taking the time to read this document. Your views are really important to us in shaping the Masterplan Framework for Carlton.

Feedback

To share your feedback, please submit your feedback form by 28 July 2021 through one of the following methods:

-  Online directly through our virtual consultation room
-  Send us a hard copy of your feedback form to:
Development Management, Planning and Building Control, Barnsley MBC,
PO Box 634, BARNSELEY, S70 9CG
-  Download the form on our website and email: masterplanning@barnsley.gov.uk

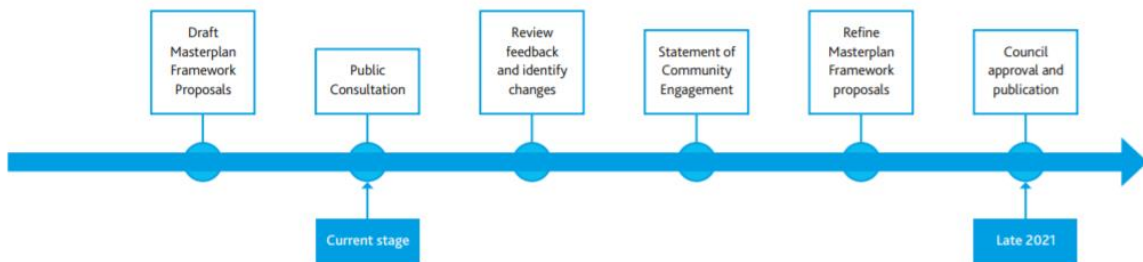
To hear more about the proposed Masterplan Framework, please read the Frequently Asked Questions or join one of our engagement sessions:

- A live webinar, where members of the project team will share further information and hold a question and answer session.
- Discussion groups with members of the project team.

Next steps

Once the consultation closes at 5pm on Wednesday 28 July, all the feedback received will be reviewed and used to inform the final Masterplan Framework for Carlton.

We will set out the key themes from this consultation, and actions taken from the feedback received, in a Statement of Community Engagement. Following council approval, this will be published alongside the Masterplan Framework in late 2021.



Appendix C: Submitted feedback comments

Equality Impact Assessment

Carlton Masterplan Framework

Stage 1 Details of the proposal

Name of service	Place
Directorate	Culture and Housing
Name of officer responsible for EIA	Stacey White
Name of senior sponsor	Joe Jenkinson
Description / purpose of proposal	Development of Carlton Masterplan Framework and 6-week public consultation period to be undertaken to allow feedback to inform the design and content into the final Masterplan Framework to inform future development within this site allocation.
Date EIA started	24/09/2020
Assessment Review date	29/09/2021

Stage 2 - About the proposal

What is being proposed?	As part of the development of the Masterplan framework, BMBC held a 6-week public consultation. The consultation period included dedicated webpages on the council website, consultation materials online questionnaire and monitoring form, online consultation events with paper copy information and questionnaires and monitoring forms offering the opportunity to speak to the consultants and council officers. Due to the current COVID restrictions consultation sessions will have to be undertaken online. However, for those who do not wish to participate in this manner, telephone call slots will be offered.
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We have now completed the key milestones in the masterplan process and EIA's have been completed at appropriate points in time.

Why is the proposal required?

The Barnsley Local Plan was adopted in January 2019 and provides local planning policy to 2033. Some of the site allocations require the production of a Masterplan Framework. When completed, the Masterplan Framework should be robust enough to clearly influence and coordinate future planning applications, conditions and Section 106/Section 278 obligations. A public consultation exercise is important as it enables the existing community to be included in the development of future housing plans for the area.

What will this proposal mean for customers?

The customer will now have a document that supplements the Local Plan and provides guidance on development etc and following feedback is easy to understand. The development will be inclusive and builds in the necessary considerations to enable access for all.

Stage 3 - Preliminary screening process

Use the Preliminary screening questions (found in the guidance) to decide whether a full EIA is required

Yes - EIA required (go to next section)

No – EIA not required (provide rationale below including name of E&I Officer consulted with)

Stage 4 - Scoping exercise - What do we know?

Data: Generic demographics

What generic data do you know?

For Monk Bretton ward, over 98% of the population is white. 0.6% of households have no people with English as a main language. 70% of the ward are Christian. The Masterplan Framework also falls within the Cudworth ward. Over 98% of the population are white. Only 0.9% of households contain someone who does not have English as a main language. Christianity is the most popular religion.

Data: Service data / feedback

What equalities knowledge do you already know about the service/location/policy/contract?

Data: Previous / similar EIA's

Has there already been an EIA on all or part of this before, or something related? If so, what were the main issues and actions it identified?

EIA's have been undertaken during the Hoyland North Masterplan Framework and Barnsley West Masterplan Framework, which were both adopted in December 2019 by the Council. EIA's have been completed for the Hoyland West Masterplan Framework, which was adopted September 2020 and the Hoyland South Masterplan framework, adopted November 2020. Royston MU5 was recently adopted whilst the Goldthorpe masterplan framework is due for adoption September 2021. This is the final Masterplan Framework and associated EIA to be prepared.

Data: Formal consultation

What information has been gathered from formal consultation?

We asked the following equality, diversity, and inclusion questions to help us better understand the impact of the changes:

1. *Our masterplan framework for Carlton is based around seven placemaking principles including: quality homes and neighbourhoods; community and local character; landscape and biodiversity; sustainable transport connections; facilities and local hub; smart technology and low carbon; and partnership and delivery.*
2. The Local Plan identified these sites for mixed use including housing, green space, and expansion of the primary school. We have included a proposed 210-pupil expansion. Do you agree with this proposal?
3. The consultation materials describe the hierarchy for the movement framework, which prioritises active travel such as walking and cycling and public transport over cars. Do you agree with the principles of the movement framework?
4. What furniture and facilities would you like to see in recreation and community spaces (please tick three options)?

To help answer these questions we did the following things (e.g., service user or staff consultation, data analysis, research etc):

1. Present the vision within the public consultation questionnaire, quantify the number of respondents that answer 'Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree or Not sure'
2. Present a proposal to extend an existing primary school within the masterplan framework and seek opinion on this expansion: Yes, I agree with the expansion, I'm not sure/ I require more information to make a decision, No, I do not agree with the expansion (please suggest an alternative you think should be explored)

3. Present the movement framework within the public consultation questionnaire, quantify the number of respondents that answer 'Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree or Not sure'
4. Present a series of furniture and facilities that could be designed within the open spaces proposed in the masterplan framework:
 - Pavilion for community events
 - Cycle parking/facilities
 - Recycling provision
 - Barbeque area
 - Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs)
 - Parkour area
 - Outdoor gym
 - Sheltered area
 - Other (please state below)

Stage 5 - Potential impact on different groups

Considering the evidence above, state the likely impact the proposal will have on people with different protected characteristics

(state if negative impact is substantial and highlight with **red text**)

Negative (and potentially positive) impacts identified will need to form part of your action plan.

Protected characteristic	Negative '-'	Positive '+'	No impact	Don't know	Details
Sex			x		It is not anticipated that the proposals would impact on gender.
Age				x	Consultation responses will be monitored as a wide range of response is hoped for.
Disabled <i>Learning disability, Physical disability, Sensory Impairment, Deaf People ,invisible illness, Mental Health etc</i>				x	Consultation responses received from people with a disability will be monitored.
Race				x	Consultation responses will be monitored against the baseline demographics to ensure that we reach all members of the community.
Religion & Belief			x		

Sexual orientation			x		
Gender Reassignment			x		
Marriage / civil partnership		N/A	x		
Pregnancy / maternity			x		

Other groups you may want to consider					
	Negative	Positive	No impact	Don't know	Details
Ex services				x	The inclusion of affordable housing within the proposal may be welcomed.
Lower socio-economic		x			The proposals within the masterplan framework will include affordable housing. This may be welcomed by some individuals.
Other ...					

Stage 6 - BMBC Minimum access standards

If the proposal relates to the delivery of a new service, please refer to the Customer minimum access standards self-assessment (found at)

If not, move to Stage 7.

Please use the action plan to be taken to ensure the new service complies with the minimum access standards. Reasonable adjustments for disabled people.

Not yet live

The proposal will meet the minimum access standards.

The proposal will not meet the minimum access standards. –provide rationale below.

Stage 7 – Action plan

To improve your knowledge about the equality impact . . .

Actions could include: community engagement with affected groups, analysis of performance data, service equality monitoring, stakeholder focus group etc.

Action we will take:	Lead Officer	Completion date
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Community engagement with groups that are underrepresented within consultation responses – this will be established through monitoring responses weekly	Stacey White	Community engagement team were unable to offer support due to COVID-19 resourcing issues. 16/06/21 – 28/07/21
Consider consultation events having longer sessions to ensure that as many people as possible can attend e.g., outside of work hours	Stacey White	Consultation events were held online and over the telephone for those without internet access/unsure of the technology. These were held on a variety of days and times to maximise attendance. A Council Officer was available via telephone and email during office hours throughout the consultation. 16/06/21 – 28/07/21
Offer information in different formats on request	Stacey White	16/06/21 – 28/07/21
Ensure all physical locations hosting information are accessible – ensure the one copy of the information is in large format	Stacey White	Due to current COVID lockdown restrictions, it was not possible to leave hard copy information at locations. Contact details on publicity material to request alternative versions. 16/06/21 – 28/07/21
Requests for hard copy information	Stacey White	16/06/21 – 28/07/21
Clarity over the masterplan framework proposals	Stacey White	A contact number was available to discuss the plans with an officer. Telephone appointments were offered when accessing the information was difficult.

		16/06/21 – 28/07/21
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To improve or mitigate the equality impact . . .

Actions could include: altering the policy to protect affected group, limiting scope of proposed change, reviewing actual impact in future, phasing-in changes over period of time, monitor service provider performance indicators, etc.

Action we will take:	Lead Officer	Completion date
Increase social media presence if responses from younger age categories are low	Stacey White	Social media was used extensively throughout the consultation period. Pushed social media posts were also used to increase awareness of the consultation. 16/06/21 – 28/07/21
Encourage households without English as a main language to contribute through targeted sessions	Stacey White	All materials provided contact details to request the information in alternative formats. 16/06/21 – 28/07/21

To meet the minimum access standards . . .(if relevant)

Actions could include: running focus group with disability forum, amend tender specification, amend business plan to request extra ‘accessibility’ funding, produce separate MAS action plan, etc.

Action we will take:	Completion date
Not yet live	

Stage 8 – Assessment findings

Please summarise how different protected groups are likely to be affected

Summary of equality impact

By ensuring that the consultation exercise is available to as many people as possible, in a variety of formats, it is envisaged that the impact on protected groups will be minimal.

Summary of next steps

The consultation was successful in its aim of making the community aware of the masterplan framework proposals albeit with a relatively small number of respondents. The consultation received 142 completed surveys which is higher than some other Masterplan Frameworks that were consulted on during 2020 and 2021 (Hoyland West -113, Hoyland South -79, Goldthorpe – 25). This masterplan framework has been controversial and attracted a high level of opposition, petition, and formation of local opposition groups.

Overall, the masterplan framework is not supported, although this appears to be from the principle of developing the site not being supported, rather than the content of the masterplan framework. Therefore, a section will be included in the Masterplan Framework which confirms that the sites have been allocated in the Local Plan and that this vision relates to the Masterplan Framework.

Sex-

Male – Support for the vision of the masterplan framework is split. Respondents do not support the extension of the existing primary school, but do agree with the principles of the movement framework. They would like to see elements of natural play, cycle facilities and recycling provision within the open space elements.

Female – Do not support the vision of the masterplan framework and do not support the proposed extension to the existing primary school. Support over the movement framework principle is mixed. This group would like to see elements of natural play, sheltered provision and recycling provision within the open space elements.

Age - *Lowest support from age group 35-44 and 55-64.* The sites are allocated in the Local Plan therefore the principle of development has been established. It is anticipated that there is perhaps a misconception that resistance to the overall vision of the Masterplan Framework will stop development.

Disability – Those identifying as being limited a little by disability support the vision of the masterplan framework. There is no support for the extension of the primary school as proposed within the document and no support for

movement framework. Respondents would like to see cycle facilities, recycling provision and sheltered facilities in proposed open spaces.

Ethnicity - Feedback from BME people was limited. It is anticipated that this is low due to the level of ethnic diversity in this area.

Those identifying as British, English, Northern Irish, Scottish or Welsh do not support the masterplan framework vision, do not support the school extension and have mixed support regarding the movement framework. They would like to see elements of natural play, recycling facilities and cycling facilities within the open spaces.

Those identifying as White, other background – support the vision of the masterplan framework, support the school extension, support the movement framework and would like to see elements of natural play, cycling facilities and BBQ facilities in the proposed open spaces.

Signature (officer responsible for EIA) Date	Stacey White 29/09/21
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**** EIA now complete ****

Stage 9 – Assessment Review

(This is the post implementation review of the EIA based on date in Stage 1 if applicable)

What information did you obtain and what does that tell us about equality of outcomes for different groups?

Our masterplan framework for Carlton is based around seven placemaking principles including: quality homes and neighbourhoods; community and local character; landscape and biodiversity; sustainable transport connections; facilities and local hub; smart technology and low carbon; and partnership and delivery.

The overall response was split between ‘Strongly agree’ (14), ‘Agree’ (24), ‘Disagree’ (30), ‘Strongly Disagree’ (104) and ‘Not sure/ no opinion’ 15. We suspect that the underlying reason for the negative response and relates to individuals objections to the principle of development rather than the vision of the Masterplan Framework.

Gender:

21 male respondents – Strongly Agree x4, Agree x 6, Disagree x4, Strongly disagree x6, Not sure x1
 41 female respondents- Strongly Agree x1, Agree x 5, Disagree x6, Strongly disagree x21, Not sure x6

Some respondents preferred not to share their gender - Strongly Agree x9, Agree x 13, Disagree x20, Strongly disagree x76, Not sure x8,

Age:

- Highest level of support from age groups 25-34, 45-54 and 65+
- Lowest level of support from age groups 35-44 and 55-64

Disability:

- Those identified as 'not affected by disability' by disability - Strongly Agree x3, Agree x10, Disagree x9, Strongly Disagree x19, Not sure/no opinion x4,
- Respondents identified 'limited a little' by disability support the vision – Strongly Agree x2, Agree x1, Disagree x0, Strongly Disagree x2

Ethnicity:

- The majority of people identifying as British, English, Scottish, Welsh, or Northern Irish do not support the vision (Strongly Agree x5, Agree x11, Disagree x10, Strongly Disagree x27, Not sure/no opinion x7, Question left blank x 2
- Those identifying as being from any other white background support the vision – Agree x1

The Local Plan identified these sites for mixed use including housing, green space and expansion of the primary school. We have included a proposed 210-pupil expansion. Do you agree with this proposal?

Gender:

- male respondents – Yes x5, No x11, Not Sure x3,
- female respondents – Yes x2, No x28, Not sure x7,
- respondents preferred not to share their gender – Yes x19, No x 22, Not sure x26,

Age:

- Highest level of support from age group 25-34
- Lowest level of support from age groups 35-44

Disability:

- Those identified as 'not affected by disability' by disability - Yes x6, No x28, Not Sure x6, question left
- Respondents identified 'limited a little' by disability support the vision – Yes x1, No x2, Not Sure x2

Ethnicity:

- The majority of people identifying as British, English, Scottish, Welsh, or Northern Irish - Yes x6, No x39, Not Sure x10, question left blank x6
- Those identifying as being from any other white background support the vision – Yes x1

The consultation materials describe the hierarchy for the movement framework, which prioritises active travel such as walking and cycling and public transport over cars. Do you agree with the principles of the movement framework?

Gender:

21 male respondents – Strongly Agree x5, Agree x 6, Disagree x3, Strongly disagree x4, Not sure x1, 41 female respondents- Strongly Agree x4, Agree x12, Disagree x2, Strongly disagree x13, Not sure x3, Some respondents preferred not to share their gender - Strongly Agree x8, Agree x 34, Disagree x16, Strongly disagree x32, Not sure x16,

Age:

- Highest level of support from age group 35-44
- Lowest level of support from age groups 55-64

Disability:

- Those identified as 'not affected by disability' by disability - Strongly Agree x7, Agree x 15, Disagree x3, Strongly disagree x9, Not sure x6
- Respondents identified 'limited a little' by disability support the vision – Strongly Agree x1, Agree x 1, Disagree x1, Strongly disagree x2, Not sure x0

Ethnicity:

- People identifying as British, English, Scottish, Welsh, or Northern Irish - Strongly Agree x9, Agree x 16, Disagree x5, Strongly disagree x17, Not sure x6
- Those identifying as being from any other white background- Strongly Agree x1

What furniture and facilities would you like to see in recreation and community spaces ?

Gender

Male:

Pavilion for community events x3

Cycle parking/facilities x11

Recycling provision x7

Barbeque area x2

Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs) x11

Parkour area x4

Outdoor gym x2

Sheltered area x6

Other x11

Female:

Pavilion for community events x9

Cycle parking/facilities x9

Recycling provision x12

Barbeque area x0

Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs) x29

Parkour area x1

Outdoor gym x8

Sheltered area x12

Other x18

Some respondents preferred not to share their gender:

Pavilion for community events x32

Cycle parking/facilities x36

Recycling provision x49

Barbeque area x4

Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs) x71

Parkour area x6

Outdoor gym x24

Sheltered area x32

Other x31

Age:

	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Pavilion for community events	3	3	1	5	0
Cycle parking/facilities	1	7	6	3	3
Recycling provision	3	5	1	4	6
Barbeque area	0	2	0	0	0
Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs)	6	10	10	11	4
Parkour area	2	1	1	1	0
Outdoor gym	2	1	3	3	0
Sheltered area	2	1	7	6	2
Other	4	9	7	6	3

Disability

	Yes, a little	No
Pavilion for community events	0	10
Cycle parking/facilities	3	14
Recycling provision	3	12
Barbeque area	0	2
Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs)	2	31
Parkour area	0	5
Outdoor gym	0	8
Sheltered area	3	12
Other	4	18

Ethnicity:

	British, English, Scottish, Welsh, or Northern Irish	White/Asian	Other White background
Pavilion for community events	13	0	0
Cycle parking/facilities	18	0	1
Recycling provision	19	0	0
Barbeque area	1	0	1
Elements of natural play (boulders / fallen logs)	40	0	1

Parkour area	6	0	0
Outdoor gym	10	0	0
Sheltered area	18	0	0
Other	30	0	0

Subject Carlton Masterplan Framework

Date 21 October 2021

Job No/Ref 279211-00

Carlton Health Impact Assessment

1 Introduction

This health impact assessment (HIA) considers the health and wellbeing implications identified in relation to the Carlton Masterplan Framework. The assessment has been based on the information available within the Masterplan Framework and Design Code document.

The HIA ensures health and wellbeing principles are properly considered and embedded within the Masterplan Framework. The HIA promotes sustainable development to support the creation of strong, vibrant and healthy communities. Planning for healthy and successful communities requires the provision of homes, jobs and services that people need whilst designing these places to facilitate healthy, active lifestyles alongside minimal environmental risk. This assessment considers a range of health determinants for Carlton and assesses the Masterplan Framework against these.

The HIA should be read in conjunction with the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

2 Description of development and site context

The Carlton site is located approximately 4km to the north east of Barnsley within two wards – Monk Bretton Ward and Cudworth Ward. It is a 129 Hectare site allocated as mixed-use development, MU2 and MU3, within the Barnsley Local Plan (2019).

The Carlton Masterplan Framework has an indicative capacity of 1500 new homes, at an average density of 40 dwellings per hectare. The development will include a new local shop, an extension to Carlton Primary School, active travel routes, formal play areas, and a community garden.

The MU2 site is bounded to the west by a green buffer to Carlton Industrial Estate, to the north and east by housing and Carlton Primary School, and to the south by a travellers' site TS1. The MU3 site is bounded to the north by green belt, to the east by a railway line, to the north west by the Barnsley Canal, to the west by Premier Foods Bakery, to the south west by housing and to the south by Adargh Glass Works. Shaw Lane bisects the northern quarter of the site, while West Green Way bisects the southern quarter of the site.

As highlighted within the context analysis study the site is well served by facilities within walking distance however there is a shortage of health facilities around the area. There is a shortfall of primary school provision in the area and there is a lack of existing children and youth facilities in close proximity to the sites.

Wharnccliffe Woodmoor, a local neighbourhood green space, is located within the centre of the MU3 site. The National Cycle Network and Trans Pennine Trail runs north to south through site MU3 with several Public Right of Ways running through the site. The Green Belt wraps around site MU3 to the north and east. The railway line borders site MU3 on the east with Carlton Marsh Local

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Nature Reserve, an SSSI site, laying just beyond the existing railway line. Carlton Conservation area and several Listed Buildings lie adjacent to site MU2 to the north east.

3 Baseline

A review of the existing policy and evidence base relating to the site is set out below. These have been taken into consideration and have fed into the key challenges and priorities for Carlton. Site MU2 and part of site MU3 lies within the Monk Bretton Ward with the rest of MU3 lying in the Cudworth Ward to the south. Therefore, both wards have been reviewed.

3.1 Local Policy Review and Strategies

Barnsley Local Plan (2019)¹

The vision for Barnsley is “Working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley.”

A key objective of the Local Plan is to improve the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure. The Local Plan promotes sustainable development and communities.

Policy SD1: Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development states that a positive and proactive approach to sustainable development should be considered in development proposals.

Joint strategic needs assessment²

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has been carried out by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) and the Primary Care Trust to draw together various strategies and statistics on the determinants of health. It sets out the overarching objectives to improve the population’s health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities by ensuring improvement is fastest for those with greatest need.

The Monk Bretton Ward Profile 2019³ sets out the following statistics:

- The overall population of the Monk Bretton ward as of 2017 was 11,752 with 51.2% females and 48.8% males.
- In 2017 the ward had a slightly high proportion of 65+ year olds at 20.9% than both Barnsley (19.1%) and England (18%).
- In the 2011 census around 97.2% of residents in Monk Bretton were White British.
- Within the Monk Bretton ward 43% of the LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) were in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2015 IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation), with 29% of Monk Bretton LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2010 IMD.
- The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2018 for the Monk Bretton ward was 63.6% compared to Barnsley at 70%.

¹ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/9924/local-plan-adopted.pdf>

² <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/research-data-and-statistics/barnsley-joint-strategic-needs-assessment/>

³ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17285/monk-bretton-ward.pdf>

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- The percentage of pupils in primary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 23.5% for Monk Bretton compared to 18.3% for Barnsley and 13.7% for England.
- The percentage of pupils in secondary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 23.2% for Monk Bretton compared to 16.5% for Barnsley and 12.4% for England.
- Life expectancy at birth for males as of 2017 was 77.1 years compared to 79.6 years in England. Life expectancy at birth for females as of 2017 was 80.7 years compared to 83.1 years in England.
- Under 75 mortality due to respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 54.6 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 34.3.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 136.6 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 72.5.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cancer (rate per 100,000 population) was 178.3 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 134.6.
- The figure for excess weight for 4-5 year olds in 2018 was at 19.8% compared to England at 22.4%. For 10-11 year olds in 2018 it was at 32.7% compared to England at 34.3%.
- Within the Monk Bretton ward in 2011 59.8% of properties were owned and 6.7% were privately rented. In Monk Bretton 31.4% of properties were socially rented compared to England at 17.7%.
- In 2018 around 60% of properties within the Monk Bretton ward were valued within Council Tax Band A.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 of the population in 2018 was 108.5 which is higher than England at 87.0.

The Cudworth Ward Profile 2019⁴ sets out the following statistics:

- The overall population of the Cudworth ward as of 2017 was 11,466 with 50.8% females and 49.2% males.
- In 2017 the ward had a slightly high proportion of 0-18 year olds at 24% than both Barnsley (21.7%) and England (22.5%).
- In the 2011 census around 96.9% of residents in Cudworth were White British.
- Within the Cudworth ward 14% of the LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas) were in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2015 IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation), with 14% of Cudworth LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2010 IMD.
- The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2018 for the Cudworth ward was 73.8% compared to Barnsley at 70%.
- The percentage of pupils in primary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 22% for Cudworth compared to 18.3% for Barnsley and 13.7% for England.
- The percentage of pupils in secondary school eligible for free school meals in 2018 was 21.7% for Cudworth compared to 16.5% for Barnsley and 12.4% for England.

⁴ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17276/cudworth-ward.pdf>

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- Life expectancy at birth for males as of 2017 was 79.3 years compared to 79.6 years in England. Life expectancy at birth for females as of 2017 was 81 years compared to 83.1 years in England.
- Under 75 mortality due to respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 34.8 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 34.3.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population) was 76 for 2015-2017 compared to England at 72.5.
- Under 75 mortality due to Cancer (rate per 100,000 population) was 157.2 for 2014-2016 compared to England at 134.6.
- The figure for excess weight for 4-5 year olds in 2018 was at 18.2% compared to England at 22.4%. For 10-11 year olds in 2018 it was at 32.6% compared to England at 34.3%.
- Within the Cudworth ward in 2011 66.5% of properties were owned and 13.6% were privately rented. In Cudworth 18% of properties were socially rented compared to England at 17.7%.
- In 2018 around 60% of properties within the Cudworth ward were valued within Council Tax Band A.
- The total crime rate per 1,000 of the population in 2018 was 80.7 which is higher than England at 87.0.

Barnsley Public Health Strategy 2018-2021⁵

Barnsley Public Health Strategy sets out short term priorities to focus on to contribute to achieving the long term public health outcomes:

- Our residents will start life healthy and stay healthy
- Our residents will live longer healthier lives
- We narrow the gap in life expectancy and health between the most and least healthy
- We protect our communities from harm, health incidents and other preventable health threats.

The six short term public health priorities include: food, alcohol, emotional resilience, oral health of children, smoke free generation, and physical activity. Each priority will have a comprehensive action plan developed in consultation with partners and other stakeholders.

Design for Housing Development SPD (2019)

The SPD sets out the criteria that development proposals must meet in regard to the design of housing development:

- High standards of privacy, light and outlook.
- Meet external and internal spacing standards.
- Development must respect local context, history, built heritage, character and communities.
- Layouts to improve the health and wellbeing of the residents of new development. Initiatives such as walking and cycling routes and creation of green corridors could be factored in.

⁵ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/9278/public-health-strategy-2018-21.pdf>

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- Measures to design out crime.
- Design and layout of streets.
- Landscape design.
- Public Rights of Way.
- Drainage and Flood Risk.
- Recycling / waste provision.

3.2 Other indicators

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019⁶

Barnsley is the 38th most deprived Local Authority area in England out of 317, with 21.77% of Barnsley's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

In relation to the seven domains of deprivation set out in the IMD 2019 the rankings are set out below for Barnsley (1=most deprived, 317=least deprived):

- Income deprivation – 43rd
- Employment deprivation – 27th
- Education, skills and training – 15th
- Health deprivation and disability – 22nd
- Crime – 31st
- Barriers to housing and services – 311th
- Living environment - 304th

The following table sets out the domains of deprivation for the four LSOAs the Carlton site lies within. The score for each domain relates to the deprivation deciles. These range from the most deprived 10% (Decile 1) of LSOAs nationally to the least deprived 10% (Decile 10) of LSOAs nationally.

⁶ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/12029/imd2019.pdf>

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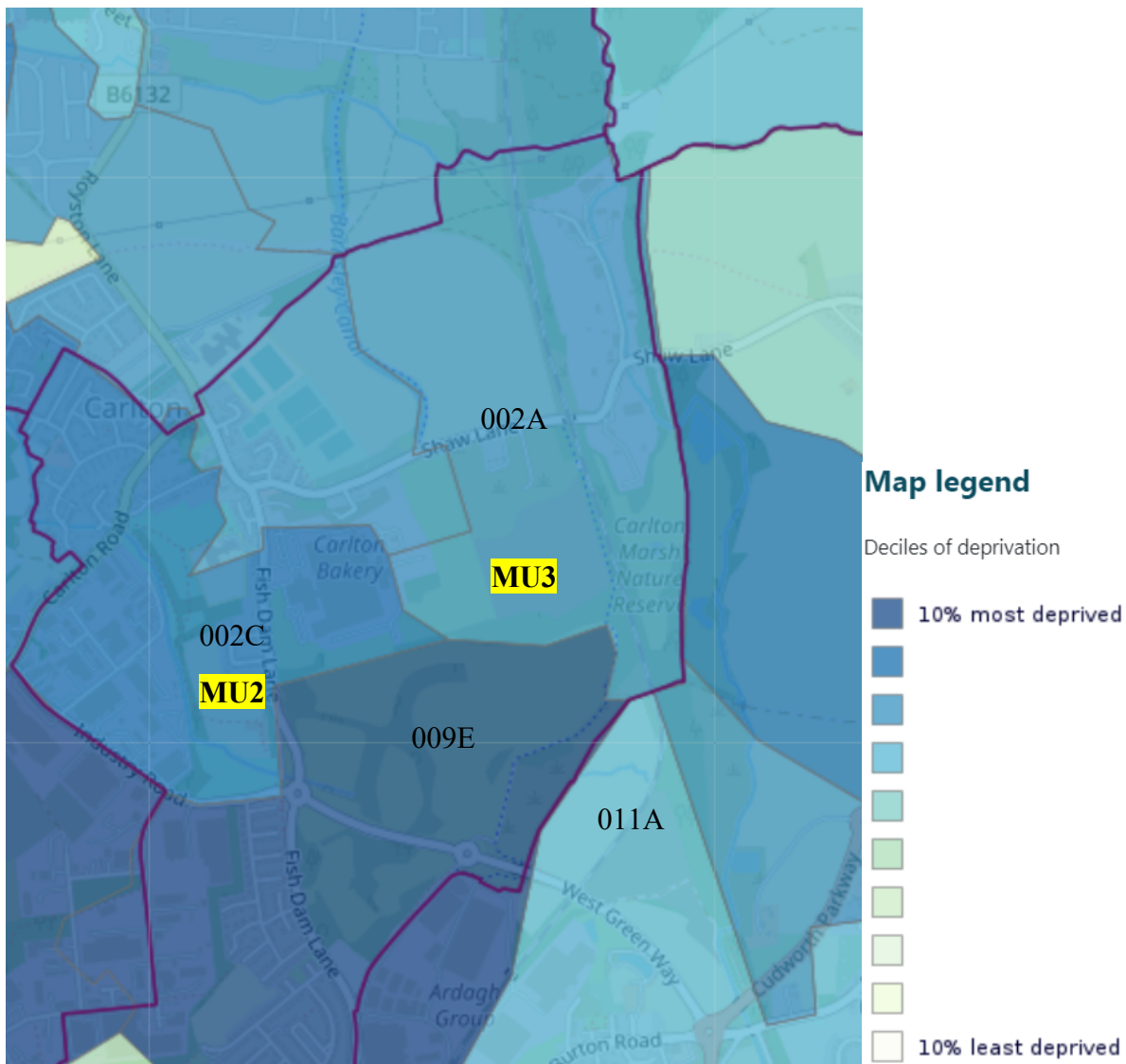
Table 1: Domains of deprivation for the Carlton Site (2019)⁷

LSOA	Income	Employment	Education, skills, training	Health and disability	Crime	Barriers to housing and services	Living environment
Barnsley 002A	3	3	3	3	1	6	7
Barnsley 009E	2	1	1	1	2	7	10
Barnsley 011A	4	3	3	4	4	5	6
Barnsley 002C	2	2	2	2	3	5	10

The following map provides the overall deprivation for the four LSOAs the Carlton site lies within.

⁷ http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#

Figure 1: Map of overall deprivation for the Carlton site (2019)⁷



Public Health England Local Health indicators⁸

This Public Health indicator tool provides different statistics on health indicators for the Monk Bretton ward and the Cudworth Ward, in addition to the ones identified in the ward profile in the JSNA.

- In 2018 the percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A* to C including maths and English was at 41.7% for Monk Bretton ward and 42.7% for Cudworth ward, compared to England at 56.6%.
- In 2015 child poverty was at 27.9% for Monk Bretton ward and 28.1% for Cudworth ward, compared to England at 19.9%.

⁸https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#bbox=343555,459470,183245,108747&c=indicator&i=t1.fuel_poverty&selcodgeo=E05000977&view=map15

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- In 2018 the percentage of working age population claiming out of work benefit was at 3.1% for the Monk Bretton ward and 2.5% for the Cudworth ward compared to England at 1.9%.
- In 2018 the percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty was at 12.9% for the Monk Bretton ward and 12.2% for Cudworth ward, compared to England at 11.1%.

4 Approach to assessment

4.1 Summary of community health profile and key challenges

The evidence base has identified the key health indicators to provide a profile of the demographic and health status of the population around the Carlton site located within the two wards of the Monk Bretton ward and the Cudworth ward.

The population comprises of a relatively high proportion of 65+ year olds in the Monk Bretton ward and a relatively high proportion 0-18 year olds in the Cudworth ward. The population is primarily White British and therefore not a diverse population.

The Carlton site is located within walking distance to local facilities however there is a shortfall of health facilities within the area resulting in poor accessibility to essential services. There are high levels of employment deprivation, including high levels of education, skills and training deprivation. It will therefore be important for the site to provide strong links to surrounding employment sites.

Wharncliffe Woodmoor is located within the site, with Carlton Marsh Local Nature Reserve in close proximity. The site also has access to cycling and walking routes. However, there is evidence that there is a lack of children and youth facilities within the area. There are also a relatively high levels of excess weight for 4-5 and 10-11 year olds. Parts of the site are within one of the most deprived LSOAs for health and disability within the Barnsley borough, with a high proportion of deaths related to cancer, respiratory diseases and cardiovascular disease compared to England.

The area is predominantly a residential and industrial area with good access to housing and a relatively high percentage of owned properties. However, the evidence identifies there is a higher percentage of socially rented properties within the Monk Bretton ward compared to England. Furthermore, the majority of residential properties within the area are within Council Tax Band A which is the lowest value band. Fuel poverty is slightly higher within the area than in England.

The site is bordered by key roads, including a railway line to the east. Mitigating any noise, air, and vibration issues will need to be integrated into the Masterplan Framework.

In summary the key health challenges for the area are related to access to essential facilities, employment and skills deprivation, lack of children and youth facilities, and health and disability deprivation. There is a high prevalence cardiovascular disease and overweight children, linked with high levels of health and disability deprivation highlighting the need to facilitate more active lifestyles. Incorporating opportunities for active lifestyles within the Masterplan Framework will be important to address some of these key health issues. Providing access to employment sites, essential facilities and social infrastructure will be crucial to dealing with employment and skills deprivation within the area.

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4.2 Methodology

The promotion of health and wellbeing is inherently embedded in the Masterplan Framework. The Masterplan Framework promotes sustainable development to support the creation of strong, vibrant and healthy communities.

The health impact assessment takes into consideration nine broad determinants of health using the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Toolkit⁹ as a guide. The nine determinants are used to identify how health and wellbeing is likely to be affected as a result of the Masterplan Framework. The assessment is based on the available evidence and challenges identified above. The likely health impacts are based on the information contained in the Masterplan Framework. Mitigation and enhancement measures are identified, which have the potential to improve health outcomes from those identified in the assessment.

4.3 Assessment criteria

The following nine priorities taken from HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Toolkit set out the key objectives and assessment criteria for the HIA. They provide a description of the criteria that will be used to assess the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

The nine health determinants for Carlton

Priority 1: Housing design and affordability

Provide mixed tenure and types that are affordable and high quality as well as providing screening and buffers to mitigate potential noise issues. Ensure housing is designed for all ages and abilities. Promotion of sustainable development and highly energy efficient housing.

Priority 2: Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure

Provide access routes and links to existing community facilities and schools. Provide social infrastructure such as schools, nurseries, health and social care facilities and community facilities to meet the additional demand generated by the development. Ensure new social infrastructure is accessible to existing communities.

Priority 3: Access to open space and nature

Provision of recreational and sports facilities to serve the new and existing population. High quality green space accessible for all with links to wider open spaces. Opportunities for different landscaped areas across the development. Promote engagement with nature and biodiversity, for example through creating community gardens.

Priority 4: Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity

Ensure good air quality and noise conditions in residential properties, both outdoors and indoors, through encouraging use of sustainable transport, modern building systems, and suitable buffers and screening. Provide attractive public realm, including consideration of air quality, noise, visual

⁹ <https://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf><https://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-Jan-2013-Final.pdf>

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environment and greening. Minimise impacts of the development on air quality, noise, visual amenity and traffic for existing communities.

Priority 5: Accessibility and active travel

Improve links and access to wider areas and facilities while encouraging people to move more through provision of safe pedestrian and cycle routes. Ensure equal access for people with mobility problems or a disability to shared spaces and buildings. Prioritise walking and cycling infrastructure and ensure access to public transport connections.

Priority 6: Crime reduction and community safety

Incorporate elements to design out crime. Ensure access routes are legible and well-lit with visible multi use community spaces that are accessible for all users.

Priority 7: Access to healthy food

Provide opportunities and space for allotments and community food growing projects. Provide active travel routes and public transport to food shops, including smaller affordable shops.

Priority 8: Access to work and training

Provision of digital connections allowing people to work and learn at home. Access and links to local and regional employment opportunities.

Priority 9: Social cohesion and inclusive design

Provision of defined hubs and focal points as well as a mix of uses to encourage social interaction, potentially including a school. Inclusive environments for all, including age-friendly environments, connecting to the wider area and existing communities, promoting community engagement and social inclusion. Provide a mix of housing sizes and tenures throughout the site, with equal access to community facilities, transport and green space for all tenures.

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4.4 Assessment

The following table sets out a high-level assessment of the Masterplan Framework against the nine health determinants. The potential health impact is ranked as either positive (will contribute to improving people’s health), neutral (will not change from the baseline) or negative (will have a negative impact on people’s health).

Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
Priority 1: Housing design and affordability	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework will provide a range of housing densities to promote a mix of tenure and housing types. Housing design should reflect the local character and Carlton Conservation Area.</p> <p>10% affordable housing will be required as per the Local Plan.</p> <p>Sustainable energy is promoted for the site considering measures to incorporate highly energy efficient building fabric alongside a net zero carbon approach to energy for residential dwellings.</p> <p>Landscape buffers / wildlife corridors are proposed at the edges of the site alongside the railway line and key roads such as Fish Dam Lane and West Green Way to mitigate the impact of traffic noise.</p> <p>Integration of historic elements have been considered and proposed within the Masterplan Framework.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p>

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure homes are built to the required standards in energy efficiency. meeting the standards as set out in the Future Buildings Standard document¹⁰. - Ensure good design through the layout and orientation of housing. - Ensure access to public and private open space for all housing, as shown within the Masterplan Framework. - Ensure housing design respects the surrounding built heritage and Carlton Conservation area
Priority 2: Access to health and social care services and other social infrastructure	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework includes for provision of a small local shop.</p> <p>Active travel links, public transport links and vehicle access routes have been provided from the site, integrating with existing Public Rights of Way and movement routes.</p> <p>In addition, there is potential implementation of new railway station in MU3 connecting between Wakefield and Barnsley. This would provide essential access to wider employment areas and key cities.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure access links, as shown within the Masterplan Framework, are provided to existing health facilities and local centres. - BMBC will continue to liaise with the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to determine whether any additional GP and Dentist services are required.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-buildings-standard>

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
Priority 3: Access to open space and nature	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Multiple footpaths and green and wildlife corridors are proposed to run through the site linking to the existing Wharncliffe Woodmoor which is a neighbourhood greenspace. Establishing wildlife corridors will connect the site with Carlton Nature Reserve and surrounding open spaces. Green edges are provided around the residential parcels. Preservation of existing species rich hedgerows within the site have been considered.</p> <p>Provision of three local equipped areas for play (LEAP) across the site address the current lack of quality children and youth facilities. In addition, key links to other recreational facilities such as Carlton Park have been provided. There is an opportunity for enhancement of these facilities through contributions from developers.</p> <p>Open space and play facilities are located at appropriate intervals across the site providing spaces for exercise and spaces for people to connect with nature. The promotion of a community garden including a grow garden and orchard is proposed within the site.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure clear, accessible links to open space and play facilities from the wider Carlton community to ensure everyone can benefit, as shown within the Masterplan Framework. Ensure the spaces are welcoming and safe. - Promote engagement with nature and biodiversity, through the provision of the community grow garden as shown in the Masterplan Framework.

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
Priority 4: Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	Yes	Neutral	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework provides green edges around the housing plots along with buffers to sources of noise and air pollution such as the railway line, Fish Dam Lane and West Green Way, including industrial activity at Ardagh Glass. These will help to reduce potential noise pollution from surrounding roads and railway lines.</p> <p>Active travel routes and the inclusion of electric vehicle charging points in each home are required, and the Masterplan Framework promotes sustainable transport including making provision for active travel routes and bus routes. These will support improvements in air quality within the area and contribute to reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>Residential development is proposed adjacent to Premier Foods which is a food manufacturer. This may result in noise and air pollution for the adjacent residential properties, and while a green buffer has been shown between them, this will need to be explored further at later stages.</p> <p>Proposals for highly efficient building fabric will also reduce noise levels within dwellings.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The potential noise and vibration impact of the railway line to the east of the site on residential areas need to be explored further through a noise assessment as part of the planning application. - The potential noise and air quality impact from Premier Foods will need to be explored further to understand appropriate mitigation.
Priority 5: Accessibility and active travel	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework promotes active travel through providing various walking and cycling routes encouraging people to walk and get outside for recreation, access to local amenities and commuting</p>

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<p>purposes. This includes integration with existing Public Rights of Way Trans Pennine Trail and the National Cycle Network. A bus route is integrated into the site with stops at regular intervals to ensure dwellings are within suitable walking distance.</p> <p>In addition, there is potential implementation of new railway station in MU3 connecting between Wakefield and Barnsley. This would provide essential access to wider employment areas and key cities.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the development limits traffic speeds within the area. - Provide the appropriate parking ratios (i.e. those set out in the Parking Supplementary Planning Document and seek to achieve lower ratios where possible).
Priority 6: Crime reduction and community safety	No	Neutral	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Public open spaces within the Masterplan Framework have been designed to ensure that they are overlooked by neighbouring houses, offering passive surveillance.</p> <p>Specific crime measures have not been considered within the Masterplan Framework at this stage and it is expected that these will be developed in further detail as planning applications are brought forward.</p> <p>The design code includes measures to minimise the risk of anti-social behaviour through ensuring passive surveillance and lighting. This includes designing houses with aspects to overlook public open spaces.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community spaces should be designed to be accessible to all demographics so that they will be used at varying times of the day.

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
Priority 7: Access to healthy food	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>A small local shop is proposed which will offer access to groceries for local residents. Access links are provided from the site to the existing allotments off Shaw Lane. A community grow garden is proposed providing opportunities for the local community to grow their own food.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure access links to the small local shop, existing allotments, and community grow garden are provided for the wider Carlton community.
Priority 8: Access to work and training	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Provision of new vehicle, cycle and bus routes provides access to Carlton and the surrounding industrial parks as well as to other employment areas locally and regionally. The potential new railway station will provide key connections to wider employment opportunities, addressing the current employment deprivation in the area. In addition, the proposed routing of buses through the development will improve accessibility however this will need to be considered further so it does not reduce accessibility for the existing community.</p> <p>The Masterplan Framework makes provision for an extension to the existing Carlton Primary School, providing access routes from the residential areas to the Primary School as well as Outwood Academy in Carlton.</p> <p>Developers are required to provide digital infrastructure to permit access to high-speed digital fibre for residents.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p>

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Health and wellbeing determinants	Has it been considered within the Masterplan Framework?	Likely health impact?	Evidence and recommended enhancement measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify opportunities to provide small workspaces within the site for local people and start-ups.
Priority 9: Social cohesion and inclusive design	Yes	Positive	<p>Evidence</p> <p>Defined hubs and focal points will be designed into the Masterplan Framework. They will be located at appropriate intervals across the site encouraging social interaction. The Masterplan Framework should include spaces for children, young people and families. Access to a range of public spaces and landscaped areas will be provided for the existing and new communities to encourage social interaction.</p> <p>Recommendations to enhance health outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure equal access for people with impaired mobility or a disability to shared spaces and buildings. - Ensure the phasing of development is appropriately timed to encourage social cohesion. Therefore, it will be important to include the community spaces and facilities in the early phases alongside the housing to establish community networks early. - Ensure the existing community is engaged at all stages including the design process for facilities and open space to promote a sense of belonging and ensure the existing community are connected to the new community.

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4.5 Conclusions

This health impact assessment has considered the health and wellbeing implications identified in relation to the Carlton Masterplan Framework.

The Masterplan Framework and Design Code document has undergone a high-level assessment against the nine health determinants as set out in the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Toolkit. The nine health determinants have been considered within the Masterplan Framework and we expect the proposals set out will have a positive outcome and can be mitigated where there are negative impacts.

It is important that moving forward the following suggestions are considered further to ensure the enhancement of health outcomes:

- Ensure the phasing of development is appropriately timed to encourage social cohesion. Therefore, it will be important to include the community spaces and facilities in the early phases alongside the housing to establish community networks early.
- Ensure the existing community is engaged at all stages including the design process for facilities and open space to promote a sense of belonging and ensure the existing community are connected to the new community.
- Ensure community spaces are designed to be accessible to all demographics so that they will be used at varying times of the day
- Ensure the development limits traffic speeds within the area.
- The potential noise and vibration impact of the railway line to the east of the site on residential areas need to be explored further through a noise assessment as part of the planning application.
- The potential noise and air quality impact from Premier Foods will need to be explored further to understand appropriate mitigation.
- BMBC will continue to liaise with the Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to determine whether any additional GP and Dentist services are required.
- Ensure homes are built to the required standards in energy efficiency, meeting the standards as set out in the Future Buildings Standard document.¹¹

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-buildings-standard>

Item 9

BARNSELEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PLACE TO CABINET ON 3 NOVEMBER 2021

Public or private: Public

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE SCHEME OF DELEGATION RELATING TO PLANNING DECISIONS

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update the scheme of delegation relating to planning decisions to ensure it is able to endure through an anticipated period of change arising from the government's forthcoming planning reforms, to retain some of the changes made temporarily during the pandemic and to improve efficiency in decision making.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 **That the proposed delegations from Planning and Regulatory Board to specified officers/posts are amended as per the attached Terms of Reference of the full Council, Regulatory Boards and Committees and Functions Delegated to Officers.**
- 2.2 **That the report be referred to Full Council for approval.**

3. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The Council constitution identifies what delegated powers particular officers have in carrying out their duties. This includes delegation of decisions from Full Council to Planning and Regulatory Board (PRB) and then further delegation from PRB to a range of senior officers, including the Head of Planning and Building Control, who is the Council's Chief Planning Officer.
- 3.2 The last substantive changes to delegation of planning decisions from PRB to the then Chief Planning Officer were made in 2009. However, to ensure that decision making could continue during the pandemic, all planning matters have been temporarily delegated to the Head of Planning and Building Control.
- 3.3 For applications that would have ordinarily been determined by PRB, the temporary arrangements have required PRB members to be consulted before any decision is made. However, where applications were of such significance that it was been deemed inappropriate for them to be determined using officer delegation, virtual PRB meetings were held. More recently, physical meetings have taken place but again with smaller agendas that might otherwise have been the case given a number of decision have instead been made by the Head of Planning and Building Control following consultation with members of PRB.

- 3.4 These temporary changes have enabled PRB to focus its time on the larger, more contentious planning applications whilst enabling members to still have their say regarding smaller, less contentious applications that they have been consulted on prior to the Head of Planning and Building Control determining those. A comparison of the decisions taken during the period of extended delegation with decisions taken by PRB in the period leading up to the pandemic is included within Appendix B.
- 3.5 The temporary arrangements have been rolled forward on a roughly quarterly basis during the pandemic and are due to end on 31st October 2021. The latest decision to extend the temporary arrangements included a commitment to review of the longstanding scheme of delegation used up until the pandemic with a view to new permanent arrangements being in place before the end of this year.
- 3.6 When reviewing the section of the scheme of delegation that deals specifically with planning applications, it has also been identified that there are other areas where the scheme of delegation needs updating to ensure decisions are taken at the correct level and reflect how the various services would prefer to operate. These include:
- Transferring delegation of various planning and building control matters from the Executive Director, Core Services to the Head of Planning and Building Control in consultation with the Service Director, Legal
 - Transferring delegation of various highway matters from the Executive Director, Core Services in consultation with the Head of Highways and Engineering to the Head of Highways and Engineering (some of which are in consultation with the Service Director, Legal).
 - Transferring delegation of matters under Section 115 of the Highways Act 1980 (permission for provision etc of services, amenities, recreation and refreshment facilities on the highway) from the Executive Director, Place to the Head of Highways & Engineering
 - Requiring certain matters currently delegated to the Head of Planning and Building Control to be delegated to the Head of Planning and Building Control in consultation with the Service Director, Legal (e.g. enforcement)
- 3.7 At the same time an opportunity has also been taken to consolidate the content so that it endures over time, rather than having to be updated more frequently to reflect slight changes to relevant legislation.

4. PROPOSAL AND JUSTIFICATION

Determination of Planning Applications

- 4.1 Instead of PRB having to determine all planning applications that sit within the following categories, it is proposed that they are permanently delegated to the Head of Planning and Building Control in consultation with PRB:
- a) Planning applications submitted on behalf of the Council for its own development
 - b) Planning applications submitted by or on behalf of a Member of the authority or any officer employed in Development Management, or their respective spouse or partner

c) Planning Applications that would involve Section 106 Agreements or Unilateral Undertakings

- 4.2 The recommended approach, which has been used throughout the pandemic, would ensure PRB members still have the opportunity to review officer recommendations for applications that fall within these categories. Where a member considers that any application they are consulted on should instead be determined by PRB, they will be able to request that the application is referred to the following PRB meeting. This request would then be considered by the Head of Planning and Regulatory Board and if it is agreed that the issues raised should properly be addressed by the board, the application would be included on the agenda for the following PRB meeting.
- 4.3 These arrangements will help to ensure that planning applications within the three identified categories can be determined in a more timely manner. In part this is because PRB agendas have to be published a week in advance of the meeting taking place and because meetings are only held every 4 weeks with occasional longer gaps. For minor applications where there is an 8-week target to make a decision, it can be challenging to achieve the target if the application has to go to PRB and the consultation period is due to close just after the papers for a PRB meeting have been published.
- 4.4 Determining more applications using delegated powers is also more cost effective. This is particularly important where the application is a minor development that only attracts a modest planning fee. Where an application has to go to PRB, there are significant additional costs associated with the officer time taken to present applications to board that need not be considered by the members. It also reduces the length of PRB meetings so that members of the board can devote more time to considering the larger, more contentious applications.
- 4.5 When assessing applications where PRB members are due to be consulted or have been consulted and have made a request for the application to be considered at the next meeting, the Head of Planning and Building Control would be expected to continue adopting a precautionary approach so that, if in doubt, an application was referred to the next PRB meeting rather than being determined by officers. This could typically apply in the following circumstances:
- Where there have been a significant number of objections from the public
 - Where the applicant is a senior officer within the Planning Service
 - Where the S106 agreement includes a bespoke financial contribution that has not been based on a formula contained within a Supplementary Planning Document.
- 4.6 The Head of Planning and Building Control would also be expected to adopt a consistent approach to requests from members, considering these solely on their merits. Thereafter, a list of the applications determined using delegated powers will continue to be published at the next available PRB meeting so that all members can view the decision alongside a summary of how any comments received from PRB members were considered.

- 4.7 The proposed approach therefore includes measures to ensure that the Head of Planning and Building Control is responsible in exercising increased delegated powers with transparency being paramount. At the same time, it will ensure PRB members are able to focus their time and effort on the larger, more contentious applications whilst enabling smaller, uncontentious applications to be determined quicker and at a lower cost.
- 4.8 As the changes identified below have been put into practice on a temporary basis since the start of the pandemic it has been possible to assess how they have impacted upon decision making by comparing published planning application statistics before and after the pandemic. This is demonstrated in the following table:

Planning Application Statistics Pre and Post Pandemic

Time Period	Decisions Delegated			Decisions Granted		
	Barnsley	All Unitary Authorities	England	Barnsley	All Unitary Authorities	England
1st Jan - 31st Dec 2019	95%	96%	95%	91%	89%	88%
1st April 2020 - 31st March 2021	95%	97%	96%	89%	89%	88%

Source: Live tables on planning application statistics:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-planning-application-statistics>

- 4.9 The table shows that across England and throughout all Unitary Authorities there was a 1% increase in applications that were delegated but that the percentage of applications that was granted remained unchanged. In Barnsley there was also an increase in applications delegated but this amounted to less than 1%. During that same period, the percentage of planning applications granted dropped by 2%. The data therefore indicates no correlation either locally or nationally between the levels of officer delegation and types of decisions being made. It also shows Barnsley lags very slightly behind other unitary authorities and England as a whole in respect of levels of officer delegation. On this basis, it is considered that carrying forward the temporary delegation arrangements for planning applications on a permanent basis will keep Barnsley broadly in line with other unitary authorities and England as a whole and is unlikely to impact on the type of decisions that are ultimately made.

Other Changes

- 4.10 The current arrangements delegate a whole host of matters to the Executive Director, Core Services. Following a review, it is considered that delegating such a wide array of matters is not necessary and is potentially less efficient as it risks creating a bottleneck within the decision-making process. Nonetheless, it is recognised that some of the matters currently delegated to the Executive Director, Core Services do require legal involvement. Working on the principle that we should seek to delegate to the lowest tier of management possible but at the same time ensuring there is sufficient legal oversight, officers therefore consider that a range of matters can be dealt with at Head of Service level. In some cases, this is in consultation with the Service Director, Legal Services. Where this is the case,

legal already has significant involvement and so the proposed arrangements will not place a greater burden on legal. In contrast, the amendments will streamline decision making so that once legal have been consulted the services can then administer the issuing of decisions/notices etc.

- 4.11 Consolidation of the scheme of delegation is proposed to make it easier to understand and to avoid having to update it every time minor changes are made to the specified legislation.

5. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

- 5.1 There are two clear alternatives to the recommendations, which are:

- a. To let the temporary arrangements lapse and revert back to the previous delegation arrangements
- b. To delegate the applications within the categories identified to the Head of Planning and Building Control without a requirement to consult with PRB.

- 5.2 It is considered that reverting back to previous delegation arrangements, which have not been substantively amended since 2009, would represent a missed opportunity to focus PRB attention solely on the larger, more contentious applications and to achieve associated efficiencies when processing the affected smaller and less contentious applications.

- 5.3 In contrast, not requiring PRB to be consulted in relation to the Council's own applications, those submitted by staff within the Planning Service and those requiring Section 106 agreements or unilateral undertakings would have risked decision being made without any real oversight by the board. Such a system would then have been open to accusations that the Council was not being sufficiently open and transparent, particularly when determining its own applications.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE/SERVICE USERS

- 6.1 No direct implications arising from this report.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 Consultations on the financial implications of this report have taken place with representatives of the Service Director for Finance and S151 Officer
- 7.2 The amendments to the delegation arrangements will modestly reduce the costs of determining some planning applications that will no longer have to be determined by PRB. It is not possible to estimate the saving as these relate primarily to officer time. The savings achieved will be monitored and considered as part of MTFs.

8. EMPLOYEE IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 No direct implications arising from this report.

9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The recommendations apply to a relatively modest number of planning applications

and as long as officers determine applications in accordance with the amended delegation arrangements, there will be no legal implications.

10. CUSTOMER AND DIGITAL IMPLICATIONS

10.1 Not relevant for this report

11. COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS

11.1 If approved, all members will be notified of the updated delegation arrangements.

12. CONSULTATIONS

12.1 Informal discussions have taken place with the Chair of Planning and Regulatory Board and officers in Legal and Governance in advance of preparing this report. There is no statutory requirement to consult on the changes.

13. EQUALITY IMPACT

13.1 Equality Impact Assessment Pre-screening has been completed determining that a full EIA is not required

14. THE CORPORATE PLAN AND THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

14.1 The recommendations relate to governance arrangements for decision making in order to ensure we are a modern, inclusive, efficient and high-performing council as per the 'Enabling Barnsley' priority in the Corporate Plan.

15. TACKLING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY

15.1 Not relevant for this report

16. TACKLING HEALTH INEQUALITIES

16.1 Not relevant for this report

17. REDUCTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

17.1 Not relevant for this report

18. RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES

18.1 Increasing officer delegation will always present a risk that increased powers will be used irresponsibly. However, the proposed arrangements have been used throughout the pandemic and have not provoked any such concerns. This is in part because of the transparency of the process whereby all applications determined by the Head of Planning and Building Control in consultation with PRB members are published in a report to the following PRB meeting. These arrangements would be retained should the recommendations be approved.

19. HEALTH, SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESILIENCE ISSUES

19.1 Not relevant for this report

20. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

20.1 The public and members will retain the right to request that applications are determined by PRB and the convention will be considered throughout all stages of the process.

21. CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

21.1 Not relevant for this report

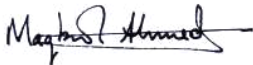
22. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Existing Scheme of delegation

Appendix 2: Proposed Amended Scheme of Delegation

Report author: Kathy McArdle

Financial Implications/Consultation



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

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**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PLACE
TO PLANNING & REGULATORY BOARD ON 26TH OCTOBER 2021**

APPENDIX 1: Existing Terms of Reference of the Full Council, Regulatory Boards and Committees and Functions Delegated to Officers

The existing scheme of delegation can be accessed via the following link and is contained within pages 12-21:

<https://barnsley.mbc.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s84134/Part%201%20Terms%20of%20Reference%20of%20and%20Delegations%20of%20Full%20Council%20Regulatory%20Boards%20and%20Committees%20and%20.pdf>

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**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PLACE
TO PLANNING & REGULATORY BOARD ON 26TH OCTOBER 2021**

APPENDIX 2: Proposed Amended Scheme of Delegation

Planning Regulatory Board

Within the overall policy framework approved by the Council to exercise the functions of the Council (with exceptions relating to preparation of the Local Plan, supplementary planning documents, designation of conservation areas, areas of archaeological interest and nature reserves, removal of permitted development rights through Article 4 Directions and making compulsory purchase orders which are the responsibility of the Executive) in relation to:-

All matters of town and country planning regarding development and listed building control and related regulatory functions, including the making of appropriate statutory orders, public rights of way; minerals and waste disposal planning and control; building control matters; matters connected with the safety of sports grounds; supervision of all land subject to reclamation for the time being owned by the Council; and, in particular, the following are reserved for Board unless expressly delegated-

- I. Planning applications or reserved matters where any Member of the Council raises in writing any material planning consideration that the Head of Planning and Building Control, in consultation with the Chair, agrees should be determined by the Board:
- II. Planning applications that would be contrary to the provisions of the adopted Development Plan but are recommended for approval
- III. Major Planning applications (i.e. of 10 or more dwellings, more than 1,000 sq.m. of development or a site area of more than 0.5 ha) where a member of the public has submitted a material objection **and** has requested to speak at the Board **and** where the Head of Planning and Building Control, in consultation with the Chair, agrees that the application should be determined by the Board
- IV. the issue of repairs notices and making compulsory purchase orders under sections 47 & 48 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- V. Confirming Tree Preservation Orders where they have been opposed

Delegations to Officers from the Planning Regulatory Board

1. **Executive Director, Core Services**

- (a) The issue, replacement, amendment, suspension or revocation of a General Safety Certificate and the service of Prohibition Notices under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975.

2. Head of Planning & Building Control in consultation with the Service Director, Legal

- (a) All Notices served under the Building Act 1984 but excluding those under Sections 80, 81 and 82 which are expressly delegated to the Head of Highways and Engineering.
- (b) Notices under Part II of the Mines and Quarries (Tips) Act 1969.
- (c) To determine applications for and issue of Certificates of Lawfulness under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- (d) To exercise the Council's powers and functions under Part 7 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (enforcement), and section 330 (but excluding sections 191 to 196 relating to certificates of lawfulness of existing or proposed development or use)
- (e) To exercise the Council's powers and functions under Sections 215 to 219 (proper maintenance of land) and 224 - 225 (enforcement and removal of advertisements and posters) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- (f) To undertake enforcement action in relation to sections 220 and 224 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007
- (g) To undertake enforcement under part 1 chapter 4 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 in respect of breaches of control under the said Act
- (h) To decide a complaint and serve, withdraw or enforce a High Hedge Remedial Notice under Part 8 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- (i) The service of Notices in relation to trees under part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and the making of Tree Preservation Orders and the confirming of unopposed Tree Preservation Orders.

3. Head of Planning and Building Control following consultation with Planning and Regulatory Board Members (subject to members rights in I and III of this scheme)

- a) Planning applications submitted on behalf of the Council for its own development

- b) Planning applications submitted by or on behalf of a Member of the authority or any officer employed in Development Management, or their respective spouse or partner
- c) The determination of the matters to be included in Section 106 Agreements or Unilateral Undertakings in relation to Planning Applications within the officers delegation.

4. Head of Planning and Building Control

- (a) To process and determine all applications under the Building Regulations
- (b) In consultation with the Service Director, Finance, to make recommendations to the Place (Regeneration and Culture) Cabinet Spokesperson for the variation of the standard scales of Building Regulation Fees in the Local Government Model Scheme by plus or minus 10% in appropriate cases.
- (c) To approve the numbering of properties.
- (d) To determine proposals submitted under the Hedgerow Regulations and to serve hedgerow retention notices where appropriate.
- (e) To determine applications made under the South Yorkshire Act 1980.
- (f) In consultation with Yorkshire Water the granting of consent to building over sewers.
- (g) To deal with any matters related to safety under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975 and the Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987, including the issue and service of prohibition notices.
- (h) To advise appropriate licensing bodies in respect of applications received under various licensing legislation on matters relating to Building Regulations or other safety issues.
- (i) In consultation with the Chairperson of the Planning Regulatory Board, to determine submissions of development details in Enterprise Zones in respect of which approval is not granted under the scheme, but in accordance with the overall requirements of the planning schemes.
- (j) To determine submissions under the prior notification procedure pursuant to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended)
- (k) To respond to consultations from Government and other bodies in relation to Town and Country Planning and related matters.
- (l) To respond to appeals (written representations, hearings and public

- inquiries) made under Town and Country Planning Acts and Regulations
- (m) To determine all other matters (not dealt with in this scheme) relating to Town and Country Planning (save for matters expressly dealt with in this scheme of delegation).
- 5. Head of Highways and Engineering in consultation with the Service Director, Legal**
- (a) Enforcement action under the Highways Act 1980.
- (b) The prosecution of persons who fail to pay or secure advance payment deposits under section 219 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (c) The making and advertising of Orders under section 21 of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 or section 16A of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 for the purpose of appropriate events in highways.
- (d) The temporary closure of public rights of way under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.
- 6. Head of Highways and Engineering**
- (a) To administer the provisions of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 as respects Streets, Street Works and Undertakers.
- (b) Protection of the rights of the public to use a highway under section 130 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (c) To control the placing of builders' skips on highways under section 139 of the Highways Act 1980.
- (d) To take enforcement action considered necessary in pursuance of the Council's duty to protect the rights of the public to the use of public highways and / or public rights of way as prescribed in the Highways Act 1980.
- (e) The enforcement of legislation on obstruction to public rights of way under sections 134 and 137 of the Highways Act 1980 as amended by the Rights of Way Act 1990.
- (f) The granting of consent for licensed obstructions (e.g. gates, stiles, etc.) under the Highways Act 1980.
- (g) To accept dedications of public rights of way under section 25 of the Highways Act 1980 subject to consultation with user groups, Local Members and, where appropriate, parish councils.
- (h) To approve or refuse any proposal to divert, create or stop up a public

right of way under the Highways Act 1980 or Town and Country Planning Act 1990, following consultations with user groups, Ward Members and, where applicable, Parish Councils, except where:

- A Member of the Council requests that the proposal be considered by the Planning Regulatory Board.
 - The Head of Highways and Engineering is of the opinion that the issues raised should be considered by the Planning Regulatory Board.
- (i) To determine whether the Definitive Map and Statement should be modified following the discovery of relevant evidence.
 - (j) To enter into permissive path agreements under Section 39(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
 - (k) To accept deposits made under section 31(6) of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (l) To grant consent to planting in the highway by individuals under section 142 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (m) To control the erection of scaffolding on the highway under section 169 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (n) To control the deposit of building materials and the making of excavations in the highway under section 171 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (o) To control the erection of hoardings adjacent to the highway under section 172 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (p) To regulate the placing of cables, pipes, wires etc. over highways under section 178 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (p) To regulate the construction of cellars under highways under section 179 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (r) To regulate the construction of openings into cellars under streets under section 180 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - (s) To grant consent to the placing of private apparatus within the highway under sections 50 of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991.
 - (t) Notices and appeals under sections 81 and 82 of the Building Act 1984.
 - (u) Content and enforcement of notice requiring works under section 99 of the Building Act 1984.
 - (v) Appeal against notice requiring works under section 102 of the Building

Act 1984.

- (w) To determine applications for modifications to the Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way
- (x) To grant permission for provision etc of services, amenities, recreation and refreshment facilities on the highway under Section 115 of the Highways Act 1980

Item 11

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

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

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CORE SERVICES TO COUNCIL ON 25TH NOVEMBER 2021

Public or private: Public

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL INDEPENDENT (CO-OPTED MEMBER) TO THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The Police and Crime Panel had a significant turnover of Members in May 2021. One of the current independent members suggested that the Panel consider an application to the Secretary of State (Home office) for an additional independent (co-opted) member.

The proposal to appoint a third independent member is a necessary means of ensuring there is some critical mass – however small – of constitutionally secured consistency in the membership of the Panel. A third independent (co-opted) member would give a membership of 10 elected Members from across the four South Yorkshire Districts and 3 independent (co-opted) members recruited by advertisement.

In addition to an application to the Secretary of State an extra co-opted member requires a change to the Police and Crime Panel's Arrangements, and those changes have to be approved by the four District Councils. This decision should be unanimous across all four Districts to proceed.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That Council endorse the Police and Crime Panel's decision taken on 20th September 2021 to commence the process to appoint a third independent (co-opted) member.

3. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The Police and Crime Panel (PCP) is a Joint Committee that was established in 2012 to support and scrutinise Police and Crime Commissioners. The Panel has 12 Members – 10 elected from the four District Councils taking account of political proportionality across other Joint Authority bodies such as Fire and Rescue Authority and Pensions Authority – plus two independent (co-opted) members recruited by advertisement.
- 3.2. Given the significant turnover of Members following the local elections in May 2021, the PCP is now made up of almost wholly new Members. There is no

set tenure for Members of Joint Authorities so Members can serve for one year as a minimum which impacts on consistency of knowledge and the effectiveness of the Panel.

3.3. The proposal to a third independent member is a necessary means of ensuring there is some critical mass – however small - of constitutionally secured consistency in the membership of the Panel, thus ensuring the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner is adequately supported and scrutinised, and good governance is demonstrated.

3.4. The appointment of a third independent (co-opted) member would not impact on the political proportionality of the Panel. There would be 10 elected Members and 3 independent (co-opted) members.

3.5 To proceed with an application to the Secretary of State (Home Office), the decision will need to be approved by all four District Councils.

4. PROPOSAL AND JUSTIFICATION

4.1 The issues are set out in Appendix 1 – the report to the Police and Crime Panel on 20th September 2021.

5. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

5.1 The alternative is for the Police and Crime Panel's membership to remain at 12. For the reasons set out in the report this option is not preferred.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL PEOPLE/SERVICE USERS

6.1 The report at Appendix1 was submitted to the Police and Crime Panel on 20th September 2021 and is part of a public agenda pack that is published on the website. The approval to proceed would not impact on any section of the community within Barnsley; it would strengthen the Panel's ability to support and scrutinise the Police and Crime Commissioner thus improving policing for the communities of South Yorkshire.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no financial implications for Barnsley MBC as all allowances for Police and Crime Panel members – including independent (co-opted) members are paid from the Grant allocated to the host Authority by the Home Office.

7.2. If the application is successful, the Home Office will increase the Grant (which is paid retrospectively to the host Authority on provision of Claim forms) by £920.00 which is the recommended Home Office basic allowance per member.

8. EMPLOYEE IMPLICATIONS

8.1 There are no employee implications.

9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The Panel's Legal Advisor has provided his comments in paragraphs 5-8 of the report to the Panel on 20th September 2021 (see Appendix 1).

10. CUSTOMER AND DIGITAL IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no customer or digital implications.

11. COMMUNICATIONS IMPLICATIONS

11.1 There are no communications implications.

12. CONSULTATIONS

12.1 There is no requirement to consult on this proposal.

13. EQUALITY IMPACT

There are no direct equalities implications for Barnsley MBC of this proposal and, therefore, no Equality Impact Assessment is required.

14. THE CORPORATE PLAN AND THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

14.1 There is no impact or links with Barnsley MBC's Corporate Plan or the Council's Performance Management Framework.

15. TACKLING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY

15.1 There are no implications under this heading.

16. TACKLING HEALTH INEQUALITIES

16.1 There are no implications under this heading.

17. REDUCTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

17.1 Indirectly, the resilience of the Panel and its ability to effectively scrutinise and support the Police and Crime Commissioner to hold the Chief Constable to account contributes to improved policing across South Yorkshire and, therefore, a reduction in crime and disorder.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES

18.1 The only risk associated with this report is that all four District Councils do not agree with the proposal, and the process to apply to the Secretary of State (Home Office) for an additional independent (co-opted) member could not be progressed.

19. HEALTH, SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESILIENCE ISSUES

19.1 There are no implications under this heading.

20. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

20.1 Not applicable

21. CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

21.1 Not applicable.

23. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Report to the Police and Crime Panel, 20th September 2021.

24. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Appendix 1 – as referred to in paragraph 23 above.
Home Office process to apply for additional independent (co-opted) members to sit on the Police and Crime Panel (and Police, Fire and Crime Panels).

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

Report authors:
Jason Field, Solicitor and Police and Crime Panel Legal Advisor
Linda Noble, Service Improvement and Scrutiny Officer / Police and Crime Panel Support Officer

Financial Implications/Consultation

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



Meeting Date	MONDAY 20TH SEPTEMBER 2021
Report of	LEGAL ADVISER TO THE PANEL
Subject	ADDITIONAL INDEPENDENT MEMBER – CONSIDERATION TO COMMENCE THE PROCESS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE HOME OFFICE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2021 the Panel experienced a considerable turnover of Members, including a new Chair and Vice-Chair.

With that in mind a suggestion has been made by one of our Independent members that an additional Independent member, who would serve for a maximum of eight years and a minimum of four, unless they wished to resign from their role, would provide resilience through continuity of knowledge and skills, and this would mitigate the turnover of Members year on year.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

Members of the Police and Crime Panel are recommended to:-

- a) Consider whether to increase the number of co-opted members to three.
- b) If the Panel resolve to increase membership:
 - i) Seek the approval of the four South Yorkshire authorities to amend the Panel Arrangements to allow three co-opted members (the precise wording to be approved in consultation with the Chair);
 - ii) Seek approval from the Secretary of State for the increase in number of co-opted members;
 - iii) If approval is granted from the Secretary of State and the four South Yorkshire authorities, undertake a recruitment exercise for another independent co-opted member using the same process as undertaken for the last independent member recruitment

CONTENTS

Main Report

BACKGROUND

1. The Police and Crime Panel has no minimum tenure for elected Members serving on the Panel. Its predecessor, the Police Authority, had a tenure of four years. This allowed Members sitting on the Panel to build up a wealth of knowledge around the Force which, in turn, improved governance and scrutiny.
2. In 2021 the Panel experienced its greatest turnover of Members for some years, with seven of the ten elected Members being new to the Panel, and a new Chair and Vice-Chair. The Panel also recruited to a new independent member role in June following the resignation of a long-standing Independent member on health grounds.
3. Our existing Independent member, Professor Adrian James, suggested that the Panel may wish to consider approaching the Home Office to request permission to recruit an additional Independent member. This report asks Members to give consideration to that request.
4. It should be noted that such an approach to the Home Office requires a business case and it can take up to three months for them to consider. Given the pandemic in 2020, and the current workload of the Home Office, it may be that this request could take longer than three months. That said, this should not dissuade the Panel from making an impartial decision based on the information provided.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

5. Under paragraph 3, Schedule 6 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the Panel can increase the number of co-opted members by resolution, but subject to approval by the Secretary of State and amendment of Panel Arrangements. The additional co-opted member can be an independent member or a councillor.
6. If the Panel wished to appoint an additional councillor as a third co-opted member several conditions must be met –
 - the unanimous approval of the Panel is required;
 - a resolution must be passed explaining how the political balance objective is met and
 - the approval of the Secretary of State would be necessary
6. These requirements are not necessary if the Panel wished to appoint another Independent member as a third co-opted member.
7. Should the Panel be granted permission by the Home Office to recruit an additional member, the Panel Arrangements will need to be amended to increase the Panel co-opted membership to three. Amending Panel Arrangements requires the approval of all four South Yorkshire Authorities. If approval is not granted by all the authorities the number of co-opted members will remain at two notwithstanding any Secretary of State approval
8. The proposal in this instance is to go out to recruit an independent member as a third co-opted member rather than appoint a councillor and the recommendation reflects this at b) iii)

HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

9. There are no direct health and safety implications associated with this report.

EQUALITY & DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

10. There are no direct equality and diversity implications associated with this report.

List of background documents		
Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 Schedule 6 Paragraphs 3 and 4 Police and Crime Panel (Nominations, Appointments and Notifications) Regulations 2012		
Report Author:	Name:	Jason Field, Solicitor and Panel Legal Advisor
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MEETING:	Audit and Governance Committee
DATE:	Wednesday, 15 September 2021
TIME:	4.00 pm
VENUE:	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 28th 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 18th 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 13th 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 1st April, 2021 to 31st 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 2nd 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 13th 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 1st April to 31st 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 15th – 19th 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 13th 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 1st April to 31st 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 30th 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 22nd 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 2nd June, 2021 to 1st July, 2022.

It was noted that the Workshop/Development session meeting was to be held on the 13th 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 17th November with formal approval by Council on the 25th November, 2021. The report on Value for Money from the External Auditors would be submitted to the meeting on the 19th 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 30th September, 2021 explaining that the audit was still ongoing. It was the intention that the External Auditor's Opinion would be published by the 30th 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 30th 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 30th 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.

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Chair

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Item 14



MEETING:	General Licensing Regulatory Board
DATE:	Wednesday, 29 September 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Green (Chair), Bowser, Bruff, Clarke, Danforth, Franklin, Hunt, Lodge, Markham, Newing, Osborne, Spence, Tattersall, Wilson and Wraith MBE

12 Declaration of Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interest from Members in respect of items on the agenda.

13 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on the 8th September, 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

14 Hackney Carriage Tariff Increase

Further to Minute 11 of the meeting held on the 8th September, 2021, the Service Director Legal Services submitted a report on a request received from the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association to increase the Hackney Carriage Tariff. It was noted that the proposal had been refused at the previous meeting as originally submitted pending the supply of additional evidence to support the request for an increase.

The report indicated that a further four submissions providing additional information had been received in support of the original application and these were summarised within the report and outlined in detail within Appendix 3.

Mr R Taylor (Secretary of the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association) and Mr S Smith (Member of the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association and Chair of the Barnsley Private Hire Association) attended the meeting and, with the permission of the Chair addressed the meeting in support of their proposals.

In summary, the request for the increase in the tariff was because of:

- The increased cost of fuel, insurance and maintenance costs and the need to purchase replacement vehicles more often due to the large mileage
- The need to incentivise drivers to come into the trade and particularly to work nights and at weekends
- The increasing disparity between Private Hire and Hackney Carriage fares (given that the Hackney Trade was usually the higher of the two which was no longer the case) and the fact that this was leading to increasing recruitment difficulties as more drivers were opting to work for Private Hire Companies
- The need to encourage drivers to work late into the evenings and work unsociable hours and thereby support Barnsley's growing night time economy

Members were reminded that the proposal sought an increase of 40p for the first 1760 yards or part thereof. It also sought to change the times when tariff 2 would become effective from 11pm to 8pm in order to encourage more drivers at unsociable hours, and bring the super rate from 1am from 3am, giving an incentive for working unsociable hours, which in turn would help reduce queuing.

If the Board approved the proposals, they would be advertised in the local press. If there were no objections the increase would be implemented. If there were objections, however, they would then be considered by the Board at a future meeting.

After lengthy debate during which Members discussed whether the proposal was sufficiently evidenced it was:

RESOLVED:

- (i) that the request for an increase in the Hackney Carriage Tariff as outlined in Appendix 1 to the report now submitted be advertised and, subject to no objections being received, be implemented from 00:01 on Saturday 16th October, 2021; and
- (ii) in the event of objections being received, a further report on those objections be submitted to a future meeting of the Committee.

Chair

MEETING:	General Licensing Regulatory Board
DATE:	Wednesday, 27 October 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Green (Chair), Bowser, Bruff, Cherryholme, Clarke, Danforth, Eastwood, Franklin, Greenhough, J. Higginbottom, Hunt, Lodge, Shepherd, Sumner, Tattersall and Wraith MBE

1 Declaration of Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interest from Members in respect of items on the agenda.

2 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on the 29th September, 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

3 Hackney Carriage Tariff Increase

Further to Minute No 14 of the meeting held on the 29th September, 2021, the Service Director Legal Services submitted a report on the outcome of the consultation on the request received from the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association for an increase in the current Hackney Carriage Tariff.

Mr R Taylor (Secretary of the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association), and Messrs M Brennan and S Kilgariff (Members of the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association) attended the meeting at the invitation of the Chair. Their role was only to answer any technical questions Members might have in relation to the proposed increase and not to give additional information in support of their request. No such questions were raised.

Members were reminded that the proposal sought an increase of 40p for the first 1760 yards or part thereof. It also sought to change the times when Tariff 2 would become effective from 11pm to 8pm in order to encourage more drivers at unsociable hours, and bring the super rate from 1am from 3am, giving an incentive for working unsociable hours, which in turn would help reduce queuing.

The report indicated that 7 responses had been received to the consultation, four against, two in favour and one which was more supportive of the availability for both Private Hire and Hackney Carriage vehicles to support the infrastructure developments within the Town Centre. It was also reported that Members of this Committee who had submitted representations were not in attendance at this meeting and would not, therefore, take part in the discussion or voting on this item.

Members of the Board considered the representation submitted in detail. The general consensus was, however, that the case for an increase in the tariff was well made and should be supported.

After considering all the representations made it was:

RESOLVED that the request of the Barnsley Hackney Carriage Association be supported, and the Hackney Carriage Tariff as detailed within Appendix 1 to the report now submitted be approved and implemented forthwith.

Chair

MEETING:	Planning Regulatory Board
DATE:	Tuesday, 26 October 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Barnsley

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Richardson (Chair), Bruff, Cain, Coates, Crisp, Danforth, Eastwood, Fielding, Frost, Gillis, Gollick, Greenhough, Hayward, Leech, Lofts, McCarthy, Noble, Smith and Wright

27. Declarations of Interest

Councillor Smith declared a Non-Pecuniary interest in **Planning Application No 2021/0602** – [Reserved matters (Appearance, Landscaping, layout and Scale) application for development of 100 homes, structural planting and landscaping, an attenuation basin, children's play area and associated infrastructure in connection with outline planning permission 2019/1117 (Outline planning for up to 107 homes) at Land at Low Valley Farm, Pitt Street, Darfield, Barnsley, S73 9P].

28. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 14th September 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

29. Land at Low Valley Farm, Pitt Street, Darfield - 2021/0602 - For Approval

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted a report on **Planning Application 2020/0602** [Reserved matters (Appearance, Landscaping, layout and Scale) application for development of 100 homes, structural planting and landscaping, an attenuation basin, children's play area and associated infrastructure in connection with outline planning permission 2019/1117 (Outline planning for up to 107 homes) at Land at Low Valley Farm, Pitt Street, Darfield, Barnsley, S73 9P]

RESOLVED that the application be granted in accordance with the Officer recommendation and subject to the addition of two conditions relating to the provision of life preservers/lifebuoys around the suds basin and the provision of 'A frame' barriers to deter motorbikes utilising the pedestrian routes.

30. Planning Appeals September 2021

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted an update regarding cumulative appeal totals for 2021/22.

The report indicated that no appeals were received in September 2021.

It was reported that 17 appeals have been decided since 01 April 2021, 14 of which (82%) have been dismissed and 3 of which (18%) have been allowed.

RESOLVED that the update report be noted.

31. Member consultation Report September 2021

The Head of Planning and Building Control presented a report summarising the outcomes of the planning applications agenda pack issued as a Board Member consultation in lieu of the Planning Regulatory Board meetings scheduled for September 2021.

RESOLVED that the consultation report be noted.

32. Scheme of Delegation

The Executive Director of Place submitted a report outlining proposed changes to update the scheme of delegation relating to planning decisions to ensure it is able to endure through an anticipated period of change arising from the Government's forthcoming planning reforms, to retain some of the changes made temporarily during the pandemic and to improve efficiency in decision making.

RESOLVED that;

- (i) The proposed delegations from Planning and Regulatory Board to specified officers/posts are amended as per the Terms of Reference of the full Council, Regulatory Boards and Committees and Functions Delegated to Officers, and
- (ii) The report be referred to Full Council for approval.

33. Enforcement Update

The Head of Planning and Building Control provided a report to update the Board on Planning Enforcement service activity covering Quarters 1&2 of the last reporting period 2021/2022 (April 2021 – September 2021). The report included a breakdown of the requests for service received and includes details of key actions and enforcement case outcomes during the quarter.

RESOLVED that the update report be noted.

Chair

Item 17

APPEALS, AWARDS AND STANDARDS REGULATORY BOARD

(a) School Admission Appeals Panel – 28th September, 2021

Outwood Academy Shafton 3 Allowed

(b) School Admission Appeals Panel – 29th September, 2021

Horizon Community College 1 Allowed
1 Refused

Jump Primary School 1 Refused

(c) School Admission Appeals Panel – 30th September, 2021

Astrea Dearne Academy 1 Allowed

Hoylandswaine Primary 2 Allowed

Penistone Grammar School 2 Allowed
1 Withdrawn

(d) School Admission Appeals Panel – 5th October, 2021

Barnsley Academy 2 Refused
3 Withdrawn

(e) School Admission Appeals Panel – 7th October, 2021

Park Street 2 Refused
1 Withdrawn

(f) School Admission Appeals Panel – 12th October, 2021

High View 2 Refused
1 Withdrawn

Kings Oak 1 Refused

(g) School Admission Appeals Panel – 14th October, 2021

Cudworth Churchfield 2 Refused

The Forest 2 Refused
1 Withdrawn

(h) School Admission Appeals Panel – 15th October, 2021

Kexborough Primary	1 Refused
Kirk Balk	2 Allowed 1 Refused 1 Withdrawn

(i) School Admission Appeals Panel – 18th October, 2021

Birkwood Primary	1 Allowed 1 Withdrawn
The Ellis	1 Withdrawn
Outwood Academy Shafton	2 Allowed 1 Refused
Queens Road	1 Refused

(j) School Admission Appeals Panel – 19th October, 2021

Astrea Dearne Academy	1 Allowed 1 Withdrawn
Horizon	1 Allowed 1 Refused
Outwood Academy Carlton	1 Allowed 1 Refused

(k) School Admission Appeals Panel – 21st October, 2021

Barugh Green	1 Allowed
Cawthorne	2 Refused
Gooseacre	1 Allowed 1 Withdrawn
Thurgoland	1 Refused

(l) School Admission Appeals Panel – 22nd October, 2021

Holy Trinity	2 Refused 1 Withdrawn
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(m) School Admission Appeals Panel – 9th November, 2021

Kexborough 1 Allowed

Outwood Academy Shafton 1 Allowed

West Meadows Primary 1 Refused

(n) School Admission Appeals Panel – 10th November, 2021

The Ellis 1 Refused

Appeals withdrawn prior to the allocation of a date

Barnsley Academy 3 Withdrawn

Birkwood Primary 2 Withdrawn

Brierley C of E 1 Withdrawn

Holy Trinity 1 Withdrawn

Kirk Balk 2 Withdrawn

Outwood Academy Shafton 1 Withdrawn

Park Street 1 Withdrawn

Summer Lane 2 Withdrawn

The Forest 1 Withdrawn

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MEETING:	Health and Wellbeing Board
DATE:	Thursday, 7 October 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillor Jim Andrews BEM, Deputy Leader (Chair)
Dr Nick Balac, Chair, NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (Chair)
Councillor Trevor Cave, Cabinet Spokesperson - Childrens Services
Councillor Jenny Platts, Cabinet Spokesperson - Adults and Communities
Julia Burrows, Director of Public Health,
Jeremy Budd, Director of Commissioning and Partnerships, NHS Barnsley CCG
Adrian England, Healthwatch Barnsley
Amanda Garrard, Chief Executive Berneslai Homes
Andy Snell, Public Health Consultant
Diane Lee, Head of Public Health, BMBC
Kathy McArdle, Service Director, Place, BMBC
Julie Tolhurst, Public Health Principal, BMBC
DCI Andrea Bowell, South Yorkshire Police
Sue Barton, Deputy Director, SWYPFT
Emma Robinson, Business Intelligence and Improvement Advisor

1 **Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests**

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

2 **Minutes of the Board Meeting held on 10th June, 2021 (HWB.07.10.2021/2)**

The meeting considered the minutes of the previous meeting held on 10th June 2021.

RESOLVED that the minutes be approved as a true and correct record.

3 **Public Questions (HWB.07.10.2021/3)**

The meeting noted that no public questions had been received for consideration at today's meeting.

4 **Position Statement - Zero tolerance for abuse of colleagues cross the system (HWB.07.10.2021/4)**

It was reported that because of the degree of pressure in the health and social care system, some members of the public were becoming increasingly frustrated displayed through abuse on staff and colleagues. A Zero tolerance approach around abuse was taken to the Integrated Partnership Group and agreed. Partner agencies

are supportive of this approach and a joint statement will be issued in due course to confirm this.

RESOLVED that the Zero Tolerance approach be noted and endorsed.

5 Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2030 - Diane Lee (HWB.07.10.2021/5)

Diane Lee presented this item, seeking the Health and Wellbeing Board's approval and endorsement of the refreshed Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2021-2030) and seeking Members' views on next steps for the Board to ensure successful implementation of the Strategy. The Strategy examines what needs to be done collectively to achieve a Healthy Barnsley by 2030, focussing on the wider determinants of health. Key ambitions for a Healthy Barnsley are set out on one page under the headings of Starting Well, Living Well and Ageing Well, with an initial focus on improving Mental Health for all ages and ensuring that Barnsley is a great place for a child to be born. It was highlighted that in terms of next steps, the Strategy needs to be launched, implemented and shared widely, including via social media channels, with examples from different organisations of the great work being done in the Borough. A communication plan is being developed for this. The Strategy was well received by the Board, and thanks expressed to all those involved. Performance and progress will be brought back to the Board.

RESOLVED that the content and principles contained within the refreshed Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2021 – 2030 and the next steps in the launch and implementation thereof, be noted and endorsed.

6 Barnsley Emotional Health and Wellbeing Strategy - Patrick Otway (HWB.07.10.2021/6)

Patrick Otway introduced this item, providing the Board with an All-age Mental Health Strategy Update. It was highlighted that the existing strategy is now over 6 years old and predates 'Five Year Forward View in Mental Health', 'Future in Mind', the NHS long Term Plan, the PHE Prevention Concordat for Better Mental Health and excludes Dementia. There has been a significant transformation of mental health services since the original strategy and therefore, the refresh is timely. The Mental Health Strategy Task and Finish group was established to refresh the strategy, overseen by the Mental Health Partnership Board (MHPB) which will be held to account by HWBB. Lots of feedback and comments from partners and members have been received, which will be considered and incorporated where appropriate. The Mental Health Partnership has been leading on the chapters in the strategy with service user representation from the Mental Health Forum to scrutinise and challenge the work. Tangible short terms actions will be considered as part of the action plan and a performance dashboard will be developed. . The strategy will need to go to DMTs of Place, Communities and Children within BMBC. Future updating will be led by the Mental Health Partnership.

RESOLVED that the Health and Wellbeing Board note the update and continue to offer constructive challenge and support.

7 Tackling Excess Winter Deaths and Cold Weather Plan (HWB.07.10.2021/7)

Julie Tolhurst introduced this item, outlining the impacts of cold weather on morbidity and excess winter mortality in Barnsley. Barnsley's excess winter death rate in 2018/19 was 17.7%, with respiratory diseases being the main underlying cause of excess winter deaths in Barnsley. This is higher in older age groups and reflects the national picture. Covid-19 has directly and indirectly had an impact on excess mortality from all causes, with shared risk factors amongst the most vulnerable. There is a time lag in data and progress has been made since these figures were produced. Reassurances were given that real time data has been looked at during the course of the pandemic, with substantial work done around hospital mortality rates. The collaborative cold weather plan aims to reduce excess winter deaths in Barnsley and improve flu and Covid vaccinations. This will be delivered through the Warm Homes Service, Falls Prevention Support, the Flu and Covid Vaccination Programmes, Conditions management and a collaborative communications plan.

Concerns were raised about the forthcoming cut to Universal Credit coupled with rising energy prices. 5000 Barnsley Homes tenants losing £20 per week will have an impact on the most vulnerable which will need to be minimised. Although some funding will be received from central Government, it is unclear how this gap in finance will be plugged. A holistic, multifactorial and collaborative approach is necessary, with better sharing of data and understanding across the system, as has been seen during the pandemic. In the early days of Covid, data and joined up intelligence was successfully used to identify people at greatest risk. Connections with the voluntary and community sector will be of vital importance and the spirit of volunteering which developed over the pandemic will be key to this.

RESOLVED that the Health and Wellbeing Board note the update and continue to input into the Cold Weather Plan for Barnsley.

8 Integrated Care System Update - Jeremy Budd (HWB.07.10.2021/8)

Jeremy Budd provided an update from the Barnsley Integrated Care Partnership Group (BICPG) on the development of the Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) Development Plan. The Health and Care Bill is currently going through Parliament, with an anticipated date for Royal Assent of 1st April 2022. The Chief Executive is currently being recruited. The role of the HWBB and relationship with other Boards and organisations within the Integrated Care System was outlined. It was highlighted that the ICP sits across the whole of South Yorkshire and the South Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy will be formulated here. The Thriving Places guidance (Sept 2021) was outlined and includes what the place-based arrangements should look like; configuration, size and boundaries of the place; system responsibilities and functions; membership and the planned governance model. The Design Team will continue to develop the outline ICP Development Plan for discussion at the forthcoming ICPG meeting.

RESOLVED that the Health and Wellbeing Board note the update and arrange a face-to-face development session to further consider the complexities and implications of the Integrated Care System.

9 Mental Health Partnership Update - Adrian England (HWB.07.10.2021/9)

Since the last meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board in June the Mental Health Partnership and its various sub-groups of the Partnership have worked on the following:

- Overseeing the development of the new Emotional Health and Wellbeing Strategy, as already discussed.
- Started to work on developing a dashboard to monitor performance across the system. There is an ask of the health and wellbeing board to support the development of the dashboard. The purpose of the dashboard is to enable the Partnership to monitor performance across the system, hold the system to account in delivering the Strategy and enable the partnership to make intelligent, evidence-based decisions.
- Eating Disorders (ED): an all-age pathway is being explored, with training to be provided to GPs and partners, funding for which has been secured until March and training is ready to commence.
- Other work is ongoing in terms of MH Transformation and several groups have been established to progress key areas including crisis care, rehab and recovery, eating disorders (as above) and personality disorder. These areas will be the priorities for the Mental Health Partnership going forwards.
- Prevention for Better Mental Health fund – we've received £328,204 funding (plus an additional £20,700 for admin and evaluation) to fund a range of prevention projects including to expand the current Umbrella service, a miniature woods and forestry network which aims to connect people with nature, Peer relationships service and promoting better mental health through sports clubs. We know these opportunities lead to the improvement in the wider determinants of Mental Health and Wellbeing.
- The Delivery Group meets monthly, has strong representation from a range of services. The Mental Health Forum represent service users but we're currently exploring how we can have greater representation from service users and carers.
- Latest suicide profiles published online covering data from 2018 – 2020. Barnsley's overall rate has risen to the highest rate since data collection began 20 years ago. It's a stark reminder that we need to do more as a system to prevent suicide in Barnsley. However, we have recently secured £60k funding to enable real time surveillance for cases of attempted suicide – this should help to prevent suicide, as we know a large proportion of suicides have had a previous attempt and are already known to the health and care system
- Established section 136 task and finish group and working with Yorkshire Ambulance Service to establish an emergency mental health vehicle for Barnsley.

A discussion took place regarding eating disorders. This is a target area for the Partnership and is one of the task and finish groups. More information can be brought to the next Board meeting.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

10 Key points from the Children and Young People's Trust Executive Group (HWB.07.10.2021/10)

Cllr T. Cave reported that the Minutes from the last meeting have not yet been formally agreed and published. An update will be available at the next meeting.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

11 Key points from the Safer Barnsley Partnership Board held on 21st June, 2021 - Wendy Lowder (HWB.07.10.2021/11)

The meeting considered the minutes from the Safer Barnsley Partnership held on 21st June, 2021. Cllr Platts provided a further update, highlighting that Chief Superintendent Abdy was now in post and has taken on the role of Board Co-Chair. A case study around the experience of a customer's experience of anti social behaviour (ASB) was described along with an overview of the Board's performance. It was highlighted that there has been some rise in ASB due to the lifting of Covid restrictions.

RESOLVED that the minutes be received and the update noted.

12 Key points from the Stronger Communities Partnership held on 3rd June, 2021 - Councillor Platts (HWB.07.10.21/12)

The meeting considered the minutes from the Stronger Communities Partnership meeting held on 3rd June 2021. Cllr Platts provided a further update, highlighting the direction of travel for the Board going forward, Barnsley 2030, the work of the Mental Health Partnership and the Forward Plan. Meetings of the Board continue to be well attended.

RESOLVED that the minutes be received and the update noted.

Chair

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MEETING:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Sustainable Barnsley Workstream
DATE:	Tuesday, 12 October 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Ennis OBE (Chair), Cain, Coates, Fielding, Frost, Gollick, Green, Hayward, Lodge, Markham, Osborne, Richardson, Smith, Tattersall, Wraith MBE and Wray

24 Apologies for Absence - Parent Governor Representatives

Apologies for absence were received from Ms G. Carter in accordance with Regulation 7(6) of the Parent Governor Representatives (England) Regulations 2001.

25 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interest

Cllrs Osborne, Markham and Smith declared non-pecuniary interests with regard to Minute No. 27 due to their membership of the Low Valley Flood Community Group. Cllr Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest in the same Minute No. due to her membership of the Berneslai Homes Board.

26 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 7th September were received.

27 Barnsley Flood Recovery

The Committee received a report of the Executive Director Core Services and the Executive Director Place on Flood Recovery in Barnsley (Item 4a) and Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Section 19 Statutory Report (Item 4b). The report provided an update regarding activity across the borough following the November 2019 floods which directly affected 100 properties and 11 businesses.

The report covered progress on the following key areas:-

- remedial works undertaken by the Council and partner organisations to date to reduce the likelihood and impact of further flooding
- measures being undertaken by the Council to bolster the response to any future flooding incidents · the “Section 19” report which identifies whether the relevant flood risk management authorities discharged their statutory duties or not
- the proactive steps being taken in conjunction with Sheffield City Region Combined Authority (SCR) to raise the profile of the lack of investment into flood mitigation in South Yorkshire

The following witnesses were welcomed to the meeting:

Paul Castle, Service Director Environment and Transport, Place Directorate, BMBC
Matt Bell, Head of Highways and Engineering, Place Directorate, BMBC
Ian Wilson, Service Manager, Highway Delivery, Place Directorate, BMBC
Daniel Crossley, Head of Repairs, Maintenance & Building, Berneslai Homes
Nicola Staniforth, Project Manager, Place Directorate, BMBC
Councillor Pauline McCarthy, Cabinet Support Member (Environment and Transportation), BMBC

In the ensuing discussion, and in response to detailed questioning and challenge the following matters were highlighted:

Flood monitoring relies on systems installed across the Borough which give an indication of river levels together with Met Office advance warnings which indicate when task and finish groups and Blue Light services should be mobilising. The current level of monitoring is satisfactory. If more is needed, this will be flagged up and increased when made aware of a possible incident.

In terms of risk assessments for possible areas of flooding, good data has been provided over the last 15 years. Work is ongoing with Sheffield City Region (SCR), the Environment Agency (EA) and Yorkshire Water Authority (YWA) to try to determine any likely future risk areas and prioritise investment. Awareness of 'low spots' and 'high spots' drives investment.

Recent problems at Darton were discussed. It is difficult to determine the future and implement new flood measures as some events may occur once in every 100 years. Councillors expressed concern that lots of money had been spent in Darton as part of the Principal Towns Project, the benefits of which would be negated should the area be subject to widespread flooding. It is hoped that a culvert programme will be undertaken this year in Darton, and local Councillors will be informed once the scheme has been fully formulated.

Work on the spillways at Worsbrough has commenced. The Inspector's 10-year draft report has been received for review and comment and the recommendations therein are currently under consideration. It is expected that further work to bolster spillways and flood defences will be required and funding needs to be set aside for this purpose. Advice has been sought from the EA's Fisheries Team in respect of timings to conduct the repairs so as to minimise the impact on fish stocks and spawning activity, although no complaints or reports of fish deaths have been received.

Lundwood was one of the areas identified as a high risk location following the November 2019 floods. The Mill of the Black Monks business was once again flooded and the business ruined. Monk Bretton Priory is unable to access grant funding because of the risk of flooding as it sits on a flood plain, despite the fact that it has never flooded. Enquiries will be made as to why this is. It was reported that residents of the Ings Road gypsy camp had moved to a site at Brierley due to fears of effluent. This was permitted under the condition that the Ings Road site can only be used by mobile travellers rather than as a permanent site. Concerns were raised about the need to have sufficient resources and a maintenance programme to carry

out preventative work at the site as it doesn't seem to be an area of focus at the present time.

Thanks were expressed to all who helped to fill sand bags at Lundwood which helped to avoid the 'near miss' in January 2020. It was reported that sand bags are located at the front of the Ings Road Depot and are accessible 24hrs a day.

Bulling Dike (Low Valley) is categorised as a Flood Zone 2 location and forms part of the River Dearne catchment. In November 2019 the dike overtopped and flooded properties on Station Road, Cotterdale Gardens and surrounding streets. The Dike is the responsibility of the Danvm Drainage Commissioners Internal Drainage Board (IDB), who have carried out remedial works in consultation with BMBC. Similarly, the River Dove is the responsibility of the Environment Agency (EA) It was reported that the dike had only been partially dredged as IDB workers couldn't get equipment round to complete the dredging. Flytipping has also caused blocking under the culvert, which is difficult to remove because it is in standing water. Residents are frustrated as they cannot see the results of work which has been done and Darfield and Low Valley do not seem to be identified as a priority.

Residents on Station Road reported the events of 2019 as being chaotic, with no coordination between Emergency Services. Residents reported having to try to stop traffic themselves. It was also felt that the culvert on Station Road, which had been filled in, should in fact be enlarged.

Lots of work has been done on Lang Avenue since the 2012 floods and various 'near misses'. Residents are always anxious when there is severe weather. Members were reassured that a key element of work is ongoing resident engagement, actively listening to residents and involving them fully. In June 2020 70 properties on Lang Avenue (previously affected by flooding) were visited to check that property flood defences installed continue to be fully functional. A Berneslai Homes led tasks and finish group has also been established to determine the long-term options for this area. A letter was sent in July to update residents in the area and a newsletter is planned, complete with photographs, so that residents are kept fully informed of progress.

In October 2020, Yorkshire Water complete a number of maintenance activities to a stretch of a local drainage ditch, removing 50 tons of debris and improving watercourse flow. £1m has been identified in the budget and modelling work for different scenarios has taken place to give an indication as to whether what has been done is enough to protect the area. Possible works include deepening the woodland area, placing a 'bund' around properties, improving surface water drainage assets and raising kerb lines. This will be assessed throughout the winter period and plans drawn up based on what the model tells us. This could take a further 9-12 months based on what model shows.

A member was aware of an issue with run-off water in Lundwood. It seems that there is a pump at the rear of Lang avenue, with the combined sewers draining from Monk Bretton to a sump, with water then pumped under the railway into the sewage works. The valve does not always work which leads to water straddling the bund and flooding homes further along. Photographic evidence of the problem can be provided. The pump is the responsibility of Yorkshire Water and Members were assured that this issue will be taken up with them. All combined sewage and surface

water drainage systems have been mapped and work done to clear them where a problem has been identified. Lang Avenue is regularly checked and silt removed.

A small dedicated team is responsible for looking after over 50,000 gullies. Following the 2019 situation, work was done at various locations to clear gulleys and keep them in working order. As part of their mapping work, the team also identified 500 locations of faults caused by others such as cutting through pipework etc. A programme of more than 200 schemes has been developed, including installing kerbs with holes in them to take away excess water. A Member reported that the majority of gullies in Darfield are full of vegetation and have not been cleared, raising concerns that they had not been properly inspected.

Members were reassured that following the 2019 floods, every affected property was visited by the engagement team and all residents and tenants in Wombwell provided with front and rear guards and waste pipe blocks, which they are shown how to use - this is a continuous programme. When tenancies change and new people move in this information is also provided to new tenants. Unfortunately, nothing can be done when water comes through the sub floor. Member can be confident that for Winter 2021/22, all properties have flood defences and know how to use them.

A Member was aware of recent flooding causing significant damage to football and cricket pitches at Worsbrough, where the River Dove crosses Worsbrough Bridge. It seems the riverbank has eroded which causes the pitches to flood. This is the responsibility of the relevant landowner, who will be approached to offer a solution to the problem, although sometimes it can be difficult to identify land ownership.

RESOLVED that

- (i) Witnesses be thanked for their attendance and contribution, and flood wardens be thanked for their practical help during the 2019 floods;
- (ii) The service continues to use local member intelligence and inform local councillors of work in their area;
- (iii) The service investigates and informs members why flooding impacts upon Monk Bretton Priory's ability to apply for grant funding and what can be done to improve the situation;
- (iv) Enquiries be made as to why Bulling Dyke was only partially dredged and whether it would be possible to enlarge the culvert on Station Road;
- (v) Investigations be carried out to establish what can be done for Darfield and Low Valley for future protection (including gulley inspection and clearing) and feed back to the Committee;
- (vi) Relationships and ongoing communication methods with all partners be strengthened, to include the IDB, Yorkshire Water, Emergency Services and the Environment Agency to ensure seamless multi-agency working;
- (vii) Officers to liaise with the Internal Drainage Board to understand how the investment has been spent and to outline their future plans;
- (viii) Officers to contact Yorkshire Water about water which runs off from the fields near Lang Avenue and the effectiveness of the pump to remove excess water;
- (ix) The maintenance programme for gully cleaning should be interrogated to make sure it is effective and is reflective of the plan;
- (x) The online reporting system should be investigated to make sure it is always available and in working order, and

(xi) Officers identify and approach the owner of the land at Worsbrough with regard to flooding of cricket and football pitches.

Chair

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MEETING:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Growing Barnsley Workstream
DATE:	Tuesday, 2 November 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Ennis OBE (Chair), Cain, K. Dyson, Fielding, Gollick, Green, Hand-Davis, Hayward, Lodge, Markham, Noble, Osborne, Pickering, Smith, Stowe, Sumner, Tattersall, Wraith MBE and Wray

28 Apologies for Absence - Parent Governor Representatives

No apologies for absence were received in accordance with Regulation 7(6) of the Parent Governor Representatives (England) Regulations 2001.

29 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interest

Councillor Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest in Minute No. 31 as she is a Berneslai Homes Board Member.

Councillors Noble and Lodge also declared non-pecuniary interests in Minute No. 31 as they are Berneslai Homes Tenants. In addition, Councillor Lodge is employed by a social housing provider.

30 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 12th October (Sustainable Barnsley Workstream) were received.

31 Berneslai Homes Annual Report 2020-21

The following witnesses were welcomed to the meeting:

Amanda Garrard, Chief Executive, Berneslai Homes
 Arturo Gulla, Executive Director of Property Services, Berneslai Homes
 Dave Fullen, Executive Director of Customer & Estate Services, Berneslai Homes
 Kathy McArdle, Service Director, Regeneration & Culture, Place Directorate, BMBC
 Sarah Cartwright, Head of Strategic Housing, Sustainability & Climate Change, Place Directorate, BMBC
 Cllr Tim Cheetham, Cabinet Spokesperson – Place – Regeneration & Culture, BMBC.

The Committee received a report of the Chief Executive, Berneslai Homes and the Executive Director Core Services, BMBC regarding the annual performance of Berneslai Homes for 2020-21 together with the Berneslai Homes Together with Tenants Annual Report, which provided a more detailed reflection on the

achievements and challenges faced during the year and which was developed with their Tenant Voice Panel, a group of nine tenants who meet to share their views on how the service is performing.

Kathy McArdle and Sarah Cartwright introduced this item. It was explained that a review of the Council's existing client and contract management arrangements in relation to the Berneslai Homes had been undertaken by ARUM. This was timely as social housing had changed dramatically over almost 20 years since the inception of ALMOs and also changes in legislation around Building and Fire Safety. Berneslai Homes' new contract expires in 2030, which is also an important year for the Council. The Review outlines what 'good' looks like through observation and analysis of current arrangements against best practice and tenant engagement, and puts forward a number of recommendations around Governance (including meeting arrangements and scrutiny), Performance, Plans and budget setting, the Assurance Framework and roles and responsibilities. These will be taken forward through a robust implementation plan. Amanda Garrard then gave an overview of the Annual Review 2020/21, which had been a year like no other for both staff and tenants alike. Areas for Improvement and future priorities were outlined.

In the ensuing discussion, and in response to detailed questioning and challenge the following matters were highlighted:

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is one of the hardest problems to deal with and has been identified as an area for improvement. Partnership working between Berneslai Homes, the safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs), Police, Probation and other agencies is crucial in tackling this issue, particularly when responsibility goes beyond Berneslai Homes and has to be escalated. It can be difficult to balance the needs of the individual and the community and can be particularly distressing when neighbours are vulnerable and/or older people. Decisions as to whether the perpetrator or the victim of ASB should move are not taken lightly, and involve social care, the Probation service, witness support, housing advice and homeless and others in order to achieve the best outcome for all. Cases are individually managed and work on behaviour change and addressing the root causes of the behaviour is undertaken rather than the ultimate sanction of people losing their home. Experience shows that tenants with problems will continue to live in Barnsley even when they are moved from their homes, which just means the problem is passed from one area in Barnsley to another. It was explained that over the last 12 months access to the Courts was suspended due to Covid restrictions so no evictions for ASB took place. Drug use by tenants does not necessarily lead to eviction. Figures from the previous year are available. There are very good working relationships and full cooperation in Barnsley with all agencies but in particular with South Yorkshire Police. The new Chief Superintendent invited Berneslai Homes to meet with him to strengthen this relationship and work towards the best solution to address ASB.

When a tenant moves into a Berneslai Homes property they are made aware of their rights and responsibilities under the tenancy agreement. Every new tenant is visited within 28 days. Where concerns are identified prior to the tenancy commencing and following a risk assessment they are allocated a Housing Coach to ensure they are adequately supported to enable them to commence and sustain their tenancy. The early signs of the impact of this service are positive. It was highlighted that sometimes perceived ASB is nothing more than lifestyle clashes, with young people living amongst elderly residents. It was explained that all properties have age

designations and under the choice-based lettings scheme, if an applicant qualifies for the property, they would be able to apply. This is also being examined as part of the lettings policy review.

Bank End in Worsbrough has been subject to high levels of ASB during the various lockdowns and the whole area has suffered as a result. It has not helped that a recent media article has stigmatised the area, referring to all residents as 'scum'. To combat the ASB pop-up Police stations have been developed with increased out of hours patrols. Berneslai Homes work closely with the Police around evidence, but some matters are the responsibility of the Police rather than the Landlord. Lamp post cameras have been erected but have not provided sufficient evidence. Injunctions have been used where appropriate. Close work with other agencies such as social care for those who need support has been developed. The situation is better than it was 12 months' ago but there are still areas for improvement. All concerned are committed to continue to work together and address these issues. There are no plans to increase the number of Housing Management Officers at the moment, although their role is being reviewed to evaluate if some of their tasks could be disseminated to others or if the current structure is still the most appropriate. The Safer Neighbourhood Service is also being reviewed in terms of staffing and structure to see if they could provide more 'out of hours' resources within the same budget envelope.

A Member was aware of the availability of funding for social housing through South Yorkshire Pensions. However, it was explained that in order to take advantage of this the Council would need to undertake more borrowing for larger scale social housing and also identify potential sites. Modular properties for vulnerable groups have been successful in other areas and are good in terms of sustainability and zero carbon, but the right sites and numbers of people have to be available, which is not the case in Barnsley. Doncaster has done some of work in this area but it is very expensive.

It was felt that with the various 'Masterplans' now coming through it is better to develop and grow housing stock linked to these sites using S106 agreements. The Council has conversations with developers when planning applications come through in order to get the best deal for Barnsley. It was explained that shared ownership schemes are not available within the HRA, but Berneslai Homes works closely with housing associations and other affordable housing providers to advertise their deals although it is not something they could deliver themselves.

Members were reassured that applications for Right to Buy on new social housing are covered by the cost floor, which means that nobody can purchase the property for 15 to 20 years. However, S106 properties can be a problem and a number of new build properties have been lost because of the discount. Last year around 100 properties were lost due to Right to Buy and this figure is expected to rise this year. Unfortunately, Right to Buy is subject to Government legislation so has to be adhered to. Tenants moving into bungalows with age designations (i.e. specifically for older people) are not covered by Right to Buy. Berneslai Homes is looking at designations of properties as part of the lettings policy review.

Satisfaction levels for Grounds Maintenance are an area for improvement, currently standing at 65%. Work is ongoing with Neighbourhood Services to see what can be

improved, looking at different options for some areas. This may include the development of wildflower meadows, mini forest work etc. with the aim of attracting wildlife, improving the general appearance and diversity of an area whilst enhancing the environment.

A Member was aware of tenants moving into properties which were of a very poor standard. Although Barnsley spends less on void properties than neighbouring Authorities, all properties let should be up to the minimum standard. In some instances, if an area will be subject to an upcoming programme -such as kitchen installations – a new tenant may have to wait for this type of work until the programme begins in the area.

A key priority for the period to April 2022 is to move away from gas heating to ground and air source heat pumps and retrofitting existing council homes. There is a need to ensure that the fabric of the property is right first before renewables are installed and lots of insulation work has been done already. Air source pumps are the favoured option as prices are coming down and systems are becoming more efficient. All Berneslai Homes new build properties will be built with air source heat pumps (with training for tenants), solar panels and battery packs. Help is available to help tenants to monitor energy efficiency, ensure they are on the right tariffs etc. £5m of grant funding for energy efficiency has been secured so far, which will be used primarily for private housing. However, there will be a huge shortfall in funding, which will need a creative solution, as is the case in the whole of the UK.

Another priority is to work with the Council to ensure communities have access to affordable broadband and can access services effectively. Lots of work has already been done within the community, supporting tenants with computers and giving them access to free Wi-Fi. Through ESF funding, 400 tenants will be supported into employment or training over the next 3 years. Barnsley is also on target for gigabit technology by 2030, working with Cityfibre and partners.

Funding bids have been submitted for the Darfield area as part of the South Yorkshire Flood Catchment Plan. This is managed by Matt Bell and is the responsibility of the Mayoral Combined Authority. Dan Jarvis has given assurances that Barnsley is a priority.

The report indicates that 7158 households are currently in rent arrears. This situation has multiple causes. Some will be due to a move to Universal Credit (and will need support in managing this transition) whilst other tenants may have been furloughed and have experienced a reduction in income. There has been a shift away from enforcement to a more understanding approach, with associated offers of help to prevent the situation escalating. £1.1m of additional benefit has been obtained over the last year through benefit maximisation and help has been offered for those in debt who are experiencing financial difficulties. Berneslai Homes funds a specialist Money Advice worker through Barnsley Citizens Advice Bureau and help is also available through Income Officer and Tenancy Support Officers. Housing Coaches are in place to identify new tenants at the beginning of their tenancy who may not have experience of managing a home, bank accounts etc. and will work with tenants to enable them to sustain their tenancies and manage their money successfully. The culture in Barnsley is predominantly that people want to pay their bills but have experienced financial difficulties and don't know what to do about it. It was reiterated

that the Courts have been closed for over a year so no evictions for arrears have taken place, although the aim is to keep eviction for rent arrears to a minimum.

The under-occupation charge (known informally as the 'bedroom tax') remains in place and is set down in benefit regulations. Discretion is always exercised for those people who may be classed as under occupying and face the bedroom tax but are looking at transferring to a more suitable property which they would not face the tax. Work with Benefits and Taxation is undertaken to try to help to alleviate the situation.

Members were aware of instances of contractor repairs carried out to poor standards of quality. It was explained that Berneslai Homes has its own workforce and aims to do most of the work itself. Quality checks are carried out on contractors and they are price checked. Members with a concern were advised to pass on any information about poor standards of work for further investigation.

There are currently 7482 people on the housing register, with 4800 in Band 4, the lowest priority. Those people in Band 1 are in, urgent housing need. Some of those in Band 4 are not actively bidding. All applicants are contacted at least once every 12 months to check they still want to be on the register. Between 125 and 150 new people join the register every week. Some may be on the list as a type of 'insurance policy'. A small number of properties are allocated on the basis of the length of time they have been waiting. This has been examined as part of the lettings policy review and will be going to Cabinet on 17th November.

RESOLVED that:

- (i) Witnesses be thanked for their attendance and contribution;
- (ii) Members note the report;
- (iii) Members be provided with eviction data for previous years
- (iv) The £20 charge for bins be looked at with Paul Castle and Neil Copley;
- (v) Information around flood bids for Darfield ward be provided;
- (vi) Contractor retention figures be provided;
- (vii) Members should continue to pass information about sub-standard works, voids and problem tenants on to Berneslai Homes for resolution;
- (viii) A workshop around ASB involving local councillors, Legal Services and partners be organised, and
- (ix) A copy of the Strategic Housing Needs Assessment should be made available to those Members who request a copy.

Chair

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MEETING:	Central Area Council
DATE:	Wednesday, 1 September 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Williams (Chair), Bowser, Bruff, Clarke, Fielding, Gillis, Ramchandani and Wray

8 Declaration of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

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

9 Minutes of the Previous Meeting of Central Area Council held on 7th July, 2021 (Cen.01.09.2021/2)

The meeting received the minutes from the previous meeting of Central Area Council held on 7th July 2021.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Central Area Council held on 7th July 2021 be approved as a true and correct record.

10 Cancer Screening Behavioural Insights - Emma Bates and Kaye Mann (Cen.01.09.2021/3)

Siobhan Lendzionowski and Kaye Mann were welcomed to the meeting and delivered a presentation on this topic. It was highlighted that cancer touches many of us and 1 in 2 people will get cancer in their lifetimes. There are 1500 new cases each year in Barnsley. As 4 in 10 cancers are preventable, around 600 new cancers in Barnsley could be postponed or prevented each year. Lung cancer is the main cause of cancer deaths in Barnsley, with 72% of cases linked to smoking. Barnsley has significantly higher smoking prevalence than the rest of the country. For men in Barnsley, prostate cancer is the second largest cause of death, responsible for 11.8% of death. In women, breast cancer is the second major cause of death from cancer, accounting for 12.4% of female cancer deaths. Healthy lifestyles can help to reduce the risk of cancer. The 7 key ways to do this are:

1. be smoke free
2. keep a healthy weight
3. Stay safe in the sun
4. drink less alcohol
5. eat a high fibre diet
6. cut down on processed meat
7. be more active.

It was highlighted that catching cancer early is vital. Around 8 in 10 people who are diagnosed early (Stage 1) with lung cancer survive for one year or more. At Stage IV (late stage) this drops to just 2 in 10 people. Similarly with bowel cancer, around 9 in 10 survive for a year or more when diagnosed early, which drops to around 4 in 10

who are diagnosed later. The earlier the cancer is detected the better the long-term prognosis. The voluntary screening processes for bowel, breast and cervical was explained in detail. There is no doubt that screening saves lives. Barnsley is close to national targets for screening, but there is still much work to be done. The various signs and symptoms of various cancers were outlined and Members were urged to share the message that if something just doesn't feel right it should be checked out. Lots of people are reluctant to visit their GP because of embarrassment

Siobhan was welcomed to the meeting and spoke about the Behavioural Science Trial, providing definitions of behavioural insights /science and 'nudges' along with an explanation of why people may not be attending appointments. Evidence shows that people respond to proactive and positive messages and that most people referred do not have cancer. Examples of 'nudges' in common usage were given. It was reiterated that Councillors, as trusted community representatives, have a role to play in encouraging (nudging) people to attend screening and/or appointments. Barnsley is trialling a behavioural science trial with the Foodbank in Goldthorpe (where there is a high incidence of cancer). Staff at the Foodbank will talk to people and encourage them to take good care of their health. A Care Co-ordinator will be available to help book appointments etc. The trial has now gone live and will be rolled out across other GP practices in Barnsley to target areas and groups of people who traditionally don't come forward for screening. The Dove Practice in Central Ward is part of the trial.

Members expressed concern at the numbers of children using e-cigarettes. It was explained that whilst smokers are encouraged to quit smoking using e-cigarettes the link with cancer and long-term effects is not yet known and the use of e-cigarettes for non-smokers is not advised.

Members were concerned that it is difficult to get a GP appointment because of the pandemic. It was reported that lots of cancer referrals are being received but there is a shortage of staff at GP surgeries to address due to staff isolating etc. More phone lines have been made available but no additional staff. However, Members were reassured that people should continue to ring up and everyone will be clinically prioritised. Members were made aware of services such as 'The Well' service, Benefits Service and End of Life Care for Barnsley people. Further information will be provided outside of the meeting.

RESOLVED that

- (i) Siobhan and Kaye be thanked for their attendance and contribution, and
- (ii) Members, as trusted community representatives, share the information about the importance of cancer screening and early diagnosis in their local areas.

11 Performance Management Report Q1 (Cen.01.09.2021/4)

The Area Council Managers introduced this item, summarising the detailed report which included the work of District Enforcement, Twiggs Ground Maintenance, Family Lives service, Dial, Hope House, Creative Recovery, Youth Work Fund projects, various social isolation grant fund projects, Age UK project, Reds in the

Community and Citizens Advice Barnsley (CAB)- Welfare Rights and Legal Advice Service.

Members' attention was drawn to the numerous case studies included in the report, which were accompanied by photographs. The work of Twiggs and the positive impact of the work on the community was outlined. Members expressed concern about potential duplication of work in some areas and lack of coordination and information sharing about work taking place across the area. Members were encouraged to provide details of areas of work which were needed in their wards to help with this and to strike a balance between planned and proactive work. Twiggs have received additional funding to set up a tool bank and support for volunteers working in their local area. Volunteer numbers vary across Wards and Members were actively encouraged to be involved. Members were concerned that Gamechanger funding was being duplicated with central grant funding. Reassurances were given that the Area Council had been working with Public Health to obtain grant funding and will keep a watchful eye on this and will update Members as necessary.

RESOLVED that Members note the performance update

12 Procurement and Financial Update (Cen.01.09.2021/5)

The Area Council Managers introduced this item, summarising the detailed report which included the work of District Enforcement, Twiggs Ground Maintenance, Family Lives service, Dial, Hope House, Creative Recovery, Youth Work Fund projects, various social isolation grant fund projects, Age UK project, Reds in the Community and Citizens Advice Barnsley (CAB)- Welfare Rights and Legal Advice Service.

Members' attention was drawn to the numerous case studies included in the report, which were accompanied by photographs. The work of Twiggs and the positive impact of the work on the community was outlined. Members expressed concern about potential duplication of work in some areas and lack of coordination and information sharing about work taking place across the area. Members were encouraged to provide details of areas of work which were needed in their wards to help with this and to strike a balance between planned and proactive work. Twiggs have received additional funding to set up a tool bank and support for volunteers working in their local area. Volunteer numbers vary across Wards and Members were actively encouraged to be involved. Members were concerned that Gamechanger funding was being duplicated with central grant funding. Reassurances were given that the Area Council had been working with Public Health to obtain grant funding and will keep a watchful eye on this and will update Members as necessary.

RESOLVED that Members note the performance update

13 Notes of the Ward Alliances (Cen.01.09.2021/6)

The meeting received the notes of the following meetings of the Ward Alliances within the Central Area:

Central – held on 28th July, 2021
Dodworth – held on 1st June and 13th July, 2021
Kingstone – held on 30th June and 11th August, 2021
Stairfoot – held on 12th July and 9th August, 2021
Worsbrough – held on 8th July, 2021

Councillor Clarke expressed his thanks to Officers with respect to their hard work on the Principal Towns Project, as many shops had taken up the offer of improvements, which will improve the visual aspect of the area.

RESOLVED that the notes and feedback from the Ward Alliances be received.

14 Report on the Use of Ward Alliance Funds (Cen.01.09.2021/7)

The report was received for information.

RESOLVED that the Central Area Council receives the Ward Alliance Fund Report and notes spend to date for the Wards of Central, Dodworth, Kingstone, Stairfoot and Worsborough.

Chair

MEETING:	Dearne Area Council
DATE:	Monday, 6 September 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Noble (Chair), Cain, Danforth and Gollick

17 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

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

18 Minutes of the Previous Meeting of Dearne Area Council held on 26th July, 2021 (Dac.06.09.2021/2)

The meeting received the minutes from the previous meeting of Dearne Area Council.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Dearne Area Council meeting held on 26th July, 2021 be approved as a true and correct record.

19 Cancer Screening Behavioural Insights - Emma Bates/Kaye Mann (Dac.06.09.2021/3)

Kaye Mann, Public Health Specialist Practitioner, BMBC, and Emma Bates, Commissioning and Transformation Manager, Barnsley CCG were welcomed to the meeting.

Members were reminded that 1 in 2 people get Cancer in their lifetime and that potentially 600 new cancers in Barnsley could be postponed or prevented each year. The leading causes of death from cancer in Barnsley are lung, prostate and breast cancer.

It was noted that living a healthy life does make cancer less likely, including being smoke free, keeping a healthy weight, and being more active.

Those present heard of the importance of early diagnosis, which leads to an improved chance of surviving cancer. The importance of screening was also stressed.

Attention was drawn to the signs and symptoms of common cancers and the need for residents to have themselves checked if they experienced these symptoms.

An overview of behavioural insights and nudge theory was provided, and examples provided of where this could be utilised to increase cancer screening.

Members heard of the behaviour science trial being conducted. Based at the food bank in the Dearne, this would see staff and volunteers speak to clients, and offer to

refer to Care Coordinators at GP surgeries. They would then be able to proactively book appointments. It was noted that that promotion of the trial would commence shortly, and, if successful, elements could be rolled out across the borough.

The meeting heard of the support services available for those recently diagnosed with cancer living in a Barnsley postcode or accessing services at a Barnsley Hospital. It was agreed that confirmation would be sought as to whether this included all Dearne residents, as some have a Rotherham postcode and access hospitals in Rotherham or Doncaster.

Members were asked to promote healthy lifestyle messages, raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of cancer and encourage the uptake of screening. The message of consulting a GP if something did not feel right was also emphasised. It was noted that GPs were extremely busy, but it was suggested that awareness could be raised that if residents highlighted that their symptoms may be linked to cancer, this would help prioritise appointments.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) That thanks be given for the information presentation; and
- (ii) That Members support the work to improve cancer detection rates as highlighted.

20 Dearne Area Council Finance Update (Dac.06.09.2021/4)

The Area Council Manager spoke to the item, highlighting that there was an opening budget of £208,783.34 for 2021/22. From this, four commissions had been funded to a value of £175,000 and more latterly the Housing Officer post had been extended to March, 2022 at a cost of £5,432. This left £28,351.34 remaining to allocate.

The Dearne Development Fund had started the financial year with a total of £5,378.41 and Members chose to allocate a further £30,000. Therefore, the budget remaining was £35,378.41.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

21 Commission - Assisting employment and skills (Dac.06.09.2021/5)

Members were reminded of the discussion at the previous meeting. It had been agreed to fund a service to assist employment and skills for three years. It was noted that the current service was due to end in March 2022.

Members were thanked for their comments on the proposed service, which had been taken into account in the latest version of the specification. The specification for the service included the need for one-to-one and group work, with the needs of individuals catered for. The service was required to be open for all adults, provide accreditation, promote the benefits of working and the latest employment opportunities, and was expected to work collaboratively with other services. Within the specification was the desire for the service to provide apprenticeship and work experience positions if possible.

The proposed procurement timeline was noted, with the service to be operational from the end of March, 2022.

RESOLVED that the specification for the Assisting Employment and Skills commission be approved at a cost of £34,000 per year for a total of three years.

22 Notes from the Dearne Ward Alliances (Dac.06.09.2021/6)

The meeting received the notes from the Dearne North Ward Alliance held on 3rd August, 2021 and Dearne South Ward Alliance held on 8th July, 2021.

Dearne South had received an update from the new Neighbourhood Engagement Officer and the work undertaken in response to the pandemic. The meeting also received an update on Section 106 funding in the area. An outline of the work of SYFAB was then provided by their new worker.

The meeting discussed the work of the Area team including the Mental Health and Wellbeing sessions funded through Barnsley Bonds.

Dearne South received a similar update in relation from the Neighbourhood Engagement Officer and in relation to the work of SYFAB. The Ward Alliance also discussed the use of finance provided by Barnsley Bonds.

RESOLVED that notes from the respective Ward Alliances be received.

23 Report on the Use of Ward Alliance Funds (Dac.06.09.2021/7)

The Area Council Manager provided an overview of the current financial situation in relation to the Ward Alliance Funds. The Dearne South Ward Alliance Fund had an opening balance of £11,317.72 and had funded three projects. This left £7,017.72 remaining for allocation.

The opening balance for Dearne North Ward Alliance Fund was £10,182.92. After funding four projects £4,898.92 remained.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

Chair

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MEETING:	North Area Council
DATE:	Monday, 20 September 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Leech (Chair), A. Cave, Hunt, Newing, Platts and Tattersall

20 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

No Member declared a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest.

21 Minutes of the North Area Council meeting held on 19th July 2021

The Area Council received the minutes of the previous meeting held on 19th July, 2021.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the North Area Council meeting held on the 19th July, 2021 be approved as a true and correct record.

22 YWT - Mike Winstanley and Lucy Brown in attendance

Unfortunately, Mike Winstanley and Lucy Brown were unavailable.

RESOLVED that the item be deferred to a future meeting of the Area Council.

23 Commissioning, Project Development and Finance

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager. Members were reminded of the recent review of the Safer Community Service and that the potential of including the Housing and Cohesion Officer's role in the core service was being explored. Members noted that this had not been possible, and therefore were asked to consider whether the Housing and Cohesion Officer should be continued to be funded by the Area Council. Members were supportive of the proposal and it was suggested that the officer could participate in ward walks with Berneslai Homes Officers as part of a partnership approach.

Members were reminded that the contract to prevent winter deaths had now concluded, and that the final performance report relating to the service would follow in due course. Members placed on record their thanks for DIAL Barnsley and their delivery of the service. It was noted that a similar service would now be provided centrally by Barnsley Council, and a request for performance information related to the area was received. Members noted that a survey into this area had been commissioned and feedback from this and the in-house service would be requested.

Members noted that the Stronger Communities Grant was still operational, and that the Covid Recovery project delivered by Age UK Barnsley would continue until November 2021.

Those present discussed the recent pre-market engagement event, which was well attended, however it was thought that this type of event may work better in person rather than digitally, and the low number of questions asked was noted. The timeline for the Connecting Communities Grant was also noted.

The Area Council Manager drew attention to the financial position of the Area Council as outlined in Appendix 1, and the underspend, although reducing year on year, was noted.

Members heard of the review of advice and guidance services, and the potential that this could be provided more centrally. It was noted that there may be a risk in relation to the delivery of this in the area, and questions were raised as to whether this would meet the needs of residents, given the forthcoming pressures in relation to the removal of the £20 universal credit uplift, energy price rises and the end of furlough.

The potential to supplement any centrally provided service was discussed and it was noted that this would be considered in due course.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the Housing and Cohesion Officer be continued for a further two years at a cost of £35,000 per annum;
- (ii) That thanks be given to DIAL Barnsley for their delivery of the Warm Connections Service;
- (iii) That the update regarding the advertisement of the 'Connecting Communities' grant be noted;
- (iv) That the existing budget position and the existing funding commitments be noted;
- (v) That the projected spend, as outlined in appendix 1 be noted.

24 Priority Working Groups

The Area Council Manager reminded Members of previous discussion and the need to confirm membership of the working groups.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) That the North Area Council Members adopt at least one priority or project per member;
- (ii) In doing so the representative agrees to participate in priority working groups to ensure that each ward is represented in planning, development and delivery of projects that benefit the North Area as a whole; and
- (iii) that the membership of the working groups as in appendix 1 of the report be approved.

At this point in the proceedings the meeting became inquorate.

25 Public Health Covid-19 (North Area) - Leyla Brooke

The Neighbourhood Engagement Officer provided an update in relation to Covid-19. Members were made aware that cases were relatively high in Barnsley, but were stable. Home testing kits had been distributed throughout the area and were now the type only requiring a nasal swab.

With regards to vaccinations, it was noted that discussions had taken place around further vaccine locations, and that Priory Campus was still operating walk-in sessions for those aged over 16. However, there had been a slowing of the uptake. The vaccinate rate in Barnsley was slightly behind the national average with this more pronounced in under 40s. Consideration was being given to why this was the case.

Members noted that the flu vaccination programme would be launched shortly, and uptake would be widely promoted.

Members heard of the increase in anti-vax posters and graffiti and were urged to report any seen.

Questions were raised around the vaccination of those younger than 16, and it was noted that vaccinations in schools would commence shortly for those age 12-15. Booster vaccinations would also start imminently, with clinically vulnerable and those in social care prioritised.

RECOMMENDED that the report be noted.

26 Cancer Screening Behavioural Insights - Emma Bates and Kaye Mann

Kaye Mann, Public Health Specialist Practitioner, BMBC, was welcomed to the meeting.

Members were reminded that 1 in 2 people get Cancer in their lifetime and that potentially 600 new cancers could be postponed or prevented each year in Barnsley. Members heard that the leading causes of death from cancer in Barnsley are lung, prostate and breast cancer.

It was noted that living a healthy life did make cancer less likely, including being smoke free, keeping a healthy weight, and being more active.

Those present heard of the importance of early diagnosis, which led to an improved chance of surviving cancer. The importance of attending screening was also stressed.

Attention was drawn to the signs and symptoms of common cancers and the need for residents to have themselves checked if they experienced these symptoms or experienced any changes and were unsure.

An overview of behavioural insights and nudge theory was provided, and examples given of where this could be utilised to increase numbers accessing cancer screening.

Members heard of the behaviour science trial being conducted. Based at the food bank in the Dearne, this would see staff and volunteers speak to clients, and where appropriate offer to refer them to Care Coordinators at GP surgeries. They would then be able to proactively book appointments. It was noted that promotion of the trial would commence shortly, and, if successful, elements could be rolled out across the borough.

The meeting heard of the support services available for those recently diagnosed with cancer living in a Barnsley postcode or accessing services at a Barnsley Hospital.

Members were asked to promote healthy lifestyle messages, raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of cancer and encourage the uptake of screening. This included sharing positive messages on social media.

The message of consulting a GP if something did not feel right was also emphasised. It was noted that GPs were extremely busy, but it was suggested that awareness could be raised that if residents highlighted that their symptoms may be linked to cancer, this would help prioritise appointments.

Those present discussed the difficulties in securing an appointment with a GP, and it was agreed that these would be fed back to the CCG. However, it was also stressed that it may be more appropriate for residents to see other health professionals. It was noted that discussions were taking place regarding provision within the Glassworks to help increase the uptake of screening.

RECOMMENDED that thanks be given for the presentation, and that Councillors respond to the asks of them.

27 Health and Wellbeing - Connecting Communities Grant - Verbal Update

The Area Council Manager spoke to the item, reminding Members of the recently held provider engagement event. Feedback had largely been positive, with some constructive challenge around the short-term length of contracts, which did not provide adequate security. However, it was noted that this was somewhat influenced by the funding of Local Government.

It was noted that the service would go out to tender for around a month, with submissions expected around the end of October. It was expected that an assessment panel would meet in early November with a report to Members provided later in November.

RECOMMENDED that the update be noted.

28 Performance Report Q1 2021/22

The Area Council Manager introduced the new format of the report, which had been developed with the assistance of the Project Officer. The report considered the Council priorities and how the area priorities and commissions contributed to their delivery.

The report also provided an overview of all contracts, but also gave information on each contract, including highlights and the percentage of targets hit. It was noted that further information was also available from the Area Council Manager should Members wish.

Feedback on the revised format was positive, and a request was made for figures to be provided as well as percentages.

It was noted that the report highlighted that one of the services was overcapacity, with this being that providing advice and guidance delivered by CAB and DIAL. It was acknowledged that the service provided was a significant investment from the Area Council, and that demand was affected by a number of external factors. However, it was suggested the ongoing demand for this service would be monitored.

Members wished to place on record their best wishes to the Harry from Twiggs who had been ill.

RECOMMENDED that the report be noted.

29 Report of the Ward Alliance Fund

The Area Council Manager reminded Members that around six months of the financial year remained, and Members noted the information provided in relation to each Ward Alliance Fund. It was acknowledged that there were issues with the figures in 4.2 of the report, however those in Appendix 1 were correct.

It was suggested that the requirement for matched funding may be reinstated at some point in the near future as volunteer time would be available as match with many groups now more active. The need to balance managing covid safety with promoting meeting to improve health and wellbeing was acknowledged.

Members discussed tree planting, including that as part of the 10,000 trees project. It was suggested that this would initially be focused on Council and Berneslai Homes land, and that careful consideration would be given to the type and location of trees, including the need for ongoing maintenance.

RECOMMENDED that the report be noted.

30 Notes from the Area's Ward Alliances

The meeting received the notes from the Darton East Ward Alliance held on 13th July, 2021; Darton West Ward Alliance held on 14th July, 2021; Old Town Ward Alliance held on 10th August, 2021; and St Helen's Ward Alliance held on 29th July, 2021.

Councillor Hunt provided an update in relation to Darton East Ward, commenting that there were more hanging baskets in the ward than the previous year and all had been provided through sponsorship.

The Ward Alliance had also match funded the replacement of some safety matting. The activities in Mapplewell Park held in the school holidays had been well received, as had the disco held in the school hall.

Councillor Newing made members aware that the most recent meeting of the Ward Alliance had not been quorate. The Ward Alliance had deferred an application from the Café Choir, with a request that they attend a future meeting to explain their project.

Funding had been approved, pending clarification, for the Youth Council to erect a plaque where tree planting had taken place and the Ward Alliance discussed the potential of seeking sponsorship, and erecting hanging baskets in the near future.

Councillor Platts said that sponsored hanging baskets had been well received in the St Helen's Ward, and that the Ward Alliance had resumed face to face meetings, although these were socially distanced. The Ward Alliance had discussed spring bulbs and where to plant these around the estates.

An event to commemorate the jubilee was also discussed, as was the provision of Christmas trees, and organising of Carol singing.

Councillor Leech noted that plaques had been installed outside Poundstreyer providing the history of the area, and work to install a bench as a memorial to the Yorkshire Regiment was also noted.

RECOMMENDED that the notes of the respective Ward Alliances be received, and the updates noted.

Chair

MEETING:	North East Area Council
DATE:	Thursday, 23 September 2021
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Hayward (Chair), Cheetham, Cherryholme, Ennis OBE, Green, Richardson and Wraith MBE

17 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

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

18 Minutes of the Previous Meeting of North East Area Council held on 22nd July 2021

The meeting considered the minutes from the previous meeting of the North East Area Council held on the 22nd July, 2021.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the North East Area Council held on the 22nd July, 2021 be approved as a true and correct record.

19 Notes of the Following Ward Alliances with Feedback from each Ward Alliance Chair

The meeting received notes from the Cudworth, Monk Bretton, North East and Royston Ward Alliances held throughout May and June 2021. The following updates were noted:-

Cudworth – A new Ward Alliance Member had been appointed. A campaign seeing additional sponsorship for hanging baskets was to be undertaken for next year. The Elmer the Elephant project in association with Barnsley Museums was to be undertaken. The St John's Garden was being 'turfed', the notice board was being erected and the flag pole had been erected outside the church. Funding had been obtained for the Darfield Road Community Centre and the surrounding area for projects to engage the local community and work on this was progressing. Work was progressing in seeking new volunteers for the Robert Street Allotments. Reference was made to the work of the local history group and also to the installation of a 'blue plaque' in commemoration of Dorothy Hyman at the Stadium.

Monk Bretton – The first Face to Face meeting had been held since the start of the pandemic. Four groups were now up and running throughout the area and were all doing fantastic work. A recycling project was being undertaken within local schools and work was progressing on planning for the Remembrance Day Parade. Work was also progressing on the painting of railings and investigations were progressing with regards to promoting hanging baskets sponsorship scheme. Thanks were particularly expressed for the superb work of volunteers throughout the area. It was also reported that the Elmer the Elephant Book was on sale at the Cooper Gallery.

North East – it was pleasing to report that the first Face to Face meeting had been held last week. Work was progressing with regard to the hanging baskets project for

next year. The two Gala's held in Grimethorpe and Shafton had been successful and other projects were in development with the various groups throughout the area. Specific reference was made to the work of the Section 106 Sub Group and to projects under development.

Royston – The Elmer the Elephant project was continuing, and work was progressing with the schools in the area. The Christmas Lights and Hanging Basket projects were continuing. A 'listening project' was underway with officers of the Council in order to identify 'gaps' in provision. The Royston Bowling Club had a new management committee and ways of providing support were being examined. The Jubilee Green Canopy tree project was being discussed and Ward Alliances were to be asked to plant trees. A community auction was planned and work was continuing with schools on various projects/initiatives. Some benches had been donated and delivery was awaited. Half Term projects were being planned for the Park and a new sports provider in Royston was keen to provide outside activities. Investigations were still progressing in relation to the future development of allotments in the area.

Arising out of the discussion, particular reference was made to the success of the hanging baskets projects in all areas and to the need to perhaps adopt a unified approach to their provision. Reference was also made to the arrangements for the future management of allotments. Further details would be circulated once finalised.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Ward Alliances and associated updates be received.

20 Ad Astra Projects update (verbal report)

Michelle Cooper from Ad Astra, gave a presentation on the Listening Support Group Work undertaken at Outwood Academy Carlton and Outwood Academy Shafton and on the Stop Smoking in Schools initiative.

In relation to the Listening Project, Michelle outlined why this was such an important project, how the project engaged with young people and what this enabled the project to achieve, the messages it gave to young people about being listened to and appreciated, the work that had continued throughout the pandemic and the issues that had been identified particularly in relation to those under 16 years of age. She then outlined the feedback which, in summary, indicated that the vast majority of young people felt that their time involved with the project had been beneficial.

Information was then provided about the Smoking Cessation Project which had been developed as the local NHS staff had struggled to engage with young people especially in schools. The initial pilot programme had proved to be very successful and the staff team had completed the NHS Smoking Cessation Training in the hope that they could increase the capacity of support available to young people. Later in the year it was hoped to re-start the project in Outwood Academy Shafton, however, before this occurred all staff would have their training reaffirmed to ensure that they were all Covid secure with the methods to be used. In addition, in the last few months requests had been received from school asking for support for students who wanted to stop smoking and appropriate support had been provided. This had clearly demonstrated that there was a demand for the service.

The projects were very much welcomed by members of the Area Council. It was hoped that these could be extended to other schools that children attended within the area attended but the reasons for this not being possible at the moment were noted.

Particular reference was made to the issues relating to mental health and to the increase in demand as a result of the Covid pandemic. It was noted that differing support was available throughout Barnsley but it was felt that there would be a benefit of having a co-ordinated/unified approach throughout the borough.

Rachel Payling stated that she was involved in a group which dealt with mental health and well being and she would share information about where help was available. She reported on the Draft Mental Health Strategy which was currently being prepared and on the possible development of a youth provision at the Lightbox as well as to the provision of support for men. It was hoped that similar provision could be made in all other towns in the borough.

Arising out of this discussion particular reference was made to the potential issues that may arise following the changes to Universal Credit and the withdrawal of the £20 uplift.

Michelle Cooper referred to a mapping exercise that had been completed which, once all the information was compiled, would identify gaps in provision. She also pointed out that there were many voluntary organisations that were providing support for young people that were not part of the formal network.

RESOLVED that Ms M Cooper be thanked for attending the meeting, for her presentation and for answering Members questions.

21 North East Area Council Project Performance Report - update on the delivery of commissioned projects.

Christie McFarlane, Community Development Officer for the North East Area Council introduced this item and gave a detailed update on the delivery of commissioned projects.

An update was provided in relation to District Enforcement for Quarter 1 covering the period April to June 2021. It was reported that 137 Fixed Penalty Notices had been issued, 118 of which were for litter and 19 for Dog Fouling. There had been a delay in car parking due to a new operating system and changing over to new equipment and software.

Twenty seven tasks had been received this quarter from the Area Council and Neighbourhood Services and Members were reminded to inform the Area Form Officer of any hot spot areas or other areas of concern so that they could be investigated.

In relation to Fixed Penalty Notices, it was reported that £4,900 had been raised during the quarter.

In relation to the two case studies, the first related to Rabbit Ings where 10 Fixed Penalty Notices had been issued, 5 for Dog Fouling and 5 for littering. The second

related to Monk Bretton and specifically West Green Way where 11 Fixed Penalty Notices had been issued, 9 for Littering and 2 for Dog Fouling.

It was then reported that some promotional items had been given out by Enforcement Officers these included Stubbies (which were mini cigarette bins), dog poo bag holders and tote bags. These were on display at the meeting and if any Members wished to take them for distribution within the community they could do so. It was noted that the Stubbies, which were a preventative measure for littering, also contained up to date contact information for the Smoking Advisor for the North East Area should anyone be thinking about quitting and need support.

In relation to the Stop Smoking Outreach Service, it was reported that for the current financial year, the contract had been extended once again and the total amount available was £30,000.

As a result of the Covid pandemic, there had been delivery charges moving from Face-to-Face sessions to telephone and online Support. Sarah Sverdloff (Smoking Advisor for the North East Area) had continued to support people with smoking cessation as well as helping with social isolation and signposting to mental health services. She had also continued to work with XBO Logistics on 'Train the Trainer' sessions and there were now 2 Level 2 trained advisors who could deliver support to other employees.

Smoking Advice Sessions had been provided by Michelle Cooper from Ad Astra.

In relation to smoking prevention, it was noted that just over 1 in 5 adults were smokers within the North East area, this comprised 18.8% in Cudworth, 18.4% in Monk Bretton, 18.6% in the North East ward and 17.9% in Royston, a total of 7,877 smokers across the area which had reduced from 11,968 in 2018.

In relation to the target performance, it was noted that all targets set had been exceeded and information was provided in relation to feedback received from service users.

Reference was then made to the proposed recovery steps post Covid which included, amongst other things, the trialling of Virtual Group sessions, delivering more 'Train the Trainer' Level 2 training with partners and resuming 1-1 Face-to-Face appointments. As a result of the success of this commissioned model of provision over the last three years, an additional three advisors were being recruited for the South, Central and Dearne Area Council areas.

In relation to other performance, reference was also made to the Age UK Barnsley Information Advice and Guidance Service for the over 50's. It was noted that for an investment of £4,000, a return of £46,415.44 had resulted in benefit gains.

Reference was also made to the Exodus Young Peoples Project and a case study of the success of the project was presented.

RESOLVED that the update be noted, and thanks be expressed to the staff and volunteers who have worked so hard during these challenging times.

22 NEAC Financial Position and Procurement Update

Christie McFarlane, Community Development Officer for the North East Area Council introduced this item and reported that the North East Area Council was on target for spend.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

23 Report on the use of the Ward Alliance Funds

Christie McFarlane, Community Development Officer for the North East Area Council introduced this item and updated Members with regard to the Area Council Budget, Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds.

It was noted that Ward Alliances were working with Officers in order to achieve expenditure to agreed profiles. In addition, it was reported that ongoing work was continuing with the Stop Smoking Advisor and with the Great Houghton Youth Club with the aim of developing satellite provision within the village.

RESOLVED that the update be noted.

Chair

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MEETING:	Penistone Area Council
DATE:	Thursday, 7 October 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Penistone Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Barnard (Chair), Kitching and Wilson

15 Declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

No Members declared an interest in any item on the agenda.

16 Minutes of the Penistone Area Council meeting held on 22nd July, 2021 (Pac.07.10.2021/2)

The Area Council received the minutes of the previous meeting held on 22nd July, 2021.

The Area Council Manager made Members aware that figures relating to the Healthy Holidays provision had been received, and around only 25% of places available had been accessed. Members views on this were encouraged to influence future provision.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Penistone Area Council meeting held on 22nd July, 2021 be approved as a true and correct record.

17 Notes from the Penistone Ward Alliance held on 23rd September, 2021 (Pac.07.10.2021/3)

The meeting received the notes from the Penistone Ward Alliance held on 23rd September, 2021.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Penistone Ward Alliance held on 23rd September, 2021 be received.

18 Cancer Screening Behavioural Insights - Kaye Mann (Pac.07.10.2021/8)

Kaye Mann, Public Health Specialist Practitioner, BMBC, was welcomed to the meeting.

Members were reminded that 1 in 2 people get Cancer in their lifetime and that potentially 600 new cancers could be postponed or prevented each year in Barnsley. Members heard that the leading causes of death from cancer in Barnsley are lung, prostate, and breast cancer.

It was noted that living a healthy life did make cancer less likely, including being smoke free, keeping a healthy weight, and being more active.

Those present heard of the importance of early diagnosis, which led to an improved chance of surviving cancer. The importance of attending screening was also stressed. It was noted that screening rates in Barnsley were only slightly lower than the national average, but that there were still significant numbers of people not undergoing screening.

Attention was drawn to the signs and symptoms of common cancers. The need for residents to have themselves checked if they experienced these symptoms or experienced any changes in their body was stressed.

An overview of behavioural insights and nudge theory was provided, and examples given of where this could be utilised to increase numbers accessing cancer screening.

Members heard of the behaviour science trial being conducted. Based at the food bank in the Dearne, this would see staff and volunteers speak to clients, and where appropriate offer to refer them to Care Coordinators at GP surgeries. The Care Coordinators would then be able to proactively book appointments. It was noted that promotion of the trial would commence shortly, and, if successful, elements could be rolled out across the borough.

The meeting heard of the support services available for those recently diagnosed with cancer living in a Barnsley postcode or accessing services at a Barnsley Hospital.

Members were asked to promote healthy lifestyle messages, raise awareness of the signs and symptoms of cancer and encourage the uptake of screening. This included sharing positive messages on social media.

The message of consulting a GP if something did not feel right was also emphasised. It was noted that GPs were extremely busy, but it was suggested that awareness could be raised that if residents highlighted that their symptoms may be linked to cancer, this would help prioritise appointments.

Those present discussed the difficulties in securing an appointment with a GP, and it was agreed that these would be fed back to the CCG. However, it was also stressed that it may be more appropriate for residents to see other health professionals. It was noted that discussions were taking place regarding provision within the Glassworks to help increase the uptake of screening.

Members suggested engaging Parish Councils on this agenda, which may include information being placed on their noticeboards, websites and in their magazines.

RESOLVED that thanks be given for the presentation, and that Councillors respond to the asks of them.

19 Report on the Use of Ward Alliance Funds (Pac.07.10.2021/4)

Members received the report, noting its contents. School's Out provision was briefly discussed, and it was suggested that this be put on the agenda of a future Ward Alliance meeting.

Members were made aware of a potential project in the Silkstone Area, which required some support to establish. It suggested that providers engaged through the Working Together Fund Supporting Young People finance may be able to assist.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

20 Performance Report - Q1 (Pac.07.10.2021/5)

The Area Council Manager spoke to the report, previously circulated, drawing attention to the revised format, with feedback being sought from Members.

It was noted that the report included the Area Council priorities, and which commissioned services delivered against these. An overview of performance against recorded indicators was also provided, which usefully compared these to performance in previous years. It was noted that much of the increased performance related to the relaxing of restrictions, enabling more residents to take part in activities.

The Clean, Green and Tidy Commission delivered by Twiggs Grounds Maintenance had supported 189 volunteers, who had pledged 398 volunteer hours. The service had filled 899 rubbish bags and delivered 17 value added projects. Within the quarter, 12 groups had been supported against a target of 10, as well as 16 individual projects. Questions were raised around what happened to the litter, and it was noted that this was processed with household waste arisings, with all but a small proportion of this being diverted from landfill. Members heard that links had been maintained with primary schools, and that work was starting to recommence.

The work to support vulnerable and isolated older people, delivered by Age UK Barnsley, had supported 211 people with 547 interventions. 30 volunteers had been engaged, with assistance being provided for residents to access an estimated additional £18,636.80 in benefits.

Lot 1 concentrated on social action and volunteering and had provided one to one support to 24 existing users and to 5 new users. Information and advice had been provided to 16 individuals, with just 4 community car journeys provided due to the limitations associated with the pandemic. Within the quarter there had been 8 new referrals, one volunteer had received their five-year service award, and two additional volunteers had been recruited. Members heard of the links made with Thurlstone Primary school, as one of Age UK service users had made 48 bug hotels. Also noted was the organisation of a Christmas lunch at Wortley Golf Club which had been booked for 1st December.

Lot 2 focused on community activities, and there had been an increase due to the relaxing of restrictions. Pilley Healthy Life group had restarted with a 6-week programme of Tai Chi for Arthritis and Falls Prevention. The social group at Wortley St. Leonard's Church was also planning to restart. The service was planning to conduct a survey around the Dunford Bridge, Crow Edge and Carlecotes area to establish whether there was demand for local group activities. Promotion of the service was also taking place in Cawthorne with the view to start a walking group utilising Cannon Hall grounds.

An outside event for residents in Thurgoland had been planned, and the membership of the Silkstone Walk for Health group had increased significantly.

19 residents had attended the launch of Wentworth Castle Gardens Walk, with more planned. There had also been discussions about the relaunch of Men In Sheds, with concern raised about the lack of space in the current shed.

Lot 3 of the programme concentrated on establishing a network of interested parties who supported older people. Efforts had been made to re-establish this and links made between Age Friendly Penistone and Age Friendly Barnsley. This has resulted in the target to provide more seats in public places.

The service provided by Citizens Advice Bureau had supported 27 individuals within the quarter and had assisted the management of £6,000 of debt and the claiming of £2,000 of additional benefit. 40 hours of volunteering had been pledged within the quarter. Members noted that only 11% of users accessed the service for debt advice, however the potential impact of the impending changes to benefits and on the powers of landlords was noted.

DIAL Barnsley had received 97 enquiries within the quarter and supported £39,492 of benefit claims. 50 hours of volunteer time had been pledged and the project had returned £12 for every £1 invested. Though 44% of users had been provided with assistance related to benefits, it was noted that the service had also been providing support to those socially isolated who had previously accessed the service.

An overview of the projects funded using Young People Grant Fund finance was provided. Ad Astra will provide mental wellbeing at Penistone Grammar School to those pre-16 and had promoted the service during the summer. Penistone Grammar School was providing similar to those post 16, and it was noted this was not due to start until September. Penistone Girl Guiding had commenced their support to young women as part of a 'Challenge' Badge, however this had been limited by restrictions.

Members noted that Angel Voices had delivered a number of singing workshops, and a charity performance had been planned for the autumn.

Activities at Penistone Leisure Centre had commenced, with Teen Boxing proving to be popular. In addition, finance had been provided to the Active Minds project at Penistone FM, with trainees covering some events over the summer, including one at New Royd Community Garden.

Members noted the work of the Penistone Team and discussed how best to further promote the work of the team and of commissioned services. It was suggested that space in Penistone Living be purchased, as previously, with finance already being approved for this.

Comments were provided on the report, with the prevailing view to keep the report as simple as possible, with exception reports where performance levels raised concerns. In addition, it was suggested that the font be larger to aid accessibility.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

21 Procurement and Financial Update (Pac.07.10.2021/6)

The Area Council Manager spoke to the report noting that there had been little change in the financial picture.

Members were reminded that activities funded by the Supporting Vulnerable and Isolated Older People Grant had been extended during the pandemic for six months, and later on due to a further period of six months. A workshop had been convened to discuss the requirements of a future service to support older and vulnerable residents, and the Area Council Manager was in the process of developing a specification. Members noted that finance had already been allocated to this.

Those present heard that there had been no applications received from the Working Together Fund aside from £494 used to supplement the grant for younger people. Therefore, £33,699 of Working Together Fund remained for allocation, and it was agreed that this would be promoted widely.

Members were reminded that the Clean Green and Tidy Service was in the second year of the service, and there was the option of extending the service for a further 12-month period, which would be discussed later in the year.

It was noted that the Ward Alliance had a working budget of £26,925 for the 2021/22 financial year. An additional £10,000 had been ringfenced to encourage applications from groups during the summer holidays. Members noted £8,410 of this remained unallocated. Therefore, a total figure of £18,620.13 remained within the Ward Alliance Fund. It was suggested that the next meeting of the Area Council may wish to consider devolving further finance to the Ward Alliance Fund.

An overview of the budget was provided. For 2021/22 £215,225 was available, which included any underspend carried forward. An additional £10,000 was also provided from financial hardship monies.

Following approvals for the Clean, Green and Tidy contract, Supporting Vulnerable and Isolated Older People Grants, and after devolving £10,000 to the Ward Alliance Fund, £70,225 remained. However, it was noted that £18,880 of Self Isolation Funds had been received and therefore the budget remaining for allocation was £89,105.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

22 Feedback from Community Listening (Pac.07.10.2021/7)

The Area Council Manager spoke to the item providing Members with an update on the community listening exercises held during the summer. The exercise provided an opportunity for the area team to come together, offered an opportunity for reflection, and also was used to promote the Area Council and Ward Alliance.

The exercise was not designed to be a statistically accurate, but more to provide an indication of the views of the community. A number of events were attended, a stall was held on Penistone Market, residents were also engaged on social media and through Age UK. In addition, the team held a number of walks where conversations

were had with residents along the route. A number of sessions were held to targeted certain groups of residents as well..

The exercise yielded 81 responses; however, it was noted that the online survey was still open. There had been responses from a varied range of ages, but respondents were largely women. 15% of those responded highlighted they had a disability, with 11% preferring not to say.

In responding to what they loved about the community, people highlighted that they liked the countryside, that the area was friendly with good community spirit, and that there was now more places to eat.

In response to the second question about what was needed now and in the future, people highlighted that there was good access to green spaces, good facilities, lots going on, and that the area was safe and good for families.

However, in relation to what was needed, and would add to quality of life, areas such as provision for young people, affordable housing and improved infrastructure were highlighted. Issues with traffic, signage and streetlights were also highlight, as was access to a GP and to a dentist. Residents raised issues with parking, but also suggested a growth in the high street was positive.

In responding to a question about what had changed for residents due to the pandemic, people said that they now spent more time with family, enjoying countryside and locally. People were generally more conscious about their health, but some highlighted increased anxiety about going out and crowds.

Overall, the exercise had offered an opportunity to reengage as a team and have conversations with people at events. A number of residents had raised issues and been signposted to resolve these, and services available to residents had been promoted.

Members were asked whether they felt the exercise raised any new issues, and whether the Area Council priorities remained valid.

Road safety was discussed, including recent issues at Hazlehead, and it was noted that this was outside the remit of the Area Council.

In relation to the findings it was thought that the Area Council was already aware of many of the issues and that the Area Council priorities still remained relevant.

RESOLVED that the findings of the Community Listening Exercise be noted, and that the Area Council priorities be reaffirmed.

Chair

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MEETING:	South Area Council
DATE:	Friday, 22 October 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Markham (Chair), Andrews BEM, Eastwood, Franklin, Frost, J. Higginbottom, Osborne, Shepherd, Smith and Stowe

15 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

No Member wished to declare an interest in any item on the agenda.

16 Minutes of the Meeting of South Area Council held on 3rd September, 2021 (Sac.22.10.2021/2)

The meeting considered the minutes of South Area Council held on 3rd September, 2021.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the South Area Council held on 3rd September, 2021 be approved as a true and correct record.

17 Environmental Enforcement - Mark Giles (Sac.22.10.2021/3)

Mark Giles, Group Leader, Safer Neighbourhood Service, was welcomed to the meeting. Members were reminded that an Environmental Enforcement Policy had recently been approved by Cabinet. This outlined the approach to be taken across Barnsley.

Following the approval an exercise was undertaken which considered provision across the borough, and it highlighted that this varied considerably between wards. It was also noted that all current enforcement contracts were due to cease at the end of March, 2022.

Moving forward, the approach being taken would involve procuring a single contract which to provide a boroughwide service. This service would be provided at zero cost, with the provider receiving any income from notices issued. It was proposed that the service would cover areas such as littering, dog fouling and car parking previously commissioned in the South Area, but would also enforce areas such as non-presentation of bins, fly tipping and commercial waste. In allowing a single contractor to concentrate on enforcement, BMBC resources would then be focused on prosecutions.

It was suggested that the contract would allow flexibility for Area Councils to procure additional resource over and above that provided by the main contract.

Members noted that the specification for the service required the adoption of technology used by the council for issuing Fixed Penalty Notices. This would allow monitoring on a geographical basis to ensure the service was being delivered appropriately across the borough.

Questions were raised around the external procurement of the service, and whether this could be provided in house. It was noted that there was currently not the resource to do so within the Council, and the process to recruit and train significant numbers of staff would be time consuming and costly.

Comments were received that Members needed to know the basis for issuing Fixed Penalty Notices so that they could support the process, for example by ensuring yellow lines were maintained, and that cameras were located in correct positions.

Queries were raised around the funding of additional services above the base level of service, and income from any notices issued. Members heard that any income generated from any additional service funded by the Area Council would be returned to the Area Council.

Members discussed CCTV and the monitoring of this, which is undertaken by South Yorkshire Police. It was noted that covert cameras were being used for operations, including to combat off road biking.

With regards to environmental education, Members questioned how this would be provided. Members heard that this would be through schools, at community events and through leaflets and the provision of other information.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) That thanks be given for the presentation;
- (ii) That the Area Council receives further information relating to the Environmental Enforcement Service in due course; and
- (iii) That future performance reports feature information relating to the Area Council funded covert cameras.

18 Children and Young People's Emotional Health and Wellbeing - Lauren Nixon (Sac.22.10.2021/4)

Lauren Nixon, CYP Emotional Health and Wellbeing Transformation Lead, was welcomed to the meeting. Members were made aware of the work to date in this area. A mapping and scoping exercise had been undertaken in order to record all services supporting the emotional health and wellbeing of young people. From this a number of recommendations for improvement had been developed.

A multi-agency group on the theme had been convened, which was well attended by a broad spectrum of organisations. The formation of the group was designed to enable strategic decisions to be made collectively.

The CAMHS service specification had also been reviewed and a model developed which puts the child at the heart. Members heard how the service was now in a mobilisation and implementation period, but improvements had already been seen in waiting list times.

A Mental Health Support Team was also in the mobilisation phase. Specialising in early intervention and mental health support in schools, the service would be fully operational by March 2022, but was already operating in all secondary and special schools, and some primary schools.

Members also heard of the bereavement and healthy relationship councillor roles, which operated boroughwide.

Investment had been made to provide a physical space, with the CYP Emotional Health and Wellbeing Hub located in the town centre. This was partly operational but would be launched fully in the new year.

Members were made aware of the CYP Emotional Health and Wellbeing Improvement Plan which focused on 5 key areas:-

- Early Intervention and Prevention:- assistance is provided through a mental health support team supporting schools to embed a whole school approach to mental health including looking at the causes of mental health issues and how to support those with adverse childhood experiences;
- Workforce Development:- a training calendar has been developed which had been rolled out to educational settings;
- The role of schools and school settings:- investment has been made with schools having a designated mental health lead, and a forum to share best practice and input into service development has been developed;
- Improved support for vulnerable children and young people:- the Mental Health Support Team specifically work with groups such as LGBT, Young Carers, and those at risk of exclusion;
- Engagement and Coproduction:- working with such as the Youth Council, there has been significant engagement over the summer, and charter for services to commit to has been developed.

Members noted the ongoing workstreams, which included the Self Harm Strategy, All Age Eating Disorder Working Group, development of the Hub Building and the provision of a centralised multi-agency training offer.

Members discussed past issues and variable relationships with schools, with many now being academies. Assurances were given that all secondary schools were engaged with the agenda. It was noted that it was mandatory to have a designated mental health lead in all schools, and for these to be fully trained. Whilst not all primary schools were taking part, it was hoped that this would be developed over time, with the opinion of schools sought on the barriers. It was hoped that schools would see the benefits of engaging in due course.

Those present discussed the waiting times associated with different CAMHS pathways, and whilst many of these had improved, there was still need for further improvement. It was suggested that historically emphasis had been on diagnosis, with more support required once a diagnosis had been given.

Members noted the need to improve access to mental health services for all residents, with much to do in order to improve waiting times for those with serious mental illness. Members heard of the recently established Mental Health Partnership, and it was noted that the concerns of Members could feed into the group.

RESOLVED that thanks be given for the presentation and update.

19 Children's Social Care Assessments - Liz Stenton (Sac.22.10.2021/5)

Liz Stenton, Head of Children and Family Social Care, was welcomed to the meeting. Members heard of work completed by the Nuffield Foundation and published in July, 2020. The work considered levels of poverty and deprivation and the impact on decision making for children in social care. Members were reminded that Barnsley was the 38th most deprived borough out of 317 authorities.

Members heard of the work Service Director Debbie Mercer had been involved in, leading a service of practice focused workshops with children's services staff. These allowed time for reflection on practice and to make recommendations for the future.

Since this time there had been an opportunity to look at the next steps, working with families and communities to poverty proof assessments.

Members heard that issues with families were often not as a result of neglect but often due to problems associated with poverty. Historically some practitioners had struggled to make the link with poverty, and this was an important factor to be sighted on during assessment.

Those present heard of the difficult choices families in crisis often had to make in relation to their finances, and how this may often impact on other areas. It was seen as important to ensure practitioners unpicked the underlying reasons and looked at ways to support families.

Work also looked to strengthen collaboration across the Council to support families, noting the phrase 'it takes a village to raise a child', and it was acknowledged that the primary focus was for children to stay with their family wherever possible.

In practical terms, Members noted that a poverty task and finish group had been established and had developed an action plan. A poverty checklist for managers to use when supervising staff had been developed, and poverty champions were now in place. Links had been made with staff in Department for Work and Pensions, and Citizen's Advice Bureau to look at how families can best access support. An agreement for training, advice and guidance to be provided by officers in housing was now in place and the review of the neglect strategy would take into account the links between poverty and neglect. Members noted that child assessment and protection templates would now also take account of the poverty context of the family.

Future work in this area included broadening conversations with families and further engagement with the third sector and across departments. Members noted that Covid had put additional pressures on households, and linking families to support to maximise income was more important than ever. Assurances were given that the

voice of families and of children continued to be at the centre of work, and that work with families continued on a strength based restorative approach.

Members discussed the impending changes to universal credit and the expected impact. The need for support to ensure residents received the benefits to which they are entitled in order to maximise their income was noted.

Support provided at an Area Council or Ward level, including welfare rights advice, winter wellbeing work, and access to food through such as healthy holidays provision, was noted, and the need for practitioners to be aware of this. It was suggested that any gaps in support identified could potentially be addressed by the Area Council or Ward Alliance. All agreed that a joint approach to addressing poverty and assisting families was required.

RESOLVED that thanks be given for the presentation.

Chair

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Item 27



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 22 September 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Andrews BEM, T. Cave, Howard, Lamb and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Eastwood, Franklin, Frost and Tattersall

Members in Virtual Attendance: Councillor Gardiner

75. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Councillor Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest as a member of the Berneslai Homes Board in respect of Minute Number 84.

76. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 8 September 2021 had been called in.

77. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 8 September 2021 (Cab.22.9.2021/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 8 September 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

78. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.22.9.2021/4)

There were no Records of Decisions by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers to report.

79. Action Taken under Paragraph B6 of the Responsibility for Executive Functions - Officer Delegations Contained in the Council Constitution (Cab.22.9.2021/5)

RESOLVED that the action taken by Executive Directors under Paragraph B6 of the Responsibility for Executive Functions – Officer Delegations, as contained within the Appendix attached to the report now submitted and detailed below, be noted:-

Acceptance of Department of Transport/Sustrans Funding for Trans Pennine Trail

Date of Decision – 19 August 2021

To accept the 100% grant funding from the Department of Transport via Sustrans to carry out improvements on two specific sections of the Trans Pennine Trail: A61 –

Haverlands Lane, Worsbrough and Smithley Wood Lane, Dodworth to Moorend Lane, Silkstone Common.

80. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.22.9.2021/6)

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

Children's Spokesperson

81. Annual Report of the Care4Us Council (2020/21) (Cab.22.9.2021/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet noted the contribution of the Care4Us Council in enabling the voice of children in care and care leavers to be heard and acted upon during the planning and commissioning of services aimed at meeting their needs, as noted in the Annual Report for 2020/21.

82. Annual Report of the Barnsley Local Safeguarding Children Partnership (2020/21) (Cab.22.9.2021/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet received the Annual Report of the Barnsley Local Safeguarding Children Partnership (LSCP) for 2020/21 and noted the progress made by the LSCP in relation to its statutory role and functions, as part of Cabinet's continued consideration of the Borough's arrangements for safeguarding vulnerable adults and children.

Adults and Communities Spokesperson

83. Annual Report of the Barnsley Safeguarding Adults Board (2020-21) (Cab.22.9.2021/9)

RESOLVED that Cabinet noted the Annual Report of the Local Safeguarding Adults Board for 2020/21, in conjunction with the progress of the Board in meeting its responsibilities to keep adults in Barnsley safe.

Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

84. Berneslai Homes Asset Management Strategy (Round 2) (Cab.22.9.2021/10)

RESOLVED that Cabinet approved the draft Berneslai Homes Asset Management Strategy; with Cabinet delegating any further minor amendments to the Head of Housing, Sustainability and Climate Change in discussion with the portfolio holder for Place (Regeneration and Culture).

85. Goldthorpe Masterplan Framework (Round 2 Adoption) (Cab.22.9.2021/11)

RECOMMENDED TO FULL COUNCIL ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2021 that:-

1. The progress made in the development of the masterplan framework for Goldthorpe be noted; and
2. Cabinet delegate acceptance of £0.580m grant funding via Sheffield City Region from Ministry of Homes Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

Get Building Fund (GBF) to Executive Director Core Services in consultation with the Executive Director Place to facilitate the necessary infrastructure improvements required to facilitate the ES10 land south of Dearne Valley Parkway as per approved Strategic Growth Clusters update Cabinet report (Cab.20.3.2019/17).

Environment and Transportation Spokesperson

86. Grass Cutting Briefing (Cab.22.9.2021/12)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Supports the continued review of the grass cutting and weed killing management regime currently in place;
2. The grass cutting service works with Area Councils and key internal and external stakeholders to develop plans of how managed grass areas can be improved, whilst simultaneously identify and set out areas where rewilding and wildflower management regimes can be introduced; and
3. The grass cutting service works more closely with Area Councils to improve service transparency by providing greater levels of service information to allow better coordination and a better customer experience.

87. Town Centre and Principal Towns Cleanliness Enhancements (Cab.22.9.2021/13)

RESOLVED that the report be deferred.

Core Services Spokesperson

88. Revisions to the Selective Voluntary Early Retirement and Voluntary Severance Policy (Cab.22.9.2021/14)

RECOMMENDED TO FULL COUNCIL ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2021 that the suggested revisions and introduction of additional criteria as outlined in section 4 of the Revisions to the Selective Voluntary Early Retirement/Voluntary Severance Policy be approved. This will allow greater flexibility for services and employees throughout the Managing Change process.

89. Corporate Plan Performance Report Quarter 1 April-June 2021 (Cab.22.9.2021/15)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Noted the contents of the Corporate Plan Performance Report for Quarter 1 (April to June 2021), as detailed in the report submitted; and
2. Shares the report with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to inform and support their ongoing work programme.

**90. Corporate Finance Performance Quarter Ending 30 June 2021
(Cab.22.9.2021/16)**

RESOLVED that Cabinet noted:-

1. The Corporate Finance Performance Report for Quarter 1 ending 30 June 2021;
 - a) Corporate Finance Performance
 2. The forecast 2021/22 General Fund overspend of £22m, mostly comprised of the ongoing impact of Covid-19;
 3. The current 2021/22 forecast of a balanced position on the Housing Revenue Account;
 4. The overall net impact (after all specific Government funding) of £6.6m;
 5. That the net impact will be funded from resources previously set aside within the 2021/22 budget;
 6. Approval of the write off of historic bad debts totalling £0.594m;
 - b) Capital Programme Performance
 7. The forecast position on the approved Capital Programme;
 8. The ongoing review of the Capital Programme; and
 - c) Treasury Management
 9. The key messages from the Council's Quarter 1 Treasury Management activities.

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Chair

MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 6 October 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Andrews BEM (Chair), Houghton CBE, T. Cave, Cheetham, Howard, Lamb and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Eastwood, Franklin, Frost, McCarthy and Tattersall

Members in Virtual Attendance: Councillor Gardiner

91. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

Councillor Tattersall declared a non-pecuniary interest as Berneslai Homes Board member in respect of Minute Number 99.

Councillor Platts declared a non-pecuniary interest as St Helen's Ward Member in respect of Minute 102.

92. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 22 September 2021 had been called in.

93. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 22 September 2021 (Cab.6.10.2021/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 22 September 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

94. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.6.10.2021/4)

There were no Records of Decisions by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers to report.

95. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.6.10.2021/5)

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

Adults and Communities Spokesperson

96. Integrated Care System: Barnsley Place Based Agreement (Cab.6.10.2021/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet approves the Integrated Care System: Barnsley Place Based Agreement, as detailed in the report submitted.

Joint Children's and Core Services Spokespersons

97. Dedicated Schools Grant (High Needs Block): Management Action Plan (2021-2025) (Cab.6.10.2021/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet endorses the proposals of the Local Authority's Dedicated Schools Grant (High Needs Block) Management Plan (2021-2025) for submission to the Department for Education (DfE) in accordance with the key actions indicated in Paragraph 4.24 of the report.

Environment and Transportation Spokesperson

98. Barugh Green Crossroads - Barugh Green Road, Higham Common Road, Cawthorne Road and Barugh Lane, Barugh Green, Barnsley - Proposed No Waiting at Any Time Restrictions (Cab.6.10.2021/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on the approaches to the crossroad junction of Barugh Green Road, Higham Common Road, Cawthorne Road and Barugh Lane, Barugh Green, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

99. BMBC Landlord Accreditation Scheme (Cab.6.10.2021/9)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposals for a new Landlord Accreditation Scheme which is set out in Sections 5 and 6 of the report now submitted; and
2. Approves the procurement of LocalPad, via a contract waiver, as the preferred platform on which to host Barnsley's new Landlord Accreditation Scheme.

100. Principal Towns and Local Centres Investment Programme (Cab.6.10.2021/10)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Agrees to the concept of developing and associated consultation on the proposed Principal Towns Investment programme;
2. Agrees the approaches for developing the priorities for all the Local Centres inclusive of associated engagement leading to the development of a local centre investment plan; and

3. Notes that a further report be provided in relation to the formal adoption of investment plans inclusive of a supporting funding strategy that stimulates private sector investment.

101. Exclusion of Public and Press

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

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

Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

102. Laithes Lane Housing Development (Cab.6.10.2021/12)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the Housing Strategy and Growth Team to progress the delivery of seven bungalows at Laithes Lane, Athersley. The homes will be Council owned Housing Revenue Account (HRA) properties, managed by Berneslai Homes and let to applicants from the Council's Housing Register;
2. Approves the scheme costs. The scheme has previously been approved in principle and will be financed from the Council's approved Housing Investment Programme; and
3. Approves the appointment of the preferred contractor, to construct the seven residential properties.

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Chair

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Item 29



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Thursday, 21 October 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Andrews BEM, T. Cave, Cheetham, Howard and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Eastwood, Franklin, Frost and Tattersall

Members in Virtual Attendance: Councillor Gardiner

103. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

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

104. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 6 October 2021 had been called in.

105. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 6 October 2021 (Cab.21.10.2021/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 6 October 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

106. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.21.10.2021/4)

There were no Records of Decisions by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers to report.

107. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.21.10.2021/5)

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

Deputy Leader

108. Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021 - 2030 (Cab.21.10.2021/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Notes the content and principles contained within the refreshed Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2021 – 2030); and
2. Endorses the refreshed Health and Wellbeing Strategy, following its approval by the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Environment and Transportation Spokesperson

109. Town Centre and Principal Town Cleanliness Enhancements (Cab.21.10.2021/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Supports the Town Centre and Principal Town Cleanliness Enhancements report and its appendices that set out the new service schedules for the town centre;
2. Supports the ongoing work at principal towns; and
3. Supports the service enhancements set out in section 4.6 and 4.7 of the report.

110. Dearne Hall Lane, Dearne Hall Road, Miller's View, Miller's Grove and Dearne Hall Park, Barugh Green, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.21.10.2021/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Dearne Hall Lane, Dearne Hall Road, Miller's View, Miller's Grove and Dearne Hall Park, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

111. Furlong Road and Prospect Road, Bolton-upon-Deerne, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.21.10.2021/9)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Furlong Road and Prospect Road, Bolton-upon-Deerne, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

112. High Street, Monk Bretton, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.21.10.2021/10)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on High Street, Monk Bretton, Barnsley; and

2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

113. Manor Road and Barnsley Road, Cudworth, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.21.10.2021/11)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Manor Road and Barnsley Road, Cudworth, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

114. Nanny Marr Crescent, (junction with Nanny Marr Road), Darfield, Barnsley - Proposed Waiting Restrictions (Cab.21.10.2021/12)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce restrictions on Nanny Marr Crescent (junction with Nanny Marr Road), Darfield, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

115. Station Road, Worsbrough Dale, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.21.10.2021/13)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Station Road, Worsbrough Dale, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

116. South Yorkshire Electric Vehicle Charge Point Programme (South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority) 2021/22 (Cab.21.10.2021/14)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the Council entering into a funding agreement with, and accepts up to £275,384.98 funding, from South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA);
2. Approves the Council to conduct a procurement exercise using the Crown Commercial Services RM6213 (Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Services) framework; using the 'Clustering' option on behalf of the SYMCA authorities and acting as Lead Buyer; and
3. Approves the Council entering into a contract with the identified preferred supplier to deliver electric vehicle ChargePoint infrastructure (EVCI) within Barnsley.

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Chair

Item 30



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 3 November 2021
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Andrews BEM (Chair), Cheetham, Howard, Lamb and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Eastwood, Franklin and Frost

Members in Virtual Attendance: Councillors Gardiner and T. Cave

117. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

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

118. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 21 October 2021 had been called in.

119. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 21 October 2021 (Cab.3.11.2021/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 21 October 2021 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

120. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.3.11.2021/4)

There were no Records of Decisions by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers to report.

121. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.3.11.2021/5)

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

Environment and Transportation Spokesperson

122. Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Right Turn' and 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.3.11.2021/6)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Right Turn' and 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley; and

2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

123. Pilley Green and Church Way, Pilley, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.3.11.2021/7)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Pilley Green and Church Way, Pilley, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

124. Hill Street and Hill Crest, Elsecar, Barnsley - Proposed 'No Waiting at Any Time' Restrictions (Cab.3.11.2021/8)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the proposal to enact a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to introduce 'No Waiting at Any Time' restrictions on Hill Street and Hill Crest, Elsecar, Barnsley; and
2. Authorises the Head of Highways and Engineering and the Legal Service Director and Solicitor to the Council to make and implement the Traffic Regulation Order.

Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

125. Carlton Masterplan Framework (Round 2 Adoption) (Cab.3.11.2021/9)

RECOMMENDED TO FULL COUNCIL ON 25 NOVEMBER 2021 that:-

1. the progress made in the development of the Masterplan Framework for Carlton (sites MU2/MU3) be noted; and
2. that the final version of the Masterplan Framework be presented to Full Council for adoption on 25 November 2021.

126. Proposed Revisions to the Scheme of Delegations Relating to Planning Decisions (Cab.3.11.2021/10)

RECOMMENDED TO FULL COUNCIL ON 25 NOVEMBER 2021 that the proposed delegations from Planning and Regulatory Board to specified officers/posts be amended as per the Terms of Reference of the Full Council, Regulatory Boards and Committees and Functions Delegated to Officers attached to the report.

127. Exclusion of Public and Press

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

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

Regeneration and Culture Spokesperson

128. Billingley View - "Barnsley Low Carbon Standard" Housing Development (Cab.3.11.2021/12)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Approves the Housing Strategy and Growth Team to progress the delivery of sixteen houses as a pilot scheme for the Barnsley Low Carbon Standard. The homes will be Council owned Housing Revenue Account (HRA) properties, managed by Berneslai Homes and let to applicants from the Council's Housing Register;
2. Approves the scheme costs. The scheme has previously been approved in principle and will be financed from the Council's approved Housing Investment Programme; and
3. Approves the appointment of the preferred contractor chosen following a robust procurement process.

129. New Foot and Cycle Bridge: Award of Contract (Cab.3.11.2021/13)

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

1. Notes the progress of the delivery of the approved Proposed New Foot and Cycle Bridge, over the railway line, connecting Penny Pie Park with Pogmoor Recreation Ground that will provide a safe and active travel route for the residents of the Borough and for children going to and from Horizon Community College;
2. Approves the award of the Provision of Penny Pie Park Footbridge and Civils Works contract outlined in Section 4, noting the financial implications (as detailed in Section 7, Financial Implications);
3. Delegates acceptance of £1.5m grant funding via Sheffield City Region from Ministry of Homes Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Get Building Fund (GBF) to Executive Director Core Services in consultation with the Executive Director Place to contribute towards the funding of the necessary

infrastructure improvements required to facilitate the new foot and cycle bridge;

4. Approves the earmarking of £0.120m in additional capital funding from the Council's capital contingency reserves (as detailed in Section 7, Financial Implications) to underwrite the contingency costs of the scheme; and
5. Authorises the Executive Director Place to undertake all necessary steps to ensure continued delivery of the scheme.

.....
Chair

Item 32

SOUTH YORKSHIRE PENSIONS AUTHORITY

9 SEPTEMBER 2021

PRESENT: Councillor J Mounsey (Chair)

Councillors: S Clement-Jones, S Cox, D Fisher, M Havard, D Nevett, C Rosling-Josephs, A Sangar, M Stowe, G Weatherall and N Wright

Trade Unions: N Doolan-Hamer (Unison) and G Warwick (GMB)

Investment Advisors: A Devitt and L Robb

Officers: G Graham (Director), G Kirk (Monitoring Officer), M McCarthy (Deputy Clerk), G Richards (Senior Democratic Services Officer), S Smith (Head of Investments) and G Taberner (Head of Finance and Corporate Services)

A Stone and G Kendall (Border to Coast Pensions Partnership Ltd)

Apologies for absence were received from D Patterson and J Bailey

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

None.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS.

RESOLVED – That Item 16 ‘Annual Review of the Border to Coast Pensions Partnership’, Item 17 ‘Progress on the Agricultural Portfolio’ and Item 18 ‘Advisor’s Appraisal’ be considered in the absence of the public and press.

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST.

None.

6 SECTION 41 FEEDBACK FROM DISTRICT COUNCILS

None.

7 MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 10 JUNE 2021

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Annual meeting of the Authority held on 10th June 2021 be agreed as a true record.

8 MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 10 JUNE 2021

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Ordinary meeting of the Authority held on 10th June 2021 be agreed as a true record.

9 CHANGES TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUTHORITY

A report was submitted to inform Members of recent changes to the Membership of the Authority.

The Chair welcomed Cllr G Weatherall to the meeting.

It was noted that a new Vice-Chair would be appointed to replace Cllr Law once Sheffield CC's membership had been confirmed.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

10 Q1 CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT

G Taberner presented the Corporate Performance report for Q1 2020/21.

Key points for the quarter were:

- Good progress on a range of corporate objectives in key areas of training and development and the office accommodation project.
- Fund value at a record high of £10.2 billion and funding level over 110%.
- Operational budget forecast showed sufficient resources available for key projects in 2021/22.
- Delays to delivery of some of the corporate plans including clearance of casework backlogs regarding aggregations and procurement of a new HR and Staff Payroll system.
- Increase in sickness absence levels compared to the previous quarter, although they remained fairly low overall.

Members noted a table within the report which provided updates in respect of developments in delivering the Corporate Plan and supporting strategies.

With regard to Pensions Administration, it was noted that the improvement in priority cases times was mostly attributable to improvements in reporting on death cases. 98% of death cases and 76% of retirement cases were processed within the 5 day target time.

In relation to non-priority case performance, high volumes of aggregation cases continued to account for the majority of 'late' cases. A project team was being established to focus on improving the effectiveness of processing in this area.

In answer to a question from the Chair regarding clearing of backlogs, the Director confirmed that some progress had been made albeit slowly. The backlog was not affecting processing of retirements or benefit payments.

Members were reminded that the budget for 2021/22 was set and approved at £5,445,600. The total budget requirement had not changed but it was now necessary to request approval for a small number of budget virements to reflect the planned expenditure on projects and the resourcing of that. These concerned the Oakwell House Project, the Investment Strategy budget and the Pensions Administration budget. Full details were set out in the report.

It was noted that there had been eight complaints during the period, six of which were outside the Authority's control.

Members noted the updated Risk Register which was attached as an appendix to the report.

The August review of the Risk Register resulted in two changes, namely 02 – Failure to meet statutory requirements for disclosure of information to scheme members and 05 – Disruption to services due to failure to complete the works required to Oakwell House on time and on budget. Full details were within the report.

RESOLVED – That Members:

- i) Note the report.
- ii) Approve the proposed budget virements to resource the delivery of key corporate priorities as set out in paragraphs 4.18 to 4.20 of the report.

11 ADVISOR'S COMMENTARY

A Devitt provided a market commentary on recent events.

Highlights included:

- Vaccine roll out remained a mixed picture. The “vaccines as a path to full economic recovery” narrative seemed to have had a positive effect and had fuelled resilience in equity markets, particularly in the US.
- Interest rates remained at record lows and seemed set to remain there for some time, this was leading investors to seek alternatives to bond yields that were further eroded by inflation.
- The regulatory interference in China had hit Chinese stocks in the quarter.
- Supply chain disruptions remained which was shoring up prices and was still a key point to watch as an indicator of policy action.
- Geopolitical upsets, such as the Taliban regaining control in Afghanistan, did not seem to be impacting markets currently.

It was thought that the months ahead were likely to be characterised by volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity.

Inflation would be something to look out for and how companies were coping and what was the base level of consumer demand. Some profit taking and less market support in the equity market was expected which would cause the market to be more volatile and COP26, the UN Climate Change Conference in November, would be a key forum for setting environmental standards and expectations.

L Robb commented that all markets were priced relative to low interest rates and low inflation, if anything challenged that environment it would be a risk.

In response to a question from Cllr Wright, A Devitt commented that it was difficult to attribute any disruption to the pandemic or Brexit. Brexit repercussions were not thought to be a large threat to portfolios at the moment.

The Chair thanked A Devitt for the update.

12 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2021

S Smith presented the Quarterly Investment Performance report to 30th June 2021.

The report contained the valuation breakdown of the Fund showing the values across the different asset classes. This showed that at 30th June 2021 the Fund was valued at over £10bn and the funding level was 113.3%. For the quarter to the end of June 2021, the Fund returned 4% against the expected benchmark of 4.3%.

With regard to asset allocation, as equity markets continued to improve, profits were taken - £3.8m was raised from legacy holdings and used to fund the drawdowns into alternative funds. £100m was withdrawn from the Border to Coast overseas developed fund to reduce the overweight position to equities.

The report gave details of recent property transactions and the Fund allocation was shown in a chart against the strategic target. The changes in net investment for the categories over the last year was also included and showed that the Fund was being de-risked in line with the strategic benchmark.

Members were informed that over the quarter all Border to Coast's equity funds had underperformed their respective benchmarks. Looking at the longer term position, a chart within the report showed the performance of each of the Border to Coast funds held by SYPA since inception. It showed that four of the five funds had outperformed and matched the target return.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

13 BORDER TO COAST PRESENTATION

Andrew Stone and George Kendall gave a presentation from Border to Coast Pensions Partnership.

The presentation covered:

- Border to Coast's purpose and approach.
- Progress at Border to Coast.
- SYPA's Investments.
- Upcoming Fund Launches.
- Approach to Responsible Investment.

Following the presentation members asked questions about a range of issues raised in the presentation.

The Chair thanked A Stone for a very interesting and informative presentation.

14 Q1 RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT UPDATE

Members considered the Responsible Investment Update for Q1 2021/22.

It was noted that highlight included:

- The casting of 6,110 individual votes as 411 different company meetings.
- A number of significant “say on climate” votes.
- The Authority, along with one other Border to Coast Partner Fund, casting its vote differently in relation to the Shell climate transition plan because of the lack of connection between that plan and the underlying business plan.
- An increase in the level of engagement activity in emerging markets.
- A continued high level of engagement around social issues as well as some increase in engagement around environmental issues driven by “say on climate”.
- A new engagement theme around post pandemic labour practices.
- Continued gradual improvement in ESG performance in all three of the equity portfolios with a noticeable positive impact from the restructuring of the Emerging Markets Fund.
- Continued reductions in all carbon emissions metrics with a highly material reduction in the Emerging Markets Fund, although it was clear that in isolation and without further action, those portfolios would not currently hit the 2030 Net Zero Goal.
- The inclusion of the Authority as a leading practice case study by external organisations in relation to both place-based impact investing and Net Zero.

The report contained detailed sections on engagement activity, voting activity, portfolio ESG performance, progress to Net Zero, collaborative activity and policy development and members asked a number of questions around the progress being made towards key objectives such as Net Zero.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

15 DEVELOPMENT OF THE BORDER TO COAST PROPERTY POOLING PROPOSITION

A report was submitted which provided members with an update on the development of the Border to Coast property proposition and to gain approval for the required contribution to further development costs.

Members were informed that Border to Coast was proposing to launch Global and UK products which addressed the demand from partner funds.

Having considered feedback from partner funds around differences in risk appetite and return expectations, the Company proposed to launch two “fund of fund” structures. One would focus on Core and Core+ holdings, and the other with a higher risk/return balance would target Value Add and Opportunistic holdings which would involve more development risk.

The Company would need to secure an advisor to work with them on selecting the specific funds to hold within these products and this procurement would be part of the next stage of development.

It was noted that the Company and the Authority's Investment Advisory Panel were in ongoing dialogue over the detailed business case for the pooling of existing investments and those discussions would culminate in a recommendation later in the financial year.

Members were informed that the remaining development work would involve significant spend on legal and tax advisors to draw up the necessary documents for regulatory approval and create the required legal structures together with specialist support for the various procurement processes as well as the costs of a project team within the Company. The estimated contribution per partner fund was up to £0.5m which included a significant contingency.

RESOLVED – That members:

- i) Note the progress being made in developing Border to Coast's property proposition and the proposed next steps for the Authority.
- ii) Approve a contribution of £0.5m to the further development costs of the proposition.

16 DECISIONS TAKEN BETWEEN MEETINGS OF THE AUTHORITY

A report was submitted which gave details of decisions taken as a matter of urgency between meetings.

It was noted that one decision had been required since the previous Authority meeting. This related to the casting of the Authority's shareholder vote on four resolutions at the annual general meeting of Border to Coast. The resolutions covered:

1. The approval of the Annual Report and Accounts.
2. The reappointment of KPMG as auditors.
3. The annual review of the conflicts of interest policy for directors.
4. The register of director's interests.

Having considered the advice of the Director and the views of the s41 members, the Chair had agreed that the Authority's vote should be cast in favour of all four resolutions.

RESOLVED – That members note the decisions taken between Authority meetings using the appropriate urgency procedures.

Exclusion of the Public and Press

RESOLVED – That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act and the public interest not to disclose information outweighs the public interest in disclosing it.

17 ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE BORDER TO COAST PENSIONS PARTNERSHIP

A report was submitted which allowed members to review the performance of the Border to Coast Pensions Partnership and the Authority's arrangement for overseeing and engaging with the work of the Partnership.

RESOLVED – That members:

- i) Note the views of the Independent Advisory Panel set out in Appendix A.
- ii) Approve the recommended actions set out in Appendix A.

18 PROGRESS ON THE AGRICULTURAL PORTFOLIO

A report was considered which provided an update on activity associated with the Agricultural Property portfolio.

RESOLVED – That members:

- i) Note the activity being undertaken in relation to the portfolio following the review considered by the Authority last year.
- ii) Endorse the approach outlined within the report to “Project Chip” and delegate execution to officers in consultation with the Independent Investment Advisors.

19 ADVISOR'S APPRAISAL

A report was submitted which provided an opportunity to appraise the performance of the arrangements in place for independent advice in relation to investment matters.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

CHAIR

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Item 33

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

13 SEPTEMBER 2021

PRESENT: Councillor T Damms (Chair)
Councillor C Hogarth (Vice-Chair)
Councillors: S Sansome, T Smith, S Ball, J Paszek,
D Hutchinson, S Ayriss, R Frost and C Ross

DCFO C Kirby, ACO T Carlin and S Booth
(South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service)

G Kirk, M Potter, L Noble and M McCoolle
(Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor P Garbutt,
Councillor B Johnson, Dr A Billings, M McCarthy, N Copley,
S Norman, CFO A Johnson and M Buttery

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

None.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN RELATION TO ANY ITEM OF BUSINESS ON THE AGENDA

None.

6 REPORTS BY MEMBERS

On 5 August 2021, Councillor Frost had attended the SYFR Prince's Trust Dearne Team 6 Graduation Ceremony at Montgomery Hall in Wath, which he had found to be very interesting and informative. He encouraged Members to attend future events.

7 RECEIPT OF PETITIONS

None.

8 TO RECEIVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC, OR COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIR OR THE CLERK AND TO PASS SUCH RESOLUTIONS THEREON AS THE STANDING ORDERS PERMIT AND AS MAY BE DEEMED EXPEDIENT

None.

9 MINUTES OF THE AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 26 JULY 2021

Members noted that Items 1 and 3 on the Action Log could now be discharged.

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Authority Meeting held on 26 July 2021 be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

10 COVID-19 UPDATE

Members were provided with an update on SYFR's response and recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 19 July 2021, the Government had lifted the final COVID-19 restrictions, although the Service had decided to maintain a number of the restrictions for the foreseeable future in relation to infection, prevention and control measures. This was in line with the National Fire Chiefs' Council's position.

The Service's position was to continue to:-

- Wear face masks where social distancing could not be adhered to both inside and outside of the workplace, and when in contact with members of the public.
- Encourage staff to undertake lateral flow tests twice weekly, prior to coming into the workplace.

Members noted the relatively high COVID-19 infection rates that continued to be experienced across the region.

In terms of service delivery, the Service had continued to respond to all emergencies throughout the pandemic, but some community and business engagement work had been suspended during specific periods of the pandemic. From 17 April 2021, the Service had resumed much of its community engagement work in a risk assessed manner. The Service would continue to increase its engagement within the community in relation to children and young people through the Prince's Trust and the Cadets Programme, conduct business fire safety audits, and home and school visits etc.

The Service continued to maintain agile working arrangements for Support Staff. Maximum building occupancy factors based upon risk assessments and social distancing had been implemented to ensure staff safety in returning back into the workplace. Each department maintained its own departmental rota.

The Service encouraged its staff to notify when they had received their COVID-19 vaccinations. A number of staff had volunteered to receive St John's Ambulance training, which had enabled assistance to be provided at some of the vaccination sites across South Yorkshire. To date, the Service had vaccinated over 1,000 individuals.

The Service remained an active member of the Local Resilience Forum which dealt with the response and recovery measures, and met on a weekly basis.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the update.

11 STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE AND ANNUAL REPORT - 2020/21

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive/Clerk to the Fire and Rescue Authority was submitted which sought Authority approval for the South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority Statement of Assurance and Annual Report for 2020/21.

The Fire and Rescue National Framework for England was published in May 2018 and stated that fire and rescue authorities must publish a Statement of Assurance on an annual basis and that, together with their services, remained free to operate in a way that enabled the most efficient and effective delivery of their services. The Statement of Assurance also contained the Annual Report.

Councillor Sansome raised a question in respect of the majority of the Authority's funding being provided directly by the Government, and the remainder raised via the precept which formed part of the council tax bills issued by the district councils. He asked if he might have a breakdown of that by District. S Booth undertook to provide Members with a breakdown of the Council Tax contributions from each local authority.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Endorsed and signed off the Statement of Assurance and Annual Report.
- ii) Noted that the assessment of the Service's compliance against the Fire and Rescue National Framework was covered by the report.

12 SYP AND SYFR COLLABORATION EVALUATION

A report of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer and Director of Service Development was presented which provided feedback on the findings of the SYP and SYFR collaboration evaluation that had been undertaken by Rose Regeneration. The evaluation report primarily focused on the Joint Community Safety Department (JCSD) and the Joint Vehicle Fleet Management Department (JVFM) in the SYFR SYP Collaboration Programme.

From the findings of the 2019 HMICFRS inspection, the Service had recognised that, whilst it had ongoing collaboration projects and initiatives with various organisations, it had a limited amount of evidence on the evaluation of those programmes. Therefore, Rose Regeneration had been commissioned to undertake an independent evaluation. Since the evaluation report had been commissioned, a

decision had been made to cease the management arrangements across the estate functions, to enable SYFR and SYP to separately manage their respective estates.

The assessment on the Social Return of Investment had indicated a largely positive return for the JVFM of £2.56 for every £1 spent, and the JCSD return of £3.23 for every £1 spent.

Members noted that SYP had a new leadership team. Positive discussions had been held at the recent Police and Fire Collaboration Board meetings. It was anticipated to refresh the strategic aims and vision of the board, with a view to considering future collaboration opportunities. The publication of the Draft Government White Paper on Fire Reform was awaited.

In relation to the cessation of the management arrangements across the estate functions, Councillor Ross queried whether there would be any implications for the joint facility at Maltby or impacts on other potential joint facilities.

In response, DCFO Kirby commented that there had not been any impact in relation to the joint facilities at Maltby. SYP had begun to expand its estate, but this did not preclude the Service from entering into discussions regarding the potential sharing of estates in the future.

S Booth referred to the evaluation process that had been undertaken on the Service's facilities management function which had been reported into the Executive and the Senior Leadership Team, who had agreed to a new structure to manage the Service's estate. The matter had also been reported into the Service's workforce planning event that had been held in June 2021, and the restructure was underway.

A progress report on the Service's estate would be presented to the next Authority meeting in October 2021. The interim arrangements had enabled the development of the new Barnsley Fire Station, and the refurbishment works had continued at Aston Park and Tankersley Fire Stations.

Councillor Ayris queried whether the Service undertook benchmarking against the collaboration arrangements in other police forces and fire and rescue services, in particular those which incorporated social return on investment.

Members noted that the Service undertook benchmarking in relation to the outcome of the HMICFRS reports into fire and rescue services which tended to focus on collaboration, in order to review the opportunities that had been explored and to gain learning from that evaluation. The Service had a dedicated team which focused on the upcoming HMICFRS inspection, which including reviewing the programme of inspections that had been undertaken at other fire and rescue services.

Councillor Hogarth made reference to the report which suggested that staff undertaking broadly similar work at SYFR and SYP experienced different pay and conditions. He requested that Members be provided with the details of the different grades of pay.

DCFO Kirby commented that he would request the grading structure from SYP, with a view to providing Members with the different grading structures for SYFR and SYP. The information would be provided under the context that the roles within both organisations would not be the same.

RESOLVED – That Members noted and provided feedback on the findings of the collaboration evaluation report.

13 AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2020/21

A report of the Clerk to the Fire and Rescue Authority was submitted to present the Audit and Governance Committee Annual Report 2020/21 for the Authority's consideration and approval.

Members noted that, in support of good governance, the Audit and Governance Committee produced an Annual Report for the Authority which outlined the role of the Committee, the responsibilities undertaken by its Members and the programme of work.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Considered the Annual Report of its Audit and Governance Committee.
- ii) Agreed to publish it on the Authority's website.

14 KEY ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PERFORMANCE AND SCRUTINY BOARD MEETING HELD ON 15 JULY 2021

Members were provided with a key issues paper arising from the Performance and Scrutiny Board meeting held on 15 July 2021.

In response to a question received from Councillor Ayriss in relation to modified duties for retained duty firefighters, DCFO Kirby commented that modified duties would be offered to staff who were unable to fulfil their current role. This would include undertaking community engagement work i.e. home safety checks, although this had been significantly reduced during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Service would look further into undertaking modified duties from home. A medical report would be required from a GP or the Service's Occupational Health to indicate that an individual could undertake some modified duties whilst they were unable to carry out their normal duties.

Councillor Ross commented that, in previous years, Members had expressed concern at the ageing workforce within the Service. He was pleased to observe that the Service's profile was now changing and recruitment had recommenced. The matter had been discussed at length at the recent Performance and Scrutiny Board meeting.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the key issues arising from the Performance and Scrutiny Board Meeting held on 15 July 2021.

15 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION AGM HELD ON 8 JULY 2021

A request was made for a Member to replace Councillor Damms as the Authority's representative on the Yorkshire and Humber Employers' Association.

Councillor Sansome would give consideration to taking up that role.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the draft minutes of the Yorkshire and Humber Employers' Association AGM held on 8 July 2021.

16 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE LOCAL PENSION BOARD HELD ON 8 JULY 2021

RESOLVED – That Members noted the draft minutes of the Local Pension Board held on 8 July 2021.

17 DRAFT MINUTES OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON 26 JULY 2021

RESOLVED – That Members noted the draft minutes of the Audit and Governance Committee held on 26 July 2021.

Actions Table

No.	Action	Timescale	Officer(s)	Status/ Update
1	To present information to Members over the next 12 months to enable the Performance Management Framework to be shaped, prior to Authority approval.	CAG	ACO Carlin	<p><u>Update 01-03-21</u></p> <p>Cllrs Buckley and Cave continue to be consulted as part of the Task and Finish Group.</p> <p><u>Update 28-04-21</u></p> <p>Over the last twelve months information and progress had been provided to Members through CAG, the Performance and Scrutiny Board and to the full Fire Authority meetings for example in February and April 2021.</p> <p>Over the next twelve months regular task and finish meetings were planned which would include Members. The last twelve months had seen Cllrs Buckley and Cave attend and subject to the</p>

No.	Action	Timescale	Officer(s)	Status/ Update
				<p>local elections, they had both indicated a willingness to assist in the future. The Service guided by the Authority, suggested further deep dives of the performance management framework could take place at future Performance and Scrutiny Board meetings.</p> <p><u>Update 24-06-21</u></p> <p>Members will be aware of the Power-Bi development process that was making performance data easily accessible for both managers and Members. ACO Carlin wished to thank Cllrs Buckley and Cave for their work and dedication in progressing this work. New Members were encouraged to make themselves familiar with the system by going through AM Nicholson and L Noble to arrange any development sessions. The Service would also welcome any Members who were interested in taking a larger role in the development of the system to ensure that it meets Members' needs.</p> <p>New Members will be contacted by AM Strelczenie, the Head of Emergency Response, who will give them a brief introduction to the operational side of the Service, introduce them to their local District Manager – who will then take Members through their local District Plan.</p>

No.	Action	Timescale	Officer(s)	Status/ Update
				<p><u>Update 24-6-21</u></p> <p>Service to check whether replacement Lead Members are still required to support the performance framework.</p> <p><u>Update 30-7-21</u></p> <p>At the P&S Board on 15th July 2021 it was confirmed that the Service would still like a Lead Member for performance, and it was agreed this would be Cllr Colin Ross as Chair of the P&S Board.</p> <p><u>Update 6-8-21</u></p> <p>All new Members have received virtual Power-Bi training w/c 6th July 2021 (and some existing Members took the opportunity of a 'refresh').</p> <p>ACTION DISCHARGED</p>
2	In relation to LPI 4.6 'Firefighter cost per person per year', to ascertain with the HMI lead regarding the metrics to ensure the consistency of definition. To provide Members with an update at a future FRA.	Future FRA	GM Rowland	<p><u>Update 23-06-21</u></p> <p>HMICFRS took the data used to calculate firefighter cost per person per year from the annual financial data returns that individual FRSs complete and submit to CIPFA, and ONS mid-2017 population estimates.</p> <p>ACTION DISCHARGED</p>
3	Feedback on the out of hours trial to be provided to the Stakeholder Planning Board after a 3 month period, with a final report to be presented to the Authority in 12 months' time.	Stakeholder Planning Board on 21-07-21 FRA on 11-04-22	AM Dunker	<p><u>Update 26-07-21</u></p> <p>An update was provided to the Stakeholder Planning Board held on 21-07-21.</p> <p>ACTION DISCHARGED</p>

No.	Action	Timescale	Officer(s)	Status/ Update
4	To provide Members with a breakdown of the Council Tax contributions from each local authority	ASAP	S Booth	<p><u>Update 16-09-21</u></p> <p>Members were provided with the information via email.</p> <p>ACTION DISCHARGED</p>
5	To provide Members with the grading structures for SYFR and SYP.	ASAP	DCFO Kirby	<p><u>Update 29-09-21</u></p> <p>SYFR has requested details from SYP on grading structures within certain depts. This will be anonymised but making comparisons will be difficult as the department structures will be different, with different responsibilities, role maps and grading processes. SYFR has also requested further details from Rose Regeneration on the wording in their report that gave rise to this query at the September FRA meeting. This may also provide some clarity on the matter for FRA Members.</p>

CHAIR

Please follow the link below for further information on the updates of the actions arising from the Fire and Rescue Authority meetings:-

<https://meetings.southyorks.gov.uk/ecSDDisplayClassic.aspx?NAME=SD1250&ID=1250&RPID=402996&sch=doc&cat=13039&path=13039&zTS=D>

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Item 34

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

11 OCTOBER 2021

PRESENT: Councillor T Damms (Chair)
Councillor C Hogarth (Vice-Chair)
Councillors: S Sansome, P Garbutt, T Smith, J Paszek, S Ayris,
R Frost and Dr A Billings

CFO A Johnson, DCFO C Kirby, ACO T Carlin, S Booth and D Nichols
(South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service)

M McCarthy, G Kirk, M Potter, L Noble and M Bray (Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from
Councillor B Johnson, Councillor S Ball, Councillor D Hutchinson,
Councillor C Ross, S Norman, M Buttery and N Copley

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

None.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN RELATION TO ANY ITEM OF BUSINESS ON THE AGENDA

None.

6 REPORTS BY MEMBERS

Councillor Sansome had attended an On-Call Firefighter Graduation Ceremony at the SYFR Training and Development Centre on 25 September 2021. He had also attended an event hosted by RMBC, where a bravery award had been presented to an individual who had performed CPR on an individual. As part of his induction onto the Authority, Councillor Sansome had attended the LGA Fire Leaderships

Essentials Course. As part of the Home Office session, delegates had been informed that it was unlikely there would be forced collaboration between the fire and rescue services and the police force.

On 28 September 2021, Councillor Frost had visited the new Barnsley Fire Station, which he considered to be a very good asset to the Service.

7 RECEIPT OF PETITIONS

None.

8 TO RECEIVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC, OR COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIR OR THE CLERK AND TO PASS SUCH RESOLUTIONS THEREON AS THE STANDING ORDERS PERMIT AND AS MAY BE DEEMED EXPEDIENT

None.

9 MINUTES OF THE AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 13 SEPTEMBER 2021

Councillor Frost referred to Item 16 on the minutes of the last meeting, in respect of the Local Pension Board. The following matters had been raised at the recent Local Pension Board meeting held on 7 October 2021, and are fed back to the FRA as Scheme Manager:-

- There had been a discussion around the LPB's Risk Register and, in particular, Risk 010 in respect of the McCloud and Sergeant case. This risk was currently RAG rated as red, 'Failure to ensure employers pay the correct contributions to the scheme, and that their employees are contributing appropriately'. The Board had agreed the risk should remain as red for the time-being.
- Members had queried whether a new risk should be added, or an existing risk be amended in respect of the issues around the 'divorce' settlement and the Authority's capacity to deal with complex cases. The Board was assured by West Yorkshire Pension Fund that this was not an issue, but the Service will consider including some narrative within an existing risk.
- A number of the Service's employees had not been issued with their pension forecast in a timely manner prior to retirement. West Yorkshire Pensions Fund require 6 weeks' notice of retirement and this is not always adhered to. It was agreed that a joint communication from the Service and the Fire Brigades' Union would be circulated to remind employees to notify HR at least 6 weeks prior to retirement to ensure their pension forecast could be prepared in time.
- The Board's Constitution has a maximum tenure of two terms of three years (six years in total) for the Independent members – one of whom is Chair. The Board wish to extend the tenure for both independent members by another three years.

L Noble commented that, for good governance, a report would be presented to the next Authority meeting to seek Authority approval to extend the term of office for A Bosmans and J Weston to November 2024.

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Authority meeting held on 13 September 2021 be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

10 COVID-19 UPDATE

Members were provided with an update on SYFR's response and recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Service remained aware of the Government's plan for recovery from the pandemic. The Service continued to implement specific staff guidance for the adherence of social distancing measures, which included wearing face masks around the workplace.

The Service continued to review measures with its Health and Safety Team, whilst taking into account national Government guidance and guidance from the National Fire Chiefs' Council (NFCC). The majority of the Service's functions had now returned to 'business as usual' whilst maintaining an agile working policy.

COVID-19 sickness levels within the Service continued to be monitored and remained low. Work had been undertaken to improve the welfare provision within the Service, together with collaborative work with SYP in relation to training.

The Service remained actively involved in the Local Resilience Forum, which dealt with the response and recovery measures.

Members noted that the Service's home and business fire safety visits had now resumed to pre-pandemic levels.

Councillor Sansome queried the wellbeing and mental health support that had been offered to support those firefighters that had worked overtime during the pandemic.

DCFO Kirby commented that the demand on overtime had increased at specific times during the pandemic, where up to 70 members of staff had been unable to come into work due to shielding, self-isolating or having contracted the virus. A recruitment exercise was currently underway and 36 new firefighters would join the Service next year, which would reduce the demand on overtime. Measures would be undertaken over the next 6 months to ensure that the Service returned to the usual the working conditions. Welfare provisions were in place and line managers would signpost if an individual required additional support, either internally with the occupational health nurse or with external organisations.

In response to a question received from Councillor Smith, DCFO Kirby commented that new buildings were required to be fitted with hardwire smoke detection, which did not require the Service to retrofit the battery smoke alarms. The Service would still undertake a home safety visit if it was deemed that an individual was at risk. Additional smoke alarms would be installed if an individual had any lifestyle behaviours which could elevate their risk to fires within the home.

Councillor Smith queried whether the Service was provided with the details of disabled young people that were at risk from a home fire.

Members noted that the Service did not receive the details of everyone that was registered with a disability within South Yorkshire. However, the Service had formal partnerships with the four local authorities and arm-length organisations who trained their staff to spot vulnerabilities to fires within the home, and would refer those individuals directly to the Service. Many of the home safety visits undertaken by the Service were as the result of partner referrals. Following a visit made by an agency to a vulnerable person, there was an ability for them to transfer the individual's details onto a third party for health and safety reasons, such as the Service. The Service also had specific data sets which had been agreed nationally, together with the NHS Exeter data which included the names and addresses of individuals that were over the age of 65 and were registered with a GP. This would allow the Service to focus on specific categories of vulnerability. Consent may be required to share generic data with the Service.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the update.

11 SERVICE IMPROVEMENT BOARD UPDATE

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was submitted which provided an update on progress against the actions on the Service Improvement Plan and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection activity. Actions and objectives were included within the Service Improvement Plan, which related to various local and national issues that affected South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue. The Service Improvement Plan also captured all of the recently published national Fire Standards, in order to monitor the Service's progress against those standards. The internal Service Improvement Board monitored the progress made against all of the objectives.

In response to a number of questions received by Members, DCFO Kirby provided the Authority with an update. A new Member development session would be held virtually on 13 October 2021, which would provide more detail around the Integrated Risk Management Plan, but DCFO Kirby was more than happy to offer additional sessions around – for example – the Service Improvement Plan. DCFO Kirby encouraged Members to engage with their respective District Commander (details had been provided during Induction).

The Service had recently undertaken a breathing apparatus (BA) test at St. Paul's Tower in Sheffield, which was the highest residential building in South Yorkshire. Further BA exercises would be undertaken in other high rise buildings. Digital radio testing had also been undertaken to identify any specific issues. A more detailed Grenfell Tower Inquiry report would be presented to Members in due course, and this remained a high profile issue within the fire sector.

The aim of the inspection programme was for the operational crews to capture relevant operational information, which would support the tactical decision making.

A new Sustainability Officer would be recruited into the Service, and a Green Plan would be developed with a view to ascertaining further decarbonisation initiatives. Further information would be provided.

The Service had undertaken an internal awareness campaign to ensure that staff understood how to access health and wellbeing support. Training had been provided to the dedicated Critical Wellbeing Officers, who provided critical wellbeing debriefs to firefighters who had witnessed distressing incidents. The Service engaged in suicide awareness training and there was good internal workforce support in place to spot the signs of vulnerability with colleagues.

The Service approached the workforce planning process for additional resources through a standardised and consistent approach by the Senior Leadership Team, which was undertaken annually. Standardised business case templates and presentations would be utilised whilst ensuring that there were clear links to the Service Improvement Plan and Action Plan.

Councillor Smith referred to the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and the high priority action updates at Appendix B to the report, which referred to the lack of plans in place for evacuating a high rise building should the need arise. He queried the plans in place to evacuate high rise residential buildings.

DCFO Kirby commented that many of the UK high rise residential buildings had been designed without the intent for mass evacuations and to contain a fire within a flat. This would enable firefighters to deal with an isolated fire within a flat before it spread further into the building. The Grenfell Tower had been wrapped in combustible cladding materials, which had enabled the fire to spread quickly. There was a requirement for each building owner to have a dedicated person with emergency evacuation plans in place. The dedicated person would flag up to the Service any vulnerable individuals that would require assistance in evacuating a building. Through the Service's training programmes, measures had been implemented to receive fire survival calls from individuals that were unable to evacuate a flat when there was a fire in the building; firefighters would be deployed to assist those individuals. The Service had limited legal ability to enforce the building owners to undertake all of the required actions.

Members noted that water pipes were installed in all high rise residential buildings that were 18 metres and above in height. During visits, the Service would ensure that the water pipes remained fit for purpose. The Service's fire engines and equipment included dedicated high risk packs, and turntable ladders to access fires at a height of up to 28 metres. In the event that residents considered a high rise building posed a risk, the Service could issue a prohibition notice until measures were implemented to make the residents feel safer.

The Service had adopted the Code of Ethics from the NFCC, which sat within the current policy.

Councillor Garbutt referred to the recruitment and retention of women and BAME people into the sector. He queried whether there was any toxicity towards women within the Service and, if so, whether there were any policies in place to combat it.

CFO Johnson commented that the Service, nationally, is a male dominated environment, with far more white males in comparison to the number of female members of staff. Work continued to encourage more women and individuals from under-represented groups to join the Service, alongside initiatives to continue to improve the culture of the organisation, to lead by example and to treat people with respect. Policies and procedures were in place within the Service to deal with any individuals that did not comply with this ethos. Collaborative working with representative bodies would be undertaken in relation zero tolerance.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the contents of the report and provided further scrutiny and support to enable continual service improvement.

12 CLOSE PROXIMITY CREWING (CPC) UPDATE

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was presented which provided Members with an update in relation to the resourcing of South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue's remaining Close Proximity Crewing stations (CPC). The report aimed to provide Members with assurance that the Service was meeting the requirements set out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

In May 2018, the High Court ruling had delivered the judicial review of the CPC arrangements. There was no collective agreement with the representative bodies, therefore the Service had progressed matters to phase out the CPC duty system which had been introduced at Edlington, Aston Park, Tankersley and Lowedges Fire Stations.

Following a concern raised regarding the number of hours worked by a small group of individuals on CPC and potentially other contracts, AM Strelczenie had recently met with the HSE. The HSE had understood the issues faced, had been satisfied with the Service's response and the subsequent measures that had been implemented to combat the issue. This was currently a verbal response, but it was anticipated that Members would receive the response in writing in due course.

Councillor Hogarth requested the figures in relation to the Service's potential establishment position by the end of December 2021, as identified within Appendix C to the report.

CFO Johnson commented that Members would be provided with the figures.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report.
- ii) Endorsed the ongoing, positive progress and improvements made so far to return the remaining stations back to the traditional 2-2-4 duty system.

13 PROGRESS REPORT ON ESTATES AND FACILITIES SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was submitted which provided Members with details on the progress to improve the Estates and Facilities Service within South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service. The report was the latest in a series of reports that had been presented to Members since June 2017 regarding the improvement plan for the Estates and Facilities Service.

Since the last report presented to the Authority, the decoupling of the SYFR and SYP property function had been completed. The Service had implemented an interim management team, and recommendations had been presented to the Senior Leadership Team.

Dr Billings queried the order of the appendices presented with the report. He considered that the Strategy should become the overarching key document which should include the Green Plan, and for the policies to follow thereafter.

In response, S Booth highlighted that the documents presented to the meeting had been created through the previous joint management structure. He acknowledged Dr Billings' suggestion for the Green Plan to form part of the Strategy document, which would be presented to the Authority in 2022.

Councillor Garbutt queried where the incoming Sustainability Officer would sit within the proposed new structure. He also queried whether the Service had received training in relation to the Green Plan.

S Booth commented that the current focus was to create the Green Plan, following which the position of the Sustainability Officer within the new structure would be ascertained. An external advisor was currently providing the Service with support on the development of the Green Plan, together with establishing a network of champions across all aspects of the organisation. It was envisaged that progression of the Green Plan would be completed over the next 4 – 5 month period.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report.
- ii) Endorsed the ongoing, positive progress and improvements made so far in Estates and Facilities as part of the Service's improvement journey and its continuation towards being an effective and efficient support service of SYFR.
- iii) Noted the arrangements made for the new service and operating delivery model for SYFR Estates and Facilities post decoupling.

14 THE PROCUREMENT SERVICE - AN ANNUAL UPDATE

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was presented which provided an annual update on Procurement Services, its activities and how it effectively supported the various aspects of South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue

Service's businesses together with a log of FS323 Request to Contracts Standing Orders Waiver activity in the preceding 12 months.

At the year-end 2020/21, the value of stock was £386,380.59 and the total discrepancy at stock check was £2,301.29. The focus of activity during the period had related to the procurement of the new structural fire kit and rescue jackets which had gone live within the Service on 2 August 2021, and the care and maintenance package for operational garments through a new laundry and aftercare contract.

A total of £804,568.63 procurement savings had been achieved by the Service over the last 12 month period.

Members noted the changes to the Contracts Standing Orders at Appendix A to the report, which brought them in line with post Brexit legislation and changes in threshold limits, together with a number of changes to operational matters.

In response to a question raised by Councillor Ayris in relation to Compressor maintenance, Members noted that there had been concern that the TDC Compressor could have broken down, which would have prevented the new recruits course from having taken place. Therefore, a new Compressor had been installed at TDC within a suitable timeframe, as a one-off specialist requirement, by a different company to the one that was utilised for the Service's ongoing Compressor maintenance. Future reports would contain information on the Compressor maintenance contract.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the contents of the report and endorsed the ongoing positive work of the Procurement Services team.

15 SYFR ANNUAL SERVICE PLAN PROGRESS UPDATE

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was submitted which provided an update on the progress the Service had made against its Annual Service Plan for 2021/22. The report was the first of the six monthly progress updates to be presented to the Authority. The appendix to the report provided a brief update on the progress against each of the priority objectives.

Members had approved the initial draft Plan at the Authority meeting held in January 2021, which then went live in April 2021.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the contents of the report and the progress the Service had made against its Annual Service Plan 2021/22.

16 POLICE AND FIRE COLLABORATION BOARD MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 2 SEPTEMBER 2021

RESOLVED – That Members noted the minutes of the Police and Fire Collaboration Board Meeting held on 2 September 2021.

17 KEY ISSUES ARISING FROM THE PERFORMANCE AND SCRUTINY BOARD HELD ON 9 SEPTEMBER 2021

RESOLVED – That Members noted the key issues arising from the Performance and Scrutiny Board Meeting held on 9 September 2021.

18 DRAFT FIRE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 13 SEPTEMBER 2021

RESOLVED – That Members noted the draft minutes of the Audit and Governance Committee held on 13 September 2021.

Actions Table

No.	Action	Timescale	Officer(s)	Status/ Update
1	To provide Members with the grading structures for SYFR and SYP.	ASAP	DCFO Kirby	<p><u>Update 29-09-21</u></p> <p>SYFR has requested details from SYP on grading structures within certain depts. This will be anonymised but making comparisons will be difficult as the department structures will be different, with different responsibilities, role maps and grading processes.</p> <p>SYFR has also requested further details from Rose Regeneration on the wording in their report that gave rise to this query at the September FRA meeting. This may also provide some clarity on the matter for FRA Members.</p> <p><u>Update 08-11-21</u></p> <p>Information was provided to Members via email.</p> <p>Please see the information sheet attached to the minutes.</p> <p>ACTION DISCHARGED</p>

2	To provide Members with the figures in relation to the Service's potential establishment position by the end of December 2021.	ASAP	CFO Johnson	<u>Update 21-10-21</u>																								
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">SYFR Total Uniform Establishment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jul-20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">592</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct-20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">592</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">592</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">590</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">591</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">591</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">591</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">591</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">591</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">608</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec-21</td> <td style="text-align: center;">608</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SYFR Total Uniform Establishment	Jul-20	592	Oct-20	592	Jan-21	592	Apr-21	590	Jun-21	591	Jul-21	591	Aug-21	591	Sep-21	591	Oct-21	591	Nov-21	608	Dec-21	608
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CHAIR

Please follow the link below for further information on the updates of the actions arising from the Fire and Rescue Authority meetings:-

<https://meetings.southyorks.gov.uk/ecSDDisplayClassic.aspx?NAME=SD1250&ID=1250&RPID=402996&sch=doc&cat=13039&path=13039&zTS=D>

Action 1 - Grading structures for SYFR and SYP

In presenting the Rose Regeneration Collaboration Evaluation report to FRA Members in September, Cllr Hogarth made reference to the report which suggested that staff undertaking broadly similar work at SYFR and SYP felt that they were experiencing different pay and conditions.

As part of the Estates and Facilities Management restructure that was reported to FRA Members in October, SYFR have diligently reviewed and updated all job and person descriptions for each of the new roles and have had the Human Resources function carry out an independent pay and rewards evaluation to ensure that the pay attributed to each new role is:

- fair for the proposed duties being undertaken / skills and qualifications required; and
- comparative to other relevant functions / services within SYFR.

The recruitment process will ultimately determine the extent to which SYFR is able to attract and select appropriately qualified/skilled/experienced candidates for each role. Under current HR policies if it has not been possible to recruit after 2 rounds of job advertisement, then it is possible to award a market supplement up to 10% of the proposed starting pay, subject to Executive approval.

Recruitment Agencies actively monitor the recruitment market and frequently identify that for all building and facilities management professions, demand is outstripping supply leading to a higher pay and reward expectation. This is a current issue for all public sector employers, including SYFR. To help manage this perceived gap, SYFR is also keen to look at new ways of marketing job opportunities including making potential applicants aware of the 'other' benefits in working for the organisation.

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SOUTH YORKSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

20 SEPTEMBER 2021

PRESENT: Councillor R Haleem (Rotherham MBC) (Chair)

Councillor A Cherryholme (Barnsley MBC) (Vice-Chair)

Councillors: T Baum-Dixon (Rotherham MBC), R Davison (Sheffield City Council), P Garbutt (Sheffield City Council), S Knowles (Doncaster MBC), B Lodge (Sheffield City Council), R Milsom (Sheffield City Council) and C Ransome (Doncaster MBC)

Independent Co-opted Members: W Carratt and Professor A James

Dr A Billings (South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner)

M Buttery, S Abbott, S Parkin, K Wright, M Carroll and F Topliss
(Office of the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner)

M McCarthy, J Field, L Noble and A Shirt
(Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from
Councillor C Pickering (Barnsley MBC)

1 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced herself to Councillors Milsom, Lodge and Independent Member Mr Carratt.

2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was noted as above.

3 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

4 URGENT ITEMS

None.

5 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

6 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN RELATION TO ANY ITEM OF BUSINESS ON THE AGENDA

None.

7 PUBLIC QUESTIONS:-

8A TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

There were no public questions to the Police and Crime Commissioner.

8B TO THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

There were no public questions to the Police and Crime Panel.

9 MINUTES OF THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 2021

L Noble provided Members with an update on the Action Log.

The Panel noted that the following actions:

- Action 11 (03-02-21) – Services for Victims of Crime: Progress Update,
- Action 8 (19-04-21) – Information from the Force on Wildlife Crimes, and
- Action 12 (19-04-21) – IEP's work in relation to priorities surrounding disproportionality and inclusion - were all currently 'live' actions.

The Panel requested that the above actions be retained on the Panel's Action Log for further updates.

In response to concerns raised by Councillor Baum-Dixon, the Commissioner said that he would undertake further discussions with K Wright to clarify what data is kept by the Force with regards to wildlife and rural crimes.

Councillor Ransome informed the Commissioner that she was currently experiencing considerable difficulty understanding where the Rural Crime Unit sits in the Force's structure. Furthermore, Councillor Ransome queried how she could contact the Rural Crime Unit to report rural and wildlife crimes.

In response, the Commissioner said that, in the first instance, Members' should contact their local Neighbourhood Policing Team to make contact with the Rural Crime Unit. It was noted that the Rural Crime Unit was located at Ring Farm, Cudworth, Barnsley.

The Commissioner urged all Panel Members' to make contact with their local Neighbourhood Policing Team Inspector and Sergeants to help build a positive working relationship with them.

The Panel agreed that Action 11 (07-06-21) – Monitoring Delivery of the Police and Crime Plan – Quarterly Report (January to March 2021) and Action 11 (19-07-21 iv) – Analysis around the recorded reduction in the number of sexual offences be

marked as 'discharged' on the Panel's Action Log and referred to the Performance Member Sub-Group and added to their Action Log.

Professor James referred to the update provided in relation to Action 11 (19-07-21 v) – Independent Ethics Panel (IEP) agendas and minutes not published to the OPCC website. He made the Commissioner aware that there remained no IEP minutes for two meetings held in 2021 and no IEP agendas published on the OPCC website since 2019.

M Buttery replied that the minutes of the meetings had been published to the OPCC's website, however following discussion with the Chair of the IEP, it was felt that the publication of full IEP minutes would restrict the Panel's ability to have a full and frank discussion.

The IEP had agreed that an exception report would be submitted to the Public Accountability Board (PAB) and published with the PAB agenda papers on the OPCC website detailing the work of the IEP.

Professor James raised concerns and felt that full IEP agendas and minutes should be published to the OPCC website.

The Commissioner acknowledged Professor James' concerns. He said that a correct balance needed to be achieved between openness and transparency, and the discussions at the IEP meetings. He agreed to undertake further discussions with the Chair of the IEP and Chief Constable to try and find an acceptable way forward.

The Panel agreed that the Action be retained on the Action Log for further updates.

The Panel noted that Action 13 (19-07-21) – Independent Ethics Panel's work on Stop and Search was still a 'live' action and agreed that the action be retained on the Panel's Action Log for further updates.

RESOLVED –

- i) That the minutes of the Police and Crime Panel meeting held on 19th July 2021 be agreed and signed by the Chair as a correct record.
- ii) Agreed that Action 11 (03-02-21) – Services for Victims of Crime: Progress Update, Action 8 (19-04-21) – Information from the Force on Wildlife Crimes and Action 12 (19-04-21) – IEP's work in relation to priorities surrounding disproportionality and inclusion were all currently 'live' actions and be retained on the Panel's Action Log for further updates.
- iii) Agreed that Action 11 (07-06-21) – Monitoring Delivery of the Police and Crime Plan – Quarterly Report (January to March 2021) and Action 11 (19-07-21 iv) – Analysis around recorded reduction in the number of sexual offences be marked as 'discharged' on the Panel's Action Log and referred to the Performance Member Sub-Group and added to their Action Log.

- iv) Noted that the Commissioner had agreed to undertake further discussions with K Wright to clarify what data is kept by the Force with regards to rural crimes and wildlife crimes.
- v) Noted that the Commissioner had agreed to undertaken further discussions with the Chair of the Independent Ethics Panel (IEP) and Chief Constable to try and find an acceptable way forward in relation to the publication of IEP agendas and minutes to the OPCC website.
- vi) Agreed that Action 13 (19-07-21) – Independent Ethics Panel’s work on Stop and Search was still a ‘live’ action and be retained on the Panel’s Action Log for further updates.

10 QUARTER 1 - CONSOLIDATED BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2021/22

A report of the Chief Finance Officer was presented setting out the consolidated financial position on the current budget and expenditure managed by the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire Police force and budgets managed by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for the period 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021.

Members noted that the PCC had approved a revenue budget of £296.0m (including legacy) for 2021/22. In addition, £1.466m of adjustments had been made since the budget had been approved, taking the revenue budget to £297m.

Based on current assumptions, the forecast outturn position for the revenue budget was an underspend of £2.642m as at 30 June 2021.

As at 30 June 2021, the projected year end outturn position was a £2.761m underspend on the Chief Constable’s budget, net of external funding. The PCC and OPCC budget forecast year end position was an underspend of £149k. The main reasons for the underspend and variances form the budget were presented within the report.

Members noted that the OPCC’s Commissioning Team were working on the submission of various bids to secure additional funding for the county. Two grants had already been received in 2021/22 relating to the Safer Streets bids, covering Dearne (£418k) and Sharrow (£432k).

Members noted that the PCC had approved a capital programme of £17.8m in February 2021, it was likely that this would be revised to £19.63m to include slippages from 2020/21. Expenditure to date amounted to £2.08m, full year projections were £18.95m with a £0.68m underspend relating to IT projects.

As at 30 June 2021, COVID-19 expenditure of £0.63m had been incurred, with opportunity costs and lost income standing at £0.12m.

As at 31 March 2021, the overall level of revenue reserves available was £64.96m. This included general reserves of £42.2m, earmarked, and insurance reserves of £10.6m and £12.1m respectively. The expected movement in year, based on projections at the end of June 2021, were detailed in a table at paragraph 6 of the report.

It was highlighted that £1.25m related to a pension underspend and would be transferred from the general fund reserve to the unusable pension reserve. This treatment was in line with the External Audit's opinion.

Hillsborough, the Stovewood enquiry, and CSE civil claims were currently showing a combined overspend of £0.27m. The overspends would be transferred from the legacy reserve at the end of the financial year.

Paragraph 7 of the report set out a number of risks and uncertainties in the reported financial position in addition to COVID-19 issues raised within the report.

Assurances were provided that the risks are consistently monitored by the OPCC and Force Finance Teams and discussed at the appropriate senior leadership groups.

In response to a question from Councillor Davison, S Abbott confirmed that the Force did receive additional income from various external sources.

Councillor Davison asked how the PCC and Force invested funds and furthermore, did this save on insurance fees.

S Abbott replied that the PCC and Force did have an insurance reserve, which was currently just over £11m, based on actual reserves for claims which were currently pending. An Actuarial Valuation was scheduled to be undertaken shortly.

In relation to investments, S Abbott confirmed that Treasury Management services were provided via a contract with Doncaster MBC to undertake day to day investment and borrowing on the PCC's / Force's behalf. It was noted that the PCC / Force did have a small amount of temporary borrowing. Investments were predominantly kept in banks and building societies in line with the approved Treasury Management Strategy approved by the Commissioner on an annual basis.

Councillor Davison asked if budgets were fixed and if they could be moved from one to another.

S Abbott replied that there was some virement allowed on a local basis, which the Force's Director of Finance could approve up to a set amount, above this amount it would need to be approved by the Commissioner.

Councillor Baum-Dixon referred to the projected £2.7m underspend. He noted that when accounting entries had been taken account of in relation to the COVID-19 grant and the prepayment of the staff pension lump sum, it would be a much improved break-even position. He asked that when the pension contributions had been made, would this put the budget in an improved position in future years.

S Abbott replied that a pension re-valuation was undertaken every three years. As part of the re-valuation last year, it was identified that there was an historical deficit on past payment costs. By paying the lump sum upfront, money had been saved by not paying three years worth of interest charges.

In response to a question from Councillor Baum-Dixon in relation to the levels set for prudent reserves, the Commissioner explained that reserves should not be below five percent of the revenue budget.

Councillor Baum-Dixon noted that the Force had made considerable savings on gas, electric, fuel, mileage, public transport and stationery as a result of employees working from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. He asked if the Commissioner would be reviewing practices and efficiencies made during this period.

The Commissioner replied that the Force were required to have robust efficiency savings, which he would be reviewing ahead of the budget setting process. In relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were various impacts arising which both the Commissioner and Chief Constable were still assessing with regards to future office space requirements.

M Buttery added that the Force were currently undertaking a Smarter Working project to take account of learning as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel noted the contents of the report and commented on any matters arising.

11 MONITORING DELIVERY OF THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN - QUARTERLY REPORT (APRIL TO JUNE 2021)

A report of the Commissioner was presented which set out the Quarterly Report for the period April to June 2021 (Quarter 1 2021/22), produced from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC's) Police and Partners Performance Framework.

The report aimed to provide information about how the police and partners, as well as the Office of the PCC (OPCC) are working to achieve the outcomes and priorities set out in the Police and Crime Plan for South Yorkshire.

Members were informed that the reporting period covered the time of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions imposed by the Government.

The report was also the first report covering the transitional Police and Crime Plan from April 2021 to March 2022. Members noted that the Commissioner's priorities had remained the same for 2021/22.

In addition, the performance framework had been updated to take account of The National Policing Priorities for Policing as specified by Government in the National Crime and Policing Measures. The six key National Policing Priorities were detailed in the report.

An additional statement on the contribution of the Force achieving improvements against the national priorities had been published on the OPCC website with a copy circulated to Panel Members via email.

K Wright provided Members with a summary of the key headlines contained in the Quarterly Police and Crime Plan Performance Report attached at Appendix A to the report.

Professor James asked how many referrals the Inspire to Change programme could accommodate, what level of future demand there would be, and if there were robust processes in place to monitor outcomes. Professor James also asked if repeat offenders would be prioritised.

M Carroll replied that no upper limit had been set in the contract in relation to the number of referrals which the programme could accommodate. The Inspire to Change Programme provider had agreed that they could be flexible with the amount of referrals, and had also provided assurances that they could run programmes concurrently.

As part of the monthly contract meetings held in partnership with co-commissioners and the local authorities, they would be keeping a note of the number of referrals. If there was a requirement for expansion, then further discussions would take place.

Under the previous contract there had been over 2,600 referrals. Of this, 400 individuals had completed the programme and over 900 individuals had taken part in the programme, but did not fully complete the programme.

In relation to performance measures, it was confirmed that these were currently in the process of being finalised with the programme provider.

As part of the performance matrix, victim feedback would be sought from partners and family members of those individuals taking part in the programme. Work would also take place with the Force to analyse reoffending.

Professor James asked if work would be taking place to improve the number of individuals dropping out of the programme.

In response, M Carroll confirmed that this area was one which the contractor had been asked to focus on.

Professor James asked if the Commissioner was satisfied that the Force were using the full range of powers available to them. For example, issuing Domestic Violence Protection Orders in relation to dealing with domestic abuse.

The Commissioner provided assurances that he was satisfied with the Force's performance in this area. In addition, the Force did rank very highly in terms of dealing with domestic abuse cases.

K Wright added that the Force had established a Domestic Violence Protection Orders Team. He agreed to undertake analysis to identify the number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders which had been issued.

Professor James asked if there was any local district data available to set out the hotspot areas in South Yorkshire where child sexual abuse was taking place to enable the Force to undertake action in these areas.

K Wright agreed to analyse the data and forward information to the Performance Sub-Group.

W Carratt referred to the Safeguarding Children section in the report. He queried why there was an absence of other safeguarding responsibilities. For example, Operation Encompass and Section 47 of the Children Act 1989.

The Commissioner replied that there was a limit to the amount of information which could be provided within the report, but he would look to respond to this request in a future report.

K Wright added that information on Operation Encompass had been included in PAB reports.

W Carratt referred to Regional Collaboration. He asked why there had been a delay in obtaining procurement data.

K Wright replied that he had now received this information and agreed to circulate to Members after today's meeting.

W Carratt referred to the National Priorities for Policing. He asked if performance indicators or data was available on the number of cases that are closed early, and those cases which are followed through to trial with regards to Violence against Women and Girls.

The Commissioner replied that Violence against Women and Girls was a national issue and a Government priority. The Commissioner said that he was arranging a round table discussion in South Yorkshire with all partners to understand the pattern in South Yorkshire and if there are any gaps in the services which are offered.

M Buttery added that information could be provided to Panel Members setting out details of the data around Violence against Women and Girls which is provided to the Commissioner and also data which is provided to him in his role as Chair of the Local Criminal Justice Board, together with an explanation of their differences.

Professor James commented that, in convening the round table discussion, he asked if the Commissioner could take in to account that, sixty percent of female offenders had been victims of domestic abuse and that offenders were vulnerable people too.

The Commissioner acknowledged Professor James' comment. He added that he also needed to consult with victims.

Councillor Garbutt asked if representatives from the Sheffield South Asian Community Group had been invited to the round table discussion.

The Commissioner asked if Councillor Garbutt could send him further information about the role of the Group and a description of the work they carry out. This would enable him to consider inviting them to the round table discussion.

Councillor Milsom referred to the Tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour section of the report. She asked what the Commissioner's perception was in relation to the effectiveness of the Neighbourhood Policing Teams, particularly in following up incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour, and liaising with local authority Community Safety teams, and in some cases housing officers or other partners.

In addition, she asked if the Commissioner perceived that local authority teams are effective in supporting and liaising with Neighbourhood Policing Teams and are there any weaknesses in the system that the Commissioner perceives; if so how should they be addressed to fulfil the Police and Crime Plan objectives.

In addition, Councillor Milsom asked the Commissioner to what extent he was confident that Neighbourhood Policing Teams might be able to ringfence their area of operation in the future, to ensure 7-days-a-week availability of their availability to their communities and was this an objective being pursued, in line the Police and Crime Plan.

The Commissioner provided a detailed response. In summary, he said that, in response to trust and confidence issues being raised by the public, local Neighbourhood Policing Teams had been restored in 2016. There had also been a commitment to increase officer numbers by 220 by 2024 funded from the Council Tax Precept. In addition, there was a national commitment to increase officer numbers by 20,000 by 2023/2024 (South Yorkshire's share would be 487).

The Commissioner stated that Sheffield City Council had developed a new neighbourhood structure with community groups, which was difficult to fit with the local Neighbourhood Policing Team structure. However, the Force would do its best to accommodate the changes.

The Commissioner said that in terms of ringfencing, the Chief Constable had committed to keep officers in neighbourhoods wherever possible.

M Buttery added that the Chief Constable was currently in the process of reviewing the Force's neighbourhoods offer with regards to the number of officers in response to make sure that this still reflects local authority changes.

Assurances were provided that the Chief Constable still wished to evolve the local Neighbourhood Policing offer in line with local authority developments and their place-based work.

Professor James queried how the Commissioner expected the Independent Ethics Panel (IEP) to assure him that the questions raised by the Panel in their recent report on Digital Policing had been addressed and embedded across the Force.

The Commissioner replied that he was in regular contact with the Chair of the IEP who reports to him by exception. The IEP Chair provides him with assurances. In addition, members of staff from the OPCC attend meetings of the IEP and bring any pertinent matters to his attention.

M Buttery added that the IEP have a thematic lead for Digital Policing. The Lead Member provides assurances to the Commissioner and Chair of the Panel about the thematic area. The next IEP meeting was scheduled for 22 September 2021 where an update on the Digital Policing report would be presented.

Professor James asked how the IEP would assure itself and the Commissioner that issues arising from the Digital Policing report are being addressed by the Force.

The Commissioner replied that he would need to await an exception report from the Chair of the IEP following its meeting on 22 September. The Commissioner added that there was no reason to suggest that the Force were not taking issues seriously in relation to Digital Policing.

In response to a question from Councillor Garbutt, K Wright reported that there was increased awareness of cybercrime due to recent publicity and members of the public having an awareness of cybercrime and the confidence to report crimes to the police.

In response to a question from Councillor Garbutt, the Commissioner confirmed that all officers had received training to recognise mental ill health conditions and to respond quickly by contacting the Ambulance Service.

Councillor Garbutt said that climate change was now an enormous factor affecting children and young people's mental health. He asked how far these worries could be addressed by the Commissioner and if the Force were involved in these discussions.

The Commissioner replied that it was a very difficult balance and judgement to make around educating and informing young people, and organisations need to be mindful that, in doing so, it could increase their anxiety levels.

Councillor Garbutt noted that racial hate crime had increased. He asked if the data could be divided by ethnicity to show which ethnic group were victims of hate crime.

Councillor Garbutt reported that he had become aware of a Chinese community in Sheffield who were not reporting hate crime directly to the Police and queried why this may be.

The Commissioner replied that he was aware of this issue and had met with the Chinese community and the University of Sheffield to address this. The Commissioner had been assured that Chinese students could report issues directly to the University, if they did not wish to go directly to the Police.

Councillor Garbutt noted that there was a big decrease in overall satisfaction of hate crime victims. He asked if the Commissioner was looking to address this and reinvigorate the satisfaction in the Force's action.

In response the Commissioner said that, generally, victim satisfaction was reasonably high in South Yorkshire. The Force continued to work with partners, community groups and the OPCC to seek feedback from victims in order to learn and improve.

Councillor Garbutt noted that it had been stated in the previous quarterly report, and also in the report presented at today's meeting, that work was ongoing to fully understand why there is disproportionality in the use of stop and search within the Black, Asian and Minority ethnic communities. He asked when work would be concluded.

The Commissioner replied that he had previously informed the Panel that he was unhappy with the methodology used to measure stop and searches broken down by ethnicity. The ethnic breakdown of those stopped and searched was based on the rate per 1000 population based on the 2011 population Census data. Changes needed to be made around how the data is presented.

Councillor Baum-Dixon asked how the Force was looking to engage with other networks to engage businesses in the evening economy to help them identify CSE victims.

The Commissioner replied that, along with the Force, he had arranged meetings with the Federation of Small Businesses specifically around CSE and the signs businesses needed to observe and identify potential CSE and child criminal exploitation victims. The Commissioner was assured around the work being undertaken by the Force in this area, but acknowledged that there was further work to be undertaken.

Councillor Baum-Dixon asked if the Commissioner could make a commitment to meet with local Councillors and MPs in their wards.

The Commissioner replied that he did regularly undertake ward visits to understand the issues which were of most concern to them.

In response to a question from Councillor Garbutt, the Commissioner explained that roads policing featured in his transitional Police and Crime Plan and would also feature in his new Police and Crime Plan.

The Commissioner added that he had recently joined road policing officers and Dame Sarah Storey for a close pass operation targeting drivers who overtake cyclists too closely. Publicity on the exercise would be issued later this week.

Councillor Ransome noted that the Force had the second highest rate of total recorded crime compared to the most similar group of police forces. She asked if this was historic.

K Wright confirmed that this was historic and could be due to a number of local demographic factors.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report and commented on any matters arising.
- ii) Noted that K Wright had agreed to undertake analysis to identify the number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders which had been issued by the Force.

- iii) Noted that the Commissioner had agreed to look to respond to Mr Carratt's request to include details of other safeguarding responsibilities in a future report.
- iv) Noted that procurement data information would be circulated to Members after today's meeting by K Wright.
- v) Noted that M Buttery had agreed to provide information to Members setting out details of the data around Violence against Women and Girls which is provided to the Commissioner and also data which is provided to him in his role as Chair of the Local Criminal Justice Board, together with an explanation of their differences.
- vi) Noted that K Wright had agreed to analyse CSE data on a local district level and forward information to the Performance Sub-Group.

12 POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE (INCLUDING DECISIONS MADE SINCE THE LAST MEETING)

A report of the Commissioner was introduced to provide Members with an update on key PCC and OPCC activities since the Panel's last meeting held on 19th July 2021, under the headings within the OPCC's Delivery Plan.

The report also provided Members with information on the decisions taken by the PCC since the Panel's last meeting.

The key activities reported for the period were detailed in the Executive Summary of the report and noted by Members.

M Buttery paid tribute to the hard work of the OPCC Team during the course of the COVID-19 pandemic to produce the transitional Police and Crime Plan and Annual Report for 2020/21, together with pursuing external funding bids in exceptionally short timescales.

The Panel congratulated the OPCC Team for their hard work and achievements made in pursuing external funding bids.

In response to a request from Professor James, M Buttery agreed to provide Panel Members with the terms of reference and work programmes for the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) and Independent Ethics Panel.

M Buttery reminded Panel Members that the OPCC's Partnership and Commissioning Manager had offered to provide new Panel Members with an overview of partnerships and commissioning services. If Panel Members wished to take up this offer, then they should contact L Noble.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report and commented on any matters arising.

- ii) Asked questions on the matters contained within the report, given it explains how the PCC has over this period delivered his Police and Crime Plan, and discharged the wide range of his legal responsibilities.
- iii) Noted that the terms of reference and work programmes for the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) and Independent Ethics Panel would be provided to Panel Members after today's meeting.

13 ADDITIONAL INDEPENDENT MEMBER - CONSIDERATION TO COMMENCE THE PROCESS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE HOME OFFICE

A report of the Panel's Legal Adviser was presented which informed Members that, in May 2021 the Panel had experienced a considerable turnover of Members, including a new Chair and Vice-Chair.

With that in mind a suggestion had been made by one of the Panel's Independent Members that an additional Independent Member, be recruited and appointed to serve for a maximum of eight years and a minimum of four, unless they wished to resign from their role, to provide resilience through continuity of knowledge and skills, to mitigate the turnover of Members year on year.

Details of the Statutory process to be undertaken to increase the Panel's membership was detailed within the report.

Councillor Baum-Dixon raised concerns around the appointment of a third Independent Member to the Panel. He felt that the Panel may move to a more academic form of scrutiny, rather than elected Members representing the views of the public and the communities who elected them.

Following discussion and clarification of key matters arising from the report, a recorded vote was undertaken and recorded as follows:-

For accepting the recommendations as outlined in the report (10) Councillors Haleem, Cherryholme, Davison, Garbutt, Knowles, Lodge, Milsom, Ransome, Professor James and Mr Carratt.

Against accepting the recommendations (1) Councillor Baum-Dixon and abstained (0).

The recommendations were agreed by the Panel.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- i) Agreed to commence the process for approval to increase the number of Co-opted Members to three by:

Seeking the approval of the four South Yorkshire authorities to amend the Panel Arrangements to allow three co-opted Members (the precise wording to be approved in consultation with the Chair); and

Seeking approval from the Secretary of State for the increase in number of Co-opted Members.

- ii) Noted that, if approval is granted from the Secretary of State and the four South Yorkshire authorities, a recruitment exercise would need to be undertaken for another Independent co-opted Member using the same (agreed) process as in previous recruitment exercises.

14 MEMBER ALLOWANCES / SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY ALLOWANCE (SRA) - CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR OF POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

A report of the Panel's Service Director was submitted to inform Members that, in 2017-18 the Police and Crime Panel had approved a proposal by the, then Chair, to engage an Independent consultant to review the Police and Crime Panel allowances, and take a view on the payment of a Special Responsibility Allowance (SRA) for the Chair and Vice-Chair.

Dr Declan Hall, an expert in the field of Member Allowances, undertook the review and a report was presented to the Panel on 3 December 2018.

Details of the process followed was contained in the 'Background' section of the report and noted by Members.

The report presented highlighted the requirement for primary local authorities and Joint Authorities to review Member Allowances every three years. This was not a requirement for the Police and Crime Panel as a Joint Committee.

However, for good governance, the Panel's own arrangements state that an independent review should be undertaken every three years. It was suggested that the range, and volume, of work of the Panel has not significantly changed since 2018 and the Grant which pays the allowances and the SRA has not increased since 2012. For those reasons it was recommended that any review be postponed until the position on Fire Reform is clear.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- i) Noted the current Member Allowances as detailed at paragraph 6 of the report.
- ii) Agreed that any review of the Special Responsibility Allowances paid to the Chair and Vice-Chair, and a wider review of basic allowances, be delayed until the consultation on Fire Reform has taken place.

15 LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

A report was submitted to update Members on current events – national, regional and local, together with future plans in respect of learning and development for the Panel.

Suggestions for any other learning and development opportunities Members may have to support the Panel's learning and development were welcomed.

A summary of the events which had taken place since the last meeting together with details of proposed future events were set out within the report for Members' information.

L Noble reminded Members that the Chief Constable had kindly offered to arrange a 'Force Induction Day', which she urged all Members to take up. A proposal had been circulated by email to Panel Members, with a request for a response by 1st October.

Members were also informed that the Panel's host Authority (Barnsley MBC) had now received the Panel's Grant Allowance from the Home Office for 2021-22. This remained unchanged from 2020-21.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- i) Noted the update.
- ii) Agreed to provide suggestions for future learning and development.

16 WORK PROGRAMME / PAB DATES

Members considered the 2021/22 Work Programme and were reminded that they could submit issues for the Work Programme that fall within the Panel's Statutory role in supporting and scrutinising the Commissioner.

All issues would be given full consideration by the Chair, Vice-Chair and Commissioner at the pre-agenda planning meetings.

Additionally, Members were encouraged to attend the meetings of the Commissioner's Public Accountability Board (PAB) to increase their operational knowledge. These were currently being held virtually and Members could obtain details to 'dial in' to the meeting from L Noble or A Shirt.

Members were reminded that they could also submit questions for PAB through the OPCC, with 5 working days notice prior to the meeting.

Councillor Milsom reported that she had observed the recent PAB meeting. She informed the Commissioner that it was not apparent who was speaking during the course of the meeting. Due to the meeting being held in public, she suggested that it would be beneficial if speakers could announce their name and role when they speak.

F Topliss replied that the edited and published online recorded version of the meeting did contain the names of all speakers.

Councillor Milson reported that information contained on the OPCC website in relation to the PAB did not explain the Board's remit and interface with the public, nor its Terms of Reference.

F Topliss agreed to review the text contained on the OPCC website and provide Councillor Milsom with a draft of any revised text prior to it being published, for her comments.

RESOLVED – That Members of the Police and Crime Panel:-

- i) Noted the contents of the 2021/22 Work Programme.
- ii) Noted that F Topliss had agreed to review the PAB text contained on the OPCC website and provide Councillor Milsom with a draft of any revised text prior to it being published, for her comments.

17 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

RESOLVED – That the next meeting of the Police and Crime Panel be held on Monday 13th December 2021, 1:00 pm - venue to be confirmed.

CHAIR

Item 36

MCA - MAYORAL COMBINED AUTHORITY BOARD

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON:

MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 2021 AT 10.00 AM

**SHEFFIELD CITY REGION, 11 BROAD STREET WEST,
SHEFFIELD S1 2BQ**



Present:

Mayor Dan Jarvis MBE (Chair)	SCR Mayoral Combined Authority
Mayor Ros Jones CBE	Doncaster MBC
Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE	Barnsley MBC
Councillor Paul Wood	Sheffield CC
James Muir	Chair of LEP Board
Kate Josephs	Sheffield CC
Dr Dave Smith	MCA Executive Team
Dr Ruth Adams	MCA Executive Team
Martin Swales	MCA Executive Team
Steve Davenport	MCA Executive Team / SYPTE
Gareth Sutton	MCA Executive Team
Stephen Edwards	SYPTE

In Attendance:

Shokat Lal	Barnsley MBC
Nigel Slack	Member of the Public
Jennifer Carpenter	Member of the Public

Apologies:

Councillor Chris Read	Rotherham MBC
Councillor Garry Purdy	Derbyshire Dales DC
Councillor Simon Greaves	Bassetlaw DC
Councillor Steve Fritchley	Bolsover DC
Councillor Tricia Gilby	Chesterfield BC
Councillor Alex Dale	NE Derbyshire DC
Sarah Norman	Barnsley MBC
Damian Allen	Doncaster BMC
Sharon Kemp	Rotherham MBC

1 Welcome and Apologies

Mayor Jarvis MBE welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Apologies for absence were noted as above.

2

Announcements

Members noted that the Mayoral Combined Authority (MCA) was now officially called the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA). Today marked the first official meeting under the new name. The formal integration of the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive and the MCA was well underway. This would enable to better invest in and manage the 102 million passenger journeys that were made in South Yorkshire each year, and to deliver on the mission to create a stronger, greener and fairer South Yorkshire.

Through the work undertaken with local council partners in the MCA, the Local Enterprise Partnership and Dame Sarah Storey, the Active Travel Commissioner, the submission made to the Government's Sustainable Transport Settlement process had set out an ambitious £660m programme of investment. It was envisaged that the investment would turn around the public transport system, which was not currently considered fit for purpose. It would provide a 5 year funding pot for transport which would bring together a host of previously ring fenced, short-term, discrete and narrowly focused funding allocations. Mayor Jarvis MBE provided assurance that the period of discussion, negotiation and debate with the Treasury and the Department for Transport would be entered into with a view to seeking the maximum funding possible, and to ensure that the Chancellor was aware of the SYMCA's priorities ahead of the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review.

Members noted that the number of COVID-19 cases, hospital admissions and deaths were higher in comparison to the same time last year. Over 250 people were currently hospitalised within South Yorkshire due to the pandemic, and the number was slowly increasing. Mayor Jarvis MBE urged everyone to continue to be cautious and to continue to wear face masks in public transport settings.

The red carpet premiere of the new film 'Everyone's Talking About Jamie' had recently been held in Sheffield. The film had been shot by a Sheffield company, and it was based on a production from Sheffield Theatres. Mayor Jarvis MBE had supported the South Yorkshire Cultural and Creative Industries Summit and he had promoted the £1m of funding that was being put into the sector.

3

Urgent Items

None.

4

Items to be Considered in the Absence of Public and Press

None.

5

Voting Rights for Non-constituent Members

It was noted that Non-Constituent Members were welcome to participate in the discussion of every item on the agenda.

6

Declarations of Interest by individual Members in relation to any item of business on the agenda

Mayor Jarvis MBE declared an interest in the matters to be considered at agenda Item 14 entitled 'Programme Approvals' which may relate to the Barnsley central constituency.

Councillor Sir Houghton CBE declared an interest in the matters to be considered at agenda Item 14 entitled 'Programme Approvals' in relation to any schemes relating to Barnsley, by virtue of being the Leader of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

Mayor Jones CBE declared an interest in the matters to be considered at agenda Item 14 entitled 'Programme Approvals' in relation to any schemes relating to Doncaster, by virtue of being the Mayor of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council.

Councillor Wood declared an interest in the matters to be considered at agenda Item 14 entitled 'Programme Approvals' in relation to any schemes relating to Sheffield City Council.

In respect of the decisions related to agenda Item 14, to the extent that any declarations of interest mean that the meeting would not be quorate due to a Member disclosing a non-pecuniary interest in the item by virtue of being the Leader of the recipient Local Authority, the Monitoring Officer has granted a Dispensation under Schedule 3 of the Members Code of Conduct (Paragraph (B)(i)).

7 Reports from and questions by members

None

8 Receipt of Petitions

J Carpenter from Sheffield Climate Alliance, which would be renamed as South Yorkshire Climate Alliance, presented a petition which contained 197 signatories entitled "Make our buses free during COP26". J Carpenter read out the following statement which accompanied the petition:-

"Transport is the largest source of climate pollution in the UK, accounting for over a third of annual omissions. We need radical change to how people travel, cutting greenhouse gas emissions in order to avoid catastrophic climate change and helping to reduce air pollution, road congestion and obesity. To do this, we need our public transport systems to become more effective, serve all our communities and be far cheaper. Then people are more likely to choose public rather than private transport. COP26 takes place in November 2021 in Glasgow where World Leaders will meet for the 26th time to discuss the climate emergency which threatens us all. We need to put the pressure on to make sure they take the decisions needed to avert catastrophe.

We, the undersigned, call on the South Yorkshire Mayor and the Combined Authority to take the measures necessary to ensure that busses across South Yorkshire are fare free for everyone during the two weeks of COP26 (1 November – 12 November 2021). This would highlight to everyone the need

for radical action to tackle this climate emergency”.

Mayor Jarvis MBE welcomed the petition received from Sheffield Climate Alliance and their commitment to improving the bus network for people and the planet. The Combined Authority had pledged to make major transformations to the bus network and public transport through millions of pounds of investment in the network. A total of £6m had been invested to extend reduced fares for 18 – 21 year olds. A total of £660m was sought from the Government through its City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS), subject to negotiation with the Treasury and DfT a substantial part of this would put buses at the heart of the transport system by allowing millions of pounds to be invested to tackle local congestion hotspots, to give buses priority on the roads and to make sure that the transport interchanges and bus stops were fit for purpose. Although this was hugely ambitious, Mayor Jarvis MBE believed that the Bus Services Improvement Plan would provide the basis for the forthcoming submission to the Government for Enhanced Partnership funding, to which it was intended to run a thorough public consultation.

Mayor Jarvis MBE commented that he would like nothing more than to make the bus travel free during COP26, but that the minimum estimated cost of approximately £2.6m of revenue funding was extremely difficult. He provided reassurance that the SYMCA would look at the wider issues of affordability, concessions and services through the Bus Services Improvement Plan and the Enhanced Partnership proposal.

9 **Public Questions**

The following public question was received from N Slack:-

“It is becoming clear that the ‘assurances’ given to the Mayor by the University of Sheffield, over the closure of the Archaeology Department, are not worth the breath expended in the expression of them. Evidence that students are choosing to take up Post Graduate courses in other Universities, rather than Sheffield, is continuing to accrue and the reason given by these students is the lack of a full Archaeology Department in Sheffield. As a result the Post Graduate courses will be under subscribed and no doubt this will be used as an opportunity to eliminate these surviving elements as well. This will lead to the loss of, not only skilled and experienced staff that bring prestige to the University, the City of Sheffield and the region beyond but also the students with exactly the sort of skills and employment opportunities the region needs. He included an example of the recent impact of the University of Sheffield Archaeology in the New York Times article:-

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/11/world/europe/bronze-age-coffin-golf-course.html>

As a side note, this move could also create obstacles to the economic development of the region when a lack of staff for the archaeological investigations, that must be delivered before redevelopment of so many sites these days, are delayed with the consequent knock on effect for the region’s employment prospects and the developers themselves.

Will the Mayor engage further with the University of Sheffield to safeguard these jobs, and retain the skills and the international impact of this department for the future reputation of the University as something other than a big business with their eye solely on profit and willing to sacrifice their educational imperative for money?"

In response, Mayor Jarvis MBE acknowledged the enormous cultural, intellectual and economic contribution of the University of Sheffield. The University was a strong advocate in the city for arts, culture and heritage, sponsoring many of the brilliant independent festivals that make the city and the wider region a vibrant place. He was grateful to the University of Sheffield, as an anchor institution, which contributed to the advancement of the region. He shared the concerns raised by N Slack, whilst recognising that the University of Sheffield, like all Higher Education Institutions, operated in a competitive commercial environment. He would raise the issue again with the University of Sheffield, to ensure that the vital contributions that the department had made to the region were not lost.

10 **Minutes of the meeting held on 26th July 2021**

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the meeting held on 26 July 2021 be agreed as a true record.

11 **Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP)**

A report was presented which provided an update on the workpackage one (WP1) outputs that would be used to develop the initial Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) submission in October 2021. The outputs produced by WP1 related to improving the region's bus services and by incorporating them into the initial BSIP, they would support the recovery of the bus system post-COVID.

Given the tight timescales for submission of the BSIP and with the submission date falling between the MCA meetings in September and November 2021, it was agreed that submission of the BSIP was delegated to the MCA Chief Executive in consultation with the South Yorkshire Leaders and the Mayor.

Councillor Sir Houghton CBE emphasised the need to ensure that the long and short term aims were correctly integrated.

A Leaders' workshop would be convened to discuss the matter further.

RESOLVED – That the Board considered the content of the report and the outputs from WP1 which would shape the next stages of work, to provide a view on the preferred approach to the initial Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP), as set out in Section 3 of the report.

12 **South Yorkshire Digital Infrastructure Strategy**

A report was submitted which presented the Final Draft South Yorkshire Digital Infrastructure Strategy.

In 2020, the consultant Arcadis had been commissioned to provide support to the MCA and partners to prepare a South Yorkshire Digital Infrastructure Strategy. The SCR Housing and Infrastructure Board had developed the Final Draft Strategy and had recommended its approval. The LEP Board had also endorsed and supported the Draft Strategy.

Mayor Jarvis MBE expressed his thanks to the Members and officers from across the South Yorkshire councils for their input into the Draft Strategy.

The South Yorkshire Digital Infrastructure Strategy sought to address the following key challenges:-

- Over the next 5 year period, a total of 160,000 premises within South Yorkshire had not been scheduled to receive 'gigabit-capable' broadband by the industry.
- A gigabit broadband connectivity would be rolled out throughout South Yorkshire, to build upon the success of the Superfast South Yorkshire broadband programme.
- To ensure that local businesses were aware of and to exploit the 5G opportunities, and to ensure a more consistent regional approach.
- To address the affordability and digital poverty of the broadband services.

RESOLVED – That the Board:-

- i) Considered and approved the Draft South Yorkshire Digital Infrastructure Strategy.
- ii) Delegated to the Head of Paid Service in liaison with the Housing and Infrastructure Board Co-Chairs to sign off the final designed document.

Requested that the Housing and Infrastructure Board prepared a Delivery Plan for the Digital Infrastructure Strategy.

13

Final Accounts & Annual Governance Statement (AGS)

A report was presented which sought approval of the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement for 2020/21. The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 required the MCA to prepare an Annual Statement of Accounts, and to undertake an annual review of the effectiveness of systems of internal controls through the publication of an Annual Governance Statement.

Members noted that the auditor's findings had led to an unqualified opinion, with no matters to report on the value for money statement. The SCR Audits and Standards Committee had endorsed the Accounts.

The Board noted the national issue in relation to pensions, and additional testing was currently underway by the auditor. Subject to the additional testing, it was envisaged that the Accounts would be approved by the end of September 2021. In the event of any further matters arising from the additional testing, it was proposed to revert to the Board with the Accounts.

RESOLVED – That the Board:-

- i) Approved the Annual Statement of Accounts.
- ii) Approved the Annual Governance Statement.

Noted that should any late adjustments be required to the Accounts, the documents would be resubmitted to the Audit and Standards Committee and the Board.

14 Programme Approvals

A report was presented which requested the progression of twelve schemes, early release of development cost funding subject to conditions to be set out in the Assurance Summaries, and approval of two project change requests. The report also requested delegated authority to enter into legal agreements for the Community Renewal Fund with the local authorities and partners due to a delay in the decision announcement by Government and the acceptance of grant from the Superfast South Yorkshire programme with delegation to the thematic boards to develop programme ideas for their respective areas and approve programme ideas in line with agreed board delegation limits.

Mayor Jarvis MBE welcomed the host of schemes coming forward for approval, and he acknowledged the huge amount of effort that had been undertaken across a number of the thematic boards to reach this point.

RESOLVED – That the Board considered and approved:-

- i) Progression of “iPort” project to full approval and award of £5.46m grant to South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix A1 to the report.
- ii) Progression of “Stations Access Package” to full approval and award of £6.17m grant Doncaster Borough Council subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix A2 to the report.
- iii) Progression of “Gene Therapy Innovation and Manufacturing Centre” to full approval and award of £1.5m grant funding to the University of Sheffield (UOS) subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix A3 to the report.
- iv) Progression of “Project D0001” to full approval and award of £2m loan and £5.16m grant subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix A4 to the report.
- v) Progression of “Magna Tinsley OBC” to FBC and the release of development cost funding of up to £845k to Sheffield City Council subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix B1 to the report.
- vi) Progression of “Unity OBC” to proceed to FBC and the release of

development cost funding up to £50k to Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix B2 to the report.

- vii) Progression of “Nether Edge Wedge OBC” to proceed to FBC and the release of development cost funding up to £1.38m to Sheffield City Council subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix B3 to the report.
- viii) Progression of “Broom Road Cycleways OBC” to proceed to FBC and release of development cost funding up to £211k to Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix B4 to the report.
- ix) Progression of “Doncaster Housing Retrofit SBC” to proceed to OBC subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix C1 to the report.
- x) Progression of “Glassworks – Enhanced Capital Contributions SBC” to proceed to OBC for Gainshare funding to BMBC (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council) subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix C2 to the report.
- xi) Progression of “Fargate Future High Street Fund SBC” to proceed to OBC for Gainshare funding to SCC (Sheffield City Council) subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix C3 to the report.
- xii) Progression of “Sheffield Heart of the City 2 SBC” to proceed to OBC for Gainshare funding to SCC (Sheffield City Council) subject to the conditions set out in the Assurance Summary attached at Appendix C4 to the report.
- xiii) Two project change requests as detailed in Appendix D to the report.
- xiv) Acceptance of grant of £7.7m of which £1.18m to be returned to the MCA this financial year and delegated Authority to the Thematic Boards to approve programme ideas for their respective area, in line with the agreed board delegation limits with regards to the Superfast South Yorkshire broadband programme.

Delegated authority be given to the Head of Paid Service in consultation with the Section 73 and Monitoring Officer to enter into legal agreements for the schemes 1 – 13 covered above and enter into the necessary legal grant agreements with the Local Authorities and other delivery partners for the delivery of the Community Renewal funded projects.

15 **Budget and Business Plan Development 2022/23**

A report was submitted which provided an outline on the process for developing the budget and supporting business plan for the new financial year. The report noted the challenging environment in which the process was taking place, the policy decisions that would drive the financial strategy, and the need for

engagement with partners.

Members would be provided with the detailed budget assumptions at the next Board meeting scheduled to be held in November 2021. It was noted that some of the decisions to be taken by the Board during the Autumn months would have a significant impact on the financial plan moving forwards. Work continued to progress around the investment strategy in particular the co-design and co-development with partners.

Mayor Jarvis MBE was pleased to observe that the paper was presented to the Board at this early stage, which started the business plan and budgeting process.

RESOLVED – That the Board:-

- i) Noted the budget and business planning process being undertaken within the MCA.
- ii) Noted the significant uncertainties shaping the process.

Noted the proposed approval timeline.

16 **Delegated Authority Report**

A report was presented which provided an update on the decisions and delegations made by the MCA, and the decisions and delegations made by the Thematic Boards.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the decisions and delegations made.

In accordance with Combined Authority's Constitution/Terms of Reference for the Board, Board decisions need to be ratified by the Head of Paid Services (or their nominee) in consultation with the Chair of the Board. Accordingly, the undersigned has consulted with the Chair and hereby ratifies the decisions set out in the above minutes.

Signed

Name

Position

Date

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PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO CABINET MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS
Council Meeting – 25th November, 2021

Question: 1.
From: Mr M S - Barnsley

Response by: Councillor Cheetham (Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Regeneration and Culture))
Councillor Gardiner (Cabinet Spokesperson for Core Services)

Question:

Given the original budget for the town centre was £36m with a £15m contingency, an assurance from the leader of the council that the £50m Better Barnsley regeneration would not go over budget I would like a full explanation of why the town centre is now over budget by at least £150m, details of the loans, contracts and agreements with companies.

Information for response:

The original budget for The Glass Works, including the Market and Metropolitan Centre redevelopment, was £120 million. This estimate was made in 2016. Since then, the scheme has been redesigned and reimagined, mainly in response to the changing economic landscape to ensure the long-term success of the development.

Members will be aware that The Glass Works square opened to a huge celebration on 9 September and footfall in the town centre and sales from The Glass Works businesses have been buoyant. The scheme is projected to be 90 per cent let by Spring 2022 and is already playing a key role in revitalising our whole town centre.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO CABINET MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS
Council Meeting – 25th November, 2021

Question: 2.
From: Mr M S - Barnsley
Response by: Councillor Gardiner (Cabinet Member for Core Services)

Question:

How does the secrecy and refusal to not engage with the public let alone have meaningful consultations, sit alongside the code of conduct - selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership - this council has to adhere to? Does the public ALWAYS have to submit complaints to the ombudsman?

Information for response:

In reply, it would perhaps have helped if a specific instances had been referenced so the Council might provide an objective response to this fundamentally important question relating to the Council's transparency of decision making and adherence to its Corporate Code of Conduct.

It is certainly not the case that the Council refuses to engage with its residents and communities in its decision-making processes. There are a range of mediums through which the Council actively engage with residents and communities and people are encouraged to make known their views.

All elected Members are required to conform to the Council's own Corporate Code of Conduct and robust procedures are in place to investigate where this is deemed to have not happened.

Thankfully, and reassuringly, the number of cases taken up by the Ombudsman are relatively few in number, however where instances of poor practice are highlighted, the Council will look to improve measures to ensure wherever possible such instances do not occur again.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO CABINET MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS
Council Meeting – 25th November, 2021

Question: 3.
From: Mr M W - Worsbrough
Response by: Councillor Lamb (Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Environment and Transportation))
Councillor Cheetham (Cabinet Spokesperson for Place (Regeneration and Culture))

Question:

What is Barnsley MBC doing to protect the residents of adjacent properties from the development in Worsbrough Park. The issues include loss of ancient woodland, reduced housing prices, loss in trust of the planning process

Information for response:

The Council has taken enforcement action at the site in relation to several breaches of planning control. This action is ongoing, and this note is to provide an updated position to elected members regarding ongoing concerns relating to unauthorised development and activity.

Our approach to enforcing breaches of planning control is to take appropriate and robust action wherever possible.

To date, an injunction and a number of temporary stop notices, stop notices and enforcement notices have been issued at the site alongside some direct action which has been taken to restrict unauthorised access through the installation of concrete blocks.

A chronology of action taken is below:

- Spring 2017 – Injunction granted relating to unauthorised works and removal of protected trees by previous landowner
- 22 December 2017 - Enforcement Notice issued for unauthorised formation and layout of means of access onto a classified road and creation of parking areas.
- 21 June 2018 - Stop notice issued in relation to the above to prevent continued works/unauthorised access.
- 26 June 2018 – Updated Tree Preservation Order 1/2018 confirmed by Planning Board
- 29 November 2018 – Appeal against enforcement and stop notices dismissed on appeal. Land subject to sale and land registration process to identify owners. Previous notices and appeal displayed at the site.
- 6 March 2020 - Enforcement notice and stop notices issued in relation to the material change of use of land for the siting of a caravan for human habitation, storage of horseboxes, vehicles, plant, equipment,

machinery, the laying of hardstanding and erection of walls, fencing and boundary gates to facilitate the unauthorised use over a number of unauthorised vehicular crossings on woodland which is covered by Tree Preservation Orders.

- 15 April 2020 - Part retrospective planning application relating to the above refused.
- May 2020 - Installation of concrete blocks by Council over access points to prevent vehicular access/further unauthorised development.
- 23 June 2021 - Enforcement appeal (against the notice dated 6 March 2020 and the refusal of planning permission dated 15 April 2020) dismissed but temporary planning permission granted for 3 years subject to conditions.
- 23 July 2021 - Judicial review lodged with the high court against the decision to grant temporary planning permission
- 9 July 2021 - Temporary stop notice issued relating to importation and laying of aggregate, rubble, hardcore and other material and the use of heavy plant and machinery to re-purpose the land
- 1 October 2021 - Temporary stop notice issued in relation to construction of a stone and block outbuilding.

Officers are now looking at all options including issuing further notices (or via injunction) to seek the removal of the recently constructed utility block and cessation of all commercial activity including horseboxes storage.

We are hopeful to have progress on the Judicial review application within the near future, but this is subject to the court's assessment of our application as to whether it will progress.

We are also looking at prosecution action for breaches of the temporary stop notice and possibly other direct action or injunctive action if appropriate.